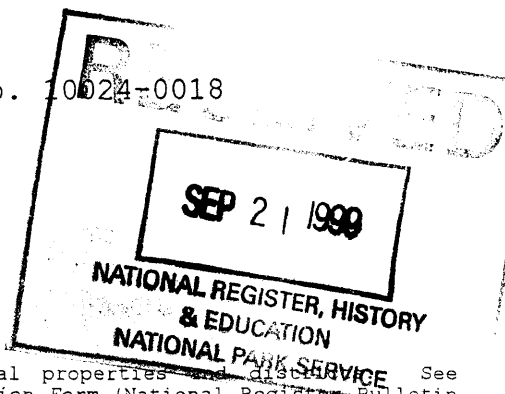


NPS Form 10-900
(January 1992)

OMB No. 10024-0018

1273



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 Prairie Spring Hotel

other names/site number Parkinson, Daniel Morgan, House

2. Location

street & number State Highway 23 South n/a not for publication

city or town Willow Springs n/a vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county LaFayette code 065 zip code 53565

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.)

Hucia L. Cook 9/15/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Prairie Spring Hotel
Name of Property

LaFayette County, WI
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 of the Keeper: Edson H. Beall
Date of Action: 10/21/99

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site			structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>DOMESTIC-hotel</u>	<u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u>
<u>DOMESTIC-single dwelling</u>	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Greek Revival</u>	foundation <u>Stone</u>
	walls <u>Weatherboard</u>
	roof <u>Shingle</u>
	other <u>Wood</u>

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

INTRODUCTION ¹

The Prairie Spring Hotel represents a dual rarity in Wisconsin historic architecture. Constructed in 1834, it is the only building known at present to survive in the southwestern Wisconsin lead-mining region from the Michigan territorial period. Until the end of the Black Hawk War (1832) virtually all structures were built of logs, small, single pens hastily constructed to meet an immediate need. The Prairie Spring Hotel represents a departure from this norm in style, scale, and construction.

Stylistically, the Prairie Spring Hotel is a Southern vernacular folk-housing form prominent in North Carolina and eastern Tennessee throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. The hotel's builder, Daniel Morgan Parkinson, was born in eastern Tennessee in 1790 and undoubtedly knew this type of structure from his early years in that region.

The Prairie Spring Hotel is a timber-framed, clapboard building constructed almost entirely from carefully hand-hewn oak timbers and joined by mortise and tenon. At 1,800 square feet, a full two stories, and with a semi-engaged full-height front porch, the hotel would have been an imposing sight to the lead road traveler of the 1830s, as it still is to present-day passersby.

Daniel Parkinson's reason for building a structure on the scale of the Prairie Spring Hotel in 1834 is unknown. However, in the years immediately following the Black Hawk War, organized settlement in the region's lead-mining communities took on a decidedly permanent nature. Agitation for the release of mineral-bearing lands from the public

¹ The Prairie Spring Hotel has been preserved by the Lead Region Historic Trust. In November, 1994, the Trust moved the building 800 feet north to a new site. Portions of it underwent repairs and the original two-story front porch was reconstructed. The story of the Prairie Spring Hotel and its builder has been told in a book published by the Trust: Biography of a Building; the 1834 Prairie Spring Hotel. The book has been used extensively in preparing this nomination; where it is quoted directly the text is in italics. This introductory quotation is from page 35. Unless otherwise noted, the description which follows refers to the original construction. Although not noted in the text, two additional buildings are known to survive in Lafayette County from the Michigan territorial period: the Gratiot House (1835) and the First Capitol (1836).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

domain accelerated, and the construction of permanent buildings was undoubtedly seen as an investment in a sound economic future.

In typical early nineteenth-century fashion, Parkinson's "hotel" not only housed travelers from the adjacent lead road but also served as the Parkinson family homestead. When the primary road from Mineral Point to Galena shifted farther to the west in the early 1840s, the Prairie Spring's prominence as a hotel gradually came to an end.

Afterward, the Parkinson family continued to use the building as their home. Daniel Morgan Parkinson died in the Prairie Spring Hotel on 1 October 1868 and his son Nathaniel Taylor and grandson Robert Nathaniel and their families continued to live in the building until 1928. It was because of this continuous family occupancy that the structure survived well into the twentieth century.

After its sale out of the family, an apparent lack of economic opportunity inadvertently led to the preservation of the historic building. However, when first examined by the executive director of the Lead Region Historic Trust in March 1982, the Prairie Spring Hotel was in imminent danger of destruction...Its acquisition, removal, and restoration 12 years later is the fortunate result of a joint venture between the Trust and a dedicated southwestern Wisconsin preservationist.

The Prairie Spring Hotel is being nominated for its as a rare example of construction techniques on the lead mining frontier, and for its association with the events of the Michigan territorial period in the lead mining region of Wisconsin.

EXTERIOR

Frame

The frame of the Prairie Spring Hotel is a rare surviving example of a hewn and joined wood building frame of the preterritorial period of Wisconsin history. A considerable degree of skill is evident in the hewing and joining of the frame's many components. As a general rule, the framing members were sized to withstand live loads far greater than any possible demand. And although constructed at the direction of Parkinson, the actual craftsman responsible for the building of the hotel's frame is unknown.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3 Prairie Spring Hotel
Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

Sill and Joists Because the hotel had no basement at the time of construction, a hewn 8x8-inch sill was set at grade on a limestone footing that was laid to a depth of about 16 inches. The relocated building rests on a similar stone foundation. Floor joists are nominal 12-inch logs, flattened on the top, puncheon style, to receive floor boards and shaped at each end into a 4x4-inch tenon. These joists are let into open mortises in the sills at the front and back of the building on 24-inch centers.

Front and Back Wall Structure The corner posts of the hotel are full-height hewn 8x8s that have been adzed out on the interior corners to make them L-shaped to fit into the 4-inch walls. This method eliminates the protrusion of a corner post into the interior of a finished room. The frame has one intermediate hewn 4x8 side post in the front and back walls, located at the partition wall between the hall and parlor...

On the second floor level at both front and rear walls, hewn 4x8-inch girts are tenoned into both the corner posts and the center post, tying the wall assembly together. These girts also receive the hewn 4x4-inch studs of both the first and second floor walls, as well as receiving the ends of the hewn 4x8-inch joists of the second floor into shallow mortises cut into their inside faces. A hewn 4x8-inch top plate has been mortised on the bottom side to receive the tenons of the second-floor wall studs as well as the tenons of both L-shaped corner posts and the center post.

Gable End Wall Structure Construction of the hotel's gable end wall frame varies considerably from that of the front and rear walls. Wall studs of the gable ends are hewn 4x4s, tenoned into the sill, running a full two stories in height, and received at the top by a hewn 4x4 inch plate. This top plate is notched 1/2 inch deep near each end. The notched area is fitted over the top plate of both the front and rear walls and in assembly is drilled and pegged into place. Four inches of the gable end top plate overhangs the front and rear wall frame. Each gable end wall stud is drilled and pegged to the end floor joist at the second floor level, increasing the rigidity of the wall structure.

Roof Structure After assembly of the two-story box frame, the second floor ceiling joists were set into place. These joists are made from random-diameter (6 to 10 inch) logs that have been stripped of bark and hewn on the bottom to receive the ceiling laths. They are laid on the top plates, again overhanging 4 inches from front to rear and are pegged into place.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4 Prairie Spring Hotel
Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

Prior to the erection of the rafters, the top outer ends of the ceiling joists were hewn level with each other and a sawn 1/2x6-inch oak band was nailed on to provide a seating area for the roof rafters. Rafters are made from 4-inch nominal debarked logs flattened on the top face only to receive the roof sheathing slabs. Miter cuts to position the rafters were made with an ax, and a 1/2x6-inch oak band was used as a ridge board. Studs in the gable of the end walls are mortised into the top plate and mitered and toenailed to the end rafter pair. These gable studs are made of roughly hewn 4x4-inch stock.

The restoration of the roof included finishing with wood shingles.

Shed Frame The frame of the shed area to the rear of the building's two-story section is similar in assembly and material dimensions to that already described. There are however, two areas of notable differences. The first difference is in the placement of the ceiling joists above the first-floor rooms. These joists are installed in a north-south direction, the opposite of those in the adjacent two-story area....

The second difference occurs in the configuration of the shed roof framing. Rafters are sawn 2x6s instead of the poles used in the two-story area. Because of the low pitch of the shed roof, a method of supporting a 17-foot span had to be developed. This problem was solved by the use of a purlin (horizontal member) at the midpoint in the roof's span. The purlin is a hewn 6x6 mortised into the tops of the side wall posts at each end and supported midway by a post in the central bearing wall...

Fireplaces Examination of the existing fabric of the Prairie Spring Hotel in the 1990s has yielded some evidence about its original construction details and about nineteenth-century alterations... Careful examination of the ground area at each gable end of the building before any excavations began revealed the substantial footings of the original limestone fireplaces that heated the hotel in its earliest years. These remaining footings measured approximately five feet from the building and seven feet in width...

Exactly when the conversion to heating stoves was made is unknown, but it probably occurred relatively soon after the structure was built. When the stoves were introduced brick stub chimneys were built in the attic in both the north and south gables, resting on oak sawmill slabs placed across the first two log ceiling joists on each end. The stoves were then piped through the floor and ceiling of the second-floor rooms

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 5 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

above the hall and parlor and connected to the stub chimney in the attic. (Sections of early rolled sheet iron stove pipe were found in the attic.)

Early Structural Correction The massive stone fireplaces provided structural stability to the Prairie Spring Hotel. No lateral bracing was installed during construction of the timber frame. After removal of the fireplaces the structure leaned noticeably to the north, with the shift occurring primarily in the first floor. Without mechanical means to straighten and reinforce the structure, Parkinson developed a unique visual solution to the problem.

The original beaded oak clapboard siding was removed from both gable ends of the building. Next, a light 2x3-inch oak furring frame was added to each end, the south end nailed directly to the sill at the bottom and blocked seven inches out from the rafters at the gable and the north end blocked seven inches out from the sill at the bottom and nailed directly to the rafters at the gable. These furring frames were then covered with random-width white pine clapboard siding, chamfered at the inside on the bottom, and on the outside at the top. Corner boards at the front elevation were fabricated to the taper needed to cover the spaces between the timber frame and the furring frame.

This unusual mid-nineteenth-century covering is still in place on the hotel and succeeds partially in giving the optical illusion of a straight building. However the illusion is not complete, and the canted openings of the first-floor windows and doors provide evidence of the structural shift. In the replication of the semi-engaged porch this shift was paralleled in the railings and posts in order to present the building's mid-nineteenth-century appearance as a visual unit after the wall corrections made by Parkinson.

Exterior Detailing and Finish. Siding. The original covering of the hotel's exterior walls was 1/2 inch by 6-inch white oak clapboard siding with a 3/8-inch bead on the lower edge. Kerf marks on the back of this siding indicate cutting by an early water-powered sash sawmill. This original material is still present only on the front elevation, where it is protected by the porch. The beaded oak siding of both gable ends was replaced when the furring walls were constructed after removal of the fireplaces.

Cornice A well-developed cornice with strong Greek Revival influence crowns the building's exterior. This cornice is returned for a distance of ten feet over the front extension of the porch and for an identical

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 6 Prairie Spring Hotel
Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

distance above the window on the shed appendage to the rear, thereby creating a symmetrical feature when viewed from the structure's gable ends.

The cornice was developed from 11 components, all made of Eastern white pine and probably dating from the time of the addition of the furring walls. If a cornice had been in place prior to the reworking of the gable ends to produce an appearance of straightness, it would have had to be reworked to install the furring walls. This cornice would probably have been made of white oak, and no evidence of its presence remains today.²

Windows All 15 windows were double-hung. The second floor windows appear to be original: they are 6/6, constructed of Eastern white pine, except those under the cornice returns on the second floor of the shed room appendage. These two windows have six-over-three sashes. Exterior trim around the windows is 1x4 white pine with a 5/8-inch bead. The ground floor windows have replacement sash which duplicate those on the second floor. They have been covered with temporary plywood panels to protect the building.

Doors Exterior doors are also trimmed by beaded 1x4s. The doors are constructed of Eastern white pine, fully mortised and tenoned. Typical of the period, the doors have two vertical panels with a picture frame molding of modified ogee form applied to the panels of the exterior side only.

The four doors of the front elevation date to the nineteenth century. The north and south doors of the shed appendage were replicated during restoration to match those of the front elevation.

² Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. 2, Architecture 2-2, notes that examples of the Federal style are seen in Mineral Point. Regularity in the placement of openings, and chimneys in the gable end walls are characteristics that the Prairie Spring Hotel shares with this style, which survived in Wisconsin contemporaneously with the Greek Revival style which replaced it farther east. The Greek Revival style retained the formality of the Federal style, and is characterized by cornices and "gables with heavy moldings," such as those seen on the rebuilt end walls of the Hotel.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 7 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

The front doors on the first floor are hung on four-inch cast iron butt hinges. The doors on the second floor are hung on four-inch cast iron "lift-off" pin hinges.

The locks and knobs of the first-floor doors are modern replacements that were installed for use by recent owners. The second-floor doors each have a fully mortised nineteenth-century cast-iron case lock with brass deadbolt, operated by walnut knobs on both the interior and exterior.

Porch Despite extensive searching of available sources, no photographic documentation of the original two-story porch has been found. However, enough structural evidence on the building's front elevation still existed to produce an accurate replication of the appearance of this porch. The term semi-engaged defines the position of the porch structure relative to the main body of the building.

In this example, the porch is not fully enclosed within the main framework of the hotel...nor is it merely abutted to an elevation of the structure...The roof of this porch is both developed from and integral with the roof structure of the main body of the building...The height of the railings on both the first and second floors was indicated by mortises in the front corner posts of the building. Mortises also marked the height of the second-floor deck, and the presence of a beaded clamp indicated both the method of connecting the second-floor deck joists and their dimensional spacing. The depth of the restored porch was determined from the original footings, uncovered beneath a poured stoop across the front of the building.

The only conjectural aspect of the porch restoration is the shape of the supporting posts. The present posts are round, with simple Doric bases and capitals. The original posts could have been square, and detailing at the base and top would be unknown. Based upon the evidence still present, the replicated structure must match the original design very closely.

Paint No laboratory analysis of paint samples has yet been conducted, but well-protected areas of the cornice and siding on the upper front elevation offer an opportunity to document the hotel's exterior color. Because writers of the second quarter of the nineteenth century have commented on the almost universal use of white paint on frame and log structures, we would expect that the Prairie Spring Hotel would have always been white. Selective scraping ... has visually confirmed several layers of white paint.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 8 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

INTERIOR³

For its time and place, the interior of the Prairie Spring Hotel was particularly well finished. Wall surfaces were smoothly plastered over wood laths. Detailing of the primary public rooms--the hall and the parlor--would have been comparable to any of the better-built frame structures of the period in the southern or eastern parts of the United States. Overall, the hotel's interior would have met the expectations created by its imposing exterior.

Plaster In the standard practice of the period, all woodwork--base, surbase (chair rail) and door and window architraves--was installed directly on the framing prior to the nailing of laths for plaster work. The original laths in the building are of the two varieties commonly used in frame construction in the first half of the nineteenth century. Approximately one-third of the laths are riven (hand split) from white oak. ...Another one third...are of the accordion-split variety...some nineteenth century relathing has occurred...Existing plaster work in all rooms is a soft lime-sand mixture, applied somewhat heavily in a two-coat process. Over 50 percent of the original work remains in place. The hall retains the largest percentage of the original plasterwork of any of the rooms...

Floors The floors in (some) rooms appear to be original. Made from 1-inch-thick tongue-and-groove white oak, the boards are of random width, from 4 1/2 to 7 inches. (These) floors have been painted brown (or) gray. The floors of (some) rooms are white pine tongue-and-groove. Although apparently in place since the nineteenth century--witness the square nails used to fasten them--they may be early replacements of the original oak floors...These floors have been painted a deep yellow-brown.

Hall and Parlor The two most highly developed rooms of the Prairie Spring Hotel are the hall and the parlor. Each of these rooms is dominated by its large classical mantel, or chimney piece, with free-standing, stylized Ionic columns.

Both rooms can be entered directly from the porch at the front elevation. Opposite each entry door is an interior door leading to the

³ The floor plan of the house, presented in the book, is attached as Exhibit 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 9 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

adjacent shed room...An interior door in the center wall allows passage directly between the hall and parlor. There is in the southwest corner of the hall a 90 degree cabinet stair leading to the sleeping room above...The first steps rise outside of the cabinet enclosure to a door that opens outward to reveal a landing, two winders, and additional steps completing the rise to the upper room. The enclosure is constructed of matched and beaded random-width white pine vertical boards... A small two-panel door opens to a storage area under the landing and the first four steps.

Door architraves in the hall and parlor rest on simple plinths, and both door and window architraves are constructed with corner blocks. Molding of the architraves is well developed and typical of the better period work of the 1830s. Surbase (chair rail) is provided on all walls of both rooms and is also well molded.

Mantels These bold architectural features were intended to frame the openings of the fireboxes at the base of the large stone exterior chimneys. After the removal of these working fireplaces early in the existence of the building, the mantels were left in place and their firebox openings infilled with lath and plaster. Thus filled, the mantels acted as firebacks for the iron parlor stoves that took the place and function of the old fireplaces.

It is a fortunate occurrence that the mantels were left in place. Identical in size, they have extremely well developed classical designs. Certainly made by a skilled joiner, the mantels were probably shipped a great distance and assembled and installed at the Prairie Spring site. Constructed of walnut, the mantels currently have many coats of white paint and may have been painted since the time of their installation in imitation of the stone that their design represents. (Since this text was written one of the mantels was removed from the building by the previous owner. Since the mantels were identical, it is felt that the missing mantel can be replicated if and when further restoration of the interior is undertaken.)

Shed rooms Plaster remnants show that there was a partition wall separating the east end of the one-story shed-roofed part of the building into two rooms; otherwise it is intact. The west end has suffered alterations, including the removal of the west wall where a twentieth century addition was attached; the addition was removed in the 1980s and the area left exposed. It has now been enclosed. The west end of the shed area also suffered a fire in the 1920s, and was remodeled as a kitchen in the twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 10 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

In spite of all this, enough original fabric remains to enable an accurate description of what the interior of (the room) looked like. Entered from the outside through a door on the south elevation or directly from the hall on its east wall, (the room) is lighted by two double-hung windows flanking the south-elevation door. The original accordion lath and plaster remains on the east wall and on a small corner section of the north wall. However, only the walls were finished with plaster.

The ceiling, as originally constructed, was left open. In a practice typical of 1830s-40s construction, the ceiling joists were dressed (planed) smooth and beaded on both bottom corners to give the framing a 'finished' appearance. The ceiling joist structure in this room is supported by clamps, an early labor-saving device, instead of being mortised into girts as in (the front) rooms. The bottom interior edge of the clamps is also beaded, and the wall plaster is brought up to the clamps.

Because the ceiling joists span 16 feet (joists are 2x7 white oak,) there would have been noticeable deflection when the room above was occupied. By leaving the ceiling open, the problem of cracking plaster was avoided, as was the addition of the considerable weight of lath and plaster.

Second floor rooms The rooms above the hall and parlor are the same size and have the some door and window arrangement as the rooms below. There are no mantels and the door and window architraves consist of a beaded 1x4 with an applied quirk ogee molding. There is no chair rail. The cabinet stair is surrounded by a simple spindle railing with a tapered, beaded newel post. There is a small ceiling opening to the attic above the stair. The upper shed rooms are reached by small paneled doors leading from each of the front rooms. The ceilings of the shed rooms are lathed and plastered on the sloping rafters. Each room is lighted by a single 6/3 double-hung window.

STORAGE SHED

To the north of the Hotel is a small storage shed, constructed to resemble an outhouse. The shed is considered non-contributing to the historic significance of the property.

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 7 Page 11 Prairie Spring Hotel
Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

CONCLUSION

The Prairie Spring Hotel today presents its historic appearance. Despite having been moved, the hotel retains its integrity of feeling, association, workmanship, materials and design. The new setting is on the same hilltop as the original, facing the road at approximately the same angle, direction and distance as at the original location.

Prairie Spring Hotel
Name of Property

Lafayette County, WI
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.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from
instructions)

A Property is associated with events
that have made a significant
contribution to the broad patterns of
our history.

Exploration/Settlement
Architecture

B Property is associated with the lives
of persons significant in our past.

Period of Significance

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.

1834-1928

D Property has yielded, or is likely to
yield, information important in
prehistory or history.

Significant Dates

1834*

*wood bore by climatologist

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is
marked above)

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

n/a

A owned by a religious institution or
used for religious purposes.

Cultural Affiliation

B removed from its original location.

n/a

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

Architect/Builder

E a reconstructed building, object, or
structure.

unknown

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age achieved
significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1 Prairie Spring Hotel
Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

INTRODUCTION¹

The Prairie Spring Hotel is significant at the local level for its associations with National Register Criterion A because it is a rare survivor from the earliest settlement period in southwestern Wisconsin. Perhaps the largest historically of the original inns along the lead road in Wisconsin, the Hotel played a role in the first settlement of the region and is today a rare survivor of these buildings. It is also a fine example of an important historic resource type, one whose particular design was distinctively associated with its time and place for reasons that bear upon the origins of the man for whom it was built. This man, Daniel Morgan Parkinson, was one of the first and most successful individuals to settle in Lafayette County during the lead mining period, and he afterwards stayed on to become a participant in the formation of the Territorial and local governance structures of the day.

The Hotel is also significant for its associations with National Register Criterion C because it preserves intact its original mortise and tenon framing and such other characteristics of its construction as its lath and plaster finish and its original interior trim. The relatively sophisticated nature of the techniques of construction used are particularly notable given the primitive conditions in the region at the time of construction, the large size of the Hotel, and the fineness of the work. The Hotel is also notable as an example of the I-House form, a type of residential vernacular design that was typically associated with the southeastern part of the country at the time.

The building is also notable because of the circumstance of its ownership, which preserved it virtually unaltered for over 160 years, at the end of which period it was retrieved from impending demolition and carefully stabilized by qualified craftsmen who retained its historic fabric and eschewed any use of modern materials or techniques. The

¹ The text in italics is taken from *Biography of a Building the 1834 Prairie Spring Hotel* written by Dean Connors and Dana Duppler and published in 1997 by the Lead Region Historic Trust, Shullsburg, Wisconsin.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel

Section 8 Page 2 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

building has been saved explicitly for study by students of historic building arts. The work done on the building has been fully documented in text and pictures in the book, The 1834 Prairie Spring Hotel: Biography of a Building.

The story of the Prairie Spring Hotel is truly the story of early Wisconsin. Built near Mineral Point by Daniel Morgan Parkinson in 1833-34,² it would have looked more at home in the hills of eastern Tennessee than in south-western Wisconsin.

We usually think of early Wisconsin as a product of New Englanders, Irish, and Germans, but when Wisconsin was a territory it was a land of Southerners. They were attracted by lead and came up the Mississippi River from the Ohio River or overland from southern Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, or Tennessee.

Many hotels, inns, or taverns, were erected along well-traveled migration routes, as was Parkinson's. His hotel, however, was one of the earliest and most imposing. He built it in the style to which he was accustomed in eastern Tennessee--what we would classify today as vernacular folk housing. For him, it was a statement of who he was, where he came from, and what he stood for.

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN IN THE SETTLEMENT PERIOD

The Prairie Spring Hotel is being nominated to the NRHP for its local significance under Criterion A because of its associations with the significance area of exploration/settlement. The Prairie Spring Hotel

² The land office in Mineral Point opened in 1834. According to Dana Duppler, interviewed 6/1/98, Parkinson entered the property at the land office in 1835, having bought it, according to the 1881 Lafayette County history, from a settler named Moore, whose cabin at the site was noted in the land survey of 1832. Climatologist Al Swain was asked to take a boring from the logs in the Hotel: he determined that the logs were cut in 1834. The attic joists, which appear to be fashioned of re-used lumber, Swain dated as having been cut in 1827. The supposition is that they came from Moore's cabin.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel
Section 8 Page 3 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

was built in 1834 and it is now one of the very few rural hotels that have survived from Wisconsin's Territorial period. Hotels of this type were of special importance in the earliest period of the state's history, both because they provided places of refuges for travelers and because they typically served as area meeting places as well. Such buildings were the first semi-public buildings in many early rural areas and many served as polling places, post offices, and occasionally even as courthouses. In addition, the Prairie Spring Hotel is one of the very few buildings constructed in southwest Wisconsin during the lead mining period of the state's history that has survived intact into the present day.

In 1827, Daniel Morgan Parkinson, "in keeping with the era's spirit of perpetual westward movement"³ left Tennessee and moved first to Madison County, Illinois, then to Sangamon County and then to Galena. By the end of 1827, he and his sons had had a try at lead mining, and decided "the life of a lead miner was not for them." Probably Parkinson first opened his 16' by 16' cabin to travelers as an inn because it was not legal to farm on the mineral lands.

By 1832, Parkinson was running an inn in Mineral Point, and his wife Rebecca had become "...a most excellent and popular landlady..."⁴ when the Black Hawk war broke out. Parkinson and his son Peter served under Henry Dodge, including the battle of Wisconsin Heights. After the battle Parkinson went home to Iowa County because of the illness of his wife.

Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin⁵ notes that the earliest road system in Wisconsin was the military roads, one of which led to Mineral Point and the lead region. The Prairie Spring Hotel was located on this road, near Fort Defiance. In Vol. 1, under Territorial Government

³ Biography of a Building, p 4. The information which follows is taken from Sections 1 and 2 of the book.

⁴ Quoted from Charles Tuttle, Illustrated History of Wisconsin, Boston, B.B. Russell, 1875, p. 711.

⁵ Vol. 2, Transportation 7-1, and Vol. 1, Government

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel

Section 8 Page 4 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

Mineral Point is identified as having "played a pivotal role in early territorial Wisconsin," being the site of one of the first two land offices opened in the territory, in 1834. Daniel Morgan Parkinson first became acquainted with the site of the Prairie Spring Hotel in 1832 when he and his family lived inside the stockade at nearby Fort Defiance.⁶ In this early period the largest part of the population of the Wisconsin Territory was concentrated in the lead mining region of what is now southwest Wisconsin, but it was not until after the Black Hawk War that permanent location of families outside the forts and settlements was deemed feasible.

The Black Hawk War was a seminal event for the Parkinson family, as it was for the other pioneers of Wisconsin. The end of the war effectively ended Indian resistance to white encroachments and opened the way for accelerated immigration into now-secure southwestern Wisconsin. In addition it provided Daniel Parkinson with a platform to declare himself a public figure and civic leader in the lead-mining region.

...
The Black Hawk War also reacquainted the Parkinson family with the Willow Spring area, near the site where they had first lived when they moved to Wisconsin from Illinois. It was at Prairie Spring, within half a mile of Fort Defiance, that Daniel Parkinson bought 80 acres of land...late in 1832 and began building his Prairie Spring Hotel the next year.⁷

It can be surmised that Parkinson always intended to farm. Inn-keeping may have been a stratagem for living on the land when farming was forbidden. If so, the stratagem was a successful one. For a time, the Parkinson family lived in Mineral Point, but as soon as rural living was secure, Parkinson moved out of Mineral Point. By the time the Prairie Spring Hotel was completed, the road it faced had been bypassed by a new road to the west.⁸ By 1836, Parkinson owned 680 acres and by 1837, he

⁶ Biography of a Building, p.3

⁷ Biography of a Building, pp 14-15.

⁸ The roads are documented and mapped in Biography of a Building, pp. 27-29.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel
Section 8 Page 5 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

had built a large barn.⁹ The Prairie Spring Hotel is actually the fourth inn Parkinson opened in Lafayette County near Mineral Point. It thus represents a culmination of activity begun before the Black Hawk war and marks Parkinson's successful rise from an immigrant who first tried mining, then became one of those who served the miners and other travelers, and finally, became a landowner settled on substantial acreage, with a large house and barn.

Daniel Morgan Parkinson was also a successful public figure in this part of the state as well.¹⁰

In Iowa County, [after the appointment of Henry Dodge to be Governor of the new Territory of Wisconsin, in 1836] two slates of delegates were proposed for the territorial legislature...The Mineral Point slate, which included Daniel Morgan Parkinson, based its candidacy on a platform that proposed dividing Iowa County into two counties based on the fourth principal meridian, with the seat of the new county in Lancaster and Iowa County's seat remaining in Mineral Point...the entire Mineral Point slate was elected...This election paved the way for the separation of Grant County in December 1836...

...
During the Black Hawk War, Parkinson had been close to Dodge and acted as an advisor and member of his informal military council. It is not apparent that he continued in this role as a legislator, however. Parkinson was an active member of the legislative body, but he was never a leader in the sense of being a primary speech maker or being elected as an officer. Yet he did accept committee chairmanships and actively participated in debates as a responsible lawmaker....

...
And it would appear that Parkinson as a legislator acted as a political sympathizer with Dodge's goals, politics and policies while acting quite independently.

⁹ *ibid.* pp.18-19

¹⁰ Information from Chapters 3 and 4, Biography of a Building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel
Section 8 Page 6 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

Dissatisfied with the first capitol at Belmont, the legislature determined to establish a capitol at Madison, and in the meantime to meet at Burlington (Des Moines) Iowa. While there, Daniel Parkinson was accused by an old enemy, Charles Bracken, of having fled Illinois to avoid a grand jury indictment.

...the Wisconsin legislative body was asked to investigate these charges and purge Parkinson from its midst if found guilty.

The response to this accusation by the legislature consisted of a brief discussion of a resolution stating that in view of the fact that the alleged acts occurred ten years before, were well known to the electorate of Iowa County, and the petitioner's motivation seemed to be a private one rather than of public interest, the Bracken petition should be dismissed without further consideration. Nineteen votes were cast in favor of this resolution, none in opposition.

However, in the following election, in 1838, Bracken bested Parkinson, 434 votes to Parkinson's 336. The two met again in the election of 1840. The Mineral Point paper backed Parkinson, denouncing Bracken and reporting that during the war, Bracken had been "despised by every one for his braggadocio and cowardice." Parkinson won, 441 to 363. Bracken responded by taking a cudgel to one owner of the paper, and a pistol to the other.

Parkinson apparently had had enough of politics for a while, for he did not become a candidate for further territorial legislative duties. He did, however, successfully campaign for representative from the newly organized Lafayette County to the first Constitutional Convention in 1846. And when the new State of Wisconsin was authorized in 1848, Parkinson was a successful candidate for the first Wisconsin House of Representatives.

Much of Parkinson's candidacy during these years concerned his anti-bank position, which was eventually defeated because of the need for circulating money to transact ordinary business. Parkinson's bitter experience with the shabby financial security of the Wisconsin Territory had left him understandably cynical about the propriety of private banks issuing paper money.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel

Section 8 Page 7 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

Parkinson did not neglect local government: He was active in the process to incorporate the village of Mineral Point in the autumn of 1837 and acted as a receiver for the required bonds for the elected officials. After Lafayette County (at the time, spelled La Fayette County) was separated from Iowa County in 1847, Parkinson was active in county government, being elected supervisor from Willow Springs in 1852 and chairman of the Lafayette County Board during 1853-54. He was again elected supervisor during the years 1855 and 1859. When the town of Willow Springs was organized in 1849, Parkinson was its first assessor.

Thus Daniel Morgan Parkinson fulfilled his role as a quiet but effective civic leader from the time of the Black Hawk War through the 30 years that followed. Without an extensive education and certainly no orator, Parkinson made his contribution by dint of using the talents he did have; and, as such, he represents the very best of the Wisconsin pioneer spirit.¹¹

The Prairie Spring Hotel is thus believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP for its role as a pioneer stopping place and meeting place in this part of Lafayette County in the Territorial period of Wisconsin's history. Resources of this type were among the most important early commercial enterprises in rural areas, both for travelers and for the pioneer settlers in the area surrounding them, and the Prairie Spring Hotel was surely no exception. The Hotel's owner, Daniel Parkinson, besides being a leading local politician, was also a successful businessman and farmer, and it can reasonably be surmised that the Hotel (which also served as his home) was a significant local meeting place during his lifetime.

CONSTRUCTION ON THE FRONTIER: THE PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL AS AN EXAMPLE OF PIONEER BUILDING TECHNIQUES

The Prairie Spring Hotel is also being nominated for listing in the NRHP as an outstanding and highly intact example of the I-House form of residential design. Such houses are two-story variants of the Hall-and-

¹¹ Information and quotes from Chapter 4 of Biography of a Building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel

Section 8 Page 8 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

Parlor type and are closely associated with the southeast portion of the country from which Daniel Parkinson came. Intact Wisconsin examples of the I-House form are now relatively rare and surviving examples are more typically clad in brick. The Hotel is one of the earliest known examples of this form in the southwest portion of Wisconsin and it is especially notable for its timber frame construction and high degree of integrity.

The Prairie Spring Hotel embodies an eighteenth-century folk-housing type that evolved in North Carolina from rural English and Scotch-Irish dwelling forms known as hall-and-parlor houses.¹² The hall-and-parlor house plan consisted of a square living room (the hall) that was entered directly from the outside and in which most daily living activities took place. The hall was heated by a fireplace in the gable end wall, and a cabinet stair to the loft above was usually found in the outside corner near the fireplace. [The attached floor plan, Exhibit 2, shows that here the stair is on what would be an outside corner, were it not for the rear shed extension of the building.] The smaller adjacent parlor was reserved for more formal functions and also served as the sleeping area. ...

The frame of the Prairie Spring Hotel is a rare surviving example of a hewn and joined wood building frame of the pre-territorial period of Wisconsin history. A considerable degree of skill is evident in the hewing and joining of the frame's many components...although constructed at the direction of Parkinson, the actual craftsman responsible for the building of the hotel's frame is unknown.

Details of construction have been given verbatim from Biography of a Building in Section 7. The distinctive physical characteristics of design and construction that make the building significant include its hall-and-parlor design, its hand-hewn mortise-and-tenon oak frame, joinery methods seen in the corner posts, the gable end walls, the roof and the shed extension. The method used to correct a structural weakness that occurred when the chimneys were removed in favor of iron

¹² From Chapter 7, Biography of a Building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel
Section 8 Page 9 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

stoves is also of interest. Beaded oak clapboards produced by an early water-powered sawmill, and finish detailing of doors, windows and the fireplaces were very advanced for the time and place. Addition of a Greek Revival cornice at some time after the removal of the stone chimneys indicates a contemporary shift in architectural tastes.

The Prairie Spring Hotel represents a dual rarity in Wisconsin historic architecture.¹³ Constructed in 1834, it is the only [sic] building known at present to survive in the southwestern Wisconsin lead-mining region from the Michigan territorial period. Until the end of the Black Hawk War (1832) virtually all structures were built of logs, small, single pens hastily constructed to meet an immediate need. The Prairie Spring Hotel represents a departure from this norm in style, scale, and construction.

In typical early nineteenth-century fashion, Parkinson's 'hotel' not only housed travelers from the adjacent lead road but also served as the Parkinson family homestead. When the primary road from Mineral Point to Galena shifted farther to the west in the early 1840s, the Prairie Spring's prominence as a hotel gradually came to an end.

Afterward, the Parkinson family continued to use the building as their home. Daniel Morgan Parkinson died in the Prairie Spring Hotel on 1 October 1868 and his son Nathaniel Taylor and grandson Robert Nathaniel and their families continued to live in the building until 1928. It is because of this continuous family occupancy that the structure survived well into the twentieth century.

After 1928, the Hotel passed through several hands until ultimately finding its way into the possession of the Lead Region Historic Trust, which restored the building and recently moved it 800 feet to its present location.

The successful relocation and exterior restoration of the Prairie Spring Hotel by the Lead Region Historic Trust has preserved a

¹³ From the Introduction to Part II, Biography of a Building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel

Section 8 Page 10 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

highly significant first-generation Wisconsin building for the benefit of future generations. However, the act of preserving or restoring a historic building in itself serves only a limited purpose. The enduring value of preservation for future generations lies in the use to which the historic structure is put...the Prairie Spring Hotel currently fills the unique role for the (Lead Region Historic) Trust of being an exhibit or study building.

In the handling of this important survivor of 1830s Wisconsin, the Trust's staff made every effort to preserve rather than to repair; to repair rather than replace; and to replace only those parts that could not be repaired by any means currently available. Replication of missing features was confined largely to the exterior of the building or to those structural members necessary for its support. The building's interior has received only the necessary repairs at the time of this writing.

Because of the care exercised by the staff in stabilization and preservation, the Trust is able to present in the Prairie Spring Hotel the real thing: an early nineteenth-century Southern building type built in Wisconsin and surviving to the present day. The Trust welcomes those who wish to examine and study this important structure: historians, architects, artists, and students of architecture, history, art, and American culture.¹⁴

In February, 1998, the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin recognized the restoration of the Prairie Spring Hotel with an Historic Preservation Certificate of Commendation. The Hotel is thus believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as a rare surviving example of the I-House form, an early nineteenth century residential form that was typically imported to Wisconsin by owners and builders coming here from states in the southeastern portions of the country. Houses built in this form were historically of architectural importance in the earliest settled parts of the state, but very few of the earliest timber frame clapboard-clad examples have survived. The Prairie Spring Hotel is an excellent early example of the earliest phase of the I-House form in Wisconsin and its significance is further enhanced by its highly

¹⁴ Text taken from the conclusion of Chapter 7, Biography of a Building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 11 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

intact state.

CRITERION CONSIDERATION B: MOVING THE PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL IN 1994.¹⁵

In June of 1993, Wisconsin history scholar Dean Connors attended a slide presentation on historic southwestern Wisconsin architecture given in Madison by the Lead Region Historic Trust...He immediately realized that (the Prairie Spring Hotel) was in critical need of a sympathetic sponsor for its purchase and restoration.

Connor's initial proposal to the Trust's Board of Directors was a plan to offer to purchase the entire farm, which comprised a large part of Daniel Morgan Parkinson's original holdings...But negotiations with the current owner made it clear that the farm was her home and that she was unwilling to sell it. Compounding the situation was the fact that the owner had recently built a new home 60 feet south of the old hotel in anticipation of the hotel's removal.

Negotiations between the owner and Connors continued throughout 1993 and into the spring of 1994, culminating in an agreement for the purchase of an adjacent 3-acre site to the north and the requirement that the historic hotel be removed to that site within the year.

Given the extended period of abandonment of the historic building--as well as the fact that removal of a section added to the west had left the west elevation open to the elements for several years--the Prairie Spring Hotel was not in a condition to be quickly raised and removed to the new site.

During the spring and early summer of 1994, the building was carefully studied by the Trust's executive director, Dana Duppler. Thomas "Pete" Campbell, site director at the General Grant Home (Galena Illinois), and Daryl Watson, director of the Galena--Jo Daviess County Historical Society, also visited the site for consultation. Both of these men had extensive experience in the moving and restoration of buildings constructed during the second

¹⁵ Text from Chapter 6, Biography of a Building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel
Section 8 Page 12 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

quarter of the nineteenth century. It was apparent that structural repairs and stabilization work would be necessary before the movers could begin the raising process.

...(The) initial phase of work involved the removal of twentieth-century materials (related to) a modern kitchen and laundry area.

The next phase involved inspection, repairs, and replacement, when necessary, of the building's sills. During this process, leveling of walls was accomplished where such corrective action was deemed necessary and possible without damage to the building's historic fabric. Because most structural members were removed from the west elevation at the time of the 1940s addition, the staff needed to replicate the structural framework and the sill upon which it rested.

The southwest corner post, one intermediate post, one brace, and the end girt of this west-elevation structure were still in place at this time, but only the corner post and brace were sound enough to continue in use. In order to replicate the frame, custom-sawed white oak was ordered from an area sawmill, taken to the site and fabricated and assembled in place by the Trust staff of four, using traditional mortise-and-tenon joinery techniques.

Even though the original framing members were hand-hewn, the use of sawn materials in the replicated section was believed to be justified because the replaced members can always be differentiated from the original material by their contemporary method of manufacture.

(Some floor joists in the shed area) which had originally been 10-inch oak logs tenoned into the sill and summer beam, had been replaced with pine 2x6 joists. These added 2x6's were removed and replaced with appropriate 10-inch oak logs during this phase of the work.

Also removed before the move was the last 6 feet of the roof of the shed abutment at the rear of the structure. This area of the roof had suffered substantial deterioration and all of the sheathing in this section needed to be replaced. Specially sawed 1x10-inch white

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Prairie Spring Hotel

Section 8 Page 13 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

oak was used in the resheathing. Other materials--such as steel gusset reinforcements and 5/8-inch hot-rolled steel tie rods--were also added during this initial phase of work before the move.

...

On 1 November, 1994, the Prairie Spring Hotel left its site of 160 years and moved across the field 800 feet to a new location, still a part of the farm entered by Parkinson in 1835. During November the Trust staff formed and poured concrete footings and a 4-foot wall under the raised building, after which the structure, still on the "trailer," was lowered to 2 feet above the top of the concrete wall. The weather remained warm throughout November, allowing the staff to re-lay the foundation limestone onto the top of the new poured wall. This limestone had been moved from the hotel's original foundation to the new site prior to the move. After the foundation was completed and the movers' structure was removed, backfilling was done.

The Prairie Spring Hotel today stands on the same hilltop chosen by Daniel Morgan Parkinson in 1834, but 800 feet north of its historic location. As at the original location, it faces east toward Highway 23, the modern equivalent of the military road from Galena to Mineral Point. The present site differs from the historic one in being treeless, otherwise the hotel retains its historic feeling and association.

CONCLUSION

The Prairie Spring Hotel is a rare survivor from the exploration and settlement era in southwestern Wisconsin. It is associated with an important figure from that era. The physical structure of the building provides a rare glimpse of period construction techniques. The unusual story of its survival and preservation makes it of interest to architectural historians and students of the earliest settlement in the region.

Prairie Spring Hotel
Name of Property

LaFayette County, WI
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

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

Acreage of Property 3 acres

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

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

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Eiseley
organization _____ date August 1, 1998
street & number 3433 Richard Street telephone 608-249-8818
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53714

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

Most of the information necessary to prepare this nomination was found in Biography of a Building: the 1834 Prairie Spring Hotel by Dean Connors and Dana Duppler, published in 1997 by the Lead Region Historic Trust, Shullsburg, Wisconsin. Architectural drawings in the volume, some of them reproduced for this nomination, are by David M. Burrows, AIA. The book was edited by Stephen Calvert.

Biography of a Building includes a bibliography of sources, which is reproduced below. Additional information about the restoration and current status of the building was obtained in telephone interviews with Dana Duppler during May and June, 1998.

Daniel Morgan Parkinson, the Black Hawk War, etc.

Black Hawk. *Life of Black Hawk, or Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak*. Boston: [J. B. Patterson, Ed. & Prop.], 1834.

Bohlin, Bert. *Territorial Politics and the Belmont Legislative Session*. Darlington, WI: Southwest Graphics, 1994.

Carter, Clarence E. *Territorial Papers of the United States*, Vol. 13: *Louisiana-Missouri*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1948.

Eckert, Allan W. *Twilight of Empire*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1988.

History of Iowa County. Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1881.

History of Lafayette County. Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1881.

Parkinson, Daniel Morgan. "Pioneer Life in Wisconsin." *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. 2, pp. 326-364. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1856.

Parkinson, Peter, Jr. "Strictures upon Ford's Black Hawk War." *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. 2, pp. 393-401. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1856.

———. "Notes on the Black Hawk War." *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. 10, pp. 184-212. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1888.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 2 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI Prairie Spring Hotel

- Pelzer, Louis. *Henry Dodge*. Iowa Biographical Series. Iowa City: State Historical Society of Iowa, 1911.
- Rodolf, Theodore. "Pioneering in the Lead Region." *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. 15, p. 270. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1900.
- Royce, Charles C. *Indian Land Cessions in the United States*. Bureau of American Ethnology, 18th Report, Part 2. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1899.
- Scanlan, Peter L. *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American*. Menasha, WI: Banta Press, 1937.
- Smith, Alice E. *The History of Wisconsin, Vol. 1: From Exploration to Statehood*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973.
- Strong, Moses. *History of the Territory of Wisconsin from 1836 to 1848*. Madison: Democrat Printing Co., 1885.
- Thayer, Crawford Beecher, comp. & ed. *The Battle of Wisconsin Heights: An Eye-Witness Account of the Black Hawk War of 1832*. Menasha, WI: Banta Press, 1983.
- . *Hunting a Shadow: The Search for Black Hawk: An Eye-Witness Account of the Black Hawk War of 1832*. Menasha, WI: Banta Press, 1981.
- . *Massacre at Bad Axe: An Eye-Witness Account of the Black Hawk War of 1832*. Menasha, WI: Banta Press, 1984.
- Tuttle, Charles. *Illustrated History of Wisconsin*. Boston: B. B. Russell, 1875.
- Usher, Ellis B. *Wisconsin: Its Story and Biography*, Vol. 1. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1914.
- Wallace, Anthony F. C. "Prelude to Disaster: The Course of Indian-White Relations Which Led to the Black Hawk War of 1832." *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (Summer 1982), pp. 247-249.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 3 Prairie Spring Hotel
Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

Architecture

- Benjamin, Asher. *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter (1830)*. Reprint. New York: Dover Publications, 1988. (Originally published: Boston: L. Coffin, 1844.)
- Hindle, Brooke, ed. *Material Culture of the Wooden Age*. Tarrytown, NY: Sleepy Hollow Press, 1981.
- Patrick, James. *Architecture in Tennessee, 1768-1897*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1981.
- Peterson, Charles E., ed. *Building Early America: Contributions Toward the History of a Great Industry*. Proceedings of a symposium held on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, March 27-29, 1974, Philadelphia. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Co., 1976.
- Swain, Doug, ed. *Carolina Dwelling: Towards Preservation of Place: In Celebration of the North Carolina Vernacular Landscape*. The Student Publication of the School of Design, Vol. 26. Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978.
- Upton, Dell, and John Michael Vlach, eds. *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI
Prairie Spring Hotel

Verbal Boundary Description

VOL 214 PAGE 398

258283

Part of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22, Town 4 North, Range 3 East, Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, described as follows:

Beginning at a point which is North 94.98 feet and East 19.90 feet of the Southwest corner of said Section 22; thence North $01^{\circ}52'00''$ West, 367.21 feet; thence North $90^{\circ}00'00''$ East, 274.07 feet to a point in the centerline of S.T.H. "23", said point also being the point of curvature of a curve to the right having a central angle of $10^{\circ}03'12''$ and a radius of 2292.00 feet; thence Southeasterly, 402.16 feet along the arc of the curve to the point of tangency thereof, said arc also being the centerline of S.T.H. "23", the long chord of which bears South $23^{\circ}57'56''$ East, 401.64 feet; thence South $90^{\circ}00'00''$ West, 425.25 feet to the point of beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification

This is the lot purchased in 1995 by the Lead Region Historic Trust as a location for the Prairie Spring Hotel. It provides a clear view of the building from Highway 23 and allows it to be situated at approximately the same elevation and facing in the same direction as in its original location.

Prairie Spring Hotel
Name of Property

LaFayette County, WI
County and State

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)

Exhibits:

Exhibit 1 Sketch Map of site

Exhibit 2 Floor plans from "Biography of a Building"

Exhibit 3, 3a Measured drawing of interior features
from "Biography of a Building"

Prairie Spring Hotel
Name of Property

LaFayette County, WI
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Lead Region Historic Trust
street & number P.O. Box 565 telephone (608) 759-3031
city or town Shullsburg state WI zip code 53586

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.

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

Prairie Spring Hotel

Section Photos 1 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

Photo 1 of 8
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
Willow Springs Township
Lafayette County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
February 20, 1998
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking northwest, storage shed on right

Photo 2 of 8
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
Willow Springs Township
Lafayette County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
February 20, 1998
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking southwest

Photo 3 of 8
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
Willow Springs Township
Lafayette County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
February 20, 1998
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking northeast

Photo 4 of 8
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
Willow Springs Township
Lafayette County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
February 20, 1998
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking north, porch and Willow Springs Church

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

Prairie Spring Hotel

Section Photos 2 Town of Willow Springs, Lafayette County, WI

Photo 5 of 8
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
Willow Springs Township
Lafayette County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
February 20, 1998
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking south to original site from the porch

Photo 6 of 8
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
Willow Springs Township
Lafayette County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
February 20, 1998
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking north from original to new location

Photo 7 of 8
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
Willow Springs Township
Lafayette County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
February 20, 1998
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Detail of front (east) elevation: new porch joists

Photo 8 of 8
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
Willow Springs Township
Lafayette County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
February 20, 1998
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Detail of interior: east wall of second floor bedroom
Photo 8 of 8

Exhibit 1
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
 Willow Springs Township
 Lafayette County, WI

□ Contributing

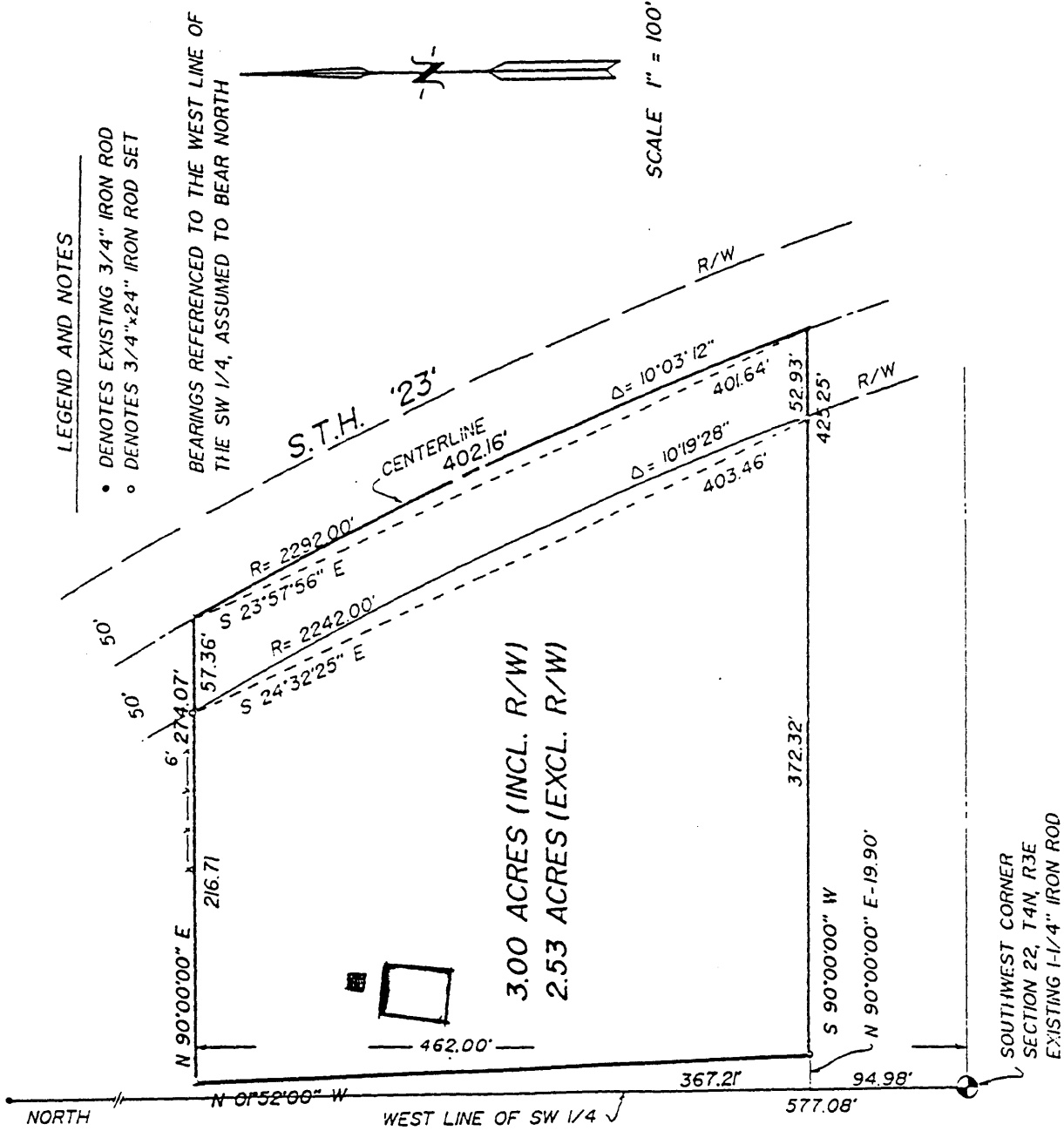
■ Non-Contributing

LEGEND AND NOTES

- DENOTES EXISTING 3/4" IRON ROD
- DENOTES 3/4"x24" IRON ROD SET

BEARINGS REFERENCED TO THE WEST LINE OF THE SW 1/4, ASSUMED TO BEAR NORTH

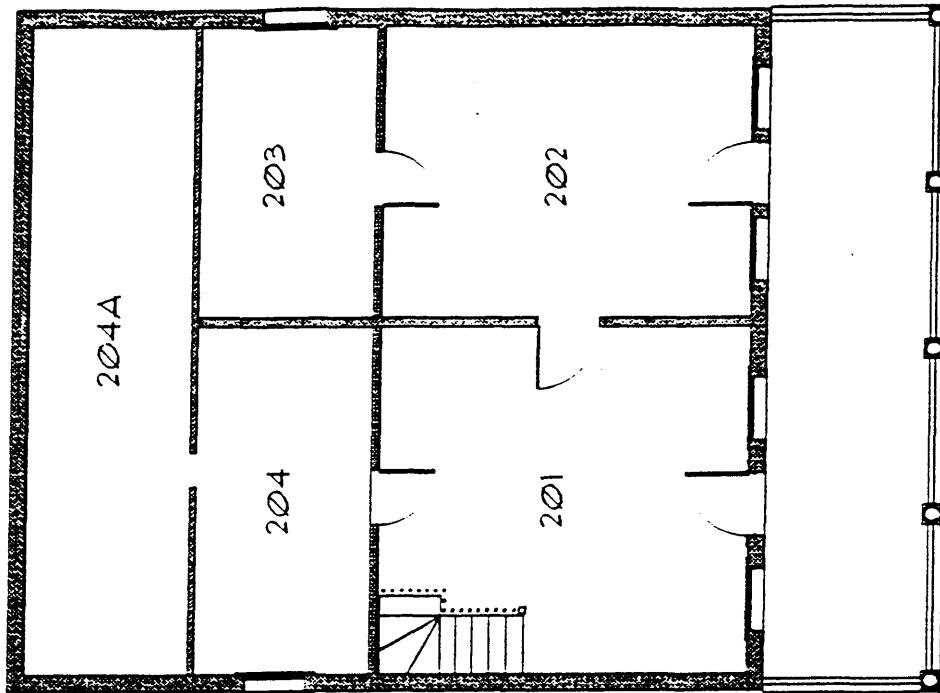
SCALE 1" = 100'



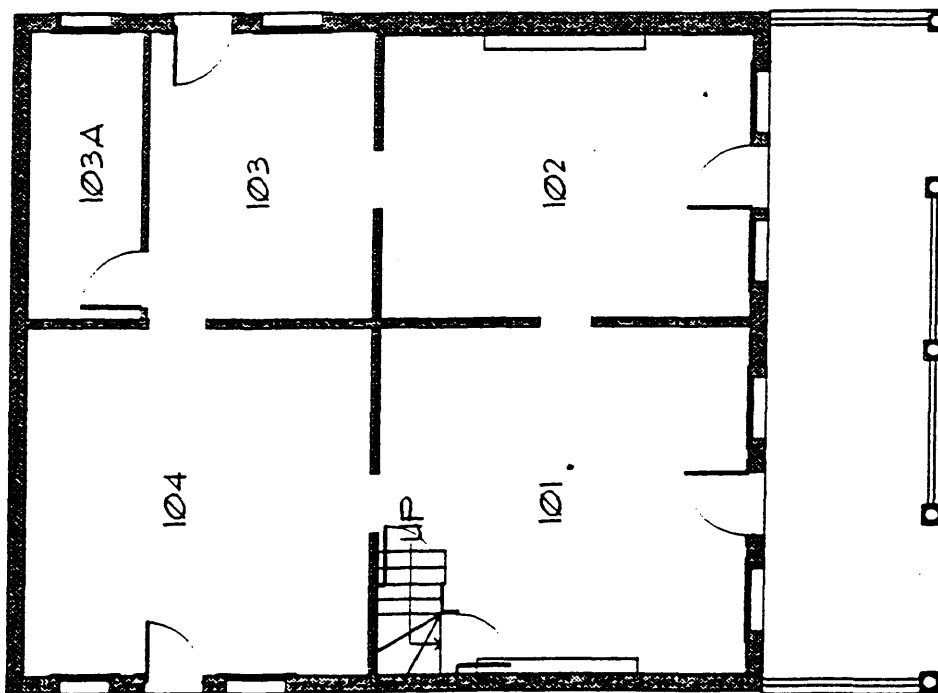
3.00 ACRES (INCL. R/W)
2.53 ACRES (EXCL. R/W)

PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
TOWN OF WILLOW SPRINGS
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WI

Exhibit 2
Floor Plans of PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
From Biography of a Building,
Lead Region Historic Trust,
Shullsburg, WI



Second-floor plan



First-floor plan

Fireplace Mantel

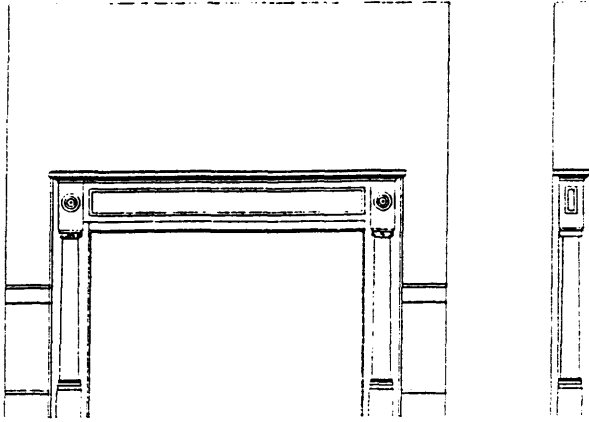
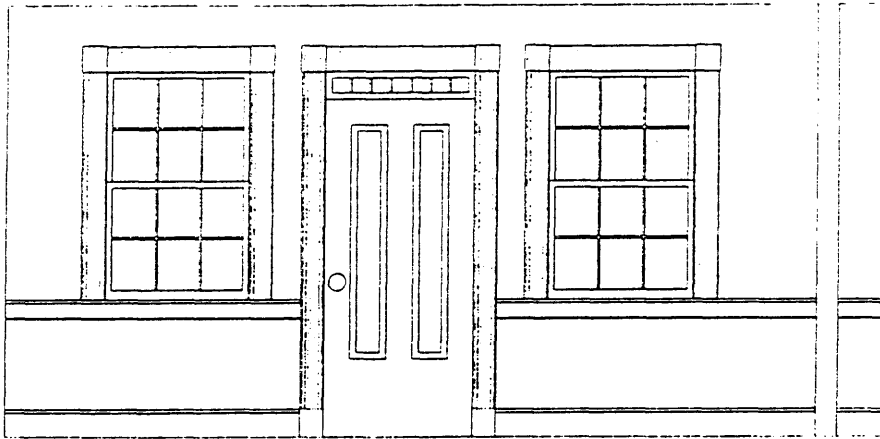


Exhibit 3
Measured drawings from the
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
From Biography of a Building,
Lead Region Historic Trust
Shullsburg, WI

PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
TOWN OF WILLOW SPRINGS
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WI

Interior Door and Window Elevation



Cabinet Stair Elevation

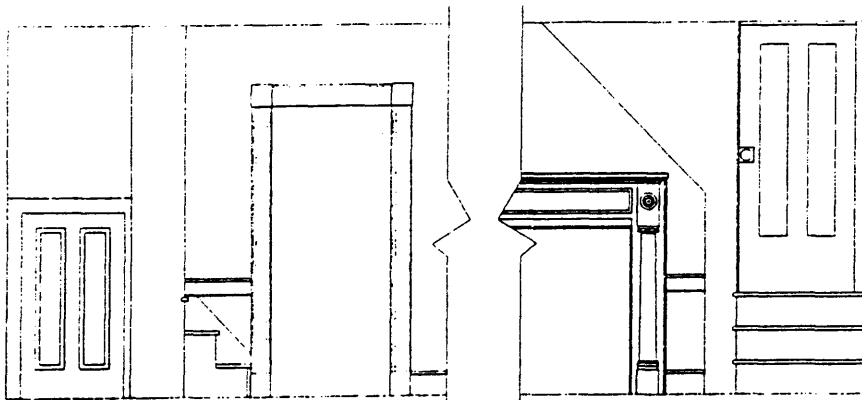
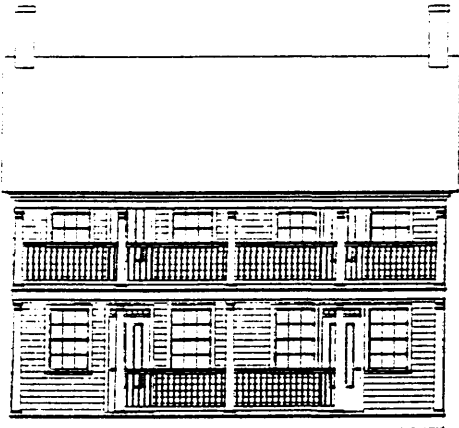


Exhibit 3a
Measured drawings from the
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
From Biography of a Building,
Lead Region Historic Trust
Shullsbury, WI

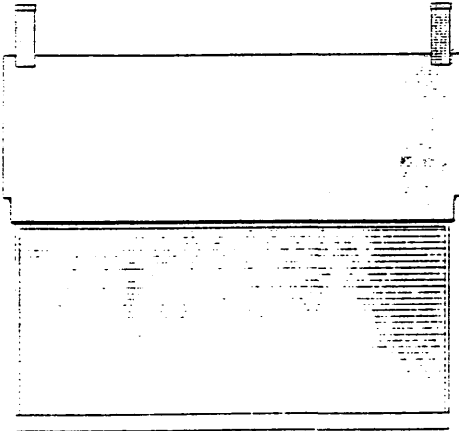
PRAIRIE SPRING HOTEL
TOWN OF WILLOW SPRINGS
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WI

Measured Drawings



East elevation

West elevation



North elevation

South elevation

