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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 Bucholtz, Carl and Clara, Farmstead
other names/site number Park Lawn Farm

2. Location

street & number W425 Miller Road N/A not for publication
city or town Town of East Troy N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Walworth code 127 zip code 53105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

9/27/2018
Date

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Bucholtz, Carl and Clara, Farmstead
Name of Property

Walworth County
County and State

Wisconsin

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

11/9/15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
district
structure
site
object

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

contributing	noncontributing
7	1 buildings
0	0 sites
1	1 structures
0	0 objects
8	2 total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling
AGRICULTURE / Animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling
DOMESTIC / Secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Stone

Walls: Wood

Roof: Asphalt

Other:

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1901-1956

Significant Dates

1901, 1911, 1912, 1956

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hoganson, Olaf

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Bucholtz, Carl and Clara, Farmstead
Name of Property

Walworth County
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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 2.7 acres

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

1 16T 391727.83 4736099.01
Zone Easting Northing

2 16T 391816.81 4736138.60
Zone Easting Northing

3 16T 391810.79 4736058.47
Zone Easting Northing

4 16T 391652.12 4736086.02
Zone Easting Northing

[X] 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	Gail Klein	date	February 15, 2018
organization		telephone	541-285-0352
street & number	937 Brookside Circle	zip code	53589
city or town	Stoughton	state	WI

Bucholtz, Carl and Clara, Farmstead

Walworth County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

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)

Property Owner

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

name/title	Jim and Shirley Zimmerman	date	February 15, 2018
organization		telephone	(262)642-9683
street & number	W425 Miller Road	zip code	53105
city or town	Burlington	state	WI

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.

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Bucholtz, Carl and Clara, Farmstead
Town of East Troy, Walworth County, WI

Section 7 Page 1

Introduction

Located in a rural area in the Town of East Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin, the Carl and Clara Bucholtz House was constructed in 1911 in the Queen Anne style. The house sits on a partly wooded lot that is generally bordered by Miller Road to the north, wooded areas to the east and south, and an open agricultural field to the west. In addition to the Bucholtz House itself, the property also contains seven historic outbuildings constructed between about 1839 and 1956, all of which are considered contributing resources. These include two barns, a silo, milk house, chicken coop, smokehouse, and outhouse. The property also contains two noncontributing resources including a pergola and pole barn, both of which are of recent construction. The house is located on the eastern side of the property, separated from the agricultural outbuildings on the western side by a grove of trees. A narrow concrete sidewalk runs between the house and outbuildings.

Carl and Clara Bucholtz House (1911, addition 1912)

This two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne house was constructed in 1911 with a rear addition in 1912. The house is irregular in plan with a coursed fieldstone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt-shingled hipped and gable roofs. The date of construction is late in the Queen Anne period; this coupled with the classically inspired design elements prominently exhibited on the house, indicate the house is a Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style. Primary character-defining features include many of the devices used to avoid the appearance of smooth walls: asymmetrical massing, recessed wall planes, projecting bays, and asymmetrical porches. The Free Classic subtype is evident in details such as the wrap-around front porch with paired Ionic columns, wide eaves with heavy eave returns in all gable ends, large Queen Anne windows with leaded glass transoms, and Palladian windows under the front and side gables, while an unusual widows walk with sawn wood balustrade is located atop the hipped roof. The front façade faces north toward Miller Road.

The front (north) façade is asymmetrical in plan and is dominated by a wide front porch that wraps around the building's northwest corner. The porch is currently screened using the original screen frames and screen doors and is accessed via wooden steps opposite of the paired screen doors with narrow screened transoms overhead. A pediment with sunburst motif is located above the porch entrance. Porch supports are pairs of fluted columns with Ionic capitals that rest on squared wooden piers; a wood railing with spindlework balusters runs the length of the porch's outer edge. The house's front door is located inside the porch, in the building's northern wall; the door is flanked by narrow, 1-over-1 sidelights. The roof of the porch serves as the base of a smaller, second-story porch that also features columnar supports, turned wood railings, and original removable screening. The second-story porch shelters a single door and a small, fixed-sash leaded glass window. The remainder of the façade consists of a full-height, front-gabled bay that spans the eastern half of the north elevation. This projecting bay features heavy eave returns and contains a two-pane picture window with a leaded-glass transom at the first story, a pair of 1-over-1, double-hung windows at the second

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story, and a Palladian window with diamond-patterned glazing centered below the gable at the attic level.

From north to south, the first story of the east elevation contains a 1-over-1 window, two 1-over-1 windows in a projecting front-gable bay, two more 1-over-1 windows in the main building mass, and two 1-over-1 windows in the eastern wall of the rear addition. A projecting oriel window is located between the first and second stories (at the landing of the main staircase); the oriel window contains a bank of three single-pane windows with leaded-glass transoms. From north to south, the second story contains a single 1-over-1 window, two 1-over-1 windows in the front-gabled bay, a single 1-over-1 window in the main building mass, and a smaller 1-over-1 window in the rear addition. A Palladian window with diamond-patterned glazing is located at the attic level of the front-gabled bay.

The south (rear) elevation consists of the south wall of the rear addition and the south walls of the main building mass and western bay. The rear addition contains a single doorway at the first story and a pair of 1-over-1 windows centered in the second story. The main, hipped-roof building mass contains a doorway providing access from the rear porch as well as individual 1-over-1 windows at the first and second stories. The south wall of the western bay contains a single 1-over-1 window at the second story.

The west elevation consists of the west wall of the main hipped-roof building mass, a projecting front-gabled bay, and the west wall of the 1912 rear addition. The front-gabled bay features broad eave returns with a central Palladian window, the outer members of which contain diamond-patterned glazing. From front to back, the first story contains the western portion of the wrap-around front porch (currently screened using the original screen frames) which features a second set of stairs in its western side; a single-pane picture window flanked by narrow 1-over-1 windows, all three of which are capped by original leaded-glass transoms; a 4-sided, 1-story bay that contains a 1-over-1 window in each side and fills the corner between the front-gabled bay and the main building mass; the west side of the back porch (currently screened); and the western wall of the rear addition which contains no windows at the first story. From front to back, the second story of the west elevation contains the western side of the second-story front porch (currently screened), a 1-over-1 window, a pair of 1-over-1 windows in the front-gabled bay, a doorway that provides access to the second-story of the back porch, and a 1-over-1 window in the rear addition.

Interior

The interior of the house consists of two floors in addition to unfinished basement and attic spaces. Primary character-defining features throughout the two main floors include original woodwork (trim, railings, banisters, room dividers, plate rails, and ceiling beams), inlaid floors, stained glass panels, and built-in cabinetry.

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The first floor contains a total of 10 rooms including a living room, parlor, dining room, library, pantry, kitchen, bathroom, conservatory, summer kitchen, and utility room. Unless otherwise noted, all rooms contain original wood flooring and trim, wallpapered plaster walls, cast iron radiators, and new composite ceiling tiles over the original plaster ceiling. The front doors of the house open into a small foyer that leads into the living room. The east wall of the living room contains the base of the main staircase and an open doorway that leads into the parlor. The half-turn staircase is ornamented with carved newel posts and wood panels on the exposed underside of the upper flight. An original gas light fixture is mounted atop the newel post at the half-space landing. The open doorway between the living room and the parlor is ornamented by a colonnade with an intricately carved grille, and a narrow wood column that rests on a carved wooden panel featuring a lyre motif at its center and a small plant stand above. The parlor's western wall also features an ornate colonnade with grille above a recessed sitting nook containing a built-in bench seat, wood paneling, and a large stained glass panel. The parlor also features an original inlaid floor. An open doorway in the south wall of the living room leads to the dining room. The dining room also features original inlaid floors, ceiling beams, built-in cabinetry with glass doors, and the original Lincrusta wallpaper below a wide plate rail that runs along a portion of the room. The broad opening between the dining room and living room is accentuated by a curved wooden room divider with a large stained glass panel and ornate wooden columns that feature "gingerbread" detailing at the top corners. A doorway in the eastern wall of the dining room provides access to a small library. The library contains a small corner fireplace of simple red brick construction with a cast iron cover and a tiled hearth. Another doorway in the southern wall of the dining room opens into the kitchen.

The kitchen is largely an open space without counters or plumbing fixtures; a pocket door in its northern wall provides access to a pantry. The pantry's northern wall contains full-height built-in cabinetry with a zinc countertop and a dumbwaiter to the basement; the southern wall contains a wall-mounted "farmhouse" sink with original fixtures. A laundry chute from the second floor to the basement is also accessible through an opening in the pantry. A door in the kitchen's western wall opens into a walk-through bathroom that leads to a small conservatory. The bathroom originally served as a sewing room, but was converted to its present use in 1951; it features wood flooring and wainscoting with wallpapered upper walls and retains the original fixtures installed in 1951. The conservatory is a small room located within the projecting bay window on the west side of the house. It contains full-height windows with shelving for plants and a small corner sink. Additional doors in the kitchen lead to the rear porch and the summer kitchen. The summer kitchen contains a built-in wood box with cabinet above, a dry sink with the original hand pump, and the base of the back staircase to the second floor (this staircase was rebuilt in 2016 for better accessibility). A doorway in the south wall of the summer kitchen opens into a utility room. The utility room has board walls and

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composite flooring; a trap door opens over concrete stairs to the basement. The back door of the house is located in the southern wall of the utility room.

The second floor contains a total of six rooms including three bedrooms, a dressing room, a bathroom, and a sitting room (originally for farm hands or other help that boarded at the farm). The main staircase leads to a second floor landing that features a serpentine railing with turned wood balusters. All bedrooms and the bathroom are located off of a central hallway and contain wood flooring, wallpapered walls with original wood trim, cast iron radiators, and plastered ceilings. The northernmost bedroom is connected to a small walk-through dressing room (currently used as an office) and features a small reach-in closet. An exterior door in the dressing room provides access to the second-story front porch; at the opposite end of the dressing room, another door leads to the western bedroom. The western bedroom contains a large walk-in closet with built-in overhead cabinetry; a small door adjacent to the closet opens into a storage area utilizing the space under the attic staircase. The southernmost bedroom contains a small closet and a laundry chute accessed via a trap door in the floor; unlike the other bedrooms, this room contains painted trim (the result of a brief conversion to an upstairs kitchen in the 1950s). The upstairs bathroom contains wood flooring, painted trim, and the original pedestal sink and claw-foot bathtub. The back staircase is located at the southern end of the upstairs hallway and provides access to the hired man's room. This space was enlarged and rebuilt in 2016. The original space was uninsulated with thin, wall-board walls and exterior clapboards for flooring; it currently contains a raised, cove ceiling with composite ceiling tiles, wainscoting along the walls, and hardwood floors. The original farm hands' sink and toilet are located in the basement.

Animal Barns

Dairy Barn (1860, significantly altered 1901, addition 1956)

Horse Barn (1901)

Silo (1915)

This grouping of buildings is composed of two barns (a dairy and a horse barn) and a silo. Together they make an L-configuration. The dairy barn is categorized as a Basement Barn and the horse barn is categorized as an Animal Barn; these are joined at one corner by a concrete-block milk house addition. The dairy barn portion was constructed in about 1860 (likely as a threshing barn) with the raised foundation added in 1901.

The Horse Barn was constructed in 1901 at the same time as the foundation was added to the dairy barn. Both barns are rectangular in plan with vertical board walls, coursed and rubble-work stone foundations, and asphalt-shingled gable roofs.

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The Dairy Barn has 2-pane sliding windows located at regular intervals at the top edge of the raised foundation wall; a sliding barn door is located at the center of the north wall, above the foundation wall. The seam between the foundation and frame levels of the dairy barn is clad in corrugated metal panels.

A poured concrete Silo (added c.1915) is located just off of the dairy barn's west elevation and is connected to the building at its foundation.

A shed-roofed, concrete block Milk House (added in 1956) is located along the dairy barn's east elevation and spans the width of the horse barn's north elevation. The milk house contains two pairs of 6-pane windows in its northern wall and a single door and 6-pane window in its eastern wall. The east elevation of the horse barn contains a combination of newer and original sliding windows at the top of the foundation wall with vehicular/animal doorways in the east and west elevations. One of these doorways contains a modern, overhead garage door while the others contain sliding barn doors of board construction.

Milk House (1901)

The free-standing milk house was constructed c.1901 for the storage and washing of dairying equipment as well as the temporary storage of milk. An adjacent well provided clean water. The small building is rectangular in plan with clapboard walls and a new asphalt-shingled gable roof. A door of vertical board construction is centered in its eastern wall; another doorway has been cut into the clapboard siding in the western wall. Four-pane fixed-sash windows are located in the north and south walls. This building ceased to function as a milk house when a new concrete block milk house was added to the barn complex in 1956; at that point, the building simply served as a pump house for the adjacent well.

Chicken Coop (1860)

The chicken coop was constructed c.1860. It is rectangular in plan with a dry stone foundation, horizontal board walls, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof (clad in diamond-patterned shingles). A metal ventilator projects from the center of the roof peak. Doorways are located in the east elevation, the majority of which was damaged by the fire that destroyed an adjacent granary in 2012.

Smoke House (1839)

The smoke house was constructed c.1839 and is located just south of the house. The building is rectangular in plan and is in a state of semi-ruin. All four fieldstone walls remain, but the roof is missing. A doorway is located in the northern wall. Although the smoke house is missing its roof, it is still clearly recognizable as a smokehouse.

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Outhouse (1911)

The 3-seat outhouse was constructed c.1911 and is located south of the house, behind the smoke house. The structure contains a concrete foundation, clapboard walls, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A paneled door is located in the center of the northern wall. Small ventilation windows are located below the roofline in the side elevations.

Noncontributing Resources

The property contains two noncontributing resources: a modern metal pole barn and a recently reconstructed pergola.

The pole barn was constructed in 2012 following a fire that destroyed the property's historic granary. It is rectangular in plan with metal walls and a metal-clad gable roof. Overhead garage doors are located in the north and west elevations; a single pedestrian door sheltered by a projecting shed roof is located in the east elevation.

The pergola in front of the house was constructed in 1990 in place of a historic pergola that was built to shelter the 1839 well and pump (the historic pergola was removed from this location prior to 1985; the well remains). The pergola is rectangular in plan with a concrete slab foundation, decoratively sawn balusters, and heavy overhead cross beams that rest on simple vertical posts.

Integrity

The Carl and Clara Bucholtz Farmstead retains a very high degree of both interior and exterior integrity. The house remains in its original location within its historic farmstead setting and retains its original siding, windows, doors, distinctive wrap-around porch, and all other character-defining features. The interior retains its original trimwork, flooring, built-in cabinetry, colonnades with delicate grille detailing, and distinctive stained glass panels, as well as a number of period domestic features. A sewing room was converted to a modern bathroom without disrupting any other rooms or finishes. The most significant alteration to the house is limited to a rehabilitation of the back rooms used by farm help and the back stairs in the rear addition. Although this work has enlarged the space (the original room did not utilize the entire space available) and generally enhanced the original "bare-bones" appearance of the room, the change does not detract from the house's early twentieth-century aesthetic and is entirely confined to the rear addition. Lesser alterations include the reconstruction of the front porch steps with the replacement of the original porch stair rails and posts with composite elements of the same general aesthetic; and the reconstruction of the back porch according to historic photographs. Because the house retains all of its original character-defining features and has not

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undergone any significant alterations to its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association, it is considered to retain a very high degree of integrity.

Although the property's seven contributing outbuildings retain sufficient degrees of integrity to contribute to the house's historic farmstead setting, not all are in prime condition (the smokehouse has lost its gable roof and the chicken coop has been damaged by fire). Alterations to the outbuildings are largely limited to the addition of a modern garage door and some newer windows to the barn complex and new roofs on the milk house and outhouse. Despite these alterations and varied conditions, each contributing outbuilding clearly conveys its historic function as well as its historic relationship with the farmhouse. Further, the farmstead retains all of its period agricultural buildings with the exception of the granary which was lost to fire.

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Bucholtz, Carl and Clara, Farmstead
Town of East Troy, Walworth County, WI

Introduction

The Carl and Clara Bucholtz Farmstead is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, locally significant under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture both for its exceptional Queen Anne style house and as an excellent example of an early-twentieth century farmstead. The Carl and Clara Bucholtz House was constructed in 1911 in the Queen Anne style. The house is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of overall integrity. The house features a large wrap-around front porch with Classical columns, decorative spindlework detailing, multiple Palladian windows, heavy eave returns in all gables, and ornate leaded-glass windows – all of which merge with the home's ornate interior details to make the Bucholtz House one of the finest (if not the best) examples of Queen Anne architecture in the Town of East Troy. In addition, the building's historic role as a farmhouse on a working farm is illustrated by the seven historic agricultural outbuildings that remain on the property. This intact collection of buildings that make up the farmstead as a whole represent the growth and development of the farm as it transitioned from wheat farming to dairy farming.

Period of Significance

The farmstead that exists today grew and evolved from an earlier farm. This early farm from 1839 consisted of a log house (demolished) and smoke house; a few years later the log house was replaced by a gabled ell (demolished) and a barn and chicken coop were added. It wasn't until 1901 though, that the current appearance of the farmstead began to take shape. Although remnant buildings of the earlier farm era remain, 1901 is the year the farm transitioned to dairying, the threshing barn was remodeled to a dairy barn, a milk house was added, the horse barn was constructed and the development of the farm resulted in most of the historic appearance we see today. For this reason, the period of significance begins in 1901, when the farm we see today began to coalesce, and ends in 1956, the year the second milk house was constructed, the final building constructed during the farms historic period.

East Troy Township

The Town of East Troy was organized in 1843 out of the eastern portion of the expansive Troy Township. The town's earliest settlement occurred in 1836 when settlers from western Walworth County relocated to what would become East Troy. Within a year, these early settlers had built a sawmill, spurring additional settlement of the area. Increased settlement over the next few years came almost entirely from farmers relocating from other parts of the state, as well as those arriving from New England. The Village of East Troy was platted in 1847 and, with encouragement from its first landowners who offered to give a lot to anyone willing to build a home and improve the site, by the early 1880s, the village had grown to include a graded school, two hotels, two newspapers, and a number of churches, stores, and other businesses. Within the surrounding township, agriculture

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Town of East Troy, Walworth County, WI

remained the primary industry due to the area's rich soil and excellent pasture lands.¹ Leading agricultural pursuits initially included the cultivation of cereal crops, with a transition to dairying and stock raising around the turn of the century.²

Carl and Clara Bucholtz

Carl (also known as Charles) Bucholtz was born in Muskego, Wisconsin in 1857 to German immigrant parents, John and Christianna Bucholtz.³ Clara Peterson, the youngest of nine children, was born in 1866 in the small town of Norway, Wisconsin to Norwegian immigrant parents. The Peterson family moved to the nearby town of Tichigan where Clara grew up working as a housekeeper in various homes around the area. On December 22, 1888 Carl and Clara married, following which they lived and worked on their 30-acre farm near Waterford, Wisconsin.⁴ The couple had two daughters, Alma, born in 1889, and Priscilla, born in 1896.⁵

In 1902, Carl and Clara Bucholtz greatly expanded their farming enterprise by selling their 30-acre farm in Waterford and buying a 160-acre farm in the nearby town of East Troy. For the first few years, the Bucholtzes shared their home with Carl's elderly father and Carl's nephew, the latter of which, almost certainly assisted with the farm work in exchange for room and board.⁶ In later years, the Bucholtzes hired a live-in farm hand to fill this role.⁷ In 1910, older daughter, Alma, married Roy Dyer and moved to Nebraska. The following year, just before Clara left to visit her daughter, a chimney fire spread to the roof of the family home. Despite the help from a bucket brigade of neighbors, the house was destroyed.⁸ Construction on the Bucholtzes' new house began at the same site in April of 1911. Upon its completion, the family christened their farmstead with its grand new home, "Park Lawn Farm."

In May of 1926, after several months of illness, Carl Bucholtz died from pneumonia-related complications.⁹ Without Carl to manage the farm and only herself and her younger daughter, Priscilla,

¹ *History of Walworth County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1882), 525-540.

² US Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture Historical Archive, *Census of Agriculture: 1870-1910*, <http://agcensus.mannlib.cornell.edu/AgCensus/homepage.do> (accessed July 30, 2018).

³ Ancestry.com, *1900 United States Federal Census* (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004).

⁴ "Last Sad Rites Are Held on Friday for Mrs. Clara Bucholtz," *Racine Journal News*, December 28, 1954.

⁵ Ancestry.com, *1900 United States Federal Census* (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004).

⁶ Ancestry.com, *Wisconsin, State Census, 1905* (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007).

⁷ Ancestry.com, *1920 United States Federal Census* (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010).

Ancestry.com, *1910 United States Federal Census* (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006).

⁸ Jim and Shirley Zimmerman, interview with Gail Klein (East Troy, WI, February 15, 2018).

⁹ "Carl Bucholtz Dies After Long Illness." *Racine Journal News*, May 5, 1926.

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at home, Clara began renting the farm to cover expenses. In July of 1941, Priscilla married Gerald McKeen, a US Navy veteran and musician from Morris, Illinois, at a ceremony held on the lawn outside the Bucholtz home. Following their marriage, Gerald moved into the Bucholtz house and took over management of the property. Clara Bucholtz died on December 28, 1954. Following Gerald's death in November of 1969, the 140 acres of farmland that had historically been associated with the property were sold. Aside from a brief stay in a local nursing home, Priscilla continued to live in the house until her death in June of 1983.¹⁰

Property History

In 1839, early Walworth County settler Henry Moore Filley purchased 160 acres of land in Section 36 of what was then the expansive Troy Township.¹¹ The same year, Filley dug a well and constructed a log house and a stone smoke house on the property. Filley retained ownership for only six years before selling the acreage to Scottish immigrants, William and Barbara McIntosh.¹² By about 1860, the McIntosh family had constructed a 2-story gabled ell house on the property, as well as the existing chicken coop and dairy barn (then, a drive-through thresher barn).¹³

In 1875, the McIntosh family sold the 160-acre farm to Frederick and Barbara Randolph, previously of Waterford, Wisconsin. Following Frederick Randolph's death in 1896, the property passed to his three children.¹⁴ The following year, Randolph's daughter Emma and her husband Albert Miller bought out her siblings' shares in the property.¹⁵

Now the sole owners of the farm, the Millers – Emma, Albert, and their son, Hubert – began a series of improvements that included the raising of the c.1860 dairy barn to accommodate a new fieldstone foundation and the construction of the adjacent horse barn, both of which occurred in about 1901. At about the same time, the Millers likely built the small, free-standing milk house/pump house just east of the barns. Emma and Albert Miller retained ownership of the farm through 1902 when they sold the property to Carl and Clara Bucholtz for \$8,600.¹⁶

¹⁰ Jim and Shirley Zimmerman, interview with Gail Klein (East Troy, WI, February 15, 2018).

¹¹ Until 1843, the Town of East Troy was a part of the expansive Troy Township; the two were separated in March of 1843. *History of Walworth County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1882), 532.

¹² Title Transfer Book, Jim and Shirley Zimmerman collection, East Troy, WI (accessed February 15, 2018).

¹³ *Combination Atlas Map of Walworth County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Everts, Baskins, and Stewart, 1873).

¹⁴ Frederick Randolph, Last Will and Testament and Probate Records. Ancestry.com. *Wisconsin, Wills and Probate Records, 1800-1987* (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2015).

¹⁵ Title Transfer Book, Jim and Shirley Zimmerman collection, East Troy, WI (accessed February 15, 2018).

¹⁶ Title Transfer Book, Jim and Shirley Zimmerman collection, East Troy, WI (accessed February 15, 2018).

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The Bucholtz family continued to operate the property as a working dairy farm. In March of 1911, the gabled ell farm house was destroyed by fire. With money from a bequest that Clara had received from a past employer in Tichigan, the family demolished what remained of the old house and began construction on a new house. Construction work began in April of 1911 under the direction of contractor Olaf Hoganson of Waterford. During construction, the family (consisting of Carl, Clara, and their youngest daughter, Priscilla) plastered the interior walls of the chicken coop so that they could remain living on the property until the new house was finished. With 16 rooms and over 3,000 square feet, the new house was significantly larger than the earlier farmhouse and featured an especially grand interior that Clara had envisioned based, in part, on the interior of her sister's house in Chicago. A rear addition containing additional living quarters for farm hands, a summer kitchen, and an attached woodshed was added the following year.

Now with one of the grandest farmhouses in the area, the Bucholtzes christened their home "Park Lawn Farm" and worked to beautify the property with a well-kept lawn (which often served as a croquet court), the addition of an ornamental pergola over the front water pump, and a paved pathway between the house and outbuildings. The overall effect of these enhancements was such that the property was locally regarded as "a model farm and beauty spot."¹⁷ After 1912, no significant changes to the house occurred until the mid-1920s when Carl Bucholtz contracted pneumonia that would eventually lead to his death. Because he was no longer able to work on the farm, the family rented out the agricultural side of the property, ensuring that day-to-day farming operations would continue in Carl's absence.¹⁸ After Carl's death, Clara auctioned off machinery and livestock including cows and horses according to an auction notice in the October 08, 1926 *Racine Journal News*, but she continued to live on the farm.

In 1941, Clara Bucholtz sold the property to her newly married daughter, Priscilla, and her husband Gerald McKeen.¹⁹ That year, the house was wired for electricity for the first time (although most of the original gas fixtures were converted to electric, some fixtures were not wired and retain their original strikers). In about 1950, as a result of Clara's failing health, the sewing room on the main floor was converted to a bathroom, as it remains today.²⁰ At about the same time, the family began renting a portion of the house (in addition to the acreage which had been rented since the mid-1920s) to a local family to provide extra income. In order to facilitate a two-family living situation, the southernmost bedroom was converted to a temporary upstairs kitchen; this conversion resulted in no

¹⁷ "Carl Bucholtz Dies After Long Illness." *Racine Journal News*, May 5, 1926.

¹⁸ "Carl Bucholtz Dies After Long Illness." *Racine Journal News*, May 5, 1926.

¹⁹ "County News: Honey Creek," *Racine Journal Times*, September 16, 1941.

²⁰ Jim and Shirley Zimmerman, interview with Gail Klein (East Troy, WI, February 15, 2018).

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permanent changes to the space, other than the white painted trim that remains today.²¹ Clara Bucholtz continued living in the house until her death on December 28, 1954.

In 1956, in order to increase the farm's milk storage capacity, a new concrete block milk house was added in the corner between the dairy and horse barns. The former free-standing milk house/pump house continued to shelter the water pump, but was no longer used for milk storage. The next major update to the property occurred in 1971 when the household plumbing was updated to allow for running well water (until then, water was provided via a pump that drew from a cistern in the basement; because cistern water was not fit for drinking, clean drinking water was hauled in from the outside well).²² Following Priscilla (Bucholtz) McKeen's death in 1983, the property was put up for public sale.

The property's current owners, Jim and Shirley Zimmerman purchased the farm in July of 1985 from the Priscilla McKeen Estate; by this time, most of the surrounding agricultural acreage had been separated from the remaining 20-acre parcel. During their 33 years of ownership, the Zimmermans have made a number of restorations and repairs to the house including the refinishing of the inlay floors in the dining room and parlor; the in-kind reconstruction of the main chimney; repointing (and interior sealing) of the summer kitchen chimney; updating of electrical work; the installation of air conditioning (utilizing an unobtrusive, high-velocity, small-duct system recommended by the National Trust for Historic Preservation); the installation of new gutters in the historic half-round style; the reconstruction of the porch steps (current posts and rails at steps are composite replicas of the original wood elements); the reconstruction of the rear porch; and the enlargement and rebuilding of the rear living quarters and stairs (the original living quarters for farm hands was a smaller, uninsulated space with wallboard walls and weatherboard flooring). In addition to this work, the Zimmermans have also completed a number of repairs to the outbuildings and landscape including reroofing the outhouse, the animal barns, and free-standing milk house; and repaving the concrete sidewalk between the outbuildings and farmhouse. The original pergola that sheltered the water pump in front of the house had been removed prior to the property's sale to the Zimmermans; the Zimmermans constructed the existing pergola in the same location as the original in 1990. After the farm's original granary was destroyed by fire in 2012, the existing pole barn garage was constructed in its place and the surrounding driveway was paved.

Queen Anne Architecture

The Queen Anne style began in England in the 1870s and arrived in Wisconsin in the 1880s where it was the dominant architectural style through about 1910; after which time, its popularity waned, but

²¹ Jim and Shirley Zimmerman, interview with Gail Klein (East Troy, WI, February 15, 2018).

²² Jim and Shirley Zimmerman, interview with Gail Klein (East Troy, WI, February 15, 2018).

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was still in use, particularly in the Free Classic subtype, a transitional variant bridging the Queen Anne and the emerging Colonial Revival style. The style initially developed as a response to the popular architectural thinking that the Gothic Revival was the only proper architectural style. In contrast, a group of English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw believed that traditional English domestic architecture, though vernacular in style, was better suited to modern needs. This thinking can be seen in the revival of the half-timbering and weatherboarding that became common in Queen Anne buildings. The style was eventually expanded to include classical detailing as well as influences from other architectural traditions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.²³ The earliest American examples of the style were constructed in the northeast beginning in the mid-1870s. The style quickly spread westward and became increasingly popular through the last decades of the nineteenth century due to the prevalence of pattern books and architectural journals, as well as new pre-cut architectural details that were made available through the country's expanding railroad network.²⁴

The Queen Anne style is characterized by irregular plans and massing, asymmetrical façades, a variety of exterior wall textures, and steeply-pitched and irregularly-shaped roofs with dominant front-facing gables. The Queen Anne style uses varied wall surfaces as one of its primary decorative features, so an assortment of wall materials is typical. These can include any combination of patterned shingles, wood clapboard, patterned masonry, and decorative half-timbering.²⁵ To further avoid the appearance of plain, flat walls, Queen Anne buildings also commonly employ cutaway bay windows, wrap-around porches, irregular wall projections, and round or polygonal towers for an overall effect of complexity and irregularity.²⁶

The most common Queen Anne house plan is characterized by a central hipped roof with lower cross gables. Similarly, Queen Anne houses can also be divided into subtypes based on the type of decorative detailing that is employed. The most common of these is the "Spindlework" variety that utilizes delicate turned wood porch supports and balustrades with "gingerbread" ornamentation in gables, wall overhangs, friezes, and porch brackets. Slightly less common is the Free Classic subtype that uses classical columns as porch supports (rather than turned wood) and frequently features a variety of classically-inspired details such as Palladian windows, dentilated cornices, and pedimented gables and entrances.²⁷ The Carl and Clara Bucholtz House exemplifies the recognizable gable-on-hipped roof variation of Queen Anne architecture and is also highly representative of the Free Classic

²³ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 2-15.

²⁴ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 345-348.

²⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 345-348.

²⁶ Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, 2-15.

²⁷ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 345-348.

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subtype with its paired porch columns, pediments over porch entrances, Palladian windows in gable ends, and heavy eave returns (spindlework details are largely limited to the turned wood balusters along the porch).

Agricultural Buildings on the Bucholtz Farmstead

Dairy Barn/Basement Barn

The basement barn, one of the most common barn types in Wisconsin, is a medium to large barn with a raised masonry foundation at least the height of the doorways and forming a lower story. Most often, the upper story is framed and sheathed in boards. The roof shape varies, with gable, gambrel, and arched roofs all being common. Gable roofed basement barns may have originally been threshing barns. With the decline of wheat farming, many were converted to basement barns to accommodate dairy farming. Used for purposes similar to the bank barn, the lower floor of the basement barn was intended for animal shelter and, machinery or implement storage, while the upper level was devoted to hay and grain storage.²⁸

Horse Barn/Animal Barn

Barns used for horses or a few cattle, hogs, or sheep are usually rectangular in plan with a gable or shed roof. These buildings are usually a single story, perhaps with a loft, and often have more windows than other barn types. Entrances may occur on all sides of the building and vehicular entrances are sometimes present. They are generally of frame construction with board siding.²⁹

Silo

Silos are tall, narrow structures used for the storage of grain or silage and are typical features on farms. In Wisconsin they are built of stone, poured concrete, wood, glazed brick, concrete block, or steel, and are sometimes attached to barns.³⁰

Milk House

Milk houses are multi-purpose dairy buildings used to wash cans and equipment and store milk temporarily. Small buildings constructed of wood, brick, concrete block, or stone, they are generally attached or located close to a farm's dairy barn.³¹

²⁸ Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. Cultural Resource management in Wisconsin, page Architecture 5-2.

²⁹ Wyatt, Barabara, Ed. Cultural Resource management in Wisconsin, page Architecture 5-2.

³⁰ Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. Cultural Resource management in Wisconsin, page Architecture 5-6.

³¹ Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, page Architecture 5-5.

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Chicken Coop

The poultry barn is typically rectangular with a shed or gable roof. Although these barns can be large, on the typical small to medium size farm it is a smaller building. A traditional aspect of the roof of a chicken house are the two shed roofs sloping in opposite directions, one higher than the other, allowing for windows and vents on the intervening wall space. Windows usually face south.³²

Privy/Outhouse

Small latrine buildings, commonly referred to as outhouses, were generally constructed of wood and located near the house; however stone and brick examples can be found. They typically feature a gable roof, small windows or vents high in the gable wall, and a clean-out trap door on the rear wall.³³

Smoke House

Smokehouses are generally small buildings, characterized by the presence of a chimney or vents in the gable walls. Used to smoke meat and fish, the smokehouse was built of masonry or log, frequently with a gable roof.³⁴

Comparative Analysis

Queen Anne Style

Although a full survey of the architectural resources within the Town of East Troy has not been conducted, the town's most prominent historic buildings (a total of 25 resources) are represented in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database. Within this collection, three other Queen Anne houses have been recorded in the Town of East Troy, none of which are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Of these three, one does not appear to be especially representative of Queen Anne architecture and one is a relatively modest cast stone example of the style. The third previously documented Queen Anne house in East Troy (N7873 Carver School Road) is a good gable-on-hipped roof example of the style with spindlework details, patterned shingles with sunburst inlays under the gables, and "gingerbread" porch brackets and pendants. These elements, along with its large massing renders this farm house an excellent example of the Spindlework variety of the style. The Carl and Clara Bucholtz House compares favorably as it features a similarly grand scale with a comparable concentration of Queen Anne detailing. The two houses are, however, representative of different subtypes of the style: the Bucholtz House is a clear example of the Free Classic variety while the Carver School Road house is more indicative of the Spindlework subtype.

³² Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource management in Wisconsin*, page Architecture 5-3.

³³ Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, page Architecture 5-6.

³⁴ Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, page Architecture 5-6.

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Within the Village of East Troy (located within the township of the same name), 11 Queen Anne houses have been recorded in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database. Of these, none are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Although several of the Queen Anne houses in the Village of East Troy are very good examples of Queen Anne architecture, their village setting renders them unsuitable for comparison with the Carl and Clara Bucholtz House, which is especially remarkable given its rural setting and agricultural historic association.

Farmstead

The Agricultural Outbuildings style section of the Architecture Study Unit of *Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan* (CRMP) date the occurrence and popularity of these building forms in Wisconsin from approximately 1860 to 1910. Such buildings, especially in a group, are becoming increasingly rare given their relatively decreased use as farm buildings.

Eligibility of a farmstead for National Register significance requires the collection of associated farm buildings be intact and a good example of the building types representing farming practices from the historic period. There are no farmsteads in East Troy Township listed in the National Register, and in Walworth County, there is one listed farmstead: the Anson Warner Farmstead (NRIS # 98001431) having a farmhouse and four associated agricultural buildings. The Bucholtz Farmstead compares favorably to this listed property, having an architecturally exceptional example of a farmhouse and having a large number of intact, historic period agricultural outbuildings.

Conclusion

The Carl and Clara Bucholtz home is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a distinctive locally significant example of the Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style. Additionally, the property is locally significant as an intact farmstead representing the growth and evolution of farming practices as the transition from wheat farming to dairying transformed Wisconsin agricultural practices. The farmhouse, with its asymmetrical façade, steeply-pitched gable-on-hipped roof, Palladian windows, and wrap-around porch featuring paired columns with Ionic capitals, spindlework balusters, and pedimented entries, is an excellent representative of Queen Anne architecture. In addition, the house's original interior detailing – inlay floors, built-in cabinetry and bench seats, large stained glass panels, wood colonnades with intricately carved grilles between rooms, and ornate front staircase – renders it an especially grand example of the style as applied to a rural farmhouse. The house also retains a number of historic domestic features (hand pump and dry sink, gas light fixtures with original strikers, dumbwaiter, and bucket rest for water hauled from the well) that are particularly remarkable given that such elements do not typically survive beyond disuse.

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The house's combination of intact, original exterior and interior detailing renders it very likely the best preserved and most distinctive Queen Anne farmhouse in the Town of East Troy.

The intact collection of agricultural outbuildings representing two important eras of agricultural production, retained within a rural agricultural setting, contribute to the significance of the property as an historic farmstead. The construction materials, methods, and type of construction reflect agricultural activities on this farm; these buildings in combination, is one of the best representatives of historic period farmsteads in the county. The period of significance begins in 1901, the year that the current appearance of the farmstead began to take shape, and ends in 1956, the year the second milk house was constructed, the final building constructed during the farm's historic period.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The historic boundary of the Carl and Clara Bucholtz Farmstead consists of an irregular polygon that encompasses the property's eight contributing resources (house, two animal barns, silo, milk house, smoke house, chicken coop, and outhouse), two noncontributing resources (pole barn and pergola), and the surrounding domestic yard space historically associated with the property. Beginning at the northeastern corner of the tax parcel, the boundary runs south along the eastern parcel line for approximately 290 feet; from there, the boundary runs west for approximately 390 feet, roughly coinciding with the northern edge of the wooden area that borders the southern edge of the property; at that point, the boundary follows the outside/western edge of the tree line as it curves northward for approximately 380 feet to the property's northern tax parcel line; from there, the boundary follows the northern parcel line for approximately 580 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The historic boundary of the nominated area coincides with the existing legal tax parcel on the northern and eastern sides; the southern and western boundary lines do not coincide with the parcel lines as the legal parcel extends in these directions to include extraneous acreage covering large wooded areas and open fields. The southern and western historic boundary lines are delineated by the northern and western edges of the wooded area that extends along the southern edge of the nominated area. The historic boundary encompasses all of the property's contributing resources as well as the historic yard space that serves to provide the property with an appropriate setting.

UTM References Continued

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Town of East Troy, Walworth County, WI

Name of Property:	Bucholtz, Carl and Clara, Farmstead
City or Vicinity:	Town of East Troy
County:	Walworth County
State:	WI
Name of Photographer:	Gail R. Klein
Date of Photographs:	February 15, 2018
Location of Original Digital Files:	State Historic Preservation Office, Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo 1 of 20
North and west façades, camera facing southeast

Photo 2 of 20
West façade, camera facing east

Photo 3 of 20
South and east façades, camera facing northwest

Photo 4 of 20
East façade, camera facing west

Photo 5 of 20
North and east façades, camera facing southwest

Photo 6 of 20
Kitchen, looking east

Photo 7 of 20
Pantry, looking east

Photo 8 of 20
Dining room, looking toward living room (left), library (center), and pantry (right)

Photo 9 of 20
Living room, looking toward dining room

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Parlor, looking toward living room

Photo 11 of 20
Living room, looking toward parlor and main stair landing

Photo 12 of 20
Second floor landing, railing and newel post detail

Photo 13 of 20
Second floor bedroom, looking toward hallway and closet

Photo 14 of 20
Animal barn complex, east elevation, with milk house in foreground, camera facing west

Photo 15 of 20
Animal barn complex, north and west elevations, camera facing southeast

Photo 16 of 20
Chicken coop, east and north elevations, camera facing southwest

Photo 17 of 20
Outhouse, north and west elevations, camera facing southeast

Photo 18 of 20
Smokehouse, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo 19 of 20
Pole barn (noncontributing), north and east elevations, camera facing southwest

Photo 20 of 20
Pergola (noncontributing), camera facing northeast

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Figure 3: First floor plan.

Figure 4: Second floor plan.

Figure 5: Photo key showing locations of exterior photos, February 2018.

Figure 6: Photo key showing locations of interior photos, February 2018.

Figure 7: Photo key showing locations of interior photos, February 2018.

Figure 8: USGS map showing location of nominated property, March 2018.

Figure 9: USGS map showing UTM coordinates, March 2018.

Figure 1: Carl and Clara Bucholtz House, c.1920.



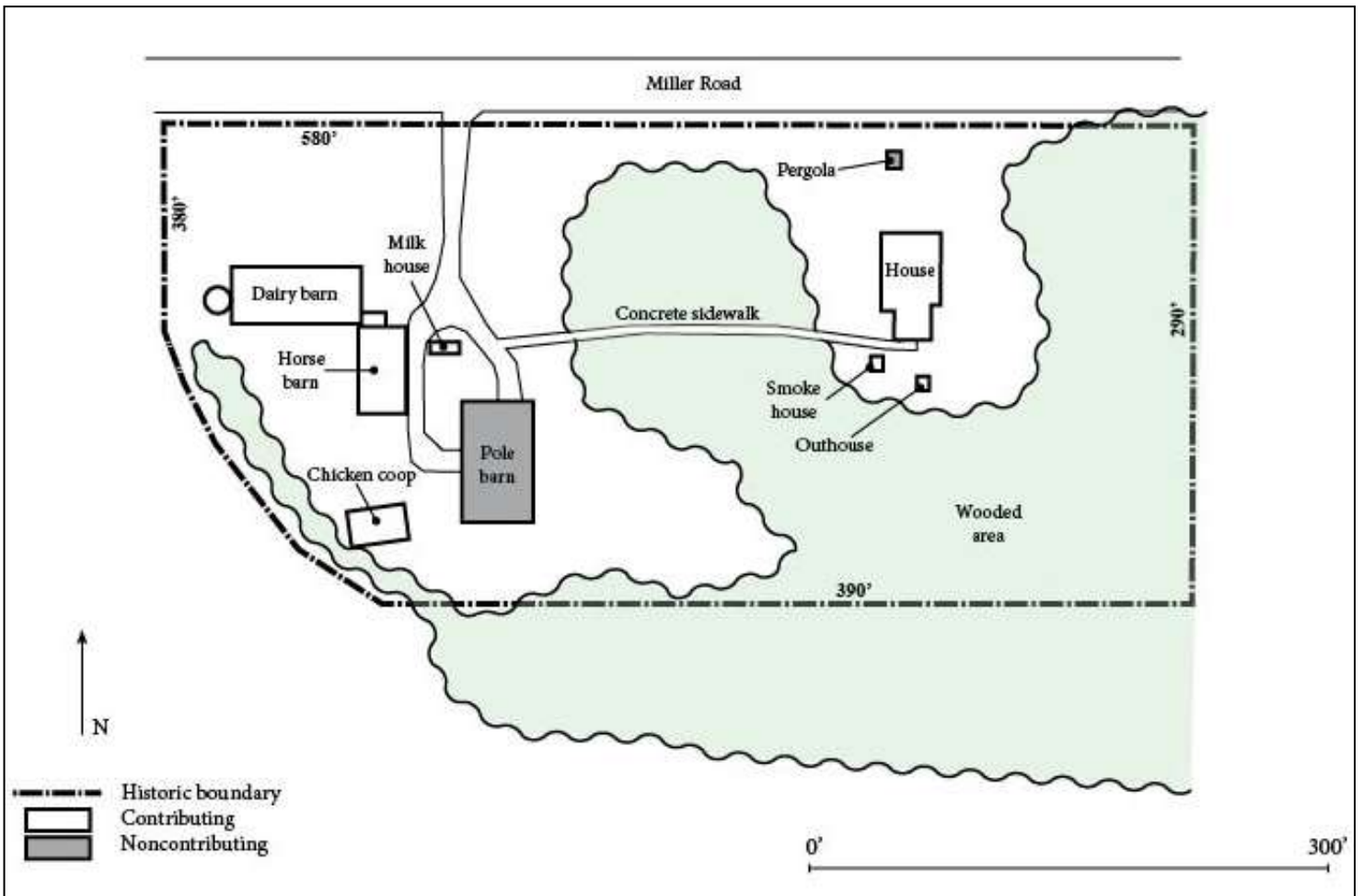
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Figure 2: Sketch map of nominated area, February 2018.



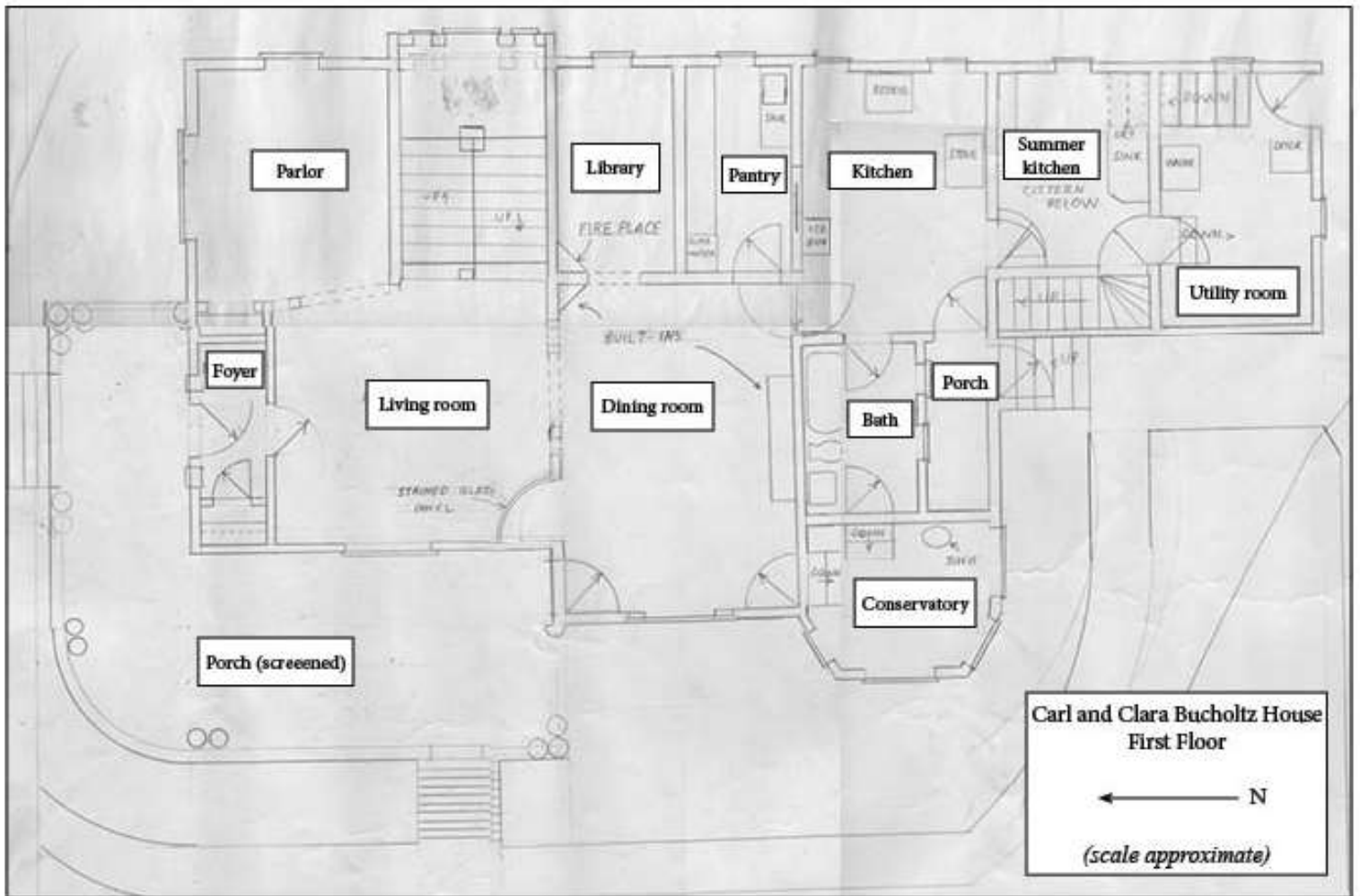
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Figure 3: First story floor plan, 2001.



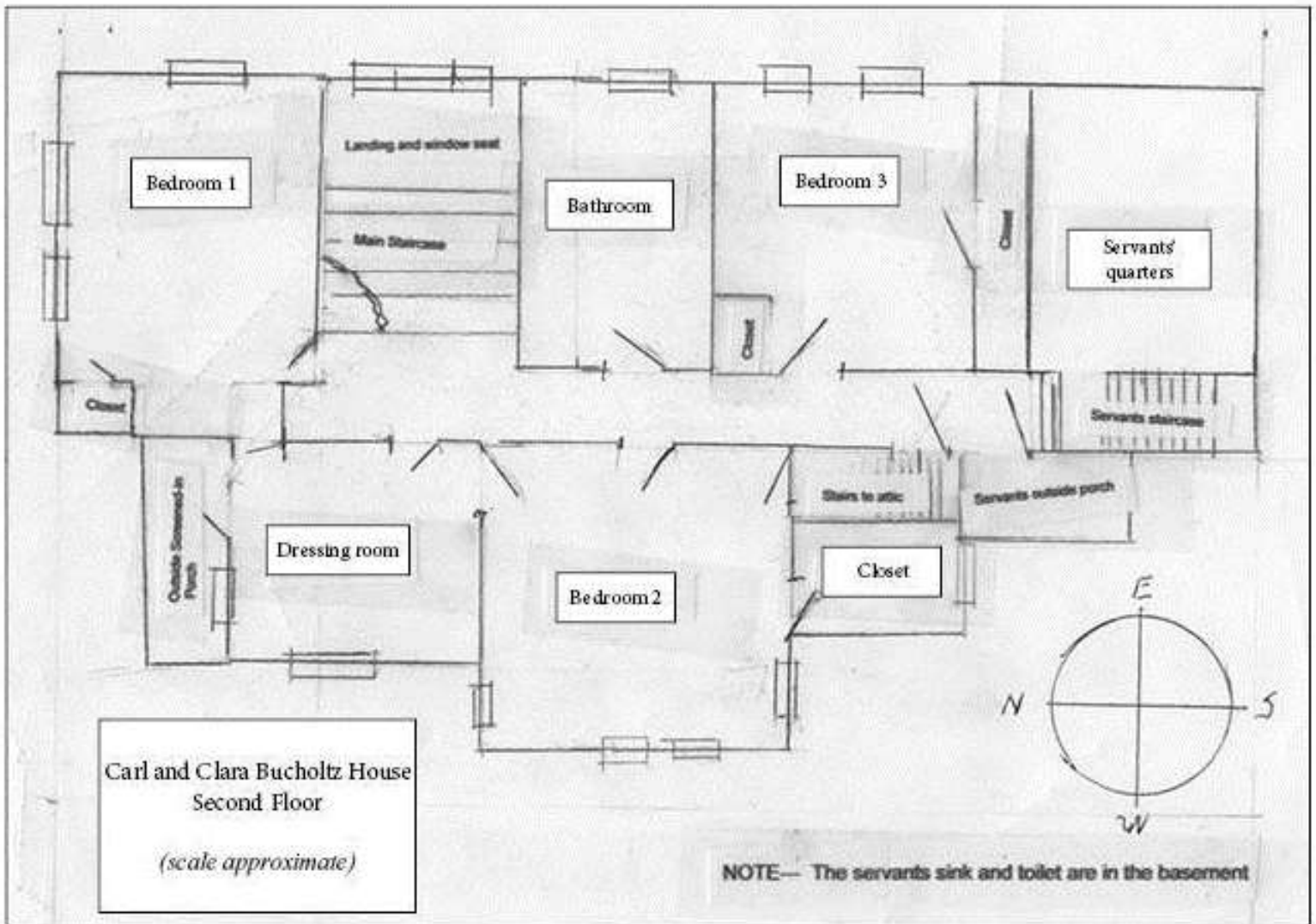
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Figure 4: Second story floor plan, 2001.



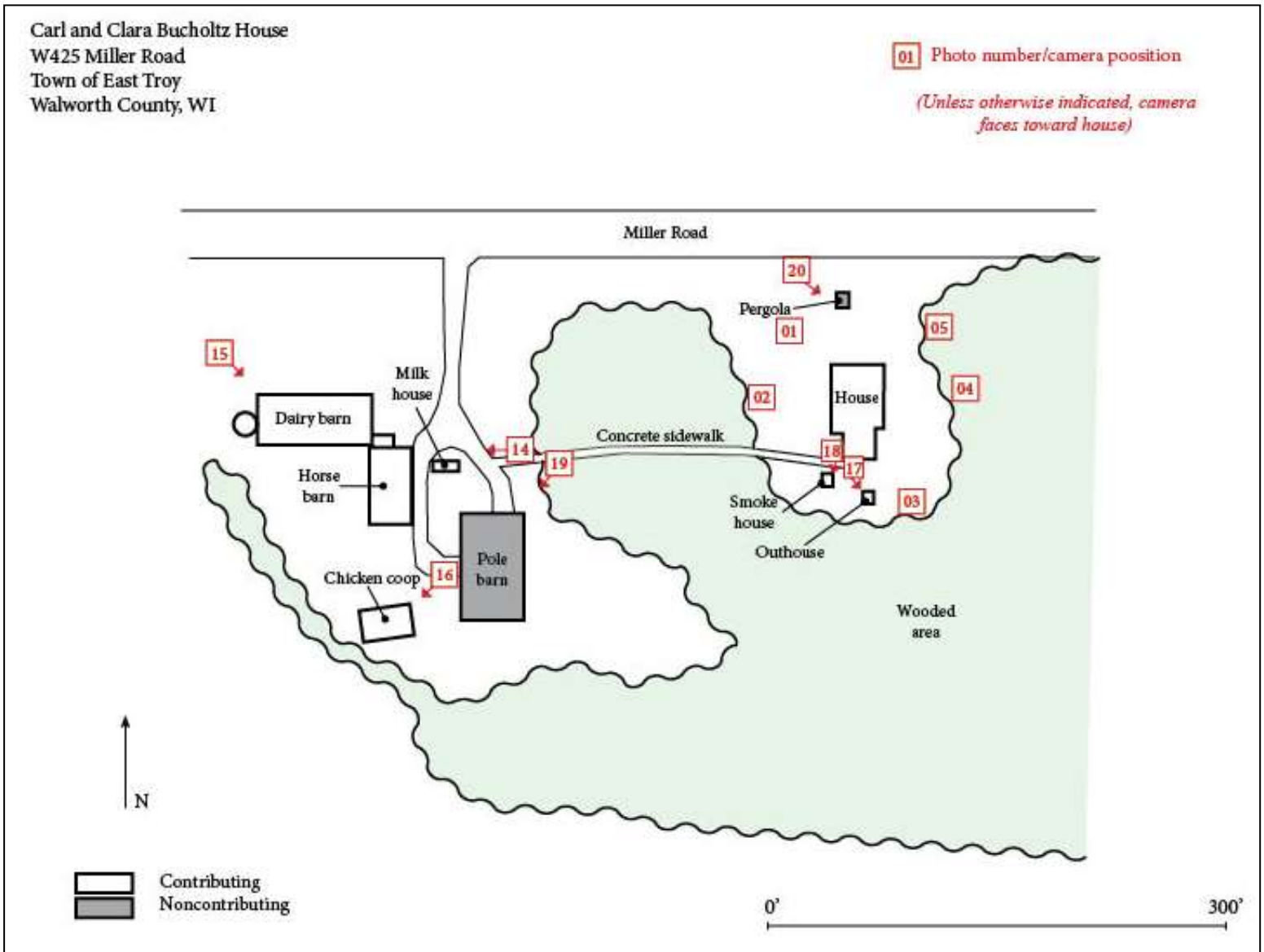
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Figure 5: Photo key showing locations of exterior photos, February 2018.



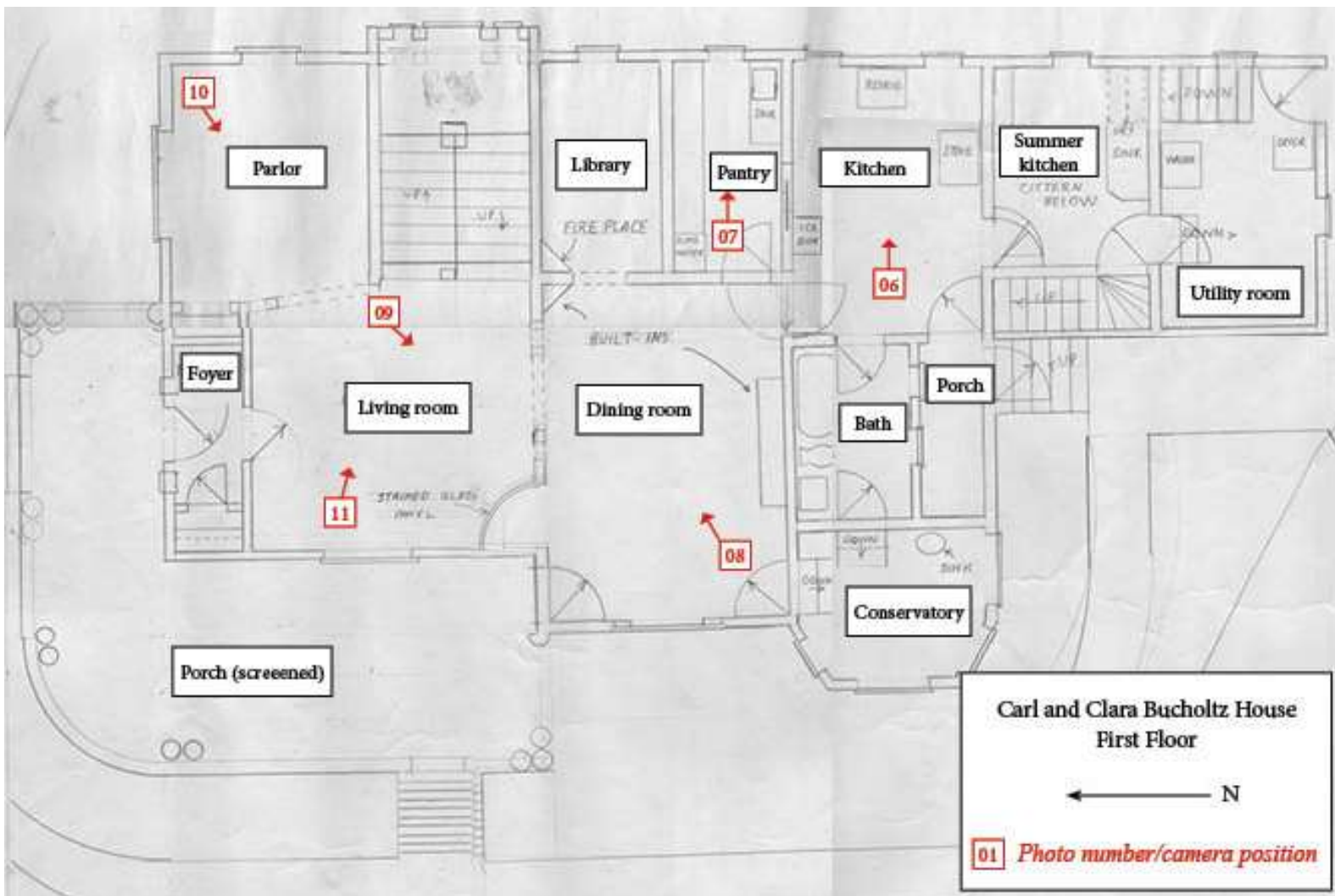
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Figure 6: Photo key showing locations of interior photos, February 2018.



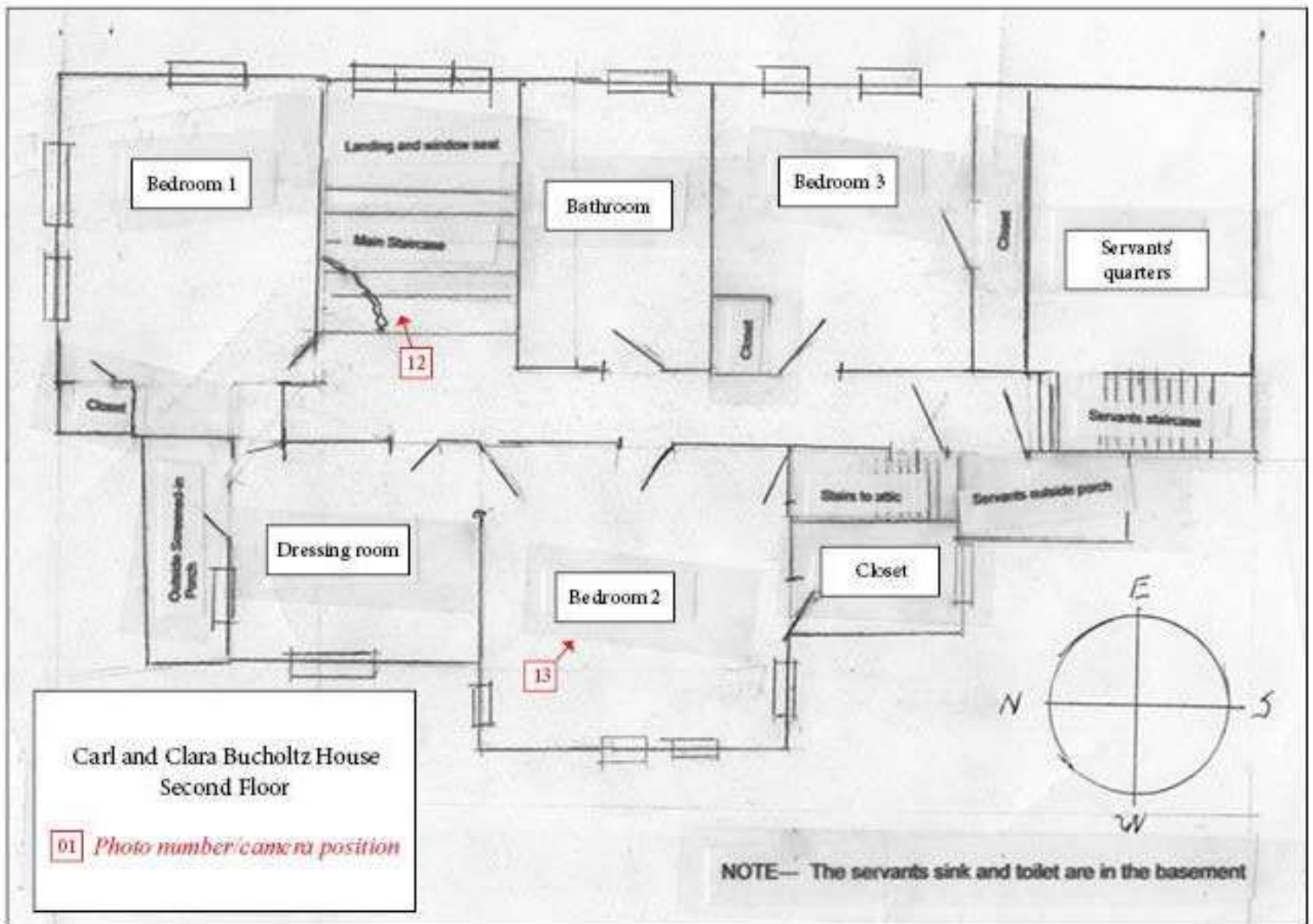
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Figure 7: Photo key showing locations of interior photos, February 2018.



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Figure 8: USGS map showing location of nominated property, March 2018.



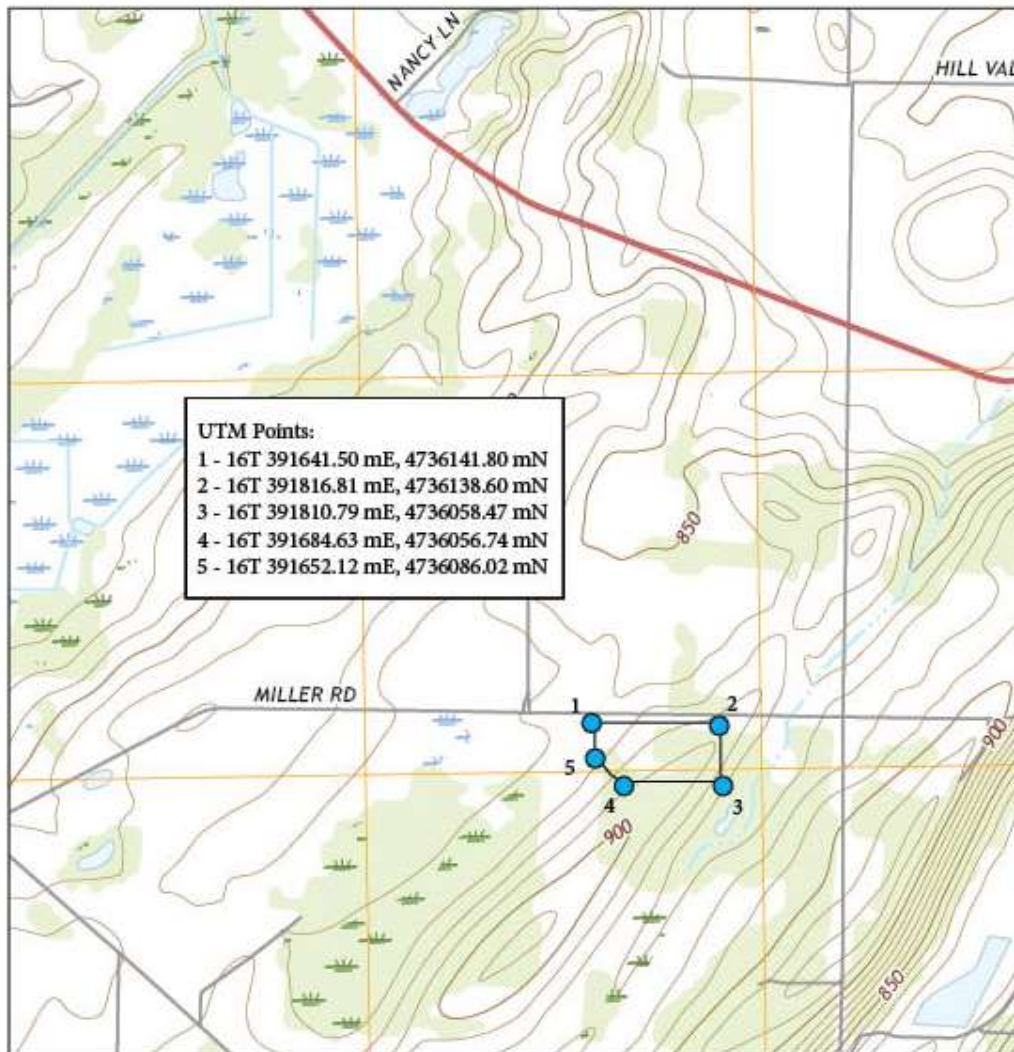
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Figure 9: USGS map showing UTM coordinates, March 2018.





















15 Thistle February























PARK LAWN
HEIGHTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 9/28/2018 Date of Pending List: 10/17/2018 Date of 16th Day: 11/1/2018 Date of 45th Day: 11/13/2018 Date of Weekly List: 11/9/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 11/9/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Twenty-seventh day of September 2018, for the nomination of the Carl and Clara Bucholtz Farmstead to the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>1</u>	Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
<u>1</u>	CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
	Multiple Property Nomination form
<u>20</u>	Photograph(s)
<u>1</u>	CD with image files
	Map(s)
<u>9</u>	Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
	Piece(s) of correspondence
	Other:

COMMENTS:

<u> </u>	Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
<u> </u>	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
<u> </u>	The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property owners
<u> </u>	Other: