Madison

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUN 26 1079

DATE ENTERED

4 1979

Wisconsin 53706

SE	E INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T	O COMPLETE NATION, COMPLETE APPLICABL		S	
1 NAME	THE MEE ENTINES		2020110110		
HISTORIC					
	or Stopping Place				
AND/OR COMMO					
The Rayno					
LOCATIO	DN \mathcal{N} of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$	ture or WI	G		
STREET & NUMBE					
	e of County Road G, just	north of the Chipp			
city, town Ojibwa	v	_X VICINITY OF		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 7th	
STATE		CODE 55	COUNTY	CODE 113	
Wisconsin	1	55	Sawyer	113	
CLASSIF	ICATION	·			
CATEGOR	Y OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
X_BUILDING(S)STRUCTURE	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
SITE	BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION	WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE	EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT	XPRIVATE RESIDENC	
OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION	
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	
OWNER	OF PROPERTY				
NAME	Nallankana			v.	
KUSSELL K	R. Falkenberg				
P.O. Box					
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
Cadott		VICINITY OF	Wiscons	in 54727	
LOCATIO	ON OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION			
COURTHOUSE,	DC ETC C C C	. 1			
REGISTRY OF DEE		rtnouse			
STREET & NOWIDE	406 Iowa Street				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	······································	
	Hayward		Wiscons	in 54843	
6 REPRESE	ENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TÎTLE					
Wisconsin	Inventory of Historic I	Places			
DATE					
July 1975)	FEDERAL X_S	STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL	-	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	State Historical Soci	ety of Wisconsin			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	*************************************	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS

__UNALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

_GOOD

UNEXPOSED

X_ALTERED (slightly) __MOVED

DATE....

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located on the floodplain of the Chippewa River, the Hall-Raynor Stopping Place is a two-stroy, L-shaped building of square log construction with clapboard siding. Wood shingles cover the structure's three gable ends.

The long wing (24' x 36') has a gabled roof, intersected by a nearly square gabled roof addition (20'x 24'). Brick chimneys straddle each roof ridge. Asphalt shingles and paper cover the original wood shingles on the roof.

The squared timber walls were set directly on the ground and due to their gradual decay, the structure has settled about the height of two timbers. The original portion has dovetailed timber corners, while the addition is shiplap log construction. The two sections are connected with iron rods and have settled at different levels. An enclosed shed veranda extends from the front ell around the front gable. Early photos (1917) indicate that the veranda originally was open.

All windows are 6 over 6 sash, with four windows in the gable ends of the original portion and two in the addition's gable ends. Most of the windows and all three wood exterior doors are original. A dormer protrudes from the unbroken side of the main wing.

The floor plan of the original portion is virtually unchanged from its early plan. A wall that originally divided the kitchen and dining room on the first floor has been removed, but all other plastered lath interior walls remain. The upstairs is divided into four dormitory rooms that open off of a large sleeping hall with a central chimney. All wood trim and door hardware is simple and original. Present furnishings are not original, with the possible exception of an iron bed and some cabinets. Floors in this original portion are six-inch wood planks. With settlement of the timber mudsill foundation, the floors of the different rooms are in varying states of settling and disrepair. For example, the dining room floor is now mound-shaped, caused by settlement around an underlying boulder. The entire first level floor and foundation are in need of some immediate preservation attention.

The 20-foot square addition was constructed at an undetermined later date to provide additional space for the stopping place. Its first floor room was used as a saloon and the floors are constructed of thin wood slats. Timber walls are covered with straw, newspapers (some dating to the early 1900s), and wood siding. Squared log rafters stretch across the ceiling. Access to the second floor is gained by a steep, built-in, corner ladder. This upper space is heated by a brick fireplace raised off the foot-wide planked floor. The room was probably used for additional sleeping space.

A storage building with three-foot thick fieldstone walls is located northeast of the house. $\$ Its small entrance was widened circa 1940 when the structure was converted to a garage. A frame outhouse is adjacent. In about 1966 a stone root cellar that extended south from the building was filled in. To the east of the house is a small, dilapidated shed, built of rough boards.

Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

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The house is identical to 1917 photographs with the exception of the since-enclosed front porch. A small shed addition outside the rear entrance was added circa 1916. The house is now used on weekends as a residence.

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	XINDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1874¹

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Attributed to Charles C. Drew (see text)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hall-Raynor Stopping Place, built in about 1874, is significant for its historic associations with the logging industry in the Chippewa Valley and as a rare example of a type of enterprise that was very common to early pioneer transportation. The building is a good example of early large log construction and is also significant for its associations with the area's agricultural resettlement.

The building's first became known as a stopping place between 1876 and 1878 when it was owned by William and Samuel Hall. However, the previous owner had been Charles C. Drew, who had purchased the property in 1873. It is believed that Drew constructed the original portion of the house in 1874, and the addition was added after the building was converted to a stopping place, either by the Halls or the subsequent owner, Alfred Raynor.

When Raynor, together with W.E. McCord and A.J. Hayward, bought the house from the Halls in 1878, the logging industry was in full swing throughout the densely forested Chippewa Valley. Several lumbering camps were located nearby, including one across the river from the Raynor Place. A steady flow of trappers, loggers and rivermen, using both the supply tote roads and the river, assured a stopping place a good business. More than a dozen such roadside taverns and inns were located on a 20-mile stretch of the river on either side of Raynor's Place, most operated by Civil War veterans, like Raynor, who had moved from the east in the late 1860s or early 1870s. Raynor later came into full possession of the property.

The average price for a meal was two bits (25¢), as was a night's lodging. As many as 150 men a night took advantage of Raynor's hospitality and he later recalled: "You had to step high at night after the stoppers retired, as 100 often slept on the floor." Jesters and musicians were usually on the scene for entertainment, and Raynor's guests included such lumber barons as Fred Weyerheuser, William Carson, and Edward Rutledge.

Heavy timber cutting continued through the end of the 19th century. During one winter as many as 20 million feet of logs were put into the river within three miles of Raynor's place. The timber would be floated 86 miles down to Chippewa Falls where one of the world's largest lumber mills would ready it for transport to the midwest's developing cities. When the mill finally closed in 1911, the demand for river stopping places vanished also. The Raynor Place soon became simply the Raynor Farm and was purchased in 1917 by the Wisconsin Colonization Company.

^{1.} W.E. Clark and M.H. Clark. "History of South Sawyer County," p. 20

^{2.} Raynor, Al. Chippewa Falls Gazette, August 5, 1922.

	G. History of Educat	ion in Sawyer (County, Wisconsin.	McIntyre,
	.E. Granger, 1902 y Gazette, 5 July 192	2 5 6		
Clark, W.E. a	nd M.H. Clark. "Hist	z, p. u. orv of South Sa	wwer County " und:	ated
manuscri	pt, copy at State His	torical Society	of Wisconsin Lib	rarv. Madison.
Helgesen, Arl	an. Wisconsin Coloni	zation Papers,	1916-1938. manus	cripts on file
10 GEOGRAPHICA	AL DATA			(continued
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DI	ESCRIPTION The property	y nominated is	a rectangular lot	bounded on
the south by t	the Chippewa River. '	The western bou	ndary is a straigh	nt line 15'
west of the wa	all of the house; the	north boundary	is a straight lin	e 10' north
OI THE GARAGE.	and the east boundar AND COUNTIES FOR PROPER	ry is 10' east TIES OVERLAPPING:	of the shed. It is STATE OR COUNTY BOUN	IS <u>located</u> in
				(continu
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	·	CODE
11 FORM PREPAR NAME/TITLE James Peters,	Project Surveyor		(continued)	
ORGANIZATION			DATE	
Northwest Regi	ional Planning Commiss	sion	August 3, 19 TELEPHONE	978
302 Walnut Str	reet		715 635-2197	!
CITY OR TOWN			STATE	
Spooner		•	Wisconsin 5	54801
12 STATE HISTOR	RIC PRESERVATIO			V
NATIONAL	ATP	TE	LOCAL X	· m
NATIONAL		,	200/12	
As the designated State Histo	oric Preservation Officer for the	National Historic Prese	ervation Act of 1966 (Publi	c Law 89-665), I
	ty for inclusion in the National		nat it has been evaluated	according to the
criteria and procedures set fo	rth by the National Park Service	·		
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION	ON OFFICER SIGNATURE		Atlania M	0 1
			social 10	may
	ate Historical Societ	y of Wisconsin	DATE 5/4	12/19
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIEV THAT	THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE MATIONAL P	PEGISTER	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	177.70	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		11/34
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KEEPER OF THE HAT	IONAL REGISTER			
ATTEST CALLO (Dea S	gle		DATE 8-14.	-77
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KANCHAK (00	rdinator			

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

This company was the largest of many such land concerns associated with Benjamin Faast, a nationally recognized leader in the colonization movement. The goal of the land reclamation program was to promote a carefully supervised resettlement of the forest cutover areas, combining modern agricultural techniques with long-term credit to make small farm life attractive to potential settlers.

The Raynor Place became one of the demonstration farms for the 60,000 acres of land the Colonization Company owned in southern Sawyer County. Being located adjacent to the Old Chippewa Road bridge and across the river from the model community of Ojibwa, the Raynor Place was an excellent location to keep the various herds of stock that were being delivered to the new settlers.

Built by the Colonization Company on the site of a former logging camp, Ojibwa was a planned community with zoning restrictions and design guidelines. Envisioned by Faast as an ideal village, it never developed beyond two dozen model homes and businesses by the time the company folded in 1930. Since then the Raynor Place has been used as a private residence.

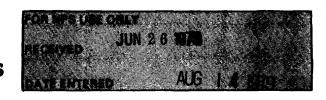
Architecturally, the Hall-Raynor Stopping Place is an example of the early large residences common to the area. Built of hand-hewn squared timbers covered with clapboards, the bottom most tamarack or cedar logs were set on a "mudsill" foundation. The mudsill combined packed mud and occasional log block support posts. As a result of this quick construction practice and the wetness of the floodplain, the bottom two tiers of the Raynor Place's foundation are badly rotted and the structure itself is sagging.

The house remains one of the few such structures still in existence and the only known stopping place left in this area. In addition, it is the oldest known surviving structure in Sawyer County. Its external appearance (except for the enclosure of the front porch) and riverfront site are identical to photographs taken in 1917.

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Hall-Raynor Stopping Place

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

at State Historical Society Library, Madison.

Marple, Eldon, <u>The Visitor Who Came to Stay</u>, Hayward, WI: The Country Print Shop, 1971.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

the Southwest 1/4 of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 4, Town of Radisson (T38N R6W).

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Barbara Wyatt

State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Division

April 1979

816 State Street

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Madison

Wisconsin 53706

