

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 **Dunlap, Adam Farmstead**

historic name **Dunlap, Adam, Farmstead**
other names/site number **Dunlap Stone House**

2. Location

street & number **9646 Dunlap Hollow Road** N/A not for publication
city or town **Town of Mazomanie** N/A vicinity
state **Wisconsin** code **WI** county **Dane** code **025** zip code **53560**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alicia T. [Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

September 24, 2001
Date

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

Dunlap, Adam, Farmstead

Dane

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

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

Date of Action

11-15-01

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

5 2 buildings

1 sites

1 structures

 objects

7 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
is previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Agriculture/Subsistence: Animal Facility

Agriculture/Subsistence: Storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Agriculture/Subsistence: Storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone

walls Stone

Wood

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Dunlap, Adam, Farmstead
Town of Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin

Narrative Description

The Adam Dunlap Farmstead is significant because its principal, original resources exist in good physical condition. The farmstead's nine resources are clustered within 400 feet of each other on a rural hillside.

The Dunlap Farmstead is sited on the foot of a rural wooded hillside in Section 36 of the Town of Mazomanie, Dane County. It is located north off Dunlap Hollow Road. A gravel road curves into the property branching off to the buildings. The farmstead consists of nine resources - a stone house, a stone barn, ruins of another stone barn, stone icehouse, chicken house, workshop, equipment shed, corncrib, and garage. The stone farmhouse is the principal architectural building. Building location and arrangements may be found on the site map. The site is on the east side of a 1,100 foot high heavily wooded hill. It looks over farm fields and the Dunlap Creek marsh in the Dunlap Hollow valley to the east and south. Trees and brush surround the farm buildings. No fencing material, stock yards or pens survive. A large lawn with trees surrounds the farm house sloping to the road. The Dunlap cemetery is located 500 feet to the east.

The Dunlap Farmstead was built by Yankee pioneer homesteader Adam Dunlap.¹ In 1948 it was granted a Wisconsin Century Farm certification, followed by a Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Farm honor in 2000. Rock quarried on the farm was used to build the farmstead.² A German stone mason from Honey Creek, Sauk County, was hired by Adam to construct the buildings.³ They burned their own lime to produce mortar.

Stone Farm House- Contributing

The Greek Revival style stone house was built ca. 1849.⁴ The house is a 30'-2" wide by 40'-3" long rectilinear plan two story building with an exposed basement and a full attic. It is surmounted by an asphalt shingle gable roof, whose ridgeline runs east-west, approximately parallel to Dunlap Hollow Road. The primary facade with main entrance faces the road. The bottom floor or basement is partially embedded in the hillside. A 13'-6" by 22' stone walled one story garage with shed roof was removed

¹ Town of Mazomanie Tax Rolls, Collection of Mazomanie Historical Society

² Mary Cain, The History of Dunlap Hollow (Mazomanie: WI, 1948) 4.

³ Verbal communication, Mr. Szudy, March 1999

⁴ Mary Cain, The History of Dunlap Hollow (Mazomanie, WI, 1948) 4.

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Dunlap, Adam, Farmstead
Town of Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin

from where it abutted the east house wall at the basement level. The garage was added ca. 1900 and removed in the summer of 2000.⁵ An 8' by 30' wood frame, flat roofed, enclosed porch, mounted on stone piers was attached to the rear façade at the main story. The foundation and wood structure date from ca. 1911 and the porch was enclosed in the late 1940s.⁶ It was removed in the summer of 2000. A wood frame dormer (10' deep by 30' wide) was attached to the attic in the early 1970s.⁷ The dormer faces north.

The Greek Revival style is characterized by the rectangular transom, side and corner lights around the main entrance. A raked cornice return and large frieze board and tall windows contribute to the style.

The walls at the base of the foundation of the house are two and one-half feet thick and taper gradually to a wall width of two feet at the eave line. Ashlar of various sizes was laid in random rubble stone construction style.

The gable roof has a pitch of 7 in 12 and is covered with light green asphalt shingles. Two interior brick chimneys, dating ca. 1911, protrude six feet above the ridge at each end. The white painted, metal clad, raked cornice is a very simple box with bed molding. The eave returns are three feet in length with a ten inch wide frieze board. White painted metal rain gutters hang on the eaves with downspouts at each corner.

The primary south facade is dominated by the original main entrance on the first floor, reached by traveling up a prominent, two sided, concrete, five foot wide stairway with iron railing. A large (16" x 74") cut stone lintel dominates the entrance. The impressive primary facade is symmetrical around the entrance. There are five windows (24" x 56') on the second floor. Two windows (28' x 62") are on each side of the entrance at the first floor and one window (24" x 60" and 24" x 20") is on each side of the entrance at the basement. All windows have large, flush, cut stone lintels and protruding stone sills. The lintels of the basement windows are as wide as the entrance lintel. The other window lintels are not as wide. The first and second story windows are original six-over-six light windows, set on the exterior edge of the two feet deep window wells. The basement windows are one-over-one light windows.

The west end facade has only one window in the north half of its first, second and attic floors. The basement floor is practically below grade. The first floor window (28" x 60") is a one-over-one light. The second floor window (24" x 56") and the attic window (16" x 56") are original six-over-six light. All windows have large flush cut lintels and protruding stone sills.

⁵ Inspection and verbal communication, Mr. Len Szudy, December 1998 & March 1999

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

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The east facade is symmetrical except for the previously attached 1900 era stone garage. Two original windows, each of the same size and light configuration as the other facades are located on the first, second and attic floors. A basement window (28' x 62") is located to the north of the former garage. The stone garage had one window in the south end, two windows facing east and an overhead wooden (6' x 8') door at the north facade with six window lights. All garage windows were one-over-one light without stone lintels or sills. The garage shed roof consisted of rolled asphalt. The rear north facade has a new wood frame dormer protruding from the attic. Dormer size is 10' deep by 30' wide, centered on the roof. It has five modern one-over-one light, windows facing north. Four windows are of the same size and the other window is much smaller. The dormer is sided with vinyl clapboard. One 2'-8" by 7' door exited to the roof of the porch (now removed) from the second floor. Several stone posts (2' x 3') support the wood frame porch floor. The enclosed porch was removed in the summer of 2000. Entrance to the previous porch was through a modern door on the west side. The porch was clapboard sided and had a flat roof. Twelve windows looked out from the porch. The small windows were six light fixed frame. The other windows were of various sizes - nominally 24" by 56" (one-over-one light).

The house interior layout consists of nine main rooms and a porch, large open attic and two basement rooms. The basement is divided by a 1 1/2 foot thick, stone, load bearing wall, and consists of two equal sized rooms or bays. It has a concrete floor, but is not insulated. A modern furnace, water softener and water heater, all in good condition, are located here. The basement stairway was added later, cutting into original floor joists, causing uneven, sagging floors. During chimney construction around 1911 and heating duct installation in the 1960s, more joists were cut, further contributing to the sagging floors. The central heating duct system was installed in the 1960s.⁸ Electrical work dates to the 1920s and is a mixture of old and new wiring. The plumbing system was originally installed ca. 1911, with more current remodeling and periodic upgrades.⁹

The first floor consists of five main rooms and porch, bathroom and small closet. A floor plan is attached. Main rooms are the kitchen (12' x 20'), dining room (13' x 14"), entrance foyer (11' x 8'), living room (14' x 14'), and parlor (10' x 12'). The floor, ceiling, trim, and walls are of original material with few exceptions and are all in need of repair. All floors are uneven, sagging and need to be leveled. The bathroom and kitchen fixtures were installed in the 1950s, with upgrades since.¹⁰ The stairway and

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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bathroom layout is not part of the original layout. A major interior reconstruction occurred ca. 1911.¹¹ A bathroom was created from part of the parlor. The staircase to the upper floors was originally in the entrance foyer as indicated by markings on the existing walls. The staircase is now off the dining room and is very steep.

The second floor consists of four large, 14' by 12' or 14' by 14', bedrooms each having a twenty square foot closet. A central hall includes the stairway from the first floor, and a stairway to the attic and entrances to all the bedrooms. See attached floor plan. The floor, trim, ceiling, and walls are original material. There are no bathrooms on this floor. The hall stairway layout had been altered ca. 1911, the stairs now coming up from the west rather than from the original southern direction.

The attic is one large, partially finished room. The dormer was constructed on the north side in the early 1970s. Except for the new dormer, the construction is original. The attic is partially insulated.

Stone Barn - Contributing

The stone, two-story, basement barn was built ca. 1849.¹² The lower floor was intended for animal shelter and milking, while the upper level was devoted to hay and grain storage.

The rectilinear plan barn is a 34' wide by 40'-5" long structure covered by a standing seam metal roof, whose ridgeline runs east-west. Roof pitch is 8 in 12. Stone walls are 24 feet tall to the eave and 36 feet to the gable peak. It is a two story building with provision for milk cows on the first floor. There are three rows of seven metal stanchions each - space to pen 21 animals. The current dairy configuration is estimated to date from ca. 1893 - 1895, when the number of cattle on the farm numbered 29.¹³ The metal stanchions are estimated to date from the 1930s. The second story is for grain and hay storage. A wooden stairway and hay chute are located on the north wall. The first floor is partially embedded in the hillside.

The walls at the base of the foundation of the barn are two feet thick and taper gradually to a wall width of 20" at the eave line. Ashlar of various size was laid in random rubble stone construction style. A concrete floor configured for a manure gutter, walkways and mangers was poured ca. 1930s.

The primary east gable facade features a large, two-part main door, 8' wide and 7' tall, with a 12 inch square wooden timber lintel. One side door is three feet wide and the other side is five feet wide with a 3 over 3 light window (28" x 53"). The timber lintel was added to fill in the original stone arched opening, which is still intact. The second southern door is a wooden board door (37' x 6'-5"), with a 2' by 1 1/2' thick wooden beam lintel. Two second floor windows (22" x 28") are equally

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Mary Cain, The History of Dunlap Hollow (Mazomanie, WI, 1948) 4.

¹³ Town of Mazomanie Tax Rolls, Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society

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spaced with 3 over 3 light panes. A single 22" x 28" open vent is at the gable peak. There is no hanging gable.

The west gable end is solid stone with a 6' wide hole knocked out of the gable peak. There are no openings in this end. It is partially embedded in the hillside.

The main feature of the south stone wall is the first and second story doors centered in the wall. The first floor door is a 7'-4" by 42" wood half-door under a 11" deep concrete lintel. Directly above is the second story 40" by 6'-10" door with a 2 over 3 light window in it (11" x 27"). It has a wooden lintel. To the west on the first floor is a 41" by 7' wooden half-door. Two 6 over 6 light (27" x 45") first floor windows are spaced, one between the doors and one to the east of the center door.

Entrance to the second floor hay mow is via the north wall from the hillside embedding the wall. Entrance is through a two part door centered on the wall. Each door part is 6' wide by 7'-6" tall. A 4'-3" wooden wall is above the doors under a 9" x 12" thick wooden lintel timber. A 27" x 45" window opening is located to the east of the door.

The milking floor is configured equally into a 3 bay by 3 bay matrix. Four wooden center posts (10" x 10") support the interior. Two 9" x 12" continuous wooden beams span east-west over two 12" x 12" wooden beams spanning north-south. Twelve inch diameter, partially debarked log joists rest on them to support the second floor of one inch thick wood boards.

The second floor storage area is a 2 by 3 equal size, bay area with two bents aligned north-south. The eastern two bays contain three equal sized grain bins separated by wooden board walls. A third level floor of one inch thick wooden boards is 6'-8" over the eastern and central bays. The western bays have no third floor. The two identical wood bents consist of an 8" x 9" central vertical post to the eave line. Three (8" x 8") horizontal beams connect the stone walls to the central post at the 6'-8" and 13' level above the second floor level and at the eave line 15'-4" above the floor. A wooden ladder is inserted between the top two horizontal beams at the center post. Compound knee braces are set at 45 degree angles on the top horizontal beam. They are built of 6" x 6" and 4' x 4" timbers with 2" x 8" roof purlins. The wooden bents are hand hewed, mortised, with no bark and pinned with one inch diameter wooden dowels. Roof rafters are 2" x 6" on two feet centers. A metal hayfork is at the gable peak. A track for the pulleys that operate the hayfork runs under the roof ridge.

Barn Ruins - Contributing

The stone ruins of another large barn destroyed by fire in July 1929 are located immediately to the southwest of the existing barn.¹⁴ This 80' x 24' barn was constructed ca. 1849.¹⁵ Walls are two feet

¹⁴ Mazomanie Sickle 2 August 1929

¹⁵ Mary Cain, The History of Dunlap Hollow (Mazomanie, WI, 1948) 4.

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thick at the base. Only partial wall remnants of the barn gable ends remain. The south wall rises from irregular ground to a height of seven feet, forms a continuous wall from 12' on the west side, across the entire 24' south wall to eight feet of the east wall. The north end wall rises into a 24' high gable end. This wall is also a continuous remnant consisting of a six feet high 10' long west wall, the 24' high north end and a 20' high 27' long eastern wall. The east wall contains an arched stone doorway, 9'-9" wide x 7'-2" tall. Stone was used to partially fill the arched doorway into the existing 38" wide opening. Ashlar of various size was laid in random rubble stone construction style. Existing stone remnants are of sound condition with intact mortar. Few stones remain on the irregular ground, which is covered with grass and weeds. A large tree grows within the ruins. It is suggested this barn may have been a cattle and sheep barn.

The barn ruins are counted as a contributing resource because they further our understanding of the complex as a farmstead and because they illustrate the functional arrangement of the original buildings.

Stone Ice House - Contributing

The rectilinear stone ice house or spring house was also originally built ca. 1849.¹⁶ All walls are one foot thick stone. Ashlar of various size was laid in random rubble construction style. A low, two feet high wall of the same material stretches sixty feet in front of the house in a north-south line. Two rooms form the single story structure. The original room is 14'-2" by 16' with a 9'-8" x 31" wooden door on the west gable end. A 13'-1" by 15' room was later added, date unknown, to the east of the original one room building. The second room may have been added as a milk house during the period of 1890 – 1900, when the farm's cattle population rose from 25 to 58.¹⁷ A wooden 34' x 48" door separates the rooms. The eastern room is 7' to the eave and the western 10'-3" to the eave. A wooden gable is present in the western room, whereas the eastern gable is stone. An eastern entrance is a wooden door (34" x 7"). A 6 over 6 light window (34" x 57") is located in the south wall of the eastern room. The wall interiors are plastered and the floors are concrete. Roof material is metal, standing seam. A 1 1/2-inch diameter metal pipe extends low from the wall between the rooms into a hollow in the eastern room floor. Spring water formerly flowed from the pipe to the hollow and then piped underground to the farmhouse basement. The building was probably used for cool milk, butter and cheese storage.

Chicken House - Contributing

The rectilinear plan, wooden building is 12'-5" by 34'. A door and four plywood covered windows are equally located on the long south side. The door is metal, 34" wide and 79" tall. The

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Town of Mazomanie Tax Rolls, Collection of the Mazomanie historical Society

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window openings are 32' x 48". The large windows faced the south to warm the interior. The north eave line is 5'-6" tall rising to the east-west ridge at 10'-2" height, then dropping to 9'-2" at the south wall. Building sides are covered with asphalt 3 in 1 tab shingles and the roofing is rolled asphalt. Initial construction date is estimated ca. 1920s. A low 4 feet high stone wall stretches 100 feet from the northeast corner of the chicken house.

Workshop - Contributing

The wooden building has a 12'-3" by 16' rectilinear floor plan . Six inch clapboard siding has been partially removed and the metal roof and ceiling is caving in. Windows have been removed. The floor is concrete and ceiling partly plastered. A wooden 29" x 67" door is centered in the south wall. Four window openings (29" x 27") are located one on the north, one on the east wall and two on each side of the southern door. The shed roof slopes from the south wall at 9'-9" height to the north wall at 5'-8" height. Construction date is estimated ca. 1900.

Equipment Shed- Noncontributing

The modern (1960s) shed has a 38'-3" by 24'-3" single story plan. It is of wood construction, with a dirt floor and concrete foundation. Inside is an open storage area. Eave height is 12'-9" with an asphalt hip roof. The shed is in very good condition. Two large rolling doors (18'-3" x 11'-10" and 9'-11" x 7'-10") are on the south side, with a similar large door on the north side. Siding is of wood box car material. This resource is noncontributing, being only forty years old.

Corn Crib - Contributing

The foundation of the wooden corncrib probably dates from ca. 1849, but has been altered many times since. It is of a rectilinear 21'-6" wide by 48'-5" long plan. The building has five sections. An open shed forms a 12'-10" by 48'-5" section against the east wall. The other sections form against the west wall. A corn crib (8'-8" x 15'-6") section is at the northwest corner. Another corn crib (8'-8" x 16'-2") section forms the southwest corner. The center sections are two equal sized, horse stall sections with stone walls and a wooden four feet high dividing wall. The stalls open to the open shed section on the east. The higher (6'-10") west wall is constructed three feet deep into the hillside. The higher west ridge of the shed roof slopes to a 5'-8" tall east wall. The southwest corn crib roof is different, having a gable ridge aligned north-south. The ridge height is 11'-7". The corn cribs are constructed of 1" x 4" wood boards, spaced 4" apart. The south crib has vertical walls, whereas the north wall is slanted in at the narrow bottom. Both corn cribs are open underneath for access. Shed section siding is vertical board. The roof is metal standing seam.

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Garage - Noncontributing

The modern (1950s) automobile garage is of cement block construction. It has a square 24'-2" floor plan. The wooden hip roof has asphalt shingles. Wall height is ten feet. The floor is concrete. Two roll-up doors (9' x 7'-11" and 8' x 7') face Dunlap Hollow Road on the south facade. A six light window panel is a part of the larger door, while a 4 light window panel is in the smaller door. A 32" x 6'-6" metal door is located in the northwest corner and single 2 over 3 light, steel framed windows are in the east and west walls. This resource is noncontributing, being less than fifty years old.

Building Inventory

All resources are located at 9646 Dunlap Hollow Road.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
Stone Farm House	ca. 1849	C
Stone Barn	ca. 1849	C
Barn Ruins	ca. 1849	C
Stone Ice House	ca. 1849	C
Chicken House	ca. 1920s	C
Workshop	ca. 1900	C
Equipment Shed	ca. 1960s	NC
Corn Crib	ca. 1849	C
Garage	ca. 1950s	NC

Dunlap, Adam, Farmstead

Dane

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1849-1929

Significant Dates

1849

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Dunlap, Adam, Farmstead
Town of Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Adam Dunlap Farmstead is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and State Register of Historic Places (SRHP), under National Register (NR) criteria A and C as buildings of local significance. Research designed to assess the building's potential for nomination was undertaken using the NR significance areas of Exploration/Settlement and Architecture, themes which are also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan in Wisconsin, A Manual for Historic Properties. Wisconsin Study Units for the Yankee Settlement and Agriculture themes were utilized. The research centered on evaluation and determination of the buildings' relative importance in comparison with similar buildings in the local area. The results of this research are detailed below and demonstrate that the Adam Dunlap Farmstead is locally significant under criterion A as the homestead of a progressive Yankee, Wisconsin pioneer settler. His farm involved most of the early Wisconsin agriculture themes. The research also shows the stone farmhouse is locally significant under NR criterion C as a representative and intact example of a simple Greek Revival style, nineteenth century stone building. The period of significance dates from 1849-1929. These dates begin with the construction of the first resources on the property and culminate with the destruction of one of the stone barns by fire. The end date of 1929 also encompasses the completion of the last contributing building in the 1920s.

YANKEE FARMER SETTLEMENT – NR CRITERION A

The Adam Dunlap Farmstead is significant as the farmstead of a Yankee pioneer settler in Wisconsin. Pioneer farming is the story of settlement in Wisconsin. Adam Dunlap was a Yankee from New York who migrated to the Wisconsin Territory just before statehood. He became a very prosperous farmer through agriculture diversification. Cash grain crops, especially wheat, cattle, and sheep were produced on his farm. The following paragraphs present the statement of his local significance as a Yankee farmer. The term "Yankee" traditionally refers to American born citizens from the New England states including New York State. The Yankees came West because they could not compete with the lower prices of agriculture products coming from the West. They came with experience in homesteading and introduced wheat cultivation to Wisconsin.¹⁸ Dunlap started with a \$100 farm in 1848 and by 1870 had built it to a \$10,000 value. The existing farmstead is the statement of his Yankee legacy.

¹⁸ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986) Vol. I, 11-1

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YANKEE SETTLEMENT BACKGROUND

The Adam Dunlap Farmstead is located in Dunlap Hollow, named after Adam Dunlap, which now lies within the Town of Mazomanie. Adam Dunlap settled in this hollow in 1846. He was the first settler in this section and one of the few settlers in the township at that time.¹⁹ The Town of Roxbury lies to the east. The Wisconsin River flows along the northern boundary of the Town of Mazomanie only a few miles from the Dunlap site. The general character of the townships is hilly with rich valleys and a flat marshy plain along the river. The hills frequently rise to a great height and contain fine building stone, some of which was made into lime of the best quality.

During the Black Hawk War, Mazomanie was the theater of one of the most decisive battles, known as the "Battle of Wisconsin Heights".²⁰ The Indians left the four lakes (Madison) and retreated toward the Wisconsin River. They were pursued by 720 troops under the command of General Henry and Colonel Dodge. They overtook them on July 21, 1832 in a ravine about 3 miles northeast of the Dunlap Stone House. The Indians held the troops at bay until the rest of their people safely crossed the Wisconsin River. After a charge by the troops the defending warriors retreated. The troops remained at the battle ground in Section 24 until they marched to Fort Blue Mounds on July 23.

The town of Mazomanie was originally part of the larger governmental unit that was first known as Gorstville. The first settlers of European origin in this area arrived in December of 1843 as the agents of the British Temperance Emigration Society. It had been formed in December of 1842 with its headquarters in Liverpool, England. "The declared object of the society was to raise a fund by weekly contributions to buy land in the state of Wisconsin and to secure to each settler a farm of eighty acres with improvements, the whole not to exceed the value of L40.....When sufficient funds were paid in to purchase land and make the necessary improvements, the names of those wishing to emigrate were to be put in a bag and lots were to be drawn for the limited number of chances to secure land in Wisconsin. The society was to fence, cultivate and sow five acres of land and build a house on each farm of eighty acres."²¹ The agents of the society, including Robert Gorst after whom Gorstville was named, purchased large tracts of government land in the name of the society and began to prepare the land for settlement. The first settlers began to arrive in June 1844 and they promptly began the arduous task of making the land over into farms.

¹⁹ Town of Mazomanie Tax Rolls, Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society

²⁰ Madison: Dane County and Surrounding Towns (Madison, WI: Wm. Parks & Co., 1877) 593.

²¹ William Kittle, History of the Township and Village of Mazomanie (Madison, WI: State Journal Publishing Co., 1900) 16.

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The agents of the society were instructed by the society's officers "to select land that was well watered and near the Wisconsin River."²² Following these instructions, most of the land was purchased so that each eighty acres was near some stream of water. This explains the location of the settlement along Mill Creek, Mounds Creek, Black Earth Creek, and Half Way Prairie Creek. It was expected that the Wisconsin River would become a great highway of commerce for the products of the pioneer farmers. As these new settlers gained experience as farmers, an agriculturally based economy came into being. The community that developed was overwhelmingly devoted to farming and was so thinly spread over the landscape that no settlement of any size developed. By 1848 agricultural production had increased to the point where farms in the area began to produce a small surplus of wheat.²³ Plans to utilize the Wisconsin River as a means of getting the surplus to market were not successful. Consequently, wheat was hauled by wagon to Milwaukee and the small amount of money realized from the sale was then used to purchase supplies in Madison, 23 miles to the east. Such a marginal economic return compared with the large amount of labor required to produce it was all too typical of that day, and it had a chilling effect on the emigration society, which gradually dissolved after 1849. In order for the area to grow, a more efficient means of getting produce to market had to be developed. This need was met with the coming of the railroad.

When the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad laid its tracks westward from Madison to Prairie du Chien in 1854-57, they created a new village on Section 16.²⁴ The site may have been chosen because of its potential for a dam site. The dam created a large pond of water, Lake Marion, for a powerful mill, which became a focal point of development for the new village. Local farmers now had a close market for their wheat and other grains. Edward Brodhead, superintendent of construction for the railroad, named the new village Mazomanie after the Wahpeton Dakota Indian leader Mazomani, whose name means "Iron Walker," a fitting description for a railroad town. The village was platted in 1855 and the first train arrived June 7, 1856.²⁵ By 1885 Mazomanie supported two flour mills, two creameries, a brewery, four blacksmith shops and factories which produced knitted goods, cabinetry, fanning mills, carriages, wagons and reapers.

²² Ibid., p 30-31

²³ Ibid., p 45

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

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Roxbury Township was formed in 1849 and all the land east of the river, including the Dunlap Stone House site, was included in its boundaries.²⁶ The farmstead site remained in Roxbury Township until it was detached to Mazomanie Township March 8, 1865. The name Roxbury was given to it by a vote of the citizens at the suggestion of James Steel. In 1840, Count Augustine Haraszthy immigrated to Sauk City and invested in lands located in Roxbury. He built a log cabin in the town and established a ferry across the Wisconsin River. It is believed that in the early days there were more grapes raised in Roxbury than all the rest of Dane County. Superior City, a "paper town," was laid out in the northwest corner of Roxbury on the Wisconsin River.²⁷ A company was formed in the Eastern States with a Mr. Floyd as Manager. He made a map of Superior City showing the streets, public buildings, parks, and the Wisconsin River with large steamships going by. The map was taken to Chicago, New York and Boston, accompanied by a glowing description of the beauty and commercial advantages of the city. A large number of lots were sold, some for as much as \$800. After making the map and selling the lots no one came to build the city.

In 1845 Father Adelbert Inama, a German Catholic priest, came to Roxbury.²⁸ He made a great effort to increase immigration, buying land from the government and allowing those coming to purchase it at government prices. The same year Father Inama came to Roxbury, the Richards, Fasenders, Schugart and Taylors came. From that time on the population increased rapidly until by 1875, "the smoke of a log cabin rose from almost every valley and hilltop". The times were very hard for several years after the first settlement, and very little money was to be had. Fifty cents per day was considered a good price for a day's work, usually paid for in flour, meat or other provisions. The usual price paid for harvest help was one bushel of wheat per day.²⁹

²⁶ Ibid., p 495

²⁷ Ibid., p 498-499

²⁸ Ibid., p 500-504

²⁹ Ibid., p 598-599

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YANKEE PIONEER SETTLERS

To this area, Adam Dunlap came in 1845.³⁰ Adam Dunlap, of Scottish ancestry, was born December 18, 1813, in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York.³¹ He was an American born citizen from New England, a Yankee. In August 1842 (1841?), he married Harriet Laybolt (Labolt), also of Marcellus and a Yankee. A few years later they journeyed west to the Territory of Wisconsin. John and Nancy Dunlap, parents of Adam, accompanied them and they lived with him and his family. They initially lived in Sauk County. In 1846 they settled in Dane County on the farm, which since has been owned and operated by their direct descendants. In December 1848, they moved to their present farmstead.³² Adam's brother William had ventured into the Wisconsin frontier before the rest of the family and picked out the land to buy. They purchased their initial 80 acres in Mineral Point on September 28, 1846 for \$100.³³ By 1854 they owned 400 acres. The government patent to Adam's initial property is dated April 10, 1848.³⁴

When Adam settled in Roxbury, there were two dozen families living in the township.³⁵ No one lived on Section 36. The 1850 Federal census lists 336 people living in Roxbury Township.³⁶ Adam Dunlap was not the first, but one of the initial pioneer settlers to this area. A log cabin was their home for a while, but it was soon replaced by the present nine room stone house, now over 150 years old. Today it is as structurally sound as the day it was built. Two large stone barns and an icehouse were built about the same time. The larger, 80 foot stone barn was destroyed by fire in July 1929, but the remaining one is in use today.³⁷ The rock for the house, ice house and the two large barns, was quarried on the farm.

³⁰ Mary Cain, History of Dunlap Hollow (Mazomanie, WI, 1948) 4.

³¹ "Obituary", Mazomanie Sickle 31 May 1901

³² History of Dane County, (Western Historical Co., Chicago, 1880) 1048

³³ Federal Land Records, Mineral Point, v 18, p 68

³⁴ Government Patent, Certificate No. 8493, April 10, 1848

³⁵ History of Dane County, (Western Historical Association, Madison, 1906) 384

³⁶ Federal Census, 1850

³⁷ Mazomanie Sickle 2 August 1929

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Adam and Harriet had ten children. Four of them died in infancy and the six who survived were Erin, John, Ervin, Mary, Jennie, and Adam, Jr. After his mother Harriet's death in 1883, John and his wife, Emily Taylor, together with their family, lived there for several years. When John died in 1888, his widow and her children moved to Mazomanie.

Ervin and his wife, Mary McKee, together with their five children came to live with his father, Adam Dunlap. Ervin and three of his children operated the farm. Adam Dunlap died in 1901. His obituary in the *Mazomanie Sickle* reads, "Adam Dunlap, one of the pioneer settlers of this section, died at the home of his son, Irvin, about four miles northeast of this place, Thursday morning at three o'clock from paralysis, having been stricken on Tuesday afternoon."³⁸

In 1909, Ervin's son Guy and Mary Augusta (Mayme) Kirch of Mazomanie were married and settled on the farm. They owned and operated it until the 1960s. They had three daughters: Mrs. Janet Voss, Mrs. Jean Rochon and Mrs. Dorothy Szudy. Dorothy Dunlap Szudy owned the farm until her death in 1997. Her husband, Leonard, now owns it. Dorothy's son, Lenny and his family have lived in the house. All together, seven generations of the Dunlap family have lived on the original homestead.

The Dunlap Stone House has an engaging history. The giant oaks, the dainty shell-pink tea roses, the mound that was the tulip bed, the brick walks and the croquet grounds are still in place. The Dunlaps have a private cemetery enclosed by a stone fence, located 500 feet to the east of the farmstead outside the boundaries of this nomination. John and Nancy Dunlap, parents of Adam, and Adam and Harriet, together with six of their children, are buried there. Besides the Dunlaps there are a few other relatives and friends buried there. The last burial was in 1997, when Dorothy was laid to rest.

INDUSTRIOUS YANKEE FARMER

Adam Dunlap was an industrious, progressive pioneer farmer, born in New York State – a Yankee. Adam with his brother William purchased their initial 80 acres in 1846 and by 1854, they owned 400 acres. Adams 200 acres valued at \$340 in 1852, had increased in value to \$700 by 1854 and to \$1,800 in 1858.³⁹ His personal property value increased from \$120 to \$889 during the same period.⁴⁰ When Adam died in 1901, his property was valued at \$6,000.⁴¹

Inspection of the Agriculture Schedule of the Federal Census of 1850, 1860, 1870 and the early Mazomanie Tax Rolls indicates how fast the Adam Dunlap farm grew. In 1850 the farm was below the average township farm value, but by 1860, the farm had grown to be the most prosperous in

³⁸ "Obituary," *Mazomanie Sickle* 31 May 1901.

³⁹ Town of Mazomanie Tax Rolls, Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Ibid

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the township. From the 1870 census for the Township of Mazomanie, only one of 80 farms was valued over the Dunlap farmstead's \$10,000 value.⁴² The more valuable C. W. Haseltine farm had over 5,000 acres of land, valued at \$40,000. One other farm, the 280-acre John Keely farm, was also valued at \$10,000. The following table summarizes the federal data.⁴³

	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
Acres	120	240	250
Farm Cash Value	\$100	\$3,000 (\$4,000) ⁴⁴	\$10,000
Value of Implements	\$60	\$195	\$1,000
Value of Stock	\$225	\$985	\$950
Horses & Oxen	4	6	4
Milch (Milk) Cows	6	8	7
Other Cattle	5	25	17
Sheep	24	100	100
Swine	0	15	6
Wheat- Bushels	460	300	840
Corn - Bushels	100	1,000	450
Oats - Bushels	125	200	800
Barley - Bushels	0	200	0

Wheat was the one commercial crop open to all settlers because of its low initial cost. Wisconsin wheat production increased dramatically during the 1850s largely because of the development of mechanical agriculture implements. The self-scouring steel John Deere plows replaced the clumsy wood ones so more acres could be plowed. The wheat was harvested with McCormick, Beloit, Easterly, or Kirby reapers. Wheat production started to decline in the mid-1850s because of soil depletion, cheaper money and the railroads.⁴⁵ Oats and corn, feed crops were necessary on the Dunlap farm for livestock farming that developed after wheat declined. The grain bins of the early era still

⁴² Federal Census, Agriculture Schedules, 1860

⁴³ Federal Census, Agriculture Schedules, 1850, 1860, 1870

⁴⁴ Federal Census, 1860 - The \$4,000 value is listed in the population enumeration list vs \$3,000 in the agriculture schedule

⁴⁵ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986) Vol. II, 2-2

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survive in the upper floor of the stone, basement barn. A classic corn crib, whose sides are wider at the top than at the bottom also survives from the pioneer time.

It is believed strong crops of spring wheat, corn and oats contributed to the success of the new farm. Barley was also grown. Only a few farmers in the townships raised more bushels of grains. There was a good market only four miles away in Mazomanie starting in 1857. That was the year the new Lynch and Walker Flouring Mill was constructed.⁴⁶ Eleven Roxbury township farmers produced more wheat than Dunlap did in 1850. Adam's 1,000 bushels of corn in 1860 was the most produced in the townships of Roxbury and Mazomanie. The second best corn harvest was only 800 bushels. Lewis Lilly's 360 acre farm produced 1,925 bushels of grain in 1860, the only farmer to top Dunlap's 1,700 bushels that year. By 1870 several Mazomanie farmers were growing more grains on the lighter, flat lands around Mazomanie. Five farms exceeded Dunlap's 2,090 bushels of grain harvested that year. Seven farms exceeded his 840 bushels of wheat, but only C. W. Haseltine's 4,000 bushels of oats topped Adam's 800 bushels.

Most Wisconsin farms by 1850 had between five and seven head of cattle.⁴⁷ This included a few milk cows. Cattle were raised for limited beef production and milked only during the warmer months. Few area farmers had the stock value found on the Dunlap farmstead. None of the 97 Roxbury farms and only one of Mazomanie's 42 farms, based on the 1860 census, had more stock. The large Haseltine farm supported a stock value of \$2,615 in 1860. Area farms increased the number of cattle over the next ten years, whereas the Dunlap numbers slightly decreased. Still in 1870, only ten farms had greater stock value. The farm continued to support 20-30 cattle until 1900, when the numbers increased to 58. By the 1920s the number had gone to a low of 14 in 1923. But came up over the next decade to a high of 42 in 1951.⁴⁸

Milch (Milk) cows were present on the farm in good numbers compared to other township farms. Adams six milch cows in 1850 ranked him above average in the township, when he made 700 pounds of butter and 100 pounds of cheese. His eight milch cows in 1860 was the seventh largest herd in Roxbury and Mazomanie townships. That year he produced 800 pounds of butter. Four Mazomanie farms had more milch cows in 1870. The current steel milking stanchions probably date from the 1930s after the south barn burned and all dairy were consolidated into the existing barn. The barn's

⁴⁶ William Kittle, History of the Township and Village of Mazomanie (Madison, WI: State Journal Publishing Co., 1900) 45

⁴⁷ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986) Vol. II, 8-3

⁴⁸ Town of Mazomanie Tax Rolls, Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society

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diary configuration is estimated to date from ca. 1893-1895, when the number of cattle was 29.⁴⁹ The existing ice house was probably the milk house to cool the milk, butter and cheese.

Sheep have been a significant part of farming on the Dunlap farm. Approximately one third of area farms had sheep and no one consistently had the size of the flock on this farm. It is thought the large sheep flock is another reason the farm was a major success. The surrounding hills made good grazing pastures for the sheep. Grazing where wheat was not grown and requiring little labor or feed, sheep complimented the cash crop economy. The flock of sheep from 1860 to 1894 varied from 100 to 200 animals.⁵⁰ The 1860 farm had the most sheep (by 85 head) of 97 township farms. In 1870 only two farms had more sheep. No sheep were raised from 1897 to 1924. Fifty sheep were raised from 1926 to 1928. No sheep were raised in the intervening years or since 1952.⁵¹

The Civil war was important for Wisconsin sheep production. With the shortage of southern cotton and demand for woolen army blankets and uniforms, the sheep industry flourished. Sheep required little capital investment, reproduced rapidly and returned a higher profit than other agriculture segments. Wool was also non-perishable and easily shipped.⁵² The barn ruins may have been the sheep barn. This barn had a longer length, shorter width and lower hayloft than the remaining barn. This suggests a more open area for sheep breeding stock pens.

It is also important to note the value of Adam's farm implements and machinery. He increased this investment from an initial \$60 in 1850 to \$1,000 value in 1870. Only A.M. Seymour's \$1,000 machinery value matched Dunlap's. Both probably had a threshing machine. Another measure of his success was the purchase of a \$100 piano in 1874.⁵³ It is no doubt Adam Dunlap was an industrious, successful pioneer farmer. He was one of the most successful farmers in the two townships.

YANKEE FARMER SETTLER INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of buildings to convey their significance. The National Register criterion recognizes seven aspects that define integrity. The aspects that pertain to the Dunlap Yankee Farmstead are described below.

1. Location- The buildings are located where they were constructed at the homestead of Adam Dunlap, ca 1849.

⁴⁹ Ibid

⁵⁰ Ibid

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986) Vol. II, 8-10

⁵³ Town of Mazomanie Tax Rolls, Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society

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2. Design- Most physical features that defined the buildings as a early farm are original, very visible and in very good condition.

3. Setting- The buildings are set within the original farm homestead; surrounded by the original farmhouse, corn crib, spring house and barn. Their original hillside location sloping to the road is retained.

4. Materials- The key exterior wood and stone material is retained. All ca 1849 original stone is in place.

5. Workmanship- The original workmanship is quite visible providing physical evidence of the skills of the masons and carpenters that constructed the buildings. Their construction methods and finishes are easily recognized.

6. Feeling- The feeling of pioneer, Yankee, 19th century agricultural life can still be experienced today, standing in the barn's doorway, with the rough stone wall at your back and looking east across Dunlap Hollow valley. The sounds and sights of modern life are not intrusive and one has a sense of place as it was in rural Wisconsin at the dawn of statehood, 150 years ago.

7. Association- The farmstead retains a high degree of association because it is the place where Yankee, pioneer settler Adam Dunlap built his homestead and began his farming life.

YANKEE FARMER SETTLER SUMMARY

It is clear that Wisconsin pioneer Adam Dunlap was one of the first farm settlers in the area. It has been shown he was a very industrious Yankee farmer. In a short period, he had built the Dunlap Farmstead into the second most valuable farm in the township. Value increased from \$100 to \$10,000. He must have been industrious to have quickly afforded such a large house and two barns, besides having a road and hollow named after him. Many of his early farm buildings survive today. The Dunlap Farmstead is locally significant as the farm of an early Yankee farmer.

GREEK REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE – NR CRITERION C

The Adam Dunlap Farmstead is significant for its Greek Revival architecture. The Dunlap Stone Farm House is the principal architectural building on the farmstead, although the barn is also impressive. The farm house is significant architecturally as an excellent surviving example of a nineteenth century rural home of simple design constructed in the Greek Revival architectural style. The Greek Revival style was very popular in the East in the period 1820 to 1860 and the Yankee settlers brought it west with them.⁵⁴ This building has a rectilinear form built with massive stone walls

⁵⁴ John Blumenson. Identify American Architecture (Nashville, TN, American Association of State and Local History, 1981) 27

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and rectilinear window openings, containing multi-light windows topped by massive cut stone lintels. Its exterior has simple stylistic references that link it to the Greek Revival style of American architecture. The Greek Revival style is an American adaptation of the classic Greek temple facade employing various types of Greek columns. The columns support a full entablature and low pitch pediment. Many houses were built without the colossal temple front. Although the white-columned Southern plantation house is the popular conception of the Greek Revival style, a house need not have a bank of white columns or a pedimented entry porch to qualify as Greek Revival. The Yankees were inclined to adapt the style to the materials of construction available in Wisconsin. Therefore, the variations are in stone rather than the wood construction of the East. The pared-down simplicity of these buildings is typical of the Greek Revival plan. A rectangular transom over the door was popular and often broken by two engaged piers flanked by sidelights that surround the door. Shouldered architrave trim was widely used for doors and windows.

The Dunlap Stone House has the distinctive but simplistic lines of the Greek Revival style. The majestic main entrance with rectangular transom, side and corner lights is its most prominent features. The simple raked cornice, return and enlarged frieze board contribute its character and the tall rectilinear window shapes complete the portrayed style of construction.

A survey was made of the townships of Mazomanie, Berry and Roxbury to find similar existing stone construction buildings. Commercial and public buildings such as the Roxbury Catholic Church, Wollersheim Winery, old Mazomanie Town Hall, and the Marxville garage were considered outside the comparative scope. This research yielded 37 stone buildings constructed before 1900. Most of the buildings were smaller than the Dunlap Stone House.

Five buildings were found which are comparable to the Dunlap Stone House in size. The Richard Thornber House, 9 Commercial Street, Mazomanie, is also a well preserved example of Greek Revival style. It is a square, two-story residence located within the Village of Mazomanie. It was built in 1868, and although impressive, is not as massive as the Dunlap Stone House.⁵⁵

The Alex Schwaninger House, 9916 Dunlap Hollow Road, is another comparable Greek Revival building. It is a 22' x 40' two story, stone house built in 1875.⁵⁶ The Greek Revival features are not evident, i.e., the doorway is covered up and the returns removed. This house may have been a road house or stage coach stop. No farm buildings exist today.

⁵⁵ Town of Mazomanie Tax Rolls, Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society

⁵⁶ Inspection found date and name carved into main entrance lintel, March 1999

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Another comparable house is the T. M. Warren House of 6886 Dunlap Hollow Road. The two story, 20' x 30' main stone house built ca. 1850 is in very good condition.⁵⁷ A large modern wood frame kitchen and dining area have been added to the farmhouse. The Greek Revival features are prominent and well preserved. The Frank Burger House, a farm house at 6721 Breunig Road, is a 30' x 30' two story stone house. It is estimated to have been built ca. 1860, with features similar to the Thornber House.⁵⁸ A modern wood frame kitchen and porch have been added. The last comparable house is the A. Knabel House built in 1846.⁵⁹ It has strong Greek Revival features with an impressive main entrance to the 20' x 40', two story building. The house at 7413 Cedar Stone Drive in Roxbury Township has been extensively remodeled on the inside. It is in very good condition. Other farm buildings have been removed.

The survey results clearly indicate that the Dunlap Stone House is the most significant example of a nineteenth century Greek Revival style rural homestead in the area. All comparable buildings are smaller and have their farmstead buildings missing.

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a building to convey its significance. The National Register criterion recognizes seven aspects that define integrity. The aspects that pertain to the Dunlap House are described below.

1. Location- The building is located where it was constructed at the homestead of Adam Dunlap, ca 1849.

2. Design- All the physical features that defined the building as a Greek Revival style are original, very visible and in very good condition.

3. Setting- The building is set within the original farm homestead, surrounded by the original spring house and barn. Its original hillside location with large lawn sloping to the road is retained.

4. Materials- The key exterior stone material is retained. All ca 1849 original stone is in place including the stone garage added in 1900.

5. Workmanship- The original workmanship is quite visible providing physical evidence of the skills of the masons and carpenters that constructed the building. Their construction methods and finishes are easily recognized.

6. Feeling- The feeling of pioneer 19th century agricultural life can still be experienced today, sitting on the building's front stone steps with the rough stone wall at your back and looking east across

⁵⁷ Inspection and verbal communication with current owner, March 1999

⁵⁸ Dane County Plat Maps, 1861 & 73 and communication with current owner, May 1999

⁵⁹ Inspection and verbal communication with current owner, March 1999

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Dunlap Hollow valley. The sounds and sights of modern life are not intrusive and one has a sense of place as it was in rural Wisconsin at the dawn of statehood, 150 years ago.

7. Association- The building retains a high degree of association because it is the place where pioneer settler Adam Dunlap built his homestead and began his farming life. Seven generations continue in this tradition to this day.

ARCHITECTURE SUMMARY

The Dunlap Stone House on the farmstead is a locally significant example of a 19th century Greek Revival style, Yankee rural pioneer home. It possesses the high degree of integrity necessary to portray its significance.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Dunlap Farmstead is locally significant in the areas of architecture and exploration/settlement. The house demonstrates the adaptation of the Greek Revival style in stone in this recently settled area of Wisconsin. The house portrays the symmetry of massing, the transom and sidelights, the heavy cornice, and the eave returns associated with the style. The collection of buildings is further significant as a farmstead. This is a highly intact collection of agricultural outbuildings, representing the range of farming interests of the Dunlap family during the period of significance. While one of the stone barns exists only as a ruin, together the resources indicate the historic arrangement of the farmyard.

In the area of exploration/settlement, the Dunlap farmstead illustrates the important role that pioneer Yankee settlers played in shaping the local development of Southern Wisconsin. Yankee farmers arrived in the area, settling on farmsteads and in villages. The farmers brought with them the agricultural practices of New England; these became the foundation of the wheat and dairy farming in Wisconsin. The Dunlap farmstead demonstrates these influences in their successful wheat cultivation. The Dunlaps also raised a wide variety of other grain crops and a large herd of livestock, including a large number of milch cows (for the period). In both its architecture and as a reflection of farming practices, the Dunlap farmstead demonstrates the influence of Yankee settlers in this region of the state.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel consists of a portion of the West 1/2 of the NE quarter of the SE quarter of the SW quarter of Section 36 of the Township of Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin, as indicated on the attached to scale site map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the area immediately surrounding the farmstead buildings that have historically been a part of the Adam Dunlap Farmstead. It contains all significant historic properties and excludes extraneous acreage lacking significance.

Dunlap, Adam, Farmstead
Name of Property

Dane
County and State

Wisconsin

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	Dr. Leonard Szudy	date	5/1/01
organization		telephone	414 545-5403
street&number	3364 South 119th St.	city or town	West Allis
city or town	West Allis	state	Wisconsin
		zip code	53227

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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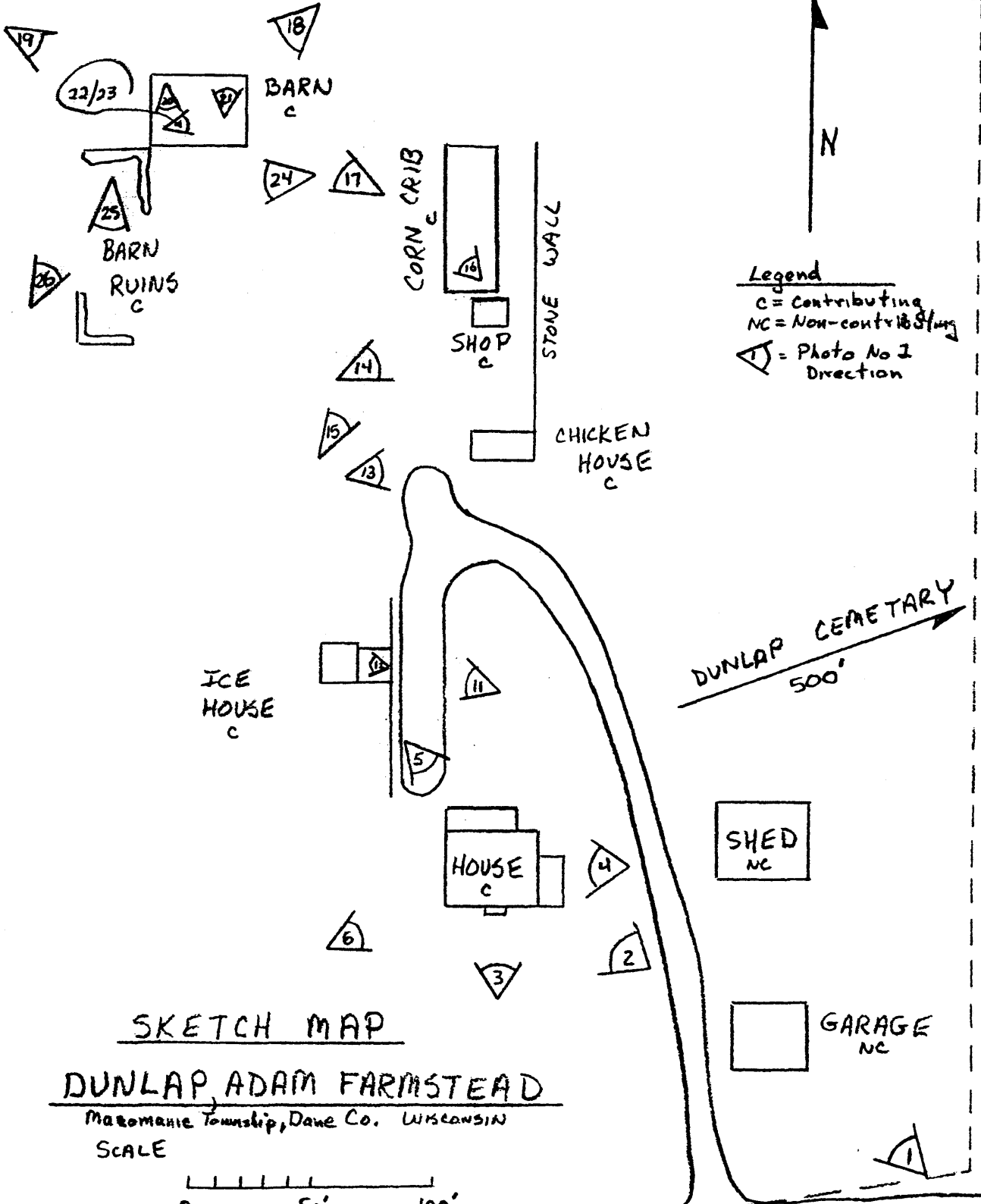
Section photos Page 1

The following photographs for the Dunlap Farmstead, located in Section 36 of the Mazomanie Township, Mazomanie, Dane County, WI were taken by Robert Dodsworth in January 2001. The negatives are at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

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| Photo #1 of 26
Farmstead site looking northwest | Photo #15 of 26
Corncrib looking northeast |
| Photo #2 of 26
Farmstead site looking northwest | Photo #16 of 26
Inside corncrib looking northwest at horse stalls |
| Photo #3 of 26
Farmhouse looking north | Photo #17 of 26
Barn looking west |
| Photo #4 of 26
Farmhouse looking west | Photo #18 of 26
Barn looking southwest |
| Photo #5 of 26
Farmhouse looking south | Photo #19 of 26
Barn looking east |
| Photo #6 of 26
Farmhouse looking northeast | Photo #20 of 26
Inside barn, first floor looking south at southeast corner |
| Photo #7 of 26
Inside farmhouse, front door foyer looking south | Photo #21 of 26
Inside barn, first floor looking north at northeast corner |
| Photo #8 of 26
Inside farmhouse, basement east room looking southeast | Photo #22 of 26
Inside barn, hay loft looking east at grain bins |
| Photo #9 of 26
Inside farmhouse, second floor southwest bedroom looking south | Photo #23 of 26
Inside barn, hay loft looking east at east gable |
| Photo #10 of 26
Inside farmhouse, southeast attic corner looking southeast | Photo #24 of 26
Barn ruins looking west at northeast corner abutting existing barn |
| Photo #11 of 26
Icehouse looking northwest | Photo #25 of 26
Barn ruins looking southwest at southwest corner |
| Photo #12 of 26
Inside icehouse, east room looking west | Photo #26 of 26
Barn ruins looking northeast at northeast corner abutting existing barn |
| Photo #13 of 26
Chicken house looking northeast | |
| Photo #14 of 26
Shop looking northeast | |

BOUNDARY

N



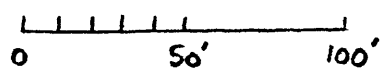
Legend
 C = Contributing
 NC = Non-contributing
 [Triangle with number] = Photo No & Direction

SKETCH MAP

DUNLAP, ADAM FARMSTEAD

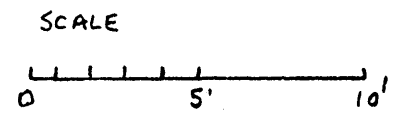
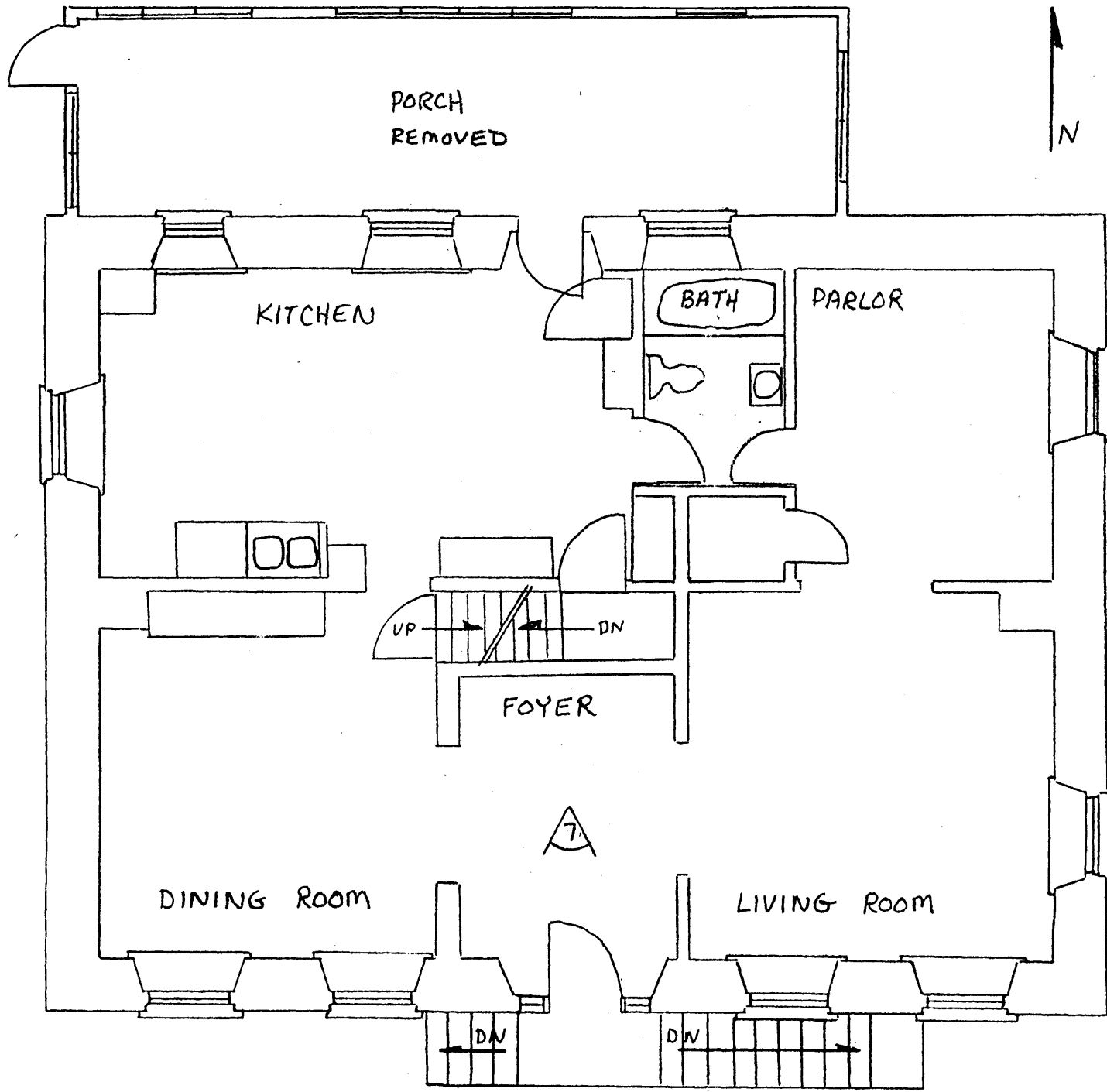
Maromahic Township, Dane Co. WISCONSIN

SCALE



9646
 DUNLAP HOLLOW ROAD

Adam Dunlap Farmhouse
Town of Mazomanie
Dane County, Wisconsin
STONE HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

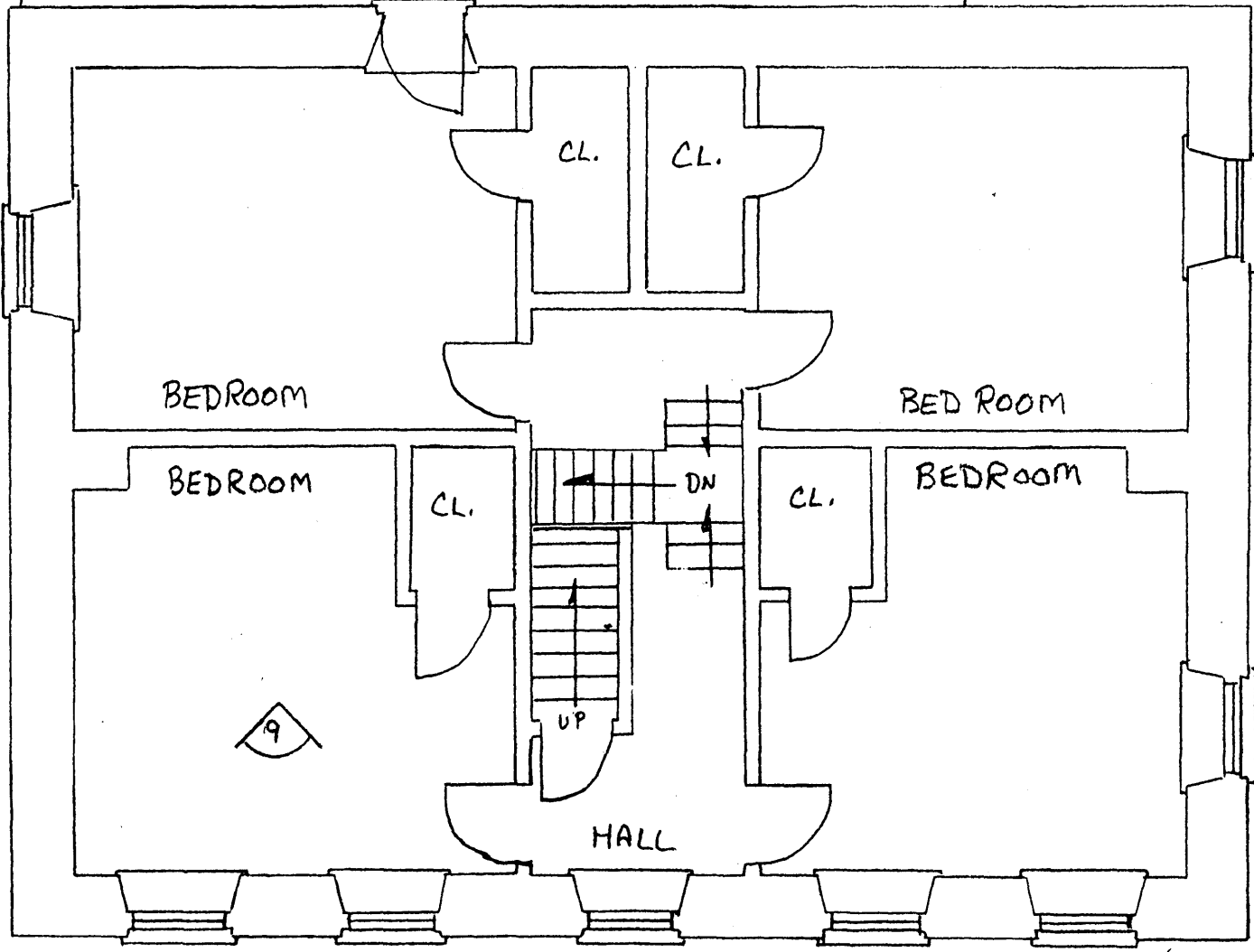
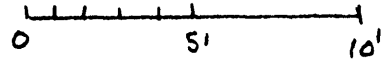


PORCH ROOF
REMOVED

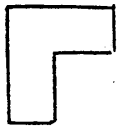


Adam Dunlap Farmhouse
Town of Mazomanie
Dane County, Wisconsin
STONE HOUSE
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE



Adam Dunlap Farmhouse
Town of Mazomanie
Dane County, Wisconsin
STONE HOUSE
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



UNDER PORCH



SCALE

