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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 St. Agnes Convent and School
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	1386 Fond du Lac Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	West Bend	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Washington	code 131
			zip code 53095

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

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - 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

St. Agnes Convent and School

Washington County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the

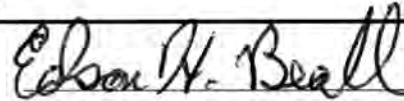
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the

National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.☐ removed from the National

Register.

☐ other, (explain):

11-3-10



Signature of the Keeper

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
3	1 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
3	1 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)

RELIGION/ church-related residence

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE/ animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ museum

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation stone

walls stone

wood

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

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Section 7 Page 1 St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

INTRODUCTION

The St. Agnes Convent and School is a mid-nineteenth century educational and religious complex that also includes a historic rectory and a barn. The complex is operated as a historic site by the Washington County Historical Society and is located in the former Village of Barton, now the City of West Bend, Wisconsin.

The first building on the property was a wood frame two story house (no longer extant), built in 1847 by Barton Salisbury. Father Caspar (also spelled Casper, Kaspar or Kasper in various sources) Rehrl purchased the residence in 1858, at which time he built the fieldstone convent adjacent to the original building. A second building, a fieldstone rectory, was completed in 1860, and Father Rehrl then moved into this residence. There is a mention in the records of a two story wooden dormitory used by the students. The source likely refers to the original residence and was probably used for this purpose once Father Rehrl's fieldstone residence was completed. The final extant historic building on the property, the fieldstone barn, was finished in 1877 and was used for animal shelter and storage. An additional building once stood between the rectory and the barn. Historic photos show a small, one story, fieldstone building of unknown use. One source mentions a cottage being built, where Father Rehrl lived after the nuns arrived. It is assumed that the rectory is this building, as no other mention of its construction has been found. However, it is possible that the source is referring to this smaller building that was converted to some sort of storage once the larger, extant rectory was constructed. A slightly sloping lawn separates the three extant historic buildings, and several mature trees dot the property. A well-worn driveway runs along the northwest side of the property. A modern concrete drive and parking area is located on the southeast edge of the property and ends in a parking slab and a modern frame garage.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The St. Agnes property is located in the northeast corner of section 11 of the Town of Barton. The complex was historically situated in the Village of Barton, which has been annexed by the City of West Bend. The complex is located less than a half mile from the Barton Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. The Town of Barton is located in the center of Washington County, in southeastern Wisconsin. Washington County is mainly rural and suburban, but is experiencing development pressure from the dense suburban area near the south county border of the greater Milwaukee area.

The extant buildings on the property include: a one and a half story fieldstone convent and school, a two story fieldstone rectory, a fieldstone barn, and a modern 1.5 car frame garage. The complex sits on a hill overlooking the Milwaukee River Front Park to the southeast and a steep wooded slope to the west. The lot is two acres and is irregular in shape. It is bounded on the east by Fond du Lac Street, a

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residence to the north, Mitter Street and the base of the slope to the west, and the West Bend water tower property to the south.

Convent and School (Contributing, 1858)

Of all of the extant buildings, the convent has had the most renovations. Every effort has been made to piece together the original appearance using photographs, personal interviews, and owner histories. The building was updated in the 1990s and is currently rented by the Society to a live-in caretaker.

The convent is a one and half story fieldstone building. The first story of the long front and rear elevations is of stone construction, while the side gables, the rear cross gable, and the two side elevations are of frame. The stones are uncut and are of an irregular pattern set in mortar. There is an obvious seam where additions were made to the original building. It is unclear which section was constructed first, but a previous owner believes that the north end is older. At a later date, the addition would have connected the original wooden house to the newer stone convent.¹ A lean to was added to the north side around 1885. Sometime between 1900 and 1940, the exterior was surfaced with stucco. About 1930 a front and a side porch were added. By 1957, the back rear porch had been enclosed, and a door removed to create a closet. The stucco was removed in the 1990 renovation and a new front porch was added. Historic photos show a small entry porch with the front gabled roof at the front entrance.

The east or front elevation consists of a narrow, full façade porch added to the building in the mid 1990s. It has a poured concrete floor, wood post supports and an extended shed roof with asphalt shingles. The facade has five openings. A door occupies the second opening from the right. The four windows have pointed arch openings, white wood casings, and one over one sash. The narrow front door (2'7" x 6'4") also has a pointed arch opening with an arched door. Limestone blocks create segmental arches over the window and door openings. As noted above, it appears that the building was constructed in two parts. A line in the stone wall shows a clear separation between the section with the two left windows and the rest of the façade.

The northern and southern ends of the primary façade are additions from the 1990s. The northern most portion was formally an extension of the fieldstone wall with an additional pointed arch window. Historic photos show this extension beyond the gable end of the roof. Currently the extension is recessed slightly from the main façade and is faced with vinyl siding. The addition has a wood framed glass door and a decorative panel that mimics the Gothic windows, but on a smaller scale. The addition has a length of eight feet, is one story in height and has an asphalt shingled shed roof.

¹ An 1878 bird's eye view of Barton shows the long convent building connected to a front gabled building.

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The north elevation is the extension. It measure 25'2" x 8', is faced with vinyl siding, and was completed in the 1990s. Two bay windows supported by large brackets are centered on this elevation; to the west of the bay windows is a modern door. In the gable end of the main building is a single, centered one over one window.

The rear, or west, elevations are of fieldstone, with the exception of the additions to the north and the south ends. The first floor has four one over one windows with aluminum casings. A smaller window was added in the 1990s. The second story has a centered cross gable added in the 1990s. It is faced with vinyl siding and contains a single one over one window.

The south elevation has a 14'9" x 4'6" single story saltbox form addition constructed in the 1990s and surfaced with vinyl siding. This façade originally had a door and a covered exterior porch and was the only wood façade. This wall was probably attached to the original wood building on the site, the Salisbury Barton house. The gable end has a single window; historic photos show a window at this location. Historic photos also show a window on the right side of the first floor; this is now an arched top casement window. The saltbox addition contains a single double hung window. The elevation is completely faced with vinyl siding.

Interior:

The Convent is currently used as a rental property and caretaker's residence. Although records are not complete, it is believed that this building has been continuously occupied from the time of construction through the present day. The Convent has been heavily remodeled to serve modern needs. There is a four foot crawl space under the front portion of the house with access through the floor of the current master bedroom. It is likely that this was used as a root cellar. A former owner stated that the walls are of fieldstone with two layers of brick. Drywall has been added in some locations to hide plumbing and wiring.

Upon entering through the front door, one steps into what is currently used as a game room. To the north of the door is one of the Gothic windows. The sills of all windows and doors are nearly two feet in thickness. On the south wall is a pass through to the north addition that may have been used as a shrine by the sisters. Directly in front of the door is a fireplace, it is in its original location but with newer tiles. Two doors in this wall lead to the kitchen and to a hallway. The first room down the hall is a modern bathroom, added at an unknown date. It is believed that the original outhouse was west of the modern garage. Continuing down the hall, two steps and a two foot thick jamb mark the transition to the addition. The hallway then opens into a living room with a door in the back right corner leading to the master bedroom. The bedroom includes a walk in closet that is located in the new south addition. There is also access to the basement crawlspace through a trapdoor in the floor.

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The kitchen is on the west side of the building. The partially closed staircase is located on the south end of the room and a doorway to the north 1990s addition is located on the north end of the room. The ceiling of this room was constructed using planks from Father Rehl's barn, removed during the 1990s renovations. The northern most 1990 addition is currently used as a laundry room. In the northwest corner of the room is a modern exterior door. On the east wall is second exterior door.

The second floor was originally a loft used by the sisters as a sleeping area. It was remodeled into three bedrooms in the 1990s. The stairs open onto a landing with one bedroom directly to the south of the stairs, one on the south end and one on the north end of the house. The heating system is also located on this floor in a closet off of the landing. The upper floor does not retain any historic features.

Rectory (Contributing, 1860)

Built in 1860, the former rectory functioned as a residence until the 1950s. It was during the 1950s that the most damage was done to the property. Owners tried to dig under the foundation to install indoor plumbing and the house began to sag. The rectory remained unused and in poor condition until 1997 when then owners, Dr. Richard and Margaret Driessel, structurally repaired the building. A new roof was added at this time; unfortunately the original chimney was removed from the exterior. There are plans to restore the chimney in the near future. Subsequent work included new windows to protect the interior restoration and to make the interior usable as exhibit space.

The front or east elevation has four openings on the first floor: three windows and a door in the second bay from the right. Above each of the windows is a smaller second floor window. The first story openings are modern six-over-six double hung windows with white painted wood casings with segmentally arched tops. Stone arches top all of the openings. Historic photos indicate that the central two openings had been doors; the second door opening was removed in 1997 when the building was stabilized. The current door opening is filled with a modern panel door with glass panels in its upper section. An S-shaped iron anchor is located above the north corner of the door. A historic photo shows what appears to be an attached entry vestibule (probably framed) at the entrance. The date of this feature or its removal is unknown.

The upper story windows have four lights. A large hand hewn timber top plate lies atop the second story wall and supports the roof. Notches remain in the timber from the original exposed wood rafters. The building has closed eaves with a modern white wood fascia and soffit and a one foot overhang.

The south side of the house has two windows per floor, one over the other. The windows are of the same size (six-over-six) However, the lower windows are in arched surrounds, those on the upper floor are rectangular. A round, one-half foot venting hole is visible between the upper windows.

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The west side of the house has four windows, two per floor, corresponding to the first and the fourth bay of the façade. There are no windows on the north elevation.

Interior

The floor plan remains largely unchanged and has two lower rooms separated by a wall of wood studs and limestone bricks covered with plaster. The chimney is against the north side of the interior wall with an opening on the south side of the wall for stove pipes. Stairs lead to single upper floor room. Before the Driessels repaired the building in 1997, the stairs were enclosed and had a board and batten door at the bottom. It is unknown if this was original to the house or if it was added after Father Rehrl died. The stairs at the time of the repair were wood with a linoleum covering. They were eight inches deep and 28 inches long with a six inch rise; a wood handrail was attached to the wall. In 2007 the stairs were reconstructed of pine to the same dimensions, the enclosure door was not added.

The interior of the stone and mortar walls were covered in plaster. The original plaster was ½ to one inch in thickness inside the three rooms. Much of the original plaster decorated with milk paint remains except for repaired section, primarily the east wall where the damage occurred in the 1950s. In these areas the walls have not been recoated with plaster and the fieldstone is visible on the interior.

Several windows retain their original, although warped, wooden sills and lintels, while others have new lintels and exposed fieldstone sills. A wooden pine floor was reconstructed based on original planks found in the house.

A joist and rafter roof support system is exposed on the second floor and was recently replaced. The interior roof consists of wafer board above 2x12 rafters and a 14x2½ ridge board. An opening in the centrally located chimney remains in both the floor and the roof. A small metal grate lies in the floor, looking down into the south room. A small wooden grate opens down into the north room. The east and west, non-gabled walls are five feet in height.

Barn (Contributing, 1877)

The barn is constructed of fieldstone, mortar and wooden planks. The fieldstone follows an irregular course and is primarily uncut, except for the rough cut corners. It is a side gabled building with a modern asphalt shingled roof with aluminum gutters. There is a very slight overhang, an open eave and exposed rafter ends. The barn is set into the slope, resulting in a west end that is exposed an additional seven feet. With the exception of the gable ends and the central entrance, the entire building is of fieldstone construction. The gable ends are filled with wood planks. A metal hitching post sits three feet south of the barn.

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The front, or south, elevation has a modern garage door with a door to the side. The upper portion of this opening up to roof line has been filled in with shingles. Historic photos indicate a large barn door filling this entire space. Two open and three filled vent slits are evenly spaced across the wall.

The west elevation sits on a slope with the northern most portion having an additional two feet of exposed wall. The top of the gable contains a carving that reads "BML 1994", the year the repairs were made by the previous owners. An original board and batten door sits in the northern portion of the wall and is framed with hand-hewn timbers and a timber lintel. Found hinges, seven inches long, remain on the door. A timber framed window, now covered with galvanized metal, lies south of the door. One open and three filled vent slits are spaced across the wall.

The north, or rear, elevation has four windows. The center portion has been repaired with concrete block and within this section are two windows. An extant lintel in the upper portion of this patch indicates an earlier opening. The extant framing indicates an earlier door at this area. Two hinges remain on one of the timbers. The patch currently contains a one over one window in the lower level and an eight-over eight window with a steel header on the main floor. A boarded up window with wood framing and a timber lintel lies to the west. This opening is balanced by a timber framed window at the lower east end of the elevation. Three open and one filled vent slits are symmetrically spaced across the upper portion of the wall.

The east elevation has fieldstone and mortar walls and vertical wood planks in the gable ends. The wall also sits on a slope. The top of the gable contains a carving that reads "RKR 1877". The initials refer to Reverend Caspar Rehrl who built the barn in 1877. One original board and batten door is located in the northern part of the wall; four seven inch hinges remain on the door. A timber framed window, now boarded over, is to the south of the door. Four filled vent slits are arranged across the upper portion of the stone wall. Large, wood framed, gravel filled steps were added in 2007 to aid visitor access. Similar steps on the west side of the barn were completed in 2008. Future plans include a walking path through the woods on the grounds.

Interior

The ground floor of the barn currently has three rooms divided in the mid 1990s by the previous owner to create workshop space. The workshop sliding glass doors have been removed, but the dividing wall and window framing remains. Wide plank floors extend through 2/3 of the barn with wafer board flooring in the remaining 1/3 of the workshop area. Large square hand hewn timbers create the framework between the three rooms. Interior walls are primarily exposed fieldstone; however, sheetrock covers approximately a third of the walls in the workshop area. A recently installed second floor blocks the original open ceiling. An original rung ladder leans against the east wall and continues up to the second floor. A stairwell, installed at an unknown date, sits in the southwest corner and leads one floor up and one floor down, connecting the three floors of the barn.

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The original roof construction is visible from the recently installed upper level and consists of both half and whole timber rafters and a half-timber principal purlin. The rafters are covered with planks with wafer board over the planks. Portions of the post and beam support system can also be seen. The roof system is visible, consisting of a queen post system with a king post in the center. This level of the barn has wafer board flooring and sits above the center and eastern lower rooms.

The basement of the barn contains three rooms. One room was entirely finished with carpeting, sheetrock walls and a dropped ceiling. Due to mold, the modern materials were removed in 2005. The other two rooms have fieldstone and mortar walls, one with a concrete floor and one with a dirt and gravel floor. Ten inch timber floor joists are visible along the ceiling with support beams placed along the center.

Garage (non-contributing, circa 1975)

The garage is not historically significant and was built in the mid-1970s. It has a poured concrete foundation, vinyl sided exterior walls, and a pyramidal asphalt shingled roof with an extended shed roof to the west. There is a slight overhang with closed eaves. The north façade has a double garage door with a board and batten door to the west. The western most portion is used for storage and has a shed roof. A 44" concrete slab runs the length of the garage.

Integrity

While the historic buildings have changed over time with modifications to their interiors and the replacement of historic features, such as windows and doors, the complex is still recognizable to the period that it was occupied by Father Rehrl. While development has sprung up around the building, the complex retains its rural setting with large open spaces between the buildings.

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)

Education

Religion

Period of Significance

1858-1881

Significant Dates

1858

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Rehrl, Father Caspar

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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The St. Agnes Convent is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) under National Register (NR) *Criterion B*, as buildings associated with a person of statewide significance in the areas of Religion and Education. Located in the former Village of Barton (now West Bend), Wisconsin, the convent was home to Father Caspar Rehrl and the Sisters of St. Agnes, the religious order that he founded in an effort to provide quality teachers to educate area children, who he felt were being woefully underserved. By the mid-1840s, Catholicism in Wisconsin was predominantly German with its nucleus in the southeastern portion of the state. Father Rehrl was among the first to minister to this new and ever increasing population of people. As one of the pioneer Catholic priests, Father Rehrl was instrumental in the development of Catholicism in East-Central Wisconsin through his extensive missionary work and establishment of numerous churches throughout the area. Beginning in 1858, Father Rehrl was able to further serve the region by establishing the convent and school in Barton. Here he conducted exhaustive educational training in an effort to make the sisters more effective teachers. At the convent school, children, regardless of ethnicity, religion, or physical ability, found refuge and an education. Though the Sisters of St. Agnes left the convent in 1870 to establish a new motherhouse, Father Rehrl remained at the Barton convent, conducting sermons, teaching, and publishing for the remaining years of his life. The period of significance for this property begins in 1858 with the purchase of the property for convent purposes, and continues to 1881 and the death of Father Caspar Rehrl.

Caspar Rehrl

Caspar Rehrl was born in Salzburg, Austria in 1809. At the age of 14, he received a special scholarship to attend the Royal and Imperial Lyceum in Salzburg, where over the next 13 years he earned a doctorate in moral theology, several teaching licenses and, in 1835, was ordained into the priesthood. By 1843, Europe was enjoying a religious resurgence and Father Rehrl, inspired by the renewed interest in missionary work, requested permission to go to America (Lorimer 2007:13). By the time his permission arrived the following year, Father Rehrl had decided on travelling to the wilds of Wisconsin where he had been told they were in dire need of German-speaking priests (Palen 1976:14). He boarded a ship in Havre de Grace, France which took him south through the Caribbean and into New Orleans. Along the way a merchant taught him English and upon landing in New Orleans, introduced him to Bishop Anthony Blanc. Winter had set in on the northern stretches of the Mississippi River rendering them impassable so, at the request of the Bishop, Father Rehrl remained in New Orleans for several months, ministering to the 6,000 Germans living in the city. He never wavered from his desired destination however, and though Bishop Blanc pleaded with him to stay, that following spring Father Rehrl continued on his way up the Mississippi River (an account of Father Rehrl's journey appeared in an article in the *Katholische Blaetter Aus Tirol* p. 38, vol. 26, June 30, 1845, a translation can be found in Naber 1959:9-10). Along the way, he met with the bishops in St. Louis and Chicago, who also implored him to stay. Politely refusing all offers, Father Rehrl finally

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arrived in Milwaukee in May of 1845, "unannounced and unexpected, but he was very welcome" (Naber 1959:11).

Father Rehrl was one of the first in a wave of Catholic priests brought to Wisconsin by Bishop John Martin Henni, a Swiss priest and the first Bishop of the newly formed Milwaukee diocese. The Milwaukee Diocese was created in 1843 to manage the rising tide of Catholics in Wisconsin. At that time, however, 58% of the Catholic population in Wisconsin was of Irish, English, Scottish, and American nationality; Germans made up approximately 11% (see Wyatt 1986 for a full discussion of settlement and religion in Wisconsin). During the summer of 1844, the year before Father Rehrl arrived, 1000 to 1400 Germans were arriving in Milwaukee each week, lured to Wisconsin with the promise of land and prosperity (Faust 1969:470). By 1850, there were 38,064 Germans in Wisconsin; by 1860 they achieved the ethnic majority with 123,879. By the late 1860s, there were 250,000 Catholics in Wisconsin and 65% of them were German (see Wyatt 1986 Vol. 1 Settlement – German and Vol. 2 Religion – Catholic for a more detailed discussion of population statistics).

Missionaries had been traversing the Wisconsin Territory for two hundred years prior to the arrival of Father Rehrl. The earliest missionaries were mainly French Jesuits whose mission work focused on the native populations of Wisconsin. Their numbers dwindled after 1773 when the Order was suppressed due to the Enlightenment, though a few itinerate Jesuits continued to work in the Green Bay and Prairie du Chien areas until 1823 (Wyatt 1986, vol. 3, 3-4). Additional priests from the Detroit and St. Louis dioceses traveled throughout the state, but few stayed. When Bishop Henni arrived in Wisconsin, there were six Catholic priests serving between 8,000 and 15,000 Catholics (Wyatt 1986 vol. 3, 3-6, Lorimer 2007:16). Father Frederick Baraga had been conducting mission work in the northern-most parts of the state since 1835. Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, founder of the Order of the Sisters of Sinsinawa, provided spiritual guidance in the Green Bay area from 1828 until 1835, when he moved to the southwestern part of the state. Two priests took Mazzuchelli's place; Fleurimont Bonduel continued the mission work in Green Bay, while Theodore J. Van den Broek worked just south of him in Little Chute. The first resident priest in southeastern Wisconsin was Irishman Father Patrick O'Kelley, who arrived in 1839. Ethnic strife between the English-speaking Irish and the ever-increasing number of German-speaking immigrants forced the bishop to replace him in 1842 with Martin Kundig, a German-born priest who was able to speak both languages. He had two priests assisting him, Thomas Morrissey and Peter McLaughlin, and they ministered to the approximately 7,000 Catholics in Milwaukee. Within two years of Bishop Henni's arrival, the number of Catholics in Wisconsin grew to 25,000 thanks to his and Martin Kundig's tireless recruitment of German settlers (Avella 2002:34, Rummel 1976:65, Wyatt 1986: Vol. 1 section 2, p. 3).

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While the epicenter of German Catholic life was in Milwaukee, Father Rehrl remained steadfast in his desire to live in the wilds of Wisconsin. Bishop Henni relented and sent him north to the Lake Winnebago region, "[where] he was regarded as a most welcome addition to the priestly force which at that time was all too limited for the work required of it" (Heming 1998, vol. 2, p. 1042). For the next seven years, Father Rehrl ministered to the spiritual and educational needs of people within a 170-mile circuit that included the present day counties of Calumet, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Fond du Lac, giving sermons, baptizing, and building churches. Often referred to as "The Apostle of the Wild," Father Rehrl always travelled on foot and relied on the charity of the settlers for necessities (Dullea 1951: Ch 9, p. 6). He founded or supervised the construction of several churches during this time, including St. John the Baptist in Johnsburg (1845, listed on NRHP), St. Kilian in New Franken (1847), Mt. Calvary (1850), Mount Carmel in Fond du Lac (prior to 1851), St. John's in Calumet (date unknown), Holy Name Church in Sheboygan (1845), Parish St. Virgilius (later called St. Michael) in Dotyville (c. 1850), and St. Louis Chapel in Fond du Lac (1845). His churches were often built on hills and always included a classroom; he was often quoted saying "build the school and they will build the church," which was a common German expression (Lorimer 2007:26). Father Rehrl felt that the teachers in the area were generally ignorant and unprepared to properly educate the children, which in turn impeded his ability to guide them spiritually. "The more seriously you pursue your higher studies," he wrote, "the stronger shall your religious principles become" (Rehrl 1882). Compulsory laws regarding school attendance would not be passed for another three decades, beginning in 1879.

With each new church, Father Rehrl would stay and teach in the classroom until he could find an acceptable replacement to take over. Few passed his exacting standards however, and he found it difficult to staff his schools. When no teacher could be found in the area, he would write to convents first within the United States, then to those in Europe requesting sisters to teach in his schools. Though he was able to convince his brother George to teach at St. John the Baptist in Johnsburg, the majority of his requests went unfulfilled. Teaching was not considered a suitable activity for a sister and while Father Rehrl was well respected within the religious community, sisters were discouraged from joining him (Blieck 1968). One Mother Superior from Milwaukee, while visiting him at Mount Calvary in Fond du Lac County, cried 'My God, I have never seen such wilderness and poverty before' and refused to recommend any of her sisters (Lorimer 2007:30). The state was also unable to provide suitable instructors; though individual institutions did provide teacher training at this time, the normal school system was not established until 1857.

In 1852, Father Rehrl returned to Europe with the hope that petitioning in person would result in volunteers. He was again unsuccessful. Eventually he travelled to Rome where, legend has it, a defeated Father Rehrl visited the tomb of St. Agnes to meditate. There he had a vision of St. Agnes, the child martyr, leading a procession of young women and Father Rehrl had an epiphany - he would start his own sisterhood. He vowed to call them The Sisters of St. Agnes after the patron saint of

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Section 8 Page 4

St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

children and in honor of her visitation. With renewed vigor, he petitioned Pope Pius IX and received his blessing and encouragement. Father Rehrl returned to Wisconsin in 1855 and presented his plan to Bishop Henni, who also gave his blessing. He did not send Father Rehrl back to Calumet, however. Despite his devoted followings in the Lake Winnebago area, Bishop Henni saw a greater need south of Fond du Lac. He sent Father Rehrl to the area along the west bend of the Milwaukee River, to a small village called "Barton." At the time it was thought that Barton would become the most influential community in the Milwaukee River Valley, and it was central to his missionary rounds.

The Convent at Barton

Barton is located in southeastern Wisconsin on the Milwaukee River, in present-day Washington County. This land is a part of the Kettle Moraine, a rocky, hilly area of glaciated terrain made up of low, undulating hills and occasional outwash plains. The Milwaukee River and a myriad of glacial lakes and streams provided fresh water to the area. The native populations that utilized these resources at the time of European contact were mainly from the Menominee and Potawatomi tribes, and to a lesser extent, the Winnebago and Sac. There were reportedly very few native peoples remaining in the area by the time Barton was settled (Driessel 1997:8). The area was sparsely populated by first the French and then by the English. By the late 1880s, the majority of the English families moved further west, their farming techniques poorly suited for the rocky soils of the Kettle Moraine. This left the German immigrants, who were undaunted by the glacial terrain and able to set up successful farms, as the ethnic majority.

In 1845, while Father Rehrl was just starting his mission in the Lake Winnebago area, a 32 year old entrepreneur named Barton Salisbury was travelling up the Milwaukee River on a survey trip, when he came upon an area of rapids that he recognized as having great potential. Barton Salisbury was originally from New York State. He migrated to Germantown, Wisconsin in 1839 where he was elected Justice of the Peace, operated a sawmill and a tavern, and worked as a carpenter, farmer and surveyor. The area which was to become Barton was surveyed in 1845 by Salisbury, after he discovered rapids suitable for locating a mill. With encouragement from Salisbury, several other settlers soon moved to the area and a mill was constructed. In 1846/7, he purchased land at the present location of the St. Agnes Convent and School Complex and built a frame house. Soon, he began to plat out a village. Several English families travelling in the area settled and helped him with the sawmill. German immigrants soon after began settling into the area in greater numbers and the village became known as both "Salzburg" and "Salisbury's Mills" (Driessel 1997:30). In 1848 it was renamed Newark by the State Legislature, but was renamed again as Barton shortly after. The nearby city of West Bend, platted the same time as Barton, was also growing. Located approximately halfway between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac, West Bend was becoming a favorite stop for travelers, and

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St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

contributed in bringing ever more people to the area. Barton Salisbury died in 1849, and by 1855 Salisbury's Mills was simply called "Barton".²

The first sermons in Barton were Methodist services held in Barton Salisbury's house in 1847 (Driessel 1997:109). The first formerly organized congregation was the Presbyterian Society of Newark in 1852, which dissolved by 1887 as the English populations moved out of the area.

Prior to Father Rehrl's arrival, there were six priests who reportedly divided up Washington County, which at the time extended all the way to Lake Michigan (it was split into present-day Washington and Ozaukee counties in 1853) (Schulteis 2002:6). A review of the sacramental records for the area Catholic churches at the time indicate that the majority of the priests ministered closer to Lake Michigan in present-day Ozaukee County (Schulteis 2002:6). Father Rehrl was the first to fully commit to ministering to the growing populations in what was to become Washington County. Following the wave of German immigrants, other priests entered the area, mostly to minister to Catholics in West Bend. Between 1847 and 1878 the number of Catholic priests servicing the two counties grew to 22. Each ministered between one and five parishes with the exception of Father Rehrl, who was associated with 13 just in Ozaukee and Washington counties (Schulteis 2002:6).

Once in Barton, Father Rehrl resumed his busy mission schedule, immediately visiting nine area communities in his first two weeks (Palen 1976:42-43). He travelled tirelessly, always on foot, visiting 32 settlements in his circuit (Palen 1976:43; Naber 1959:22). He made Barton his home base and served all of present day Washington, Ozaukee, Fond du Lac, and Dodge counties. He organized St. Mary's, Barton's first Catholic parish, and later founded several more churches in the area including St. John's in the Town of Farmington (1868, listed on NRHP) and St. Mattias in Fond du Lac (1862, listed on NRHP). Father Rehrl found a poor state of education existed in Barton and in many other communities he visited. In many cases, schools had too many inexperienced teachers and no textbooks. Early Wisconsin teachers often had little or no formal training and the average teaching career lasted 18 months. Father Rehrl also observed several alcoholic teachers and a few who were "... dangerous to the young girls in their schools" (Lorimer, 26). So as he travelled his circuit, Father Rehrl started actively recruiting for his new order and eventually was successful.

By 1858, Father Rehrl had his first recruits and soon realized he was going to have to provide them with shelter (Palen 1976:43). He purchased Barton Salisbury's home, a house that Salisbury had built in 1847, located on a hill a few blocks from the Milwaukee River. Next to the house, he built the one-story fieldstone structure to house the sisters and the chapel. Approximately 17 or 18 girls joined the

² The Village of Barton was incorporated in 1927 and was annexed to West Bend in 1961, though it is still referred to as "Barton" today.

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St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

Sisters of St. Agnes in that first year, most of them between the ages of 11 and 13 (Palen 1976:47). Father Rehrl practiced in voluntary poverty as a part of his faith and expected the sisters to follow the same vows. They lived off of donations from area residents and submitted to Father Rehrl's difficult instruction schedule. They were expected to keep up the house, work the 20 acre farm he had established near the house, and teach in area schools, all while keeping up with their own studies as dictated by the exacting Father Rehrl. When on the road, he took sisters two at a time with him, so they could watch and practice (Naber 1959:22). The sisters lived in extreme poverty and hardship, and many of the sisters were too young and inexperienced in pioneer living. Few of the novices had experience with religious life and the lack of skills of the appointed Mother Superior was also to blame. Father Rehrl was often away on his missionary trips, leaving the sisters to fend for themselves. It became too much for many and when Father Rehrl returned from one of his trips in 1861 only two sisters remained. Of them, one left almost immediately to enter the Franciscan convent in Milwaukee, leaving Father Rehrl and a blind sister alone.

Despite the difficulties, many of these sisters-in-training remained inspired by Father Rehrl's enthusiasm, his extreme piety, and his tireless efforts to better both the children of the area and the young women who taught them. To keep the school going, Father Rehrl recruited six young laywomen to teach, but they departed as soon as hopeful sisters were found. The next novitiates to arrive were energetic and much more suited to the situation and were able to rebuild the society. By the end of 1861, several of the sisters had returned to the convent. Shortly after that, the Sisters of St. Agnes established a school at their convent. In 1862, the woman who has been come to be seen as the savior of the convent, Sister Mary Agnes Hazotte, arrived in Barton. At the age of 17, Sister Agnes Hazotte was made Mother Superior.

During the early nineteenth century, many private schools were established to serve either a particular ethnic group or religious affiliation (Wyatt 1986: Education 1-1). Father Rehrl, however, did not discriminate based on either of those criteria and all students were welcomed into the schools. Nor were the sisters relegated to teaching in only Catholic schools. Father Rehrl was instrumental in founding several schools throughout his mission area including the first public school in Barton, the Barton School, in 1856.

Despite the predominance of German speaking Catholics in the area, the St Agnes school was neither exclusively German, nor did they exclude those children who were not Catholic. This was unusual for the time, when parishes divided by nationality competed for dominance and conflict between nationalities troubled communities (Avella 2002:89, 106; McDonald 1954). In Barton, boys and girls from miles around attended the school, many of them boarding there during the week (Palen 1976:52). Each student brought their own supplies, sometimes bringing extra as payment, and all were required to help out with the domestic and agricultural chores. With the help of the students, the sisters were

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Section 8 Page 7

St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

able to provide a better quality of life for everyone residing at the convent. They maintained orchards, learned baking and crafts, and participated in all manner of gardening (botany was a life-long hobby of Father Rehrl's). In 1864, there were 60 pupils attending the convent school, 20 of them boarding there each week (Palen 1976: 65). Father Rehrl, when not on his circuit, taught the sisters their subjects, as well as how to teach their subjects. After the first normal school was established in 1866, the sisters were also encouraged to attend, take the state tests, and receive teaching licenses (Naber 1959:47; Palen 1976:54).

Throughout his years in Barton, Father Rehrl was also planning for a larger, more elaborate convent. He wanted to see a new convent building built with classrooms, an infirmary, and a wing devoted to housing elderly clergy (Palen 1976:54). However, the economic depression after the Civil War made life even more difficult and the already overworked sisters had to also go on begging tours to survive. By the late 1860s it was evident that Barton would not be the flourishing industrial center that was once hoped for. Father Francis Haas, a Capuchin monk and founder of the Mount Calvary monastery, took an interest in the St. Agnes Convent's struggles. Mother Mary Agnes (Mary Hazott), after visiting the Capuchins at Mount Calvary, decided in 1870 to move the convent north to Fond du Lac where there were more people, a more central location, railroad access, and inexpensive land. The convent built in Fond du Lac included all those parts of Father Rehrl's vision, but he never joined them there. After their move, the Sisters of St. Agnes established schools and hospitals (Wyatt 3-11). Today the sisters have 290 members active in the United States, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

The Congregation of Sisters of St. Agnes was founded in Barton in 1858. It was an early, but not the first, order started in the state. The first women's order established in Wisconsin was the Dominican Sisters of Sinsinawa, established by Father Samuel Mazzuchelli in 1847. Located at Sinsinawa Mound in the southwestern county of Grant, the main ministry of the Sinsinawa Sisters was teaching. By the time of Father Mazzuchelli's untimely death in 1864, there were 23 sisters running at least eight Catholic schools, including St. Clara Academy for Women established by Father Mazzuchelli in 1848. Two more orders, the Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi and the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, were established in Milwaukee in 1849, both of which suffered losses in leadership due to cholera. A year later, the School Sisters of Notre Dame were established in Milwaukee.

Father Rehrl, 61 years of age at the time of the order's move to Fond du Lac, remained at the convent in Barton with six sisters. He built the barn and by 1879 had given up his mission travels. He ministered to the people in the area, ran his farm, and wrote prayer and textbooks which he then printed on his own printing press that he had purchased and set up in his residence. Father Rehrl died on September 3, 1881, and is buried in St. Agnes Sisters Cemetery in Fond du Lac.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 8

St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

Father Rehrl's mission and educational philosophies, rooted at the convent in Barton, extended to other communities where he helped built churches and installed teachers. He built a number of churches and preached over a very large area. At least 32 congregations are linked to Fr. Rehrl, either in their founding or as recipients of his service. Harry Heming in his 1998 history of the Catholic Church in Wisconsin wrote: "The name of this worthy and zealous priest is in fact associated with nearly all of the first Catholic congregations in Wisconsin." In addition to founding parishes, Father Rehrl played an important role in the early history of education. His impact on area education was two-fold – the children of the area, regardless of religious background, received a broad education and the sisters of the convent, the pool of instructors from which he staffed schools, were trained, taught the subject matter as well as the art of teaching it. The order founded by Father Rehrl, the Sisters of St. Agnes, was in charge of at least 23 schools in 1870, stretching from the southeastern part of Wisconsin to the Fox River Valley. It was also in this year that they opened their first out of state school in Ohio. The Sisters of St. Agnes continue to regard Reverend Caspar Rehrl as their founder and the old stone convent as their origin, believing that "a living flame arose from the fieldstones in Barton." The school and convent complex in Barton remains the property associated with Father Rehrl and his work in establishing and ministering to the early parishes of the region, with his role in founding the Sisters of St. Agnes, and for his drive to provide qualified teachers and a sound education to children of all denominations and backgrounds.

Criteria Consideration A

While associated with a religious order, the St. Agnes Convent and School is of historic importance for its association with the life of Father Rehrl and his contributions to Wisconsin's religious and educational history and therefore meets the requirements of the criteria consideration.

Name of Property

County and State

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:

Washington County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

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

1 16 404020 4809920
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

☐ See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Janean Mollet-Van Beckum / Kimberley Zunker Cook	date	December 2009
organization	Washington County Historical Society / Wisconsin Historical Society	telephone	(262) 335-4678 / (608) 264-6493
street & number	320 South 5 th Street / 816 State Street	zip code	53095 / 53706
city or town	West Bend / Madison	state	WI

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St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

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Section 9 Page 2

St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

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Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary corresponds to the current surveyed legal parcel.

Boundary Justification:

The property contains all of the extant buildings associated with the St Agnes Convent and School complex and is the parcel currently owned by the Washington County Historical Society.

St. Agnes Convent and School

Washington 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**organization**

Washington County Historical Society

date

December 2009

street & number320 South 5th Street**telephone**

(262) 335-4678

city or town

West Bend

state

WI

zip code

53095

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 Reduction Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

Photographs were taken by Rob Rogers on 27 June 2008.

Original negatives to the photos are on file with Division of Historic Preservation-Public History at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

Photo 1 of 14:

View of grounds looking west from road. The Rectory is on the left and the Barn is on the right.

Photo 2 of 14:

View of Convent looking south-west.

Photo 3 of 14:

Back or western elevation of Convent, view looking east.

Photo 4 of 14:

View of Convent peaked gothic window, view looking east.

Photo 5 of 14:

Rectory front, or eastern elevation looking west.

Photo 6 of 14:

Rectory, south elevation looking to northwest.

Photo 7 of 14:

Rectory interior looking southwest from entry. View of two rooms and restored staircase.

Photo 8 of 14:

Rectory interior, second floor. View looking north.

Photo 9 of 14:

Front of barn, south elevation looking north.

Photo 10 of 14:

West side of barn, looking northeast.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 2 St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

Photo 11 of 14:

North, or back, side of barn. View looking southwest.

Photo 12 of 14:

Detail of "R.K.R. 1877" carving on gable of eastern side of barn. View looking northwest.

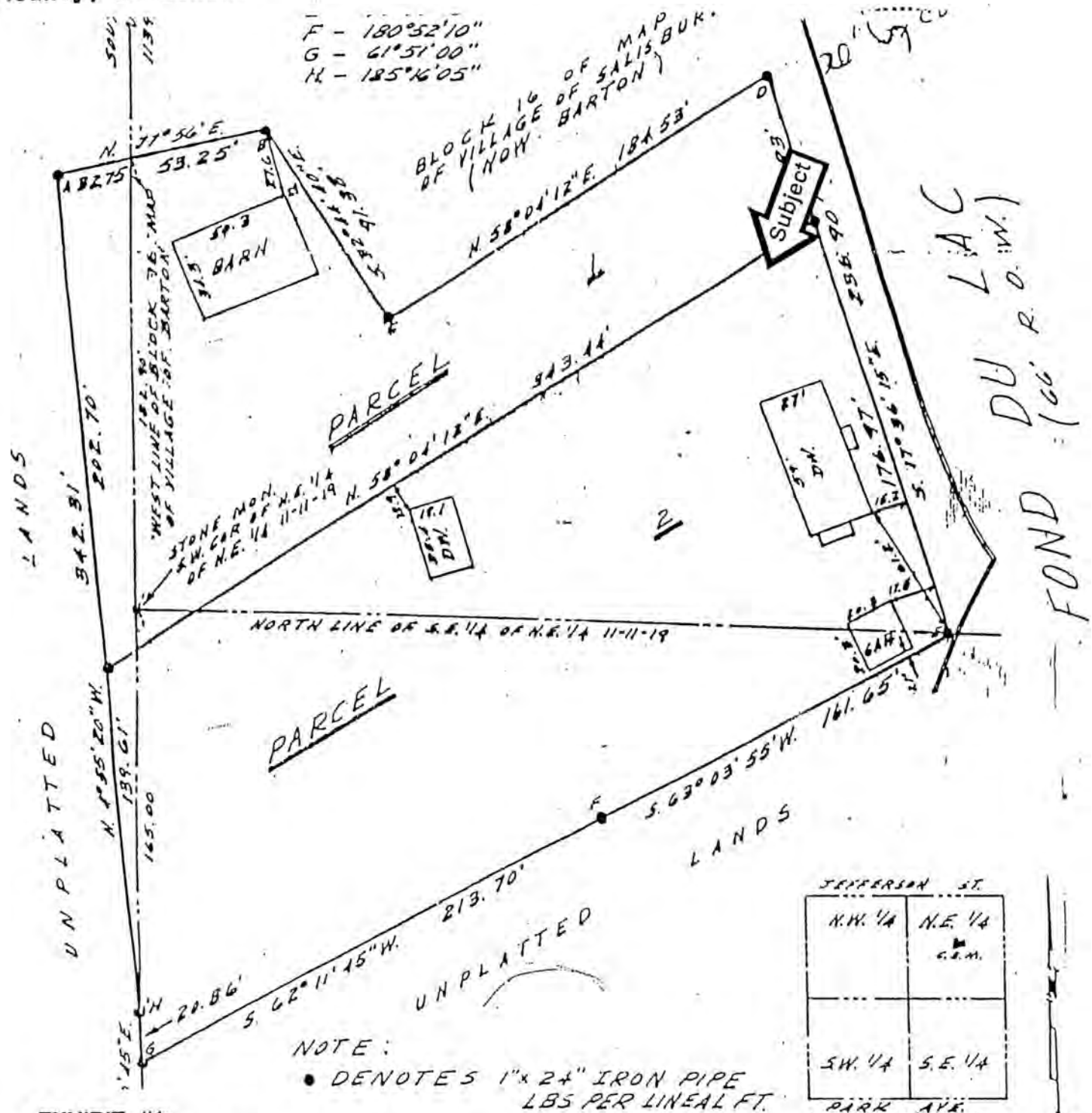
Photo 13 of 14:

Barn roof interior, looking northwest.

Photo 14 of 14:

View from the southern driveway toward the west. The Garage is on the left and the Convent is on the right

CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP NO. 79-9
 of part of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block 16 of Map of the Village of
 Salisbury (now Barton) and lands in the Northeast 1/4, Southeast 1/4,
 Southwest 1/4 and Northwest 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 11,
 Town 11 North, Range 19 East, in the City of West Bend, Washington
 County, Wisconsin.

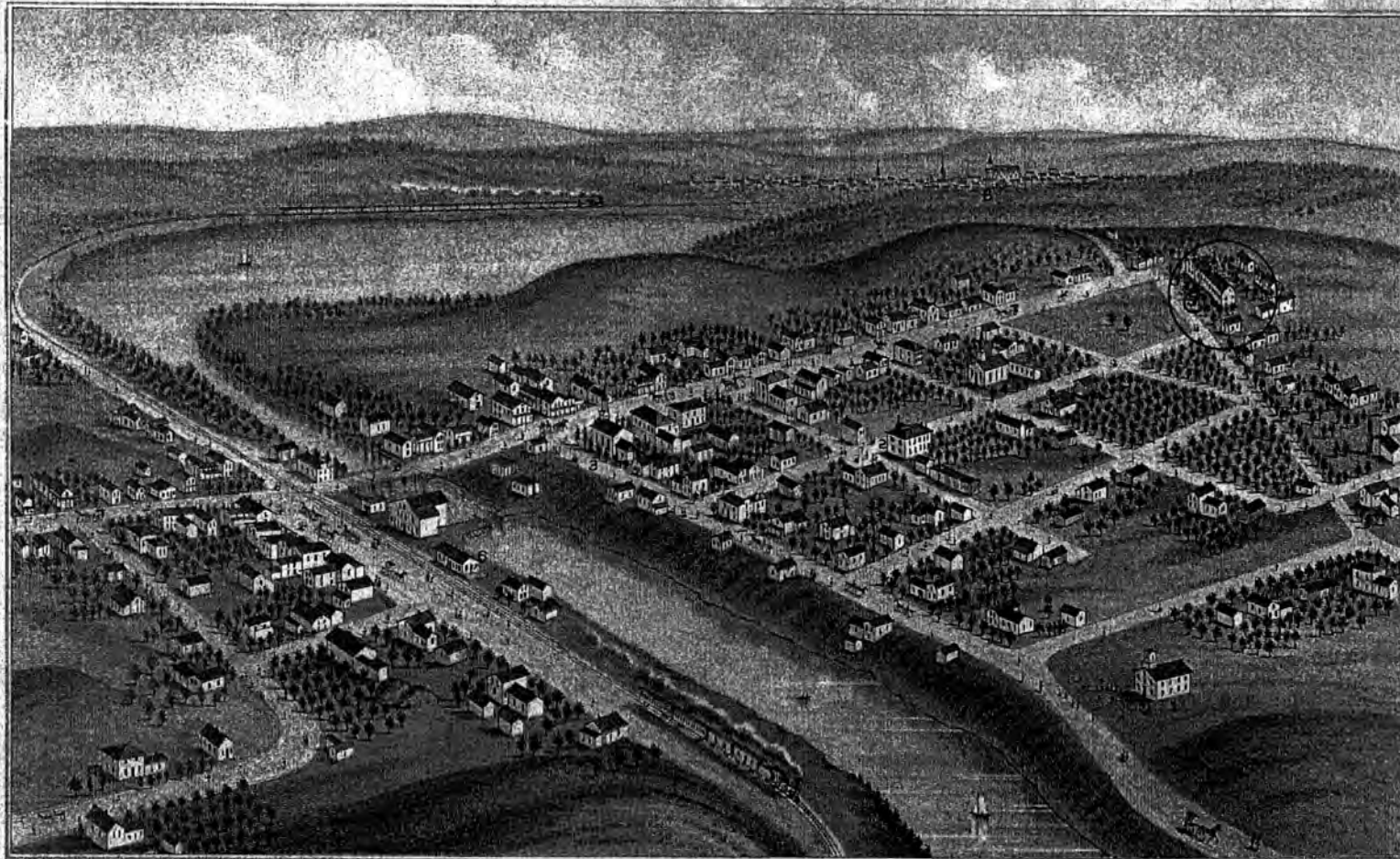


ST. AGNES CONVENT AND SCHOOL
1386 FOND DU LAC STREET
WEST BEND, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
WISCONSIN

JEFFERSON ST.	
N.W. 1/4	N.E. 1/4 C.B.M.
SW. 1/4	S.E. 1/4

PARK AVE.
LOCATION MAP
OF
SEC. 11, T. 11 N., R. 19 E.

SCALE
1" = 20'



- 1 DISTRICT SCHOOL
- 2 CATHOLIC SCHOOL
- 3 CATHOLIC CHURCH
- 4 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

BARTON

WASHINGTON CO. WISCONSIN
1878.

- 5 ST. AGNES CONVENT
- 6 R.R. DEPOT
- 7 POST OFFICE
- 8 WEST BEND

EXHIBIT #2:

ST. AGNES CONVENT AND SCHOOL
1386 FOND DU LAC STREET
WEST BEND, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
WISCONSIN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY St. Agnes Convent and School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 9/20/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/18/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/02/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/04/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000879

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 11.3.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



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West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

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St. Agnes Convent and School
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St. Agnes Convent and School

West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

#7 of 14

TOP
↑



St. Agnes Convent and School

West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

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TOP





St. Agnes Convent and School

West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

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St. Agnes School and Convent
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

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St. Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

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St. Agnes Convent and School

West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

#12 of 14



St. Agnes Convent and School

West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

#13 of 14

↑ TOP



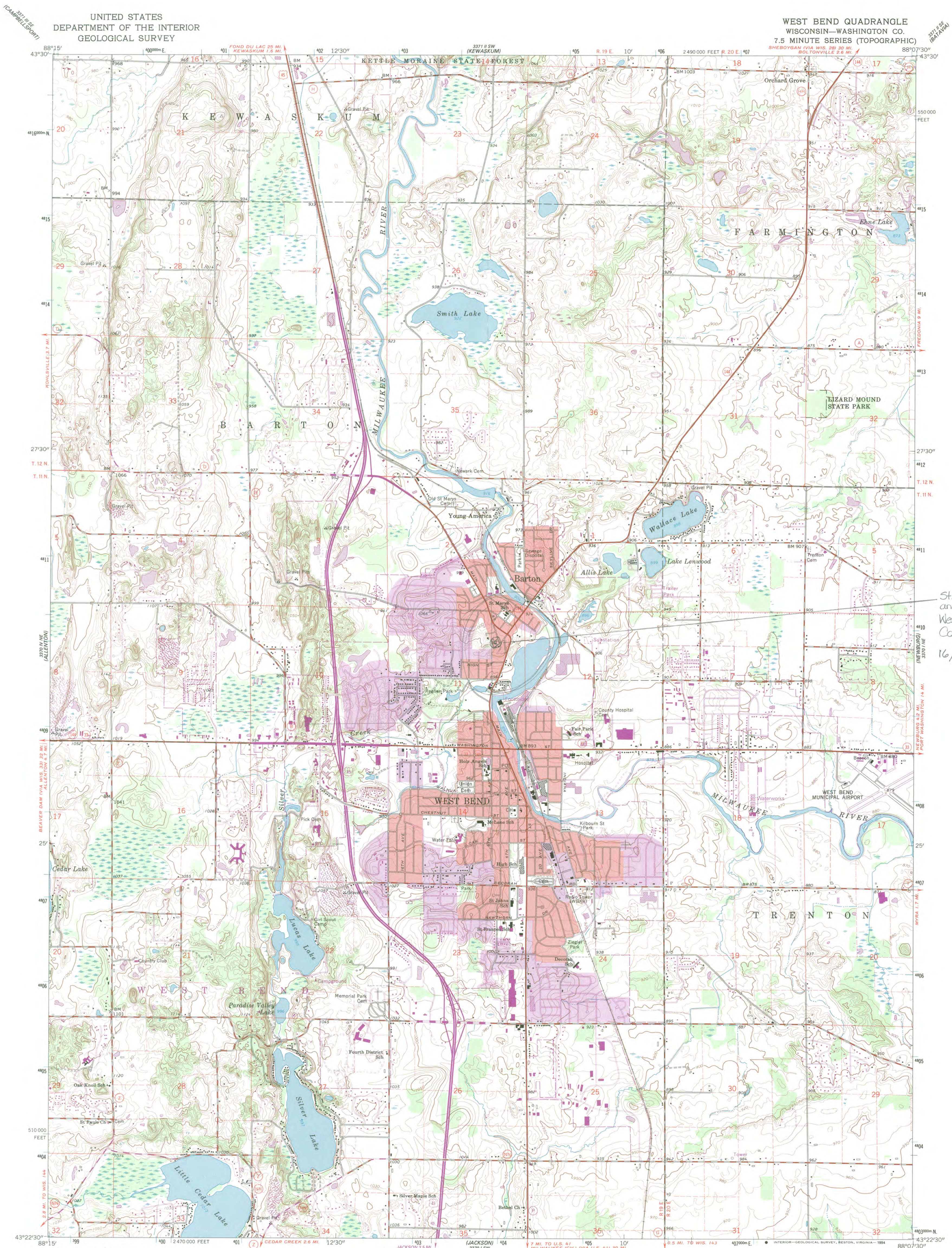
St. Agnes Convent and School

West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WEST BEND QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN—WASHINGTON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



St Agnes Convent and School
West Bend, Washington
County, Wisconsin
16/404029/4809920

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954-55. Field checked 1959
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Wisconsin agencies from aerial photographs taken 1992 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1994
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

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