

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received MAY - 8 1984
date entered JUN 7 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic The Donald Farm

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number 1972 ^{W I} State Highway 92 not for publication

city, town Mt. Horeb V.I.C. vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Dane code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Delma Donald Woodburn

street & number 211 N. Prospect Ave.

city, town Madison vicinity of state Wisconsin 53705

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dane County Courthouse

street & number 210 Monona Avenue

city, town Madison state Wisconsin

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979,
1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St.

city, town Madison state Wisconsin, 53706

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Donald farm is an assemblage of vernacular agricultural buildings dating from approximately 1859 to the early 1900's. The nominated property served John Sweet Donald, significant for his achievements in state government and the field of agriculture, as residence and workplace. The nominated property consists of a two story frame farmhouse, and frame outbuildings, including a horse barn, cow barn, buggy shed, chicken coop, hog house, corn crib, well house, pump house and privy. The farmhouse was John S. Donald's primary residence from 1869 to approximately 1920. The outbuildings were an integral part of the operation and success of the farm, and consequently, were instrumental in the development and implementation of his agricultural practices.

The Donald Farm is located in the town of Springdale on the eastern edge of the Driftless area, the unglaciated section of southwestern Wisconsin. The rolling topography, broken by stone outcroppings, is drained by the Sugar River which flows south of the farmstead. During the initial settlement of the area in the mid 1840's, the countryside was predominantly prairie and oak openings. Productive farms now cover the countryside. The Donald farmstead is sited at the base of wooded hills with fields unfolding to the east, west and south. The hills shelter the farmstead, creating an idyllic setting for the nineteenth century buildings. In addition, large oak and maple trees shade the farm buildings and contribute to the character of the site.

The farm buildings, as well as the setting, retain a very high degree of integrity, reflecting the historic character of the farm and the development of the farm thru the management of four generations of Donalds.

The boundaries have been delineated to include the farmstead, consisting of the farmhouse, significant because of its role as the home of John S. Donald, and the outbuildings which formed the nucleus of the farm operation and contribute to the significance of the property. Included in the nomination are open areas which served as farmyards and exercise yards. A total of ten buildings which compose the farm complex are included in the nomination.

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Description of buildings

Farmhouse

The main section of the farmhouse is a two story square, wood frame structure constructed in approximately 1859 by the first occupants of the property: Reverend James Donald, his wife Margaret Strong Donald, and three sons.² Handhewn beams are evident in the basement of the structure, however, the predominant materials of construction were sawn lumber, and bricks used as nogging between the studs of exterior walls.³ The brick employed for nogging was manufactured at a brick works in Mt. Vernon, and the stone used for the foundation was quarried locally, possibly at the Fargo Quarry.⁴ The symmetrical facade of the house is anchored by a central entrance with a window on either side and three windows aligned above. Surrounds on doors and the 6/6 windows are unadorned, although the original shutters remain at the windows. Contrasting with the austere body of the house is the ornamentation on front and side porches. The front porch, which extends across the first story of the facade, features scroll sawn rails and quatrefoil patterns on brackets at the juncture of posts and eaves. A somewhat simplified version of this design, with sturdier curved wood brackets appears at the side entrance. Both porches have shed roofs, whereas the main roof of the house is a steep hip, pierced by the central chimney. The porches were added in the late nineteenth century as was a one story summer kitchen and a washroom addition which extend as separate gable roofed blocks to the north. The exterior of the square portion of the house and the summer kitchen are sheathed in clapboards; the smaller washroom addition is covered with board and batten siding.

Some modifications have occurred on the interior to adapt the house for modern conveniences, including the additions of bathrooms and modern kitchen and an enclosure over the cellar stairs. Despite these changes the original character of the house remains evident, and is most clearly expressed in the second story library which has been carefully preserved, retaining nineteenth century wallpaper, shelf cloths, books and journals. The library contains the family books, ranging from Rev. Donald's classical volumes to John S. Donald's agricultural journals and memorabilia from his years in state government.

Well House

The original well house situated to the west of the house, near the rear entrance, covers a dug well. This was constructed in approximately 1858 and is lined with limestone quarried on the farm.⁵ In addition to providing water, the well was used for refrigeration of dairy products and continues to display the metal box and weight system used in that capacity.

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Buggy Shed

The buggy shed is a simple one story timber frame building covered by a gable roof. Board and batten siding covers the exterior, with the exception of a section of the south facade which, like the double doors, is flush vertical siding. The buggy shed was constructed in approximately 1887, during which time the farm was owned and managed by Ellen Sweet Donald Jones and her second husband, John Jones.⁶

Horse Barn

The most interesting outbuilding is the horse barn, constructed in 1892 by John Jones to house his Morgan horses and later used for John Donald's Percheron draft horses.⁷ The barn is built into a bank, creating a means of access to the main floor from the west, and to the basement level from the east. The barn is a braced frame building with girts, posts, and knee braces joined with mortise and tenon joints and draw bore pins. In addition, the main post/brace system is reinforced by an iron bolt running from post to girt. The interior of the main floor level is divided into double stalls and box stalls, reserved for Donald's prizewinning Percheron stallions. The two box stalls opened onto an exercise yard through individual doors on the south side of the barn. Mangers remain in place along the interior side walls and the original harness room remains in the northwest corner. The foundation of the horse barn is composed of stone quarried on the farm, and is punctuated at sill level with square openings designed to ventilate the interior. The round headed louvers placed in the peaks of the end walls, and the similar louvers of the cupola assured circulation of air. The cupola is the most distinctive and decorative feature of the barn, despite its functional purpose. The louvers appear as pairs on each of the four faces of the cupola and are covered by gablets.

Cow Barn

A large L-shaped barn, capable of housing 32 cows is located northwest of the horse barn. This is also a bank barn with braced frame structure, however, the iron bolt system was eliminated in this design. Gambrel roofs cover the main part of the barn which dates from approximately 1905.⁸ A two story addition dating from approximately 1907 was placed on the east side of the barn and covered with a shed roof. The basement level is composed of stone quarried on the farm. The concrete stave silo to the west of the barn dates from approximately 1920.

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Chicken Coop

The chicken coop is a small frame building sited at the base of the hill at some distance from the other structures. Windows and door are placed on the south elevation. The structure is set into the bank of the hill with a high stone foundation apparent only on the east and west faces. The roof was originally covered with sheet metal but is now in a state of disrepair.

Hog House

The hog house is a south facing structure, one story in height and sided with flush horizontal siding. Passage doors and animal doors alternate on the south facade. A shed roof covers the building. The hog house and chicken house date from approximately 1908.

Corn Crib

Directly north of the hog house is a double corn crib, composed of horizontal board slats. The five foot wide cribs are separated by a central alley used for machine storage. One gable roof covers the entire building.

Privy

The original frame privy has been relocated from its position near the house, to the farmyard behind the hog house. This is a narrow structure covered by a gable roof.

Pumphouse

In the 1880's a drilled well was added to the property, south of the location of the current cow barn.¹⁰ A wooden windmill and later a steel windmill powered this well. Both windmills have been removed and a simple square building with hip roof covers the well.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
<u>X</u> 1900-20	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
period of significance 1898 to 1920	___ invention			<u>X</u> other (specify)
				assoc. with a significant individual
Specific dates various: see 7	Builder/Architect Unknown			

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Donald Farm achieves significance through association with John S. Donald, important in Wisconsin history for his contributions to the social and economic welfare of the state through involvement in state government and the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Specifically, Donald was actively involved in the legislation pertaining to pure food regulation, improvement of the highway system, workmen's compensation, and the income tax act of 1911.¹¹ In addition as an assistant professor in the College of Agriculture, Donald was able to reach farmers and students throughout the Midwest to promote and teach improved methods of farm management and record keeping.

Donald was a well-educated gentleman farmer, having completed degrees at the Northwestern Business College-Madison (1887), Valparaiso University-Indiana (1894) and the Chicago School of Dental Surgery (1897).¹² Donald actively strove to improve the management and production of his farm, relying often on information disseminated by the College of Agriculture Experiment Station. Donald recognized the importance of improving crops and stock and raised purebred hogs, cattle and horses, which assured greater uniformity in descendant stock and a more consistent quality of animal. Purebred hogs were raised as a cash crop, the shorthorn cattle were used for milk producing and beef and the purebred licensed Percheron draft horses were bred, with colts being sold, and the prize stallions transported throughout the county for breeding.¹³ Generally about ten horses were kept on the farm at a time.

Donald's interest in livestock and agriculture was maintained throughout his years in government. He was designated as a delegate to the National Farmer's Congress (1903, 04, 08), served as Superintendent of the Horse Department of the State Fair, as President of the State Livestock Association (1903-1907) and as a judge of livestock at state fairs.¹⁴

As he was preparing to enter the field of politics, a local newspaper referred to him a "one of the wealthiest and most progressive farmers of the county".¹⁵ He carried his reputation for progressivism into politics and was elected to the State Assembly in 1903 as a Progressive Republican. After serving in the assembly until 1907, Donald was elected to the State Senate serving until 1912. He then campaigned for the post of Secretary of State, and served in that position until 1917.

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

See continuation sheet (Item 10)

Acreeage of nominated property 2.26 acres

Quadrangle name Mt. Vernon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	2	8	0	9	7	0	4	7	6	0	1	6	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

B

Zone		Easting					Northing							

C

Zone		Easting					Northing							

D

Zone		Easting					Northing							

E

Zone		Easting					Northing							

F

Zone		Easting					Northing							

G

Zone		Easting					Northing							

H

Zone		Easting					Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet (Item 10)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dorothy E. Steele, Consultant

organization N/A

date November 11, 1983

street & number 2019 University Ave.

telephone (608) 231-2911

city or town Madison

state Wisconsin 53705

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Historic Preservation Division, SHSW

date May 1, 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the the National Register

date 6/7/84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Donald Farm Item number 8 Page 1

John S. Donald is most widely known for his sponsorship of legislation which created state aid for highways. The 'Good Roads Movement' began as a coalition of businessmen, progressive farm leaders, educators and bicyclists as early as 1890. However, rural opposition was strong, in part because "local farmers were reluctant to give up their accustomed highway practices in favor of a system that required payment of road taxes in money."¹⁶ Donald had experience 'working off' the existing tax, having experimented with a split log drag in maintaining the highway south of the Donald farm. He became convinced of the economic and social necessity of 'good roads' and in 1911 sponsored the bill which resolved the long struggle for improved highways. He also defended that bill to farmers in a speech to the Farmer's Institute.¹⁷ In essence the bill called for state aid for highways, a centralized highway program (rather than one in which the money was controlled on the local level) and a strong highway commission. The highway program provided an impetus for local road construction and permanent improvement of prospective state highways.¹⁸

In addition to his involvement in politics, Donald served overseas during World War I with the YMCA and as an agricultural instructor with the Army Education Corps. Upon his return to Wisconsin in 1919 he accepted a position with the College of Agriculture, developing and demonstrating improved methods of farm management. Donald developed two sets of farm record books. One set was specifically for farmers to use in detailing their expenditures, income and investments in order to create a dependable basis for studying and improving management of their farms. The second set was designed for use in teaching farm accounting in the schools. University Extension distributed his record books throughout the state of Wisconsin, and in some instances to other midwestern states.²¹

Donald retained ownership of the family farm, and the two adjoining farms, throughout his years of community service. Although he rented residences in Madison during his terms in office, he considered the Donald farm, home. In 1903 he developed a program of tenancy for his farm properties. This was the co-operative tenancy program, also known as 50/50 shared rent. The farms were operated on a co-operative basis, with costs of livestock, taxes, materials and the profits, shared between the tenant and owner. The owner agreed to provide the land, the tenant to care for, work and maintain it. In effect this split the responsibility for the farm and provided incentive for the tenant. The Donald farm was put under the 50/50 shared rent program in 1908 and continues under that system to date.²²

Following his return from overseas in 1919, Donald lived in a house in Madison. He died there January 10, 1934.

The period of significance for the Donald Farm spans the years from 1898, when John S. Donald assumed management of the property, to 1920, when he resided in Madison on a more permanent basis.

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Historical Background

The property was purchased by Rev. James Donald in two forty acre parcels, beginning in 1855.¹⁹ Rev. James Donald was born in Scotland but after several visits to North America emigrated to the Albany area of New York. In approximately 1855 he, with his wife, Margaret Strong, and three sons moved to Wisconsin and settled on this land which was almost equidistant from the two Presbyterian parishes he served in Mt. Horeb and Mt. Vernon. Their improvements to the farm included the farmhouse, dating from approximately 1859, a dug well, and log outbuildings (since demolished). Following the death of Rev. Donald, his son, John Strong Donald, operated the farm with wheat as the primary crop. John's death in October 1868 left Ellen Sweet Donald, his wife of seven months, in charge of the property. Their son, John Sweet Donald, was born January 12, 1869, and raised on the farm.²⁰

Ellen Sweet Donald was the sole operator of the farm until she married John Jones in 1884. During their joint ownership the buggy shed (1887) and horse barn (1892) were constructed and two adjoining farms were purchased to substantially increase the arable acreage.

John Sweet Donald assumed the management of the farm in 1898 following completion of his formal studies. Donald proved to be a well-educated farmer who employed progressive farming techniques to create a prosperous livestock and dairy farm. The farm, and agriculture in general, remained a major interest throughout his life.

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Continuation sheet Donald Farm Item number 8 Page 3

Footnotes - Items 7. and 8.

- 1 Interview: Delma Donald Woodburn by Dorothy Steele. October 1983. Madison, Wisconsin.
- 2 John S. Donald, "Summary of Farm History" Jan. 1918, handwritten letter in the possession of Delma Donald Woodburn.
- 3 Interview: Delma Donald Woodburn.
- 4 Delma D. Woodburn. "The Donald Farm Since 1855."
- 5 Donald, 1918. (Summary)
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Interview: Delma Donald Woodburn; and historic photographs in her possession.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Donald, 1918. (Summary)
- 11 John S. Donald Papers. Archives Division. State Historical Society of Wisconsin. (The collection consists of 34 boxes, primarily correspondence, with a number of speeches and articles included.)
- 12 Ibid. Box 1, Vol. I.
- 13 Interview: Delma Donald Woodburn.
- 14 John S. Donald Papers. Box 1, Vol. I.
- 15 Scrapbook: Donald Family. Vol. III, articles pertaining to the career of John S. Donald. possession of Delma D. Woodburn.
- 16 Ballard Campbell. "The Good Roads Movement in Wisconsin 1890-1911" Wisconsin Magazine of History. Vol. 49, No. 4 (1966) p. 292.
- 17 John S. Donald. "Why I Believe in State Aid for Highways". Wisconsin Farmer's Institute. 1912. pp. 67-74.
- 18 Campbell, p. 293.
- 19 Patent No. 310 State of Wisconsin to James Donald. Vol. III Wisc. Record p.524.
- 20 Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography. Madison, Wisconsin. 1960. p. 105.

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Continuation sheet Donald Farm Item number 8 Page 4

Footnotes continued:

²¹John S. Donald Papers. Box 32.

²²Scrapbook: Donald Family. Vol. III.

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Continuation sheet Donald Farm

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Major Bibliographic References

Campbell, Ballard. "The Good Roads Movement in Wisconsin, 1890-1911".
Wisconsin Magazine of History. Vol. 49 No. 4 Madison, Wisc. 1966.

Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography. Madison, Wisc. 1960. p.105.

Donald, Senator John S. "Why I Believe in State Aid for Highways". Wisconsin Farmer's Institute Madison, Wisc. 1912.

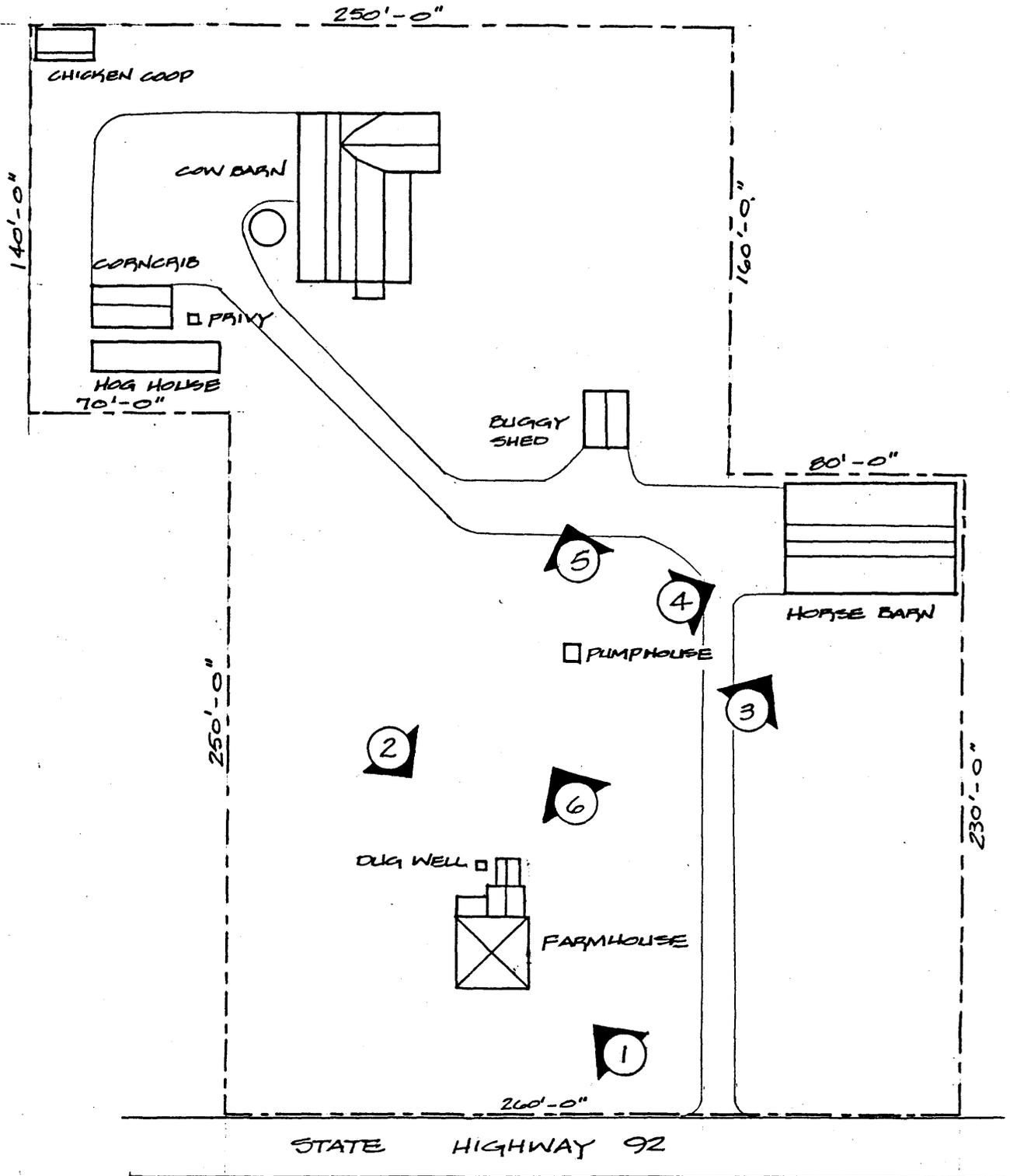
Donald, John S. Papers. Archives Division. State Historical Society.

Donald Photograph Albums and Scrapbooks. In possession of Delma D. Woodburn.

Wisconsin Blue Book 1915. Madison, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.
1915. p. 484.

Geographical Data (continued)

The farmstead is located in the NE1/4 of the SE1/4 of Section 29 T6N R7E and includes that portion described as follows: commencing at a point .5 of a mile west of Town Hall Dr. (eastern bdry. of Sec. 29) on the northern edge of State Highway 92, proceed due north 230'-0 then west 80'-0; north 160'-0"; west 250'-0"; south 140'-0"; east 70'-0"; and then proceed south for 250'-0" to State Highway 92; proceed east 260'0" to the point of origin. The boundaries are defined to include all buildings on the site, as well as encompassing the farmyards. The boundaries follow the line between farmstead and fields, generally corresponding to the fencerows.



SKETCH MAP - DONALD FARM
NO SCALE

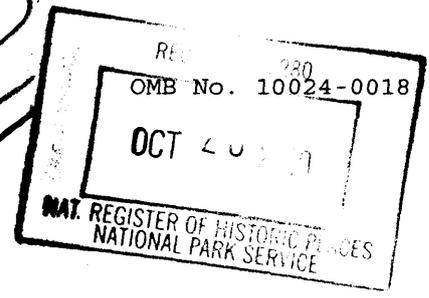
 = PHOTO VIEW


STEELE
11/83

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AID

NRNPS Form 10-900
(January 1992)



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 Donald, John Sweet, Farmstead

other names/site number The Donald Farm; Vernon Valley Farms

2. Location

street & number 1972 State Highway 92 N/A not for publication

city or town Springdale N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53572

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.)

Alicia J. Cor
Signature of certifying official/Title
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

10/16/2000
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 certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

Donald, John Sweet, Farmstead
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
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:)
Additional Documentation Accepted

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beal 11/21/00

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-state
 public-federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/
storage/agricultural out-
building

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH-CENTURY

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Weatherboard

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**

Donald, John Sweet, Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

Section 7 Page 1

Introduction:

The John Sweet Donald Farmstead property was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 under criterion B as The Donald Farm. Its period of significance was placed between 1898 and 1919, the approximate period during which John Sweet Donald maintained his permanent residence at the farmstead. This revised and updated nomination incorporates much of the text of the original nomination (Steele 1984), provides additional background material, expands the text for criterion B to more clearly relate Donald to the movement of which he is a part, provides additional descriptive and significance text to support the property's significance under criterion C, and extends the period of significance to 1858 and 1934. The same property boundaries are maintained.

John Sweet Donald gains importance as a significant person under criterion B through his achievements in state government most notably through his support of progressive legislation. After his political career, he continued his advocacy for agricultural issues as an educator at the University of Wisconsin. His initial vocation as a farmer and continued direction of the Donald Farm through which he formulated his viewpoint shaped the remainder of his career.

Narrative Description:

Setting

The John Sweet Donald Farmstead lies north of STH 92 one and a half miles northwest of Mt. Vernon in western Dane County, Wisconsin. It sits in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 6 north, range 7 east. Positioned along a southeast-facing hillside, the farmstead is surrounded by lawns, farmyards, and exercise yards. It overlooks agricultural fields to the south, east, and west, and is adjacent to a wooded hillside with rock outcroppings to the north. Characterized by several hundred feet of relief between the valley floors and the hilltops, the property is located in the hilly area along the east edge of the driftless region southwest of the Johnstown moraine.

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Continuation Sheet**

Donald, John Sweet, Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

Section 7 Page 2

The farmstead is one of three clustered farmsteads owned and operated by John Donald and currently by Delma Woodburn. The Woodburn family now leases the farms. Although the surrounding lands support livestock and crops, the Donald farm buildings are no longer used in agricultural production. Much of the farmlands associated with the farmsteads, but outside the boundaries of the John Sweet Donald Farmstead, will compose a future county park. Adjacent fields in the park will remain as agricultural lands (Wilke 1996).

A total of eight resources, seven contributing and one non-contributing resource, compose the farmstead district. The contributing resources include the dwelling, horse barn, dairy barn, buggy shed, hog house, well house, and doll house. The pumphouse post-dates 1934 and is therefore counted as a noncontributing building. Three additional buildings, the ca. 1875 bank barn, corn crib, and chicken coop, are represented by their limestone foundations. The two sites of the privy are not identifiable on the ground's surface. The dwelling sits in a cluster of outbuildings lying to the northwest, north, and northeast. While the outbuildings are oriented toward the dwelling, the house faces south to STH 92. The long, gravel drive heads north from STH 92 running east of the house and west of the horse barn and curves to the west and south at the rear of the house. The boundaries, which primarily follow fence lines, separate the farmstead from the surrounding fields, wooded area, and road. The buildings and surrounding grounds have been maintained in good physical condition and display a high level of integrity.

Building Description

House (Contributing)

The main, south section of the dwelling was constructed about 1857-1858 during the ownership of Reverend James Donald (Donald 1811-1934 [File 1860-65, Box 1: 1860 insurance agreement]; Dane County Treasurer 1855-62 [1857-58]; Donald 1918). The first section of the rear ell dates to ca. 1890 and before 1892 (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972). The rear section was also constructed by 1892 (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972). However, early photographs

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illustrating this section indicate that the addition was considerably longer than at present. Later views show that the rear or north portion of the existing washroom/summer kitchen was removed, perhaps after ca. 1914 when John Donald and his family began living in Madison (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972 [1892, 1894, 1897]). The rear entryway to the kitchen and cellar was completed in 1957 (Woodburn n.d., 1912-72). The Donald dwelling belongs to the two-story cube or hipped cottage dwelling form (Garfield and Wyatt 1986: 3-7; Gottfried and Jennings 1986: 194; see also Peterson 1992: 185-86).

Sited between a comparatively long front lawn and the outbuildings to the north, the dwelling faces south toward STH 92. The two story, nearly square house measures 24'-0" east-west and 28'-0 north-south. The rectangular rear wing is 33'-0" north-south. The east-west measurement is 19'-6" across the north portion of the wing and 12'-0 wide across the south room. The dwelling sits on a random rubble limestone foundation that surrounds a cellar under the original, front section. The rear entry with entrance to the cellar in the northwest corner between the ell and the original dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation. The approximately 8" X 10" sills and center girder are heavy timber finished with an adze. Some of the other major support members of the main section of the dwelling may also be heavy timber. However, the visible joists and studs and probably other smaller members are sawn lumber. First floor joists butt into the girder and sills and are supported by iron joist hangers. Evidence suggests construction of an eastern frame that used major timber support framing with 2X4 studs and joists. The wood frame encloses soft brick nogging insulation. Bevel wood siding finishes the exterior of the front portion of the dwelling, the first addition of the rear ell, and the rear entryway. Board and batten siding occurs along the second addition of the ell. Asphalt shingles cover the pyramid roof of the main section, the gable roofs of the first two additions, and the lean-to roof of the cellar entry.

The limestone for the house foundation is believed to have come from the local Fargo stone quarry along Fargo Road in section 19, township 6 north, range 7 east about 1.5 miles to the northwest of the Donald Farmstead. The soft red brick used as nogging was probably produced at a brickyard near the CTH G bridge over the Mt. Vernon Creek in Mt. Vernon. The sand used in the plaster may have come from south Madison (Woodburn n.d.; 1998-99 [3/9]; Pope

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1948: 20, 35; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78).

Double hung windows close all but one window opening along the north wall. The dwelling displays a symmetrical fenestration. Six-over-six light windows occur at most openings along the front portion of the dwelling. Three windows along the second floor are positioned over the two windows and centered, main entrance of the first floor along the front elevation. Along the east elevation, the upper windows are placed above the lower windows. Shifted toward the corners of the building, they occur approximately equidistant from the end of the wall. The lower windows along the west elevation are approximately placed equidistant from the corners toward the center of the wall. The single upper window sits over the lower north window. A single window opens onto the porch along the first floor of the rear, north wall. A three light window is placed just under the cornice board near the center of the rear wall. A one-over-one light window and a two-over-two light window open the east and west walls of the first rear addition. A two-over-two window opens the east wall of the second rear addition, and a two-over-two window occurs along the west wall of the rear entry. Exterior window and door surrounds for both the main section and the wings are plain.

Exterior doors are wood. The main entrance door to the living room is closed with a glass and two panel door. The two lights are circle-top. The east kitchen entrance from the porch and the east door from the main house to the entry porch are composed of two panels across the bottom and two rectangular lights across the top. An exterior entrance from the west side of the washroom is closed with a two light and two panel door. The north entrance from this room includes a glass and heavily carved, five panel door. The entrance along the most recent, 1957 addition is closed with a three light and two panel door.

One of two chimneys in the house is located near the top of the steep hip roof in the main section of the dwelling. The hanging brick chimney is located in the southwest corner of the northeast bedroom on the second floor and near the northwest corner of the living room between the living room and dining room. A hanging, concrete block chimney sits along the ridge between the kitchen and the rear washroom in the ell. Holes to accept stove pipes occur on both floors in the brick chimney and in the kitchen in the concrete block chimney. A fireplace is located along the

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north basement wall. However, the chimney and smoke chamber serving the rubble limestone fireplace is removed. The absence of soot suggests that it was little used. Registers in the second level floor permit circulation of heat from the first to the second floor (Woodburn n.d.; Donald and Donald n.d., 1912-1970s).

Very typical of this dwelling form, the exterior displays limited decorative detailing. Although the overhang is relatively shallow along the main portion of the dwelling, a wide cornice board encircles the dwelling just above the second floor windows. As noted, the windows are arranged in a symmetrical manner. Louvered, wood shutters occur along the south, east, and west walls of the main section of the dwelling. Louvered shutters appear on a photograph dating in or slightly before 1890.

Detailing occurs primarily along the three wood porches: across the front elevation, at the east entrance to the main dwelling, and at the east entrance along the east side of the kitchen ell. All the porches were erected in ca. 1890-92 period (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1934 [ca. 1890, 1892]). The porch at the main entrance crosses the front elevation. Supported by square, wood posts with capitals and half round molding at rail level, a lean-to roof shelters the wood floor accessed by centered wood steps. The porch rests on concrete pilings placed at its corners and center.

Small, intricately shaped brackets with quatrefoil patterns elaborate the area between the post and the adjacent frieze. Scroll-sawn, open rail with quatrefoil patterns across the top portion and base of the rails and curvilinear patterns resembling a side-wise bow provide a delicate, airy appearance that contrasts with the square massing of the dwelling. The side entry porch also has a lean-to roof supported by chamfered, wood posts with capitals. The floor of the porch is wood. The sides rails and area above the frieze of this porch are also scroll-sawn. The detailing below the frieze forms a Tudor Arch along the sides and front. The porch along the rear addition includes a lean-to roof, turned posts, a concrete slab floor, and a plain, open porch rail.

Arches placed below the frieze are formed between the support posts. A photograph dating prior to 1907 indicates that rounded posts with capitals originally supported the roof (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972). Except for the current turned posts more common to the Queen Anne or Eastlake styles, much of the detailing along the porches resembles Gothic Revival elements popular between 1840 and 1880 (McAlester and McAlester 1990: 198, 201-05; Carley 1994: 136-

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39; Downing 1969 [1850]: 127).

The interior of the main section of the dwelling currently includes a full cellar under the main section of the dwelling, four rooms on the first floor, and four rooms and a hall on the second. The two rear additions each contain one room. Accessed from the small entry addition west of the kitchen, the cellar is not subdivided. The walls of the rubble stone fireplace occur in the center of the rear wall. Walls are unfinished and a concrete floor covers the original dirt floor. Most rooms on the first floor are accessed from the dining room. The living room and a bedroom occupy the east and west portion of the south or front half of the dwelling. The dining room and bath occur along the east and west portion of the rear half of the house. Providing access to the second floor, closed stairs are entered from the west wall of the dining room. Protected by a plain, open rail, the L-shaped stairs are open to the second floor hall. The hall is positioned along the west wall with the bath to its north. Two bedrooms are located along the east side of the second floor. A kitchen and storage room occupy the rear ell.

Accessed from the southeast bedroom, the library is located in the southwest corner of the second floor. It was constructed as an original part of the house. James Donald located his shelves along the west and north walls of this room, and the room retains its nineteenth century wall paper and shelf cloth. The library was built to house James Donald's classical works and religious reference books. It was used by James Donald to prepare sermons preached in the two churches that he served in Mt. Horeb and Verona. The library also contains books and journals representing collections gathered by John Sweet Donald, John's brother, Dr. Robert Donald, and early twentieth century school books used by Delma Donald Woodburn. John Donald's portion of the library includes his school and university texts, books dealing with agriculture, and works gathered during his political career (Woodburn n.d., 1912-1970s [9/78]).

Some room functions have undergone alteration. Knowledge of earlier room function is identified to first half of the second decade of this century when John Sweet Donald continued to live in the house (Woodburn 1998-99; Pope 1948: 79). During this period, a family hired to oversee the farm operations lived in the rear wing. Although kitchen functions of the main house were added to

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the dining room area, the living room and dining room were in their current locations. The pantry, used for settling milk, washing dishes, storing cooking utensils, and performing other household chores, was located in the current bathroom. The first floor bedroom was divided into two rooms with the front room occupied as a bedroom by either the school teacher in the district or Ellen Sweet Donald, Delma Woodburn's grandmother. The second room served as a storage room. On the second floor, the library remained in its current location. The adjacent master bedroom served as a sewing room and guest room. The north bedroom was occupied by the family. The current bathroom functioned as a bedroom for the hired girl. The kitchen and washroom in the two room rear ell became the bedroom and living space respectively for the family overseeing farm operations (Woodburn 1998-99 [3/9]).

In much of the dwelling, ceilings are plastered, and many of the plastered walls are finished with wallpaper. The floors are wood. Exceptions include the kitchen walls, which are finished with wallboard. Narrow tongue and groove, beaded wainscoting covers the lower half of the north and the adjacent east walls. The ceiling and walls of the washroom are finished with narrow wainscoting. The kitchen and washroom floors are covered with linoleum. Concealing the original doorway, recent paneling covers the wall between the living room and bedroom. Coverings in the first floor bedroom include wall paneling, ceiling tile, and recent baseboards.

With some exceptions, windows and doors are finished with plain surrounds. Baseboards include a carpet strip, plain baseboard, and base molding. The entrance between the living room and dining room is detailed with molded surround, base blocks, and head blocks. It may have included a pocket door. A relatively recent, rounded edge or sanitary casing occurs along the windows in the living room and the master bedroom. New casings finish the windows in the first floor bedroom. The window and door surrounds in the washroom are molded. These doors have base blocks. The baseboard is absent. Interior doors on the first floor are finished with two-over-two panels. Doors on the second floor are composed of wood battens. Hardware includes spheroid, metal or marbled porcelain knobs, and some doors retain their metal plates.

Few recent alterations occur along the exterior of the dwelling. The rear wing was erected in sections, the kitchen dating to ca.

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1890 and the washroom between 1890 and 1892. The rear portion of the second addition was probably removed after ca. 1914. The concrete block chimney between the kitchen and washroom replaces a brick chimney. The cellar entry was added in 1957 (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78; n.d. 1890-1972). The shutters appear in the earliest photograph dating shortly before 1890. The front and side porches were added shortly before and between 1890 and 1892 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972). The design of both porches has undergone little alteration. The trellis-like members between the railing and the arch along the sides of the east entry porch are removed. The posts along the rear porch are replaced. The concrete block piers under the front porch replaced brick piers (Donald, D. n.d., 1890-1972).

Interior changes have generally not affected the basic floor plan. Originally located under the current stairs as indicated by the floor joists visible in the cellar, the cellar stairs were moved to the small entry west of the kitchen in 1957 (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78). In the bedroom west of the living room, the original east-west wall, which divided the room into two bedrooms, is now removed. Access to what was the small south bedroom through a door along its east wall is blocked with paneling along both sides of the wall. The north wall of the storage room between it and the hall to original cellar stairs is also removed. The finished surfaces of this room were altered as noted. The picture molding along the living room wall is also removed (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [ca. 1900]). The pantry became the first floor bath in 1940 when running water was brought into the house (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78). Based on their appearance, cupboards were added or updated in about the 1950s. The double hung west kitchen window also represents a recent addition or replacement. The original section of the dwelling received a new wood floor of about the same width as the existing floors in 1957. The floor in the kitchen portion of the ell was replaced in the recent past. Electricity was installed in 1937-38 (Woodburn 1998 [8/4, 8/15]; n.d.; n.d., 1912-78).

The limited changes on the second floor include the conversion of the room in the northwest corner to a bathroom. Alterations in the cellar include the relocation of the stairs in 1957, the dismantling of a portion of the 1857-58 fireplace by 1948 (Pope 1948: 81), the addition of a furnace and laying the concrete floor in the mid-1950s, and the removal of cupboards and shelving

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storing canning jars (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78).

Buggy Shed (Contributing)

The buggy shed sits northeast of the dwelling and north of the drive between the horse barn and the dairy barn. It is built into a low rise with the entrance opening south onto the drive under the gable end. The rectangular building measures 14'-4" east-west and 20'-6" north-south. The building now sits on a coursed rubble limestone foundation. Sawn heavy timber sills and a sawn, 2X4, braced lumber frame support the board and batten siding along all elevations but the front. Board and batten closes the south gable, but the door and area above the door are finished with vertical boards. Asphalt shingle covers the gable roof. Double, side-hinged doors close the entrance to the shed. A square opening to the loft above is closed with a board and batten door. The interior is not subdivided. Its floor is dirt at the front and poured concrete along the rear portion of the floor. The walls and roof are unfinished. Composed of corrugated metal set on the rafters, a small storage loft is located in the gable.

The buggy shed was constructed during the ownership of Ellen Sweet Donald and her second husband, John Jones in ca. 1887 (Donald 1918). It stored two buggies. The break in the framing toward the front of the shed indicates that the front 4' were added after the construction of the shed. Historic photographs also show that the building originally stood on piers and that the foundation was completed sometime after initial construction. Hinged doors, which occupied the entire width of the gable end, are replaced by the side-hinged doors, which span approximately three-quarters of the width. The floor at the rear of the shed has received concrete. Many of these changes probably occurred when the building's function was altered to a garage. John Donald acquired his first car in 1910. While the changes had not occurred by 1912, they were probably completed in the 1910s when John Donald lived intermittently on the farm and made frequent trips to Madison (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [The Wisconsin Agriculturalist 1/16/1913: 1] [photograph]; 1998-99 [3/9/99]).

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Horse Barn (Contributing)

Erected in 1892 (Donald 1918; Dane County Sun 1892 [7/17: 5/4]), the horse barn sits northeast of the house and east of the buggy shed near the edge of the field east of the farmstead. The main entrance occurs under the gable along the west elevation. The barn sits astride a low slope so that the basement is accessible through an east, rear entrance placed along the north side of the elevation. The rectangular barn measures 60'-3" east-west by 38'-3" north-south, and about 24' high (Dane County Sun 1892 [7/17: 5/4]). A random rubble limestone foundation surrounds a partial basement which is 30' long from the east elevation. Stone for this barn and the other outbuildings came either from the Fargo quarry or a quarry on the Sweet Farm, the adjacent farm to the west (Woodburn n.d., 1912-1970s [9/78]). Because of the poor quality of the stone, it appears unlikely that it came from the Donald quarry to the west northwest of the farmstead (Woodburn 1998-99 [8/4/98]). A sawn, heavy timber, braced frame which is connected by pegged mortise and tenon joints and spikes with sawn lumber joists, rafters, and other small members supports the vertical board siding. Asphalt shingle covers the gambrel roof. Exterior entrances include a centered entrance under the west gable end closed by a double, horizontally sliding, batten door; two batten, dutch doors closing entrances along the south elevation which permitted horses to enter the exercise yard; and a single, side-hinged batten door along the east elevation. A row of six hopper windows, some of which retain their three lights, occur along the north elevation and four open the south elevation. A double, six light window is placed along the top of the rear foundation wall. Narrow, double wood vents in both gables have round-arch tops. The wood ventilator in the center of the ridge is square in shape and is covered with an intersecting gable roof to provide four gables. Each side is finished with a double, wood, round-arched vent. The lower level is also vented by square openings positioned approximately under each window.

The barn is divided into a center aisle with stalls along both aisles. Nine bents supported the barn's superstructure. Each bent is composed of composite timber posts positioned on each side of the aisle and supporting a roof purlin. Two additional posts reach from the sills to the plates along the walls. Placed at the plate and approximately at the height of the door lintel, two timber girts with diagonal bracing join the side posts to the

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aisle posts. Also secured with iron straps, the two girts joining the two center posts over the center aisle are positioned above the height of the side girts. Sawn lumber rafters join the posts to the ridge. The lower girts and the girts crossing the center aisle support the floor creating the hay loft. Although currently closed, an opening in the loft over the aisle placed toward the front permitted hay to be lifted from wagon to the loft with a hay fork and track. Portions of the center aisle are finished with horizontal board, presumably to reduce the draft in some of the stalls (Woodburn n.d. 1912-78 [9/1978]). Visible in the basement level, the side walls and center girt which rests on wood posts support joists for the floor of the first level. The basement level is finished with a concrete floor.

Both the basement and first level of the barn are currently used primarily for storage with a work shop in the southwest corner and an insulated, enclosed area in the northwest corner. Many of the original stalls and mangers remain. The horse barn was constructed to house up to 24 horses (Woodburn 1998-99 [3/9/99]). The colt pen, tack or harness room, and oat bins originally occupied the first three sections along the north bay. The remaining area with mangers extant provided open stalls for work horses. The south bay included stalls for work horses, driving horses, and the pony at the rear. The work shop is currently located in its original place. Now closed, a sliding rear door permitted the removal of manure to the ground below.

Additional changes include the enclosure of the northwest corner. The outside pen for brood mares and a bull maintained along the south side of the barn is no longer extant (Woodburn 1998-1999 [3/9/99]; n.d., 1912-78 [9/78]). Additional exterior alterations are few. The vents in the gables replace double hung windows (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972).

Dairy Barn (Contributing)

Identified by John Donald as the "Combination Barn," the dairy barn is placed north of the dwelling and drive and northeast of the hog house. It is built into the base of a hillside along its north end and the north section of its west side elevation. Fenced yards with an area to the east covered with concrete slabs occur along all sides but the south. The basement is currently accessed

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from the drive at the south end and at the north end, and the loft is entered from the west. A silo is centered along the west elevation, and a milk house sits along the south elevation at the southeast corner.

John Donald had the dairy barn constructed between mid-August and November 1907. The east, lean-to roof, two-story addition, and other interior and exterior remodeling occurred in 1933. The silo was completed in ca. 1920, and the milk house along the south side of the barn was erected after 1957 (Donald 1918; Woodburn 1890-1972 [n.d., 1908, 1912, 1933, ca. 1957]; n.d., 1912-1978 [9/78]; Donald 1811-1934 [Box 31, Diary: 8/15-16, 10/10-11/30/1907]).

The L-shape barn measures 70' along the west elevation, 34' along the south elevation, and 45' along the north wall. The east wing at the north end is 12' wide and 26' deep. The limestone came from one of the two nearby quarries on the Fargo and Sweet farms (Woodburn 1998-99 [8/4/98]). A random rubble and coursed random rubble limestone foundation stabilized with ashlar stone along most corners supports a sawn timber frame with its vertical board cladding. Asphalt shingle covers the intersecting gambrel roof and the added lean-to roof. Entrances closed by horizontally sliding doors occur in the approximate center of the north and south basement walls. A side-hinged door is also located along the south elevation of the ell. A double, horizontal sliding door opens the loft along the north end of west elevation. This entrance is accessed by an earthen ramp. All doors are composed of battens. One-over-one, double hung windows ventilate the basement walls: one along the west side of the south elevation, one along the west elevation, and four along the east elevation. A six-over-six window occurs in the east side of the north elevation along the frame wall, and a one-over-six window opens the gable of the same elevation. Two dormers are located along the roof above the west elevation. Wood, louvered ventilators occur in the gable of the south and east elevations.

The dairy barn was enlarged to house up to 32 cows (Steele 1984: 7/2). The basement of the barn includes a north-south center aisle with metal pipe stanchions along the west side and east sides and running north-south in the ell portion of the barn. The east addition is represented on the interior, basement level by the east row of stanchions. Entrances to the basement occur at either end of the aisle and at the south end of the aisle in the

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northeast ell. Pens are located at the south end of the basement. Feed aisles occur along the walls of the barn and in the northeast addition toward the interior of the barn. Clean-out troughs run along each side of the center aisle. Two composite sawn timber girts supported by steel posts run the length of the barn along either side of the aisle in the basement. The girts and side walls support the sawn lumber joists.

In the second level or loft area, a braced timber frame of sawn members is primarily connected by mortise and tenon joints. A bent is composed of four posts placed at the west wall, the original center of the barn, the original location of the east wall, and along the addition's east wall. A composite cross-member or girt is joined to all four timbers. Five uprights on the girt support the major roof purlins and occur along both walls and at the location of the original wall. These purlins support the roof rafters that join at the ridgepole. A hay track runs beneath the ridge of the roof. The lower portion of the northeast wing is divided into three oat bins finished with horizontal boards. Hay was stored above these oat bins as well as in the remainder of the loft.

Most of the alterations of the barn occurred between the date of construction and 1933. When initially built, the access to the second level loft by the current west ramp and double doors was not included (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [photo, post-1907]). Access appeared to be gained from the slope on the north side. Sometime later, perhaps during the building of the side addition in 1933, the low earthen ramp was completed to the north end of the west side. The area along the previous north entrance to the loft was excavated to permit the addition of the north basement entrance. It introduced additional ventilation and light into the barn. This reorientation of the entrance from north to west altered the barn type to a modified bank barn (Jilbert and Wyatt 1986 [5]: 2). Additional changes to the barn include the building of the east addition in 1933, which included the reconstruction of the south entrance (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1933]) as well as the addition of the later silo and the milk house. The current stanchions and floor probably date to the 1933 renovation. Original windows included six-over-six light, double hung windows. Most of the openings received new windows in ca. 1996-1998. Under two gables, the six-over-six windows are replaced with louvered wood ventilators (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1933]).

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Attached by a concrete connecting wing, a concrete stave silo stands near the center of the west elevation of the dairy barn. It measures 12'-0" in diameter. Its vertical concrete staves are secured with steel turnbolts. It is capped with a steel, conical roof. Delma Woodburn recalled the building of a silo in ca. 1920 (Steele 1984: 7/2).

Constructed relatively recently, after 1957 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1957]), the current milk house is composed of concrete block walls placed on a poured concrete foundation. A nearly flat roof finished with concrete covers the building. Closed with a batten door, the entrance occurs along the west elevation. Windows along the south and east sides are boarded. A vent pipe protrudes along the south elevation. No longer extant, the previous milk house was not attached to the dairy barn and stood between the southeast corner of the barn and the buggy shed (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972).

Dug Well/Cooling Well (Contributing)

The well sits just west of the rear addition to the dwelling. According to information related to John Sweet Donald (Donald 1918), it was excavated in ca. 1858 when the main section of the dwelling was completed. The well house dates to at least ca. 1908 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [ca. 1908]; Donald 1918). Limestone perhaps quarried on the farm lines the well. Measuring about 4'-3" square, the current well housing has a dimension lumber frame. It is finished with beveled wood siding along the bottom half of the building and latticework along the top half. Asphalt shingles cover the pyramid roof. Foundation stones are not visible. A side-hinged door finished with the latticework occurs in the center of the east elevation. The dug well served as the main water source until 1889 when the second well under the pumphouse was drilled. The well was then used for refrigeration of dairy products. The refrigeration in the well was achieved with a metal box and weight system (Steele 1984: 7/1; Pope 1848: 81; Donald 1918). Alterations include the replacement of the flush horizontal siding with beveled siding sometime after 1984. The building was originally surrounded by a low wood platform (Steele 1984 [photographs]; Woodburn n.d., 1890-1934 [n.d.]).

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Hog House (Contributing)

Facing south, the hog house stands southwest of the dairy barn and northwest of the house. A concrete slab forms the yard in front of the building. It was constructed in 1933 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1934 [1933]). The rectangular building measures 10'-3" north-south and 45"-6" east-west. Placed on a concrete slab, the building is finished with drop siding on a 2X4 wood frame and covered with a lean-to, metal roof. A six-over-six, double hung window opens the east and west elevations. Originally closed with a six-over-six, double hung window, the four window openings along the front elevation are now covered with plywood. Hog runs are located under the windows. Three batten dutch doors and one single door permit access into the building east of each hog run. A fifth dutch door is located at the west end. The interior no longer retains the pens typically found in such buildings. Additional alterations include the covering of the four south windows and the replacement of one of the doors.

Pumphouse (Non-contributing)

Facing south toward the dwelling, the pumphouse sits northeast of the dwelling and just south of the drive. The building was probably constructed sometime between 1948 and 1957 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1948, 1957]). John Sweet Donald had a well drilled at this site in 1889. By 1892, a wood windmill was placed at the location of the pumphouse. A steel, tilting windmill replaced it by 1908 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1892, 1894, 1908]; Donald 1918).

The nearly square building measures 8'-3" east-west and 7'-3" north-south. A poured concrete slab supports its 2X4 frame covered with wide, vertical wood siding and a truncated pyramid, asphalt shingle roof. A braced door composed of horizontal ledges or boards closes the entrance along the front elevation. A six-over-six light window occurs in the center of the two side elevations. Because this building post-dates 1934, it is included as a non-contributing resource.

Playhouse/Dollhouse (Contributing)

Facing east toward the dwelling, the playhouse sits in the west lawn southwest of the dwelling. J.R. Fargo constructed the

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playhouse in 1906 for Delma Woodburn (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1934 [1907]; Mt. Horeb Mail 1992 [9/17: 4]). A small, unsubstantial building measuring 6'-6" north-south and 8'-6" east-west. Without a foundation, its walls are composed of a 2X4 wood frame finished with log slabs which retain their bark. Vertical logs complete the corners. The front-facing gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Four upright pieces of slab lumber represent the chimney. The entrance is closed with a batten door. A fixed, four light window with window box occurs along the south side. The interior walls and ceiling are unfinished and the floor is composed of wood planking. The playhouse underwent restoration in 1992, and it continues to closely resemble the original appearance. The window box was added between 1907 and 1909 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1934 [1909]).

Farmstead Alterations

As it is currently configured, the Donald farmstead represents a well-established, late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead. Evidence of the initial temporary dwelling erected northwest of the current house either at or before the arrival of James Donald in 1855 no longer exists (Wilke 1996: 16). As farmsteads constructed during the settlement years became well established in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many of the numerous, single function, small, comparatively temporary outbuildings were replaced by large, multi-purpose barns. Photographs of the property dating between 1892 and 1907 indicate a cluster of about seven small log and frame outbuildings which were replaced by the 1907 dairy barn (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1899]). These outbuildings lined the hillside north of the dwelling. They included a log stable, log granary, log building sheltering turkeys, and other small animal shelters (Pope 1948: 81; Donald 1811-1934 [box 31, diary, 1/29/1898]; Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1899]). Called the "cow barn," a frame constructed, board and batten, bank barn with forebay along the south side and loft entrance to the north was erected east of the line of small outbuilding in ca. 1875 (Donald 1918; Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972 [1892, n.d.]). Its 31' X 55' limestone foundation remains visible east of the dairy barn. The building stood until at least 1912 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1912]). A hog house may have been constructed or rebuilt at the approximate location of the current hog house in December 1907. In September 1907, John Donald also

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constructed a tobacco shed somewhere on the farmstead (Donald 1811-1934 [Box 31, diary, 9/4-5, 12/8-13/1907]).

In his diary, John Donald also noted the construction of a stave silo between September 11 and 26, 1908, shortly after the completion of his barn in the late fall of 1907 (Donald 1811-1934 [diary, 9/11-26/08]). An agreement with Kleven Bros. of Mt. Horeb arranged for the installation of three yellow pine stave silos measuring 16' X 20', 16' X 20', and 16' X 22' in September 1908 (Donald 1811-1934 [box 3, file: correspondence, 1907-09]). However, only one wood stave silo, which sat along the west side of the ca. 1875 barn, appears to have been built on the Donald Farm. The other two were probably erected on the two other nearby farms which Donald owned and operated (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972 [1908]; 1998-99 [3/9/99]).

Several deteriorating outbuildings were removed in ca. 1996-1998. The foundations of the corncrib just north of the hog house and the chicken coop at the northwest corner of the farm yard west of the dairy barn remain visible. Erected in 1933 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1933]), the chicken coop was a small, frame building resting on a 20'-6" east-west by 12'-0" north-south, random rubble limestone foundation placed into the side of the hill. Sheet metal covered the gable roof. Two sets of double windows and an entrance door faced south. Perhaps extant as early as the 1899-1906 period (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1899, 1906, 1933]), the corncrib probably sat on rubble stone pilings which extend over an area about 12'-6" north-south and approximately 40' east-west. A centered aisle divided the double crib. It was covered with widely spaced, horizontal wood slats along the sides and a shingled, gable roof. Machinery was storied in the aisle (Steele 1984: 7/3). Originally sited northwest of the house and southwest of the corn crib (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1948]), the frame, gable roof privy was relocated to a position just east of the corn crib and just north of the hog house (Steele 1984: 7/3).

Sufficient buildings remain from the period of significance, 1858-1934, to represent the progressive era farmstead on which John Sweet Donald initially experimented with agricultural guidelines and techniques he fought for in the legislature and later taught at the University of Wisconsin's extension. Many of the more significant alterations in the dwelling and dairy barn occurred during the years which he personally operated the farm between

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1898 and ca. 1914 or oversaw its operation under his model tenant system between ca. 1914 and 1934, the date of his death. Such alterations to existing buildings include the second addition to the dwelling, the probable relocation of the dairy barn entrance from the north to the west elevation, and the 1933 east addition to the dairy barn. Alterations post-dating 1934 include the replacement of the windmill with the current pumphouse; the removal of the superstructure of the chicken house; the removal of the corncrib and the privy; construction of the 1957 dwelling cellar entrance; and alterations in the first floor bedroom and pantry, and the conversion of the second floor, northwest bedroom to a bath.

Donald, John Sweet, Farmstead
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
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.)

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 achieved
significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

(i) 1857-58: Ligowski 1861; Donald 1811-1934 [File 1860-65,
Box 1: 1860 insurance agreement]; Dane County Treasurer 1855-62
[1857-58]; Donald 1918; Pope 1948: 85-86.

(ii) 1857-58: see footnote 1.

(iii) 1898: Donald 1918.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from
instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1858-1934 (i)

Significant Dates

1858 (ii)

1898 (iii)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is
marked above)

Donald, John Sweet

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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Summary Statement of Significance

The John Sweet Donald Farmstead gains significance under criterion B in the areas of politics/government and education and the Wisconsin study units and themes of state government/government and vocational and extension education/education¹ (Garfield 1986b [7]: 4) and under criterion C in the area of architecture and the Wisconsin study unit and theme of vernacular forms and agricultural outbuildings/architecture (Garfield and Wyatt 1986 [3]; Jilbert and Wyatt 1986 [5]). The farmstead is significant in relation to the career of John Sweet Donald who served as an assemblyman, senator, and Secretary of State of Wisconsin during the years associated with Wisconsin's Progressive Movement. Beginning in 1920, he promoted his ideas concerning scientific agriculture as an extension educator at the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture in which he developed and demonstrated improved methods of farm management (Steele 1984: 8/1). The farmstead also gains significance as an example of a turn-of-the-century farmstead. The main farm buildings represent intact agricultural property types commonly used at the turn-of-the-century. On this property, Donald developed ideas concerning farm management and experimented with and raised different animal breeds and crops characteristic of a farmer of his stature. On his farm, in his work in the state government, and during his years at the College of Agriculture, he also demonstrated his allegiance to a progressive movement known as the "Country Life Movement" (Bowers 1974; Stillgoe 1984). Thus, the farmstead gains historical and architectural importance not only as a representation of Donald as an important state politician and educator but as an outgrowth of his ideas about farm management.

The property gains significance between 1858 and 1934. James Donald constructed the dwelling in ca. 1857-1858. Because John Donald continued to closely manage the farm after he moved to Madison on a cooperative basis, the property gains significance until the year of his death in 1934. Additional important dates include 1898, the year John Sweet Donald began to manage the farm

¹ The Wisconsin study unit vocational and extension education under the theme education is not completed.

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immediately after the death of his stepfather, and ca. 1914, the date he moved to Madison. Because John Donald represented the agricultural interests of his local constituents and his region and because the resources of the property provide typical examples of building types in use during the progressive era of farming, the property gains significance at the local level.

Historical Background

Grandfather of John Sweet Donald, James Donald emigrated from Scotland in 1834 and settled on the farmstead in the Town of Springdale in 1855. Survey of the town, township 6 north, range 7 east, was completed between 1832 and 1834. Initial settlement began about 1844-1845. Several early state roads and the Military Road provided comparatively easy access to the town. Founded in 1848, the Town of Springdale became settled by the mid-1850s coincident with Donald's arrival late in the settlement period. In the 1840s to mid-1850s, settlers immigrated to Springdale from the Northeast and Midwest as well as from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and Norway. In the 1850s, about one hundred Scotch families established a scattered settlement, which included the Donald Farm, along the Sugar River from the juncture of CTH G and STH 151 west to Riley and into the Town of Springdale. The Donald Farm represented the southwest edge of this settlement. Two Scotch Presbyterian churches served the settlement. The Donald Farm is located about 1.5 miles north of Mt. Vernon and 5.5 miles from Mt. Horeb, the two main trading centers for the immediate area. William Brit platted the community of Mt. Vernon in 1850-1851 and established a sawmill. By 1852, Mt. Vernon had attracted a gristmill to process local wheat crops. John Jones, the second husband of Ellen Sweet Donald, became proprietor of the mill by ca. 1869 and was associated with the mill before that date. The Malone Cheese Factory was constructed north of the Donald Farm in 1888. By 1913, the Town of Springdale supported eleven cheese factories and one creamery (Pope 1948: 18, 35; Statz 1998: 6-7, 16, 22, 25; Park, Wm. J. & Co. 1877: 306-09, 312; Keyes 1906: 390-94; Butterfield 1880: 872, 913).

Reverend James Donald patented the 40 acre parcel which would include the Donald Farmstead, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29, on November 14, 1855 from the

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State of Wisconsin. William Dryden had settled on this land, but never completed its purchase from the government. In November 1855, Donald purchased 40 acres south of his patented land, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29 and 40 acres in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19 in the Town of Springdale from William Dryden. Dryden was part of the town government and thus an established member of the community (Park, Wm. J. & Co. 1877: 308; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [notes from abstract of title]; Ligowski 1861).

Born near Paisley, Scotland, in 1790, James Donald attended the University of Edinburgh and Glasgow between 1811 and 1813. In 1816, he taught a private school in Glasgow, Scotland, and preached in New Brunswick between 1827 and 1830. After being ordained as a minister in Scotland, he permanently emigrated to the United States in 1831. Rev. Donald initially settled near New Scotland, New York, near Albany and married Margaret Strong of Schenectady in 1834. In 1855, he, his wife, and three sons moved to the site of the Donald Farmstead in the Town of Springdale. Rev. Donald located his farm between the two Scottish Presbyterian parishes which he had come to serve, the Blue Mounds Presbyterian Church which met in a Mt. Horeb Methodist Church and a Scottish Presbyterian parish in the Town of Verona. The parish in Verona erected a church at the intersection of CTH G and USH 151/18 in 1861. Rev. Donald retired from the ministry in 1864-1865, one year before his death. Improvements completed during his ownership of the farm included the main, south section of the dwelling, the dug well, and log buildings which are now replaced (Steele 1984: 8/2; Statz 1998: 16; Pope 1948: 80-82; Butterfield 1880: 872; Woodburn n.d., 1912-1978 [1951-52]).

Prior to, as well as following, the death of Rev. James Donald in 1866, his son, John Strong Donald, operated the farm relying primarily on wheat production as its cash crop. His two brothers sold their shares in the 80-acre property in section 29 to John in 1866. Although retaining an interest in the property, Margaret Strong Donald returned to New York where she lived with her son Robert Donald until her death in 1873. John Donald was born in 1842 in New York State. In April 1868, he married Ellen Sweet who was raised on the adjoining farm to the west in section 29. The Sweet farm was established in 1854. John Sweet Donald was born on January 12, 1869, three months after the death of his father in

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October 1868. He was raised on the farm and educated in the town's school.

After administration of the estate in 1869, Ellen Sweet Donald remained the manager of the 80 acre farm with the help of her father, William Sweet. In 1870, only Ellen Donald, then age 20, John Sweet Donald, and Anne E. Donald, a schoolteacher, occupied the dwelling. By 1880, William Sweet and a sister, Betsey Anne Pierce, lived in the house with Ellen Donald and John Donald (U.S. Bureau of the Census [population] 1870 [2]: 139; 1880 [2]: 322). In 1882, Ellen Donald married John Jones, owner of the gristmill in Mt. Vernon since 1869. He later sold the mill property. John Jones purchased the 160-acre William Sweet farm in the southwest and southeast quarters of section 29 to the west of the Donald Farm in ca. 1882 and in ca. 1886 bought the McCord-Brader or Rockview farm to the east in section 28, thus significantly enlarging the acreage of the operation. By 1890-1899, these farms encompassed about 407 acres. During Ellen Donald and John Jones' joint ownership of the farm, the buggy shed and horse barn were erected in 1887 and 1892 respectively and the two additions and porches were placed along the rear of the dwelling between 1890 and 1892 (Steele 1984: 8/2; Park, Wm. J. & Co. 1877: 312; Pope 1948: 77-83; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [notes from abstract of title]; Harrison and Warner 1873; Foote and Henion 1890; Gay 1899; Donald 1918).

John Sweet Donald graduated from the Northwestern Business College of Madison in 1887. He then attended Valparaiso University in Valparaiso, Indiana, graduating in 1894. In 1897, John Donald earned the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the Chicago Dental College. He married Vona DeCrow of Valparaiso, Indiana, in June 1898. Their daughter Delma Donald Woodburn was born on June 2, 1899. Although two additional children were born in 1901 and 1903, they did not survive (Pope 1948: 83; Woodburn n.d. 1912-1978; Industrial Commission of Wisconsin 1915: 484). In 1900, the household included John, Vona, and Delma Donald, Ellen Donald Jones, and John Durst, Isaac Moore, and Clara Dely, servants. John is then listed as a farmer. Although the family included the same individuals in 1910, no servants were listed. John continued to be identified as a farmer (U.S. Bureau of the Census [population] 1900; 1910).

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Shortly following the death of John Jones in March 1898, John Sweet Donald took over the operation of the Sweet and Rockview farms as well as of the Donald Farm. John Jones had established a farm operation of considerable size and by 1911 John Donald had added the 40-acre Springbank Farm to the property so that it totaled about 445 acres. The three farms eventually totaled 640 acres. In the first decade of the twentieth century, John Donald added and replaced farm buildings on the Sweet and Rockview farms including the house and dairy barn at the Rockview Farm and the dairy barn and other small outbuildings at the Sweet Farm. During the early years of his operation, John Donald adopted farming methods characteristic of the progressive farming techniques of his period. He maintained a prosperous livestock and dairy operation. This farm, the farm operation, and agriculture in general remained a central interest throughout Donald's political and educational career (Steele 1984: 8/2; Pope 1948: 83; Kenyon & Co. 1914; Cantwell Printing Co. 1911; Dane County Atlas Co. 1926; Thrift Press 1931; Donald 1918; Wilke 1996: 3).

John Sweet Donald participated in local government prior to entering state service. He served a single term as the assessor of the Town of Springdale in 1892. Between 1899 and 1902, he was the town chairman and in this position served on the Dane County Board of Supervisors as its chairman. In 1902, Donald ran for the state assembly on the Republican ticket, winning this campaign and obtaining reelection in 1904. In 1908 and 1910, he was elected to the office of state senator from Dane County. And, in 1912 and 1914, he was elected to the office of Secretary of State. During his political career, he associated with the political views of such Progressive Republicans as Robert LaFollette. John Donald lived on the farm until ca. 1914. During the period between 1898 and ca. 1914, Donald continued to manage the three farms and participated although in decreasing amounts in its direct operation. Buildings constructed on the farm included the dairy barn and the three silos. Many of the initial log outbuildings and frame sheds were removed in this period of operation. By 1910, he also erected dairy barns on the other two farms. In 1920, he had the new silo erected. After he retired from state government, he had constructed the dairy barn renovations and the hog house and chicken coop (Pope 1948: 83-84; Wilke 1996: 3; Industrial Commission of Wisconsin 1915: 484; Donald 1811-1934 [box 1, biographical sketches]).

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By ca. 1908, John Donald had turned over some of the daily farm operation to the Albert Kobbervig family who lived in the rear wing of the house. They undertook its complete operation under John Donald's management after the Donald family began living in Madison after ca. 1914 and remained until 1928. The Kobbervigs and their five children were listed in the town in the 1920 census. Later farm operators included the Hodgsons between 1928 and 1933, Wilbert Zurbuchen between 1933 and 1938, Eric Lien between 1938 and 1949, Bob Haak between 1949 and 1957, John Ryan between 1957 and 1966, Charles Ryman between 1966 and 1997, and Rick Hagen between 1997 and 1999. John Donald had begun leasing the Rockview Farm to the east by 1900 and the Sweet Farm by 1903 (Mt. Horeb Mail 1992 [9/17: 4]; Mt. Horeb Times 1907 [3/21: 8/6]; Donald 1918).

After his second term as Secretary of State, he ran twice unsuccessfully against John M. Nelson for the third district seat in the United States senate on the farm platform in 1917 and 1930. In 1917, he returned to live at the farm for a brief period. In March 1917, John Donald incorporated the three farms under the name Vernon Valley Farms. In the same year, he became chairman of the Dane County Council of Defense and served as a representative of the Young Men's Christian Association in France and then as an educator in agriculture for the Army Educational Corps in 1918. After World War I, John Donald joined the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture as a Farm Market Specialist. During this period, he perfected and demonstrated farm management techniques many of which he had developed during his years of farm management in the Town of Springdale. He continued to work in this capacity through the 1920s, retiring about four years before his death in January 10, 1934 (Pope 1948: 79, 84-85; 1917 [4/7]; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [notes from abstract of title]; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [promotional flyer and literature, ca. 1928; promotional letter, 8/21/1930; obituary, 1/10/34, 1/11/34]).

John Donald actively participated in social organizations concerned with human welfare and improving farm life, the natural environment, and progressive farming. He served as a delegate to the National Farmer's Congress in 1903, 1904, and 1908; the superintendent of the Horse Department of the State Fair; and President of the State Livestock Breeders Association between 1903

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and 1907. In addition, he was a member of the Home Breeders Association and a life member of the Dane County Agricultural Society and associated with the Mt. Horeb Farm Institute. He belonged to a number of service and fraternal organizations, such as Madison's Rotary Club, Masons, Knight Templars, Shriners, and Consistory. Reflecting his concern for the quality of rural life, he became involved in the State Country Life Association and the State Conference on Social Work. He also held a concern for the natural environment and was a founding member of Friends of Our Native Landscape as well as its president. Reflecting this interest, John Donald established the Forest of Fame in Mt. Vernon in 1916. Here, 39 trees from homes or birthplaces of famous Americans were transplanted to the park-like area to represent these important historical figures (Pope 1948: 85; Wilke 1996: 4; Donald 1811-1934 [1907 diary, box 31; box 1, biographical sketches]; Steele 1984: 8/1; Mt. Horeb Times 1906 [9/13: 1/1]; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [obituary, 1/11/34]).

Then living in Pullman, Washington, Delma Donald Woodburn, John and Vona Donald's daughter, received the property with a life estate reserved to the Donalds in 1931. After John Donald's death in 1934, his mother Ellen Donald Jones, lived with her granddaughter in Washington State until her death in 1937. Vona Donald and Delma Woodburn continued to manage the farms until Vona died in 1973. During Vona's residence at the farm, she pursued her interests in progressive education and women's suffrage. In 1907, she and John Donald were involved in the planning and construction of a model rural schoolhouse, the Malone School which stands on a portion of the original Sweet Farm. Following Vona Donald's death, Delma Donald who married James G. Woodburn continued to manage the farm properties through 1998. In 1983, she reincorporated the farms as the Vernon Valley Farms, Inc. Her two sons, James and Robert Woodburn, assisted with the management of the farms. She turned over to the corporation the operation of the Rockview Farm, Donald Farm, and Sweet Farm in 1994, 1998, and 1999 respectively. The seventeen-member family corporation leases the land to local farmers and rents the houses. The use of the outbuildings for farming purposed on the Donald or middle farm ended shortly before 1994 (Pope 1948: 79, 85-86; Woodburn n.d. 1912-78 [1974; obituary, 1/10/34]; Mt. Horeb Times 1907 [10/10: 1/1]; Wilke 1996: 4; Donald 1811-1934 [1907 diary, box 31]; James and Bob Woodburn, letters, 9/11/99 and 9/18/99).

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The kind of farm production influences the type of farm buildings constructed on a farmstead. By 1860, James Donald operated a modest-size farm with 58 of 120 acres improved. Like other farmers in the town and county, his primary crop remained wheat with a total yield of 245 bushels. James Donald established the farm shortly before the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reached Madison. The railroad provided the necessary access to wheat markets. Feed crops included a comparatively high amount of corn and oats, 200 and 254 bushels respectively, and tame grasses. He also maintained a modest herd of cattle, six milking cows and six meat cattle as well as five swine. The local sale of some of his 200 pounds of butter added some income from the farm operation. However, until the 1870s, income gained from dairying and other crops besides wheat remained limited. An operation relying on cash wheat and limited livestock did not require a major barn. The need for animal shelter was often accomplished with small, temporary buildings and lean-to type structures as appears to be the case here (U.S. Bureau of the Census [agriculture] 1860 [3]: 418-19; Donald 1811-1934 [letters to John Donald from William Donald, 4/26/1860, 7/16/1860]; Hibbard 1904: 121, 139).

By 1880 when the farm was under the oversight of Ellen Donald, the farm operation remained modest in size. Production of wheat had diminished considerably to 100 bushels. While both corn and oat production on the farm had increased, it was comparatively limited to other, adjacent farms. An average herd of ten milk cows which produced 600 pounds of butter, ten meat cattle, four swine intended for subsistence, and 40 poultry suggest a gradual shift toward dairying on the Donald Farm. This shift was evident for the township in general. The ca. 1875 barn which replaced log shelters was very likely constructed to house the farm's increasing livestock herds. The census for the immediate area and the farm recorded virtually no cheese production, which became characteristic of dairy production in southwest Dane County by the 1890s. Butter production remained primarily on the farm in this period (U.S. Bureau of the Census [agriculture] 1880).

During the late 1870s and in the 1880s when John Jones operated the Donald Farm, farmers in Springdale, as well as in the remainder of south central Wisconsin, were making the transition between cash wheat crops and dairy cattle and grain agriculture.

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Soils were depleted, insects and disease further reduced the crop, and prices remained low. During an experimental phase of agriculture, farmers typically decreased wheat production and diversified other grain crop and livestock production. These grain crops included corn and oats and minimal wheat production, as well as hay and tobacco. Farmers later incorporated some of this experimental production such as tobacco into their dairy farm operation. By the 1890s, they were heavily engaged in dairy production and limited numbers of hogs, sheep, and work horses. Because corn did not initially grow well in the driftless area, most farmers in this area did not emphasize hog production as they did in the remainder of the county.

At the turn-of-the-century, as the breeding of dairy herds became sufficiently improved and feeding with silage began to enable winter milk production, milk was produced in sufficient quantity to move processing off the farm to factory. Farmers hauled their milk to local cheese factories and creameries, producing about four times more cheese than butter. Cheese production initiated by Swiss immigrants in Green County spread into the driftless area of southwest Dane County. This area remained an important cheese region in Wisconsin well into the twentieth century. Cheese manufacturing in Wisconsin declined in the late 1880s because of the production of filled cheeses, which led to rapid spoilage in foreign markets. State legislation controlling the quality of cheese enabled the rebuilding of the cheese market in the 1890s. Cheese production generally stabilized by the late 1890s. Prices rose markedly by 1897 as the depression lifted and demand rose again. Cheese manufacturing underwent limited expansion in concentrated areas of production such as southwest Dane County and Green County after 1905. Springdale farmers formed a typical cooperative sales organization for dairy products and livestock shipping at the turn-of-the-century to provide greater control over fluctuating markets (Keyes 1906: 392; Park, Wm. J. & Co. 1877: 312; Pope 1948: 21; Hibbard 1904: 133, 146, 157-59, 178-82; Lampard 1963: 249, 254-55, 266-68, 271, 274, 284).

During the early 1890s, the nation, including its farmers, suffered a general depression primarily because of inadequate marketing networks for farm products. Later public control of business was intended to open these markets. In the late 1880s, John Jones had expanded the farm property about 2.5 times, and he

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remained unable to repay the debt at his death in 1898. However, beginning in the mid to late 1890s through World War I, farmers generally, as well as the Donald Farm in particular, experienced an era of economic recovery and relative prosperity. Expansion of agricultural lands declined markedly as they became occupied. Crop yields remained consistently high and prices were favorable as markets rose with the expanding urban population and costs of non-agricultural goods stabilized. Although farm income rose to a comfortable level, farmers were rarely considered wealthy unless they maintained other investments. Even in this period, farm income was declining in comparison to the income levels of other sectors of the economy (Peterson 1992: 195; Cochrane 1979: 99-100, 111; Bowers 1974: 12-13; Schlebecker 1979: 159-61).

The pace of change in agriculture began to accelerate after 1910. Mechanization after 1850 increased the rate of planting and harvesting which in turn accelerated soil exhaustion. The planting of grain crops to feed dairy herds decreased the rate soil exploitation occurring under wheat cropping. However, because of the costs and the time investment, farmers were slow to fertilize their fields through manuring and liming and the addition of chemical fertilizers. As the amount of available land for farm expansion shrank markedly, farmers were forced to seek other means to expand production. Fertilizing fields became one solution and gradually rose in the decade after 1910. Farmers also initially remained reluctant to adopt silage as feed to maintain milk production over the winter. The fermentation of corn stalks, grasses, and grains in silos permitted long-term storage of feeds without spoilage, provided feed of high nutritional value, and required less space. Silage was not generally adopted in Wisconsin until after 1900 as the process and design of the silo were improved. Adoption came after the University of Wisconsin undertook its promotion. The milking of dairy herds through the winter enabled the full-time operation of cheese factories beginning in the 1890s and especially after 1900. As well, although purebred cattle tended to produce more and better quality milk, mixed-breed herds remained common into the early twentieth century. Research by the United States Department of Agriculture permitting greater control in breeding and the reduction of crop and livestock disease did not begin until the 1890s. Many questions remained unanswered until the 1920s. Adoption of advances in these areas often required a greater amount of capital

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to maintain a farm (Schlebecker 1979: 182-84, 186; Lampard 1963: 246; Cochrane 1979: 103, 109-10; Bowers 1974: 7).

The Donald family holdings grew significantly in the 1880s after Ellen Donald married John Jones. Without agricultural census dating after 1880, the degree and direction of production expansion can not be as closely determined. However, the scattered diaries of John Donald (Donald 1811-1934 [diaries, box 31]) supported by newspaper articles give some insight into production on the Donald Farm in the late 1890s and early decades of the twentieth century. His farm operation reflects his interests in the advances in agricultural production advocated by the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture and agricultural organizations.

John Donald raised purebred stock, including registered shorthorn dairy cattle, Berkshire hogs for cash sale, and thoroughbred Percheron draft horses. He received certificates of pedigree for some of his shorthorns from the Breeder's Association. He registered his horses with the Percheron Society of America, which was located in Chicago in 1907. About ten draft horses were kept on the farm in any given period. The colts were sold and the prize stallions were maintained for breeding stock for farms across the county (Mt. Horeb Times 1907 [5/30: 1/1]; 1908 [4/29: 1/1]; Donald 1811-1934 [box 3, correspondence, 1/22/07, 1/27/1907, 2/7/1901, 5/28/07, and 2/7/1901, 5/28/07]; Pope 1948: 84; Steele 1984: 8/1). Such stock provided a greater uniformity in descendant stock and a more consistent quality of animals (Steele 1984: 8/1). He constructed new barns on the Donald Farm in 1907 as well as on the other two farms between 1907 and 1910 to house the growing dairy herds. He attended annual meetings on silos and erected at least one silo on the Donald farm in September, 1908 and probably had two additional silos constructed on the other two farms at this time (Donald 1811-1934 [1907-1908 diary, box 31; file: correspondence, 1907-09, box 3]).

Between 1890 and 1912, the number of dairy cattle doubled and cheese production in Wisconsin rose 500% and its value increased 800%. In most areas, the depression of the early 1890s delayed investment in dairy cattle and buildings and slowed the shift to dairying. By the early 1890s, farmers in the Town of Springdale had begun to haul their milk to creameries for processing. By

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1892, the Mt. Vernon Butter and Cheese Association of which John Donald was a member was shipping cheese as well as butter. John Donald served as its secretary in 1901 (Dane County Sun 1892 [1/9: 2/6; 7/21: 4/3]; Donald 1811-1934 [box 3, correspondence, 1/29/1901]). By the late 1890s, Springdale farmers participated primarily in cheese production. John Donald was delivering his milk to local cheese factories during this period. He assisted in the construction of what is probably the Malone Cheese Factory adjacent to his farm in 1908. By 1911, there were eleven cheese factories in the town (Mt. Horeb Times 1907 [11/28: 1/1]; 1908 9/10: 1/1]; Pope 1948: 25; Donald 1811-1934 [1907-08 diary, box 31; receipts from cheese factories, box 30]; Buenker 1998: 42).

In addition to raising the typical corn, oats, and barley, John Donald experimented with different methods of crop planting as well as introducing new kinds of crops. By 1907, he was harvesting alfalfa. Donald planted hay fields to yield three cuttings in one year rather than the usual two. Maintaining a comparatively diversified farm production for the era, John Donald was also raising tobacco by 1907. In September 1907, he was preparing the poles for his tobacco shed. He probably took the leaves to the tobacco warehouse in Mt. Horeb, which was operating by 1892. Tobacco production remained an important component in farm income in the area through 1909 (Donald 1811-1934 [1907-1908 diaries, box 31]; Dane County Sun 1892 [2/18: 2/1]; Mt. Horeb Times 1907 [9/12: 1/1]; 1909 [3/25: 1/1]). A steam tractor was in use on the farm probably in the first decade of the twentieth century. Although gasoline tractors were available by 1906, they were not adopted until the next decade. Donald fertilized his fields with both manure and lime. By 1907, he was obtaining lime by pulverizing limestone from his quarry located north of STH 92 and west of the Donald farmstead. He also rented his limepulver to other parties (Wilke 1996: 3,19; Donald 1811-1934 [1907 diary, box 31]; Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972; n.d., 1912-78 [Wisconsin Agriculturalist 16 January 1913: 1; lease agreement for limepulver]; Cochrane 1979: 109).

**Significance Under Criterion B: Politic/Government and Vocational
and Extension Education**

The Donald Farmstead achieves significance under criterion B in

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the area of politics/government through its association with John Sweet Donald. He gains importance as a public representative of the rural communities in the district he served. In 1903, five years after John Donald began to operate the Donald Farm, he gained a seat in the state assembly as a Progressive Republican. Much of the legislation that he introduced remained in concert with the ideology of the Progressive Republican Party. Wisconsin's state government began to create laws and agencies, which extended its regulatory powers during the Progressive Era. The faculty of the University of Wisconsin began to provide research support for the state government. The recommendations and contributions of experts played a considerable role in the Progressive Era. Such legislation included the regulation of foods, drugs, and industry's working conditions, and the introduction of the graduated income tax. The State Highway Act of 1909 became the first step in establishing a state road network, which was essential to marketing perishable agricultural products (Garfield 1986b [7]: 4; Steele 1984: 8/1). In his role as educator, Donald became associated with the faculty of the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture and served as Farm Market Specialist. In that position, he began to teach and demonstrate principles of farm management. They were in concert with the principles of scientific farm management espoused by a segment of the Country Life Movement which is generally associated with the broader Progressive Era. He had practiced these principles in his years operating the Donald Farm (Bowers 1974; Steele 1984: 8/1).

Political Career

John Donald first ran in the state elections as a Progressive Republican for an assembly seat in 1902. During his campaign, a newspaper described him as a wealthy and progressive farmer in Dane County (Steele 1984: 8/1). Donald was reelected to the State Assembly in 1904 and 1906. He was elected to the State Senate in 1908 and 1910. He was then elected to the position of Secretary of State in 1912 and was reelected in 1914 and remained in this office until 1917. He served under the McGovern and Phillips administrations. John Donald's service in the State Assembly coincided with Robert LaFollette's last two terms as governor. The Mt. Horeb Times (1906 [8/16: 1/3]) described his clear support of LaFollette and the Progressive Republican platform in a political

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rally held in Mt. Horeb in 1906 (see also Mt. Horeb Times 1908 [10/22: 1/2]; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [promotional literature, ca. 1928]; Buenker 1998: 651, 654, 657). Associated with agricultural interests and promoted as a farmer by vocation, Donald sponsored or was associated with the following legislation during his years in state office: pure food regulation, improvement of the highway system, workmen's compensation, and the graduated state income tax act (Steele 1984: 8/1; Mt. Horeb Times 1908 [8/13: 1/2-3; 9/3: 9/1; 9/10: 1/3]; Industrial Commission of Wisconsin 1915: 484; Donald 1811-1934 [box 1, biographical sketches]; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [promotional literature, 1912 and ca. 1928; obituary, 1/11/34]).

During his political career, John Donald strove to represent the interests of the Wisconsin farmer, particularly the dairy farmer who composed much of his constituency. Prior to Donald's election to the State Assembly, Robert LaFollette appointed him as delegate to the Farmer's National Congress, which met in Macron, Georgia. He also attended in 1903, 1904, and 1906 (Donald 1811-1934 [correspondence, 8/30/1902, box 3; box 1, biographical sketches]). Donald served as chairman the Dairy and Foods Committee in the State Assembly between 1903 and 1907. This committee prepared the Pure Foods Act, an initial attempt to regulate food content and benefit the dairy industry by eliminating additives to dairy products. It incorporated the weights and measures laws to guard against fraud. He also provided active support to bills dealing with the Railroad Commission which was established to regulation railroad rates and other discriminatory acts as well as to provide for grain inspection. As Secretary of State, Donald initiated legal action which resulted in the recovery of lost fees on capital gains, a total of 95,000 dollars, from the Northern Pacific Railway. Farm supporters viewed railroads as a powerful monopoly charging unfair freight rates to farmers (Pope 1948: 83-84; Donald 1811-1934 [box 1, biographical sketches; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [promotional flyer, ca. 1928; obituary, 1/11/34]).

Sponsorship of legislation, which created state aid for Wisconsin's highways, became one of John Donald's most noted legislative accomplishments. Often mud clogged and severely rutted, local roads remained impassable during a significant portion of the year into the second decade of the twentieth

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century. By 1900, surfacing covered only 17% of Wisconsin's roads. By the mid-nineteenth century, it had been believed that railroad would fulfill the state's transportation requirements. However, railroads proved effective primarily in long-distance transportation between communities. The 1848 constitution had prohibited state support of internal improvements including roads. Local towns shouldered the responsibility for road construction and maintenance while the county board of supervisors planned the road system. Local road taxes were generally paid in labor. As a consequence, the limited work performed was not guided by knowledge of road construction techniques or materials.

A coalition of bicyclists, businessmen, progressive farm leaders, and educators initiated the Good Roads Movement as early as 1890. It was primarily the bicycle craze which eventually stimulated initial action. However, the support soon broadened as businessmen sought to reduce transportation costs for hauling agricultural goods, particularly perishable dairy products, to market and to expand their trade radius. As automobiles gained limited popularity just after 1900, automobile clubs also joined the campaign. However, their impact was relatively limited. The campaign for better roads focused on state aid for highway construction and maintenance.

Founded in 1895, the Wisconsin League for Good Roads became the first organization to champion the movement. The organization targeted rural residents, those who most benefited but also provided the greatest opposition. Farmers remained reluctant to surrender their annual roadwork for tax payments to support road maintenance and construction. In the Town of Springdale, John Donald had participated in roadwork. He developed a split log, curved drag to maintain drainage along the highway just south of the Donald Farm, now current STH 92. Inadequate drainage remained one of the main causes of poor roads. He recognized the need for well-surfaced roads to permit frequent transportation of farm products. In particular, the frequent need to transport fresh milk to factories made this problem particularly acute. Also, the flight of residents in rural districts to expanding urban areas was tied to limited mobility of rural residents on poor roads.

Donald participated in the Wisconsin Good Roads Association meetings in Milwaukee by 1908. This association of which John

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Donald was vice president for Dane County supported the constitutional amendment of 1908, a major hurdle to state support. It lifted the prohibition against state aid to public improvements for highways. The amendment was backed by a broad mandate. Donald worked as a member and secretary of the Special Legislative Highway Committee of the Senate between 1909 and 1913 (Donald 1811-1934 [diary, 9/6/1908, Box 31]). He sponsored what became known as the Donald Bill in 1911. In his defense of the bill to farmers at a Farmer's Institute, he emphasized the importance of a "centralized highway program" (Campbell 1966: 292). After Donald left the senate, he remained a member of the Dane County Good Roads Association.

The State Aid Road Law, chapters 534, 642, 599, and 337, created a centralized highway program replacing the traditional program administrated by the town government. It provided state aid to towns for state highway construction and maintenance, allowed county supervisors the option to specify tax payment through cash or labor, outlined safety and load requirements for new bridges, enforced the use of earth road drag by the towns, and the established a strong highway commission. Passage of the bill stimulated local road construction and improvement of state highways. A total of 501 towns in 65 of the 71 counties made highway improvements in 1912. All counties accepted state aid for roads by 1914. Significant federal funding for road improvement was not begun until the improvement of post roads beginning in 1916. World War I stimulated an increased concern for local road conditions. Federal involvement resulted in rapidly expanded improvement in the 1920s (Steele 1984: 8/1; Wilke 1996: 3; Pope 1948: 84; Donald 1811-1934 [box 1, biographical sketches; box 11, flyer, 12/8/1919]; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [sketch by Delma Woodburn; contemporary article on "Highway Improvements"]; Schlebecker 1979: 165-67; 212, 229; Buenker 1998: 70, 562; Campbell 1966: 273-93).

John and Vona Donald shared an interest in promoting progressive education in rural schools. John Donald served as the clerk of Rural School District 3 in the Town of Springdale for 12 years. The Donalds helped to design and build the Malone School, intended as a model primary school, on a portion of the former Sweet property in 1907 and 1908. It was dedicated in April 1908 and continues to stand on STH 92 (Mt. Horeb Times 1907 [10/10: 1/1];

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Donald 1811-1934 [diary, 7/15/1907, 9/7/1907, 1/21/1908, 4/4/1908 Box 31]). Donald served as chairman of the Education Committee of the State Assembly in 1903 and remained on the committee until 1907. He then became chairman of the Joint Education Committee in the Senate between 1909 and 1913. Donald supported vocational courses for agriculture by the primary school level as well as at the high school level. This orientation was supported by the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, which favored the teaching of agricultural curriculum in high schools. Courses in record keeping and marketing were important components of that training. Progressive Era education placed considerable emphasis on vocational training in both primary and secondary schools (Pope 1948: 83, 85; Donald 1811-1934 [box 1, biographical sketches; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [promotional literature, ca. 1928]; Buenker 1998: 70; Noble and Wilhelm 1995: 229).

John Donald was engaged in additional, equally significant social and reform legislation supported by the Progressive Republicans. He served on the Public Welfare Committee. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the Progressives tackled housing reform, which resulted in the 1907 and 1909 inspection laws for multi-unit housing. Additional welfare issues during these years included poor relief and public health, particularly in urban environment.

Donald actively supported bills providing for workmen's compensation, income tax reform, and the primary election. Working conditions were poor, and the industrial accident rate remained high across the nation. The 1911 workmen's compensation law provided the state government with broad powers for the inspection of factories and enforcement of safety regulations. It created the Wisconsin Industrial Commission to provide oversight to the execution of the law. Attempting to ensure that the burden of tax fell to those most able to support the expanding state government, the constitutional amendment permitting the graduated income tax was passed by referendum in 1908. The tax commission was also authorized to investigate Wisconsin's fiscal policies in 1908. These events finally led to the fiscal reforms of 1911, which included the new state graduated income tax. The debate and passage of the legislation concerning primary elections occurred early in Donald's career between 1901 and 1904.

John Donald was also involved in utility reform. Public

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dissatisfaction regarding the services of the franchised utilities including the telephone began in the 1890s. Both municipalities and the state had relied on competition among multiple service providers to improve quality of service and hold pricing in check. As the depression of the 1890s lowered service, raised prices, and eliminated many smaller, competing companies, the clashes between municipalities and the providers became common. By 1907, the state encouraged municipal ownership of utilities except telephone service. The debate over the degree of state telephone and utility regulation continued well into the second decade. Donald had served on the boards of several local telephone companies early in his career and thus held particular interest in this controversy. Telephone regulation was intended to prohibit larger companies from cutting local rates to close small companies. Thus, John Donald's political career coincided with an era of significant government reform (Pope 1948: 83; Donald 1811-1934 [box 1, biographical sketches]; Wendell 1977: 147; Buenker 1998: 152-56, 175-78, 264-66, 471-72, 599; Steele 1984: 8/1-2).

With his three productive farms, progressive scientific approach to agriculture, and political career, John Donald might be viewed as a gentleman farmer. However, this title is generally reserved for those large farmers operating between the mid-nineteenth century and the mid-1890s. They were the farming elite. Well-educated, they generally maintained comparatively large investments in land and agricultural equipment, achieved higher production values, and invested in other, local businesses or actually worked in high-status positions. They engaged in farming as a secondary source of income. Gentlemen farmers were, for example, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and politicians. They spread their investments as a safety net in case one of the enterprises failed in the generally unstable economy of the last half of the century. This group was more liable to experiment with new farming techniques.

Many gentlemen farmers joined the State Agricultural Society, which was founded in 1851. After the failure of the wheat crop as early as the 1850s, the society formed to improve Wisconsin agriculture. It advocated diversified rather than single crop farming, crop rotation, and other approaches which preserved soil fertility and raised the quality of their livestock. The society supported an annual state fair and a journal to spread advice

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about appropriate farming techniques. However, while these farmers supported experimentation and limited education about better farming methods, they did not concern themselves with the economic or social welfare of society's rural members. They were conservative and generally maintained their trust in a Darwinian-like, competitive economic system that eliminated those who failed to properly market their goods. They tended to separate themselves from the farm activist groups of the era. Through the Agricultural Society, this group did support practical agricultural education including the Agriculture College and the Farmer's Institute programs established by the state in 1885. These efforts elevated the farmer and better-prepared him to succeed in farming and marketing his goods (Prescott 1972: 197-212; Stillgoe 1988: 110-11).

John Donald maintained significant farming interests throughout his career. He experimented with different crops, engaged in fertilizing his fields, and maintained bred stock. He had always advocated improved farming methods and maintained a strong interest in agricultural education. However, Donald belonged to the next generation of farmers. His deep concern both as a politician and later as an educator for human welfare, particularly in rural society, distinguished him from the tradition of the gentleman farmer and aligned him with the Country Life Movement of the early twentieth century.

The Country Life Movement grew from a concern for the rapid exodus of rural residents to the city and a desire to halt this migration. The rising efficiency of farm practices required fewer farms to raise increasing quantities of agricultural goods. Members of the movement felt that something was missing from rural life to create this exodus. They strove to improve the quality of rural life by introducing remedies that were intended to elevate the economic, social, and intellectual spheres of rural communities to those of urban areas. In its desire to preserve the intimate, rural community, the Country Life Movement was essentially a conservative movement occurring during an era of transition. Such a shifting of population to urban areas entailed a social change of great proportion which proponents strove to redirect.

This movement emerged during a period of relative agricultural

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prosperity when consumer demand rose with increased urban populations while farm population, agricultural lands, and level of production remained stable. However, the persistent decline of the farmer's standard of living relative to other Americans became a central factor in stimulating movement to city. The gap between rural and urban society was widening, for example: poor schools, limited recreational facilities, the absence of the new household conveniences, poor health and sanitation, and inadequate roads and isolation. The basis of taxation and tariffs also tended to discriminate against the farmer. The report of the Country Life Commission of 1908 pointed to additional problems including the lack of organization and inadequate representation of farm interests so that they suffered from such injustices as speculative land holdings, restraints on trade by railroad and middlemen, and control of water sources by consolidated interests.

Associated with the larger Progressive Movement, the Country Life Movement was widespread but not well organized. It was composed of a loose association of progressive politicians, agricultural reformers in agricultural colleges and in the United States Department of Agriculture, rural teachers and church groups, the more wealthy, progressive farmers, and urban businessmen with a primary concern for their rural trade. They were primarily from the middle class, often lived in urban areas but had roots in Midwest rural communities, and were well-educated.

Most participants in the movement at some level continued to hold rural life in high esteem. A reformed rural society could preserve the small, intimate communities or subcommunities which had existed in the nineteenth century. Perhaps still under the spell of the agrarian myth, one component of this movement still held onto a romantic view of rural life. The farm remained a basic unit of society responsible for the nation's sustenance. The farmer remained a model citizen, still the backbone of American society.

The movement also possessed a strong pragmatic constituent. The drudgery and shabbiness associated with rural living that stimulated the flight to the city was acknowledged, and the movement strove to rectify these problems. Recognizing that rural change was inevitable, its goal was to control that change and maintain the rural community. This segment of the movement advanced such solutions as scientific agriculture, improved farm

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technology and agricultural buildings, business management in agriculture including marketing practices, efficiency, improved roads, and the planned use of natural resources. A parallel support for forest and water conservation was emerging during this period. Such improvements not only brought more income, but reduced isolation and drudgery. The movement advocated organization among farmers to advance their economic interests. These individuals as well as the rest of the movement stressed the great importance of reform education. Education in rural schools was to prepare its students for rural living by emphasizing agricultural sciences and nature study as well as other practical studies such as home economics, manual training, recreation, and health and sanitation. Education during the Progressive Era had a practical orientation with emphasis on vocational training. The movement also emphasized the importance of extension education for farmers (Bowers 1974: 3-5, 12-17, 24, 33-34, 39, 63, 68-69, 80-81, 128-29; Stillgoe 1988: 23, 45, 167, 212-19; Buenker 1998: 351). Bowers (1974: 5) noted:

Most of the supporters of the Country Life Movement had an unbounded faith in the efficiency of education, especially agricultural education, which they viewed as the force best able to regenerate rural society.

Although the Country Life Movement did not develop a legislative agenda of bills to protect the farmer and his resources, a significant number of propositions supported by the movement were eventually adopted as part of a government or organizational program or placed into bills and enacted either at the state or federal level as part of the progressive platform.

John Donald represented the more practical segment of the movement. He remained president of the State Country Life Association in 1906 and 1907 (Donald 1811-1934 [box 1, biographical sketches]). During his political career, Donald championed the needs of the farmer so that this portion of the electorate would receive a fair share of the national income. It was Donald's contention that while commodity prices for goods purchased by farmers were rising, the prices they obtain from agricultural products were dropping during the 1920s. Protective tariffs on dairy products and other agricultural goods had not been effective. The tax structure placed an unfair burden on the

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farmer. In addition to this progressive agenda supported by the County Life Movement, he displayed strong support of vocational education including agriculture, supported and pursued scientific farming, approached farming as a business, promoted telephone regulation and the Good Roads Movement which eased communication in isolated rural areas, actively furthered railroad regulation in the state, assisted the passage of the pure foods act, and remained very active in organizations representing the interests of farmers and conservationists (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [promotional literature, ca. 1928]). Literature promoting Donald during his campaign for Secretary of State in 1912 stated that (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [promotional literature, 1912]):

He has long realized the possibility for the betterment of rural life conditions and his deep interest was recognized by the County Life Conference Association last year in making him its president. ...Rural prosperity means general prosperity.

Educator at University of Wisconsin Extension

After he returned from France following World War I in 1919, John Donald briefly worked as the Assistant in Farm Management in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He completed studies on the rising cost of farmland in Iowa. Between 1920 and 1928 or 1929, he became the Farm Management Demonstrator or Farm Management Specialist working jointly in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin (Wilke 1996: 3). In 1921, he also became assistant professor in agricultural economics at the university.

John Donald treated agriculture as a science as did many of the leaders in dairy agriculture and at the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture. W.D. Hoard and the College of Agriculture had recognized the importance of following proper agricultural practices by the mid-1880s. In part because of the depleted soils and the need to produce more on fewer acres, Wisconsin farmers were shifting from wheat to dairy farming in that period. In 1886-1887, the College of Agriculture developed the short course for farmers and the winter school for butter and cheese makers. The College's publications also informed farmers about the latest

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developments in dairying and other areas of agriculture. The late nineteenth century was the period in which researchers and inventors such as Stephen Babcock who developed the butterfat test by 1891 made significant advances in the field. Despite the importance of maintaining milk quality, only 2,837 Wisconsin farmers owned such a device by 1912. This need to get information to the farmer also stimulated the founding of the Farmer's Institute first sponsored by the College of Agriculture in 1886. The Institute met at the county level to discuss agricultural problems faced by the average farmer. In 1914, the Smith-Levy Act provided for the expansion of agricultural extension services and created federal-state cooperation in the state agricultural colleges to facilitate this teaching. This act and the institute introduced trained agriculturists to the local level.

The movement toward a general acceptance of scientific agriculture techniques did not begin until the beginning of the twentieth century. To the average wheat farmer, the procedures for increasing milk production such as winter feeding with silage, the routine of taking milk to the factory, and significant investments in equipment and buildings were very unfamiliar. Most of the technological innovations used by local farmers were mechanical. The new machinery increased the rate of plowing, seeding, and harvesting and accelerated exploitation. While the raising of grain crops and grazing reduced soil exhaustion, many had yet to learn the techniques of actively improving their resources.

In the period between 1897 and 1914, agricultural researchers at such agencies as the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Wisconsin developed new methods and techniques based on scientific discoveries. The concepts about scientific management of the early twentieth century were gradually embraced by the farming community in the decades that followed. With the new knowledge, "the return on each cow and each operation became, in theory at least, a matter of precise cost accounting" (Lampard 1963: 275). Some of the areas of research included plant and animal breeding, treatment of animal and plant diseases, and development of new equipment, crops, fertilizers, and feeds. New regulations required milk tests intended to foster better feeding practices and greater sanitation in milk production as well as unadulterated products. These regulations provided greater milk production and higher profits. The Farmer's Institute, short

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courses, and winter lecture series were developed by the University of Wisconsin's Extension Service to convey this new information to farmers. While some of these advances were adapted to farm use in the first decade, many of these new approaches did not receive significant use until after 1915 during the era of John Donald's work at the University of Wisconsin (Lampard 1963: 272-75; Schlebecker 1975: 181-84; Schafer 1922: 157-164; Cochrane 1979: 101-103, 106, 109, 342-43; Buenker 1998: 25, 50, 62-63; Brown 1986 [10]: 2-4, [11]: 1; Noble and Wilhelm 1995: 229).

John Donald personally applied many of the farm practices he later taught at the University on the Donald Farm as well as on the other farms. He was a member of the scientific farming movement commonly referred to as "book farming" (Buenker 1998: 67). He practiced liming and manuring his fields, raising alfalfa and grains which tended to decrease soil exhaustion, renovating barns to provide more adequate ventilation and cleanliness, and breeding stock. In 1908, he began the construction of silos to produce silage, a feed with food value well exceeding hay. Acceptance was slow. Although the benefits of silage had been promoted since the mid-1870s and experimentation with its production began in the 1880s, a total of 91 existed in the nation by 1882. By 1904, only 716 silos were counted across the state, while in 1915 the number had grown to 58,992 or one for every three farms. Importantly, silage provided sufficient feed to continue milking over the winter. Increased milk production permitted the year-around operation of cheese factories, which facilitated marketing. John Donald was involved in the operation and founding of two local cheese factories in the Town of Springdale. Donald maintained bred milk cattle stock as well as hogs and horses. Pragmatic experience now backed by research indicated that the traditional breeds maintained for milk and beef provided less milk of a quality inferior to bred stock (Schlebecker 1979: 183, 186; Buenker 1998: 47-48).

In his career at the University, John Donald also promoted farming as a business. W.D. Hoard had begun to approach dairy agriculture from this perspective as he sought new markets for dairy products in the early 1870s. Hoard established the Wisconsin Dairymen Association in 1872 to represent the farmer in eastern and foreign markets (Schafer 1922: 157). While the average farmer dealt with regional dairy markets before the start of the twentieth century,

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they failed to treat their farm as a business even when Donald began his promotional campaign for business approach to farming in the 1920s. Without adjusting production, they remained at the whim of the markets. As a business, the progress of agriculture at a given farm required monitoring. John Donald advocated careful record keeping to achieve this goal. For example, accurate records allowed the identification of areas of profits and expenditures, prices received in given periods, results of milk testing permitting the improvement of stock, and the level of crop production for specific agricultural fields. He had begun maintaining farm records at least in a diary form as he operated and managed the Donald Farm by 1898 (Donald 1811-1934 [Box 31]).

John Donald's letterhead while at the University of Wisconsin Extension illustrated a clock without hands with the phrase: "Running a Business without records is like running a Clock without hands" (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [letter to vocational teachers, 12/1/1931]). He taught farmers as well as students through their vocational agricultural teachers across the Midwest the improved methods of farm management and record keeping. As part of his program, Donald developed two sets of farm record books. He designed one set for farmers to record their expenditures, income, and investments which established a reliable data base from which to improve their farm management. The second set of records was intended for use in teaching farm accounting in schools. The University of Wisconsin-Extension distributed the record books across the state as well as to other states (Steele 1984: 8/1; Pope 1948: 85; Donald 1811-1934 [box 1, biographical sketches; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [obituaries, 1/10/34, 1/11/34; circular]; Buenker 1998: 35).

By 1910 when Donald had developed his policies toward farm tenancy, 37% of the farms nation-wide were operated on this basis. While the percentage of tenancy fell to 32.9% in 1920, it began to rise again in the 1920s (Schlebecker 1979: 211). Farm tenancy became more pervasive because of the high cost of land. Tenancy was often associated with short land occupancy and a lack of commitment of the occupants to the rural community including its roads, schools, and churches.

As early as ca. 1900 and 1903, respectively, Donald established a tenancy program to manage the Rockview and Sweet farms. The Donald

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Farm was placed under the 50/50 shared rent program in ca. 1908 while Donald still lived on the property. As originally conceived, the co-operative tenancy program or the 50/50 shared rent program operated the farms on a co-operative basis with costs of livestock, materials, and other expenses and the production and any monetary income shared between the tenant and the owner. The owner provided the land, capital improvements, some seed, and well-maintained buildings and paid the taxes while the tenant maintained the land and raised the farm products. The formal contract specified the tenant's rights to use of the property and the manner in which the farm would be operated. Donald's guidelines ensured maintenance of the farmstead as well as conservation of the farmlands. The split responsibility for the farm provided incentive for the tenant to maintain the property and remain on the land. Because of the more permanent residency and attention to maintenance of the land, he found the program preferable to using hired farm labor. The University of Wisconsin utilized the program as an example of farm management. With some modifications, operation on the Donald Farm under this form of tenancy continued into the 1990s (Steele 1984: 8/1; Mt. Horeb Times 1907 [1/16: 1/2]; Donald 1918; 1811-1934 [box 11, Jan-Aug, 1921]; Wilke 1996: 3; Pope 1948: 84; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [promotional literature, n.d.; essay by Delma Woodburn; farm lease agreement n.d.]; Bowers 1974: 69-71).

Area of Significance: Architecture

The John Sweet Donald Farmstead gains significance under criterion C in the area of architecture because the dwelling and outbuildings represent an intact, early twentieth century dairy farm which evolved from an earlier, mid-nineteenth century wheat farm. A progressive political, scientific farmer, and agricultural extension educator, John Sweet Donald developed and practiced many of his ideas about agriculture at this farm both during his direct operation and when he operated the farm under his co-operative tenancy program. Donald's utilization, construction program, and updating of these farm buildings reflected his perception of proper farm management. The dwelling with its rear additions and associated cooling well and doll house, horse barn, dairy barn, buggy shed, and hog house remain from the pre-1934 era. Only the pumphouse, the single noncontributing building, was constructed

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after John Sweet Donald's death, which marks the end of the period of significance. Both the dwelling and its outbuildings remain sufficiently intact to represent the era.

Dwelling

Erected in ca. 1857-58 during the ownership of Reverend James Donald, the Donald dwelling represents an early vernacular form identified as the two-story cube or hipped cottage. The form was built between 1850 and the early twentieth century (Garfield and Wyatt 1986 [3]: 7). Tax records and the insurance of the property shortly after construction places the date in this period. Reverend Donald insured his wood house, household furnishings, and library with policy number 385 of the Wisconsin Farmers' Insurance Company of Madison in 1860 (Donald 1811-1934 [Box 1, 1860-65, insurance policy]; Woodburn n.d., 1912-78 [farm history, October, 1974]; Pope 1948: 81; Ligowski 1861; Dane County Treasurer 1855-62 [1857-58]). Although the dwelling's builder remains unknown, Edward Sharp, a plasterer, is believed to have completed the interior plaster work (Pope 1948: 81). A Madison directory identified Sharp as a plasterer in 1858 living at the corner of Johnson and Mill in Madison (Ferslow 1858: 93).

The essential characteristics of the early two-story cube or hipped cottage form shared with the Donald house include its two-story height, nearly square shape and boxy massing, pyramid roof, shallow eaves, typical frame construction, presence of a front porch crossing the elevation, limited detailing primarily along the porches, symmetrical fenestration, centered, main entrance, and one-story rear additions placed along the rear (Garfield and Wyatt 1986 [3]: 7; Peterson 1992: 174). Front porch elements along the Donald house include the square, wood posts with capitals and half round molding at rail level; a lean-to roof; small, intricately shaped brackets with quatrefoil patterns elaborating the area between the post and the adjacent frieze; and scroll-sawn wood, open rail with quatrefoil patterns across the top portion and base of the rails and curvilinear patterns resembling a side-wise bow. The side entry porch has a similar appearance: lean-to roof supported by chamfered, wood posts with capitals; scroll-sawn, side rails and scroll-sawn detailing above the frieze; and a Tudor Arch below the frieze along the sides and front. The porch along the rear addition includes a lean-to roof,

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turned posts, a plain, open porch rail, and arches formed between the support posts. A photograph dating prior to 1907 indicates that rounded posts with capitals originally supported the roof (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972). Additional detailing includes the functional, louvered shutters, which, as photographs indicate, were closed to keep out weather. A unique characteristic includes the brick insulation or nogging placed within what appears to be the eastern frame construction in the main portion of the house.

Gottfried and Jennings (1986) identify this form as the hipped cottage or foursquare. Their hipped cottage is two stories with box-like massing and square floor plan, a hip roof, centered main entrance, front porch, and three or four rooms on both floors, very similar to the two-story cube. Many styles ranging from the Italianate to Prairie style were applied to the form. It was built to be a "substantial and dignified house" (Gottfried and Jennings 1986: 194). It occurs in urban areas as a speculative form, in suburbs, and in rural areas. The Italianate hipped cottage dates as early as 1850. This square Italianate has a hip or pyramid roof of low profile, symmetrically position and aligned windows, brackets, quoins, moldings, well-defined lintels, and ornamented porches. Its form parallels the Donald house (Gottfried and Jennings 1986: 194-203; also Jennings and Gottfried 1993: 302-09).

Peterson (1992: 185-88) identifies this dwelling form as the forerunner of his type 9 or the two-story foursquare house, which was constructed between 1890 and the 1920s. However, this "forerunner" or historical model is often associated with the Italianate style. The low sloping, pyramid roof without dormers and the cubic massing provides the link between the two forms. He finds designs which suggest the two story cube or foursquare in architectural style books dating as early as the 1850s. His examples illustrate simple, cubical Italianate dwellings with few details.

Jackle viewed this form as a double pile or "cube house." The form was square or nearly square and two to two and a half stories in height with a pyramid roof placed symmetrically above. Front and rear rooms were generally of equal depth. The house contained three or four rooms on each floor. But, unlike the two-story cube, attic dormers are common for this type. Plans and elevations for the late nineteenth and early twentieth century cube house were

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available in a prefabricated form through catalogues of the period. Jackle does note the relationship of the cube house form to the earlier dwellings of the Italianate style. His sample of this form dates between 1865 and 1919. Presumably, the early dwellings in his sample lacked the detailing of the high style Italianate (Jackle et al. 1989: 140-141; see also Hanchett 1982: 51-53).

Kniffen initially identified the dwelling type as a late nineteenth century form prominent in the Corn Belt (1986 [1965]: 25). McAlester and McAlester examined this two-story, two-room deep, cube-shaped, pyramid roof dwelling form but ignored its antecedents and limited their discussions to the American Foursquare. This form became a very popular style in rural American and small municipalities between 1890 and 1920 or 1930 period (McAlester and McAlester 1990: 27, 100).

Thus, several although not all studies have identified the two-story cube or hipped roof cottage as a mid-nineteenth century dwelling form constructed in rural as well as suburban and some urban locations. Gottfried and Jennings most clearly describe the hipped roof cottage as a basic vernacular form or shape. Some examples acquired varying degrees of elaboration through time, for example Italianate, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Prairie, Craftsman, and Tudor style detailing. Some late examples were also influenced by the American Foursquare style but the two-story cube form remained separate from it (Garfield and Wyatt 1986: [3]: 7). Although the two-story cube is recognized as a mid-nineteenth century form, the origins or context in which it emerged remain unclear. The Donald house represents a comparatively unadorned but intact early example of this form.

The two-story cube is a common house form in the Town of Springdale, township 6 north, range 7 east. These examples were constructed between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Wisconsin Site Inventory identifies one example at 9356 CTH S in section 6 in addition to the Donald House outside the community of Mt. Vernon and two within the unincorporated community: 8640 CTH G and a second along Liberty Street adjacent to the feed mill. A 1999 windshield survey along public roads in the township identified more than fourteen additional examples. Other examples exist, however the terrain prevented examination

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from the public right-of-way. The relatively intact examples appear to cluster into three groups loosely based on form and limited detailing. Although the groups appear also to have some temporal validity, their dates of construction are not identified. All dwellings display the two story, cube form and are covered with a pyramid, truncated pyramid, or hip roof. Eaves are usually shallow. All but one appear to be frame and except where noted are clad with beveled wood siding. Roof dormers are absent except for the triangular-shaped gablet. Most were originally symmetrically fenestrated.

The earliest group whose construction probably dates somewhat after the Donald House lacks the gablet and generally displays very limited detailing associated with mid-nineteenth century forms. Porches crossing the entire elevation are not present. The dwelling at 1993 STH 92 on the Sweet Farm has a fan-like motif over the center, first floor window and a balustrade along the truncated pyramid roof. Both the balustrade and the fan-like motif respectively represent a replacement that does not match the original and an addition. The porch appears to replace an earlier porch. The example at 2364 STH 92 displays pedimented lintels over the first floor windows and the two centered, main entrances. The house at 1680 STH 92 displays single brackets under its relatively broad eaves and pedimented lintels over one window and the centered entrance. This dwelling has a later two-story addition along one side elevation. Three examples were placed in this group.

Probably dating to the last decades of the nineteenth century, four examples display pyramid or truncated pyramid roofs, gablets, a centered entrance and a porch across the entire front elevation. Some display limited detailing found on dwellings of the Queen Anne style. The example at 9356 CTH S also displays a balustrade along its truncated, pyramid roof, overlights above several entrances, a bracketed bay, and a two story porch supported with square posts. The dwelling located at 2526 Town Hall Road has a porch supported with Tuscan columns and a gablet with segmental arch window. The dwelling at 8640 CTH G in Mt. Vernon displays spindlework along its gablet, brackets under the eaves, a major window, and a porch with Tuscan style columns and open rail. The example north of Kollath Road and east of Fahey Road is distinguished by its porch across the front elevation which is

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supported by Tuscan columns.

The third group includes a single dwelling. Standing along Liberty Road in Mt. Vernon, the only brick example displays gablets, a major window with leaded, diamond lights, a two-story porch with square posts, and a frame and clapboard sun porch. The sun porch and open porch appear to be early twentieth century additions to an earlier brick building.

The remaining six examples were altered by the addition of siding and in many instances the alteration of the porch and windows. They are located at 3213 Town Hall Road, 8283 CTH PD, 8842 CTH G, 2149 Dahlke Circle, 3437 Malone Road, and 8713 Indian Mound Road.

Of the fourteen two-story cubes examined, the Donald house is among the earliest examples. Of the three other early examples, two have undergone some modification. The dwelling at 8640 STH 92 has received a two-story side addition and undergone some alteration along its front elevation. The second example at 1993 STH 92 has received a balustrade replacement that does not fully duplicate the original and a later porch. The example near 2442 STH 92 appears to be intact although it may have lost a front entry porch. A majority of the later examples display gablets, a porch that extends across the entire front elevation, and late nineteenth century detailing along the porch or gablet. The altered examples probably belong to this later period. The main section of the single brick example may also represent an early example of this form, but its early twentieth century frame addition now dominates the facade.

The Donald house has undergone limited change. Its porches were added shortly before and after 1890. Its shutters were present by the earliest photograph probably dating to the late 1880s. The first and second rear additions were also made in the 1890s although the rear portion of the second addition was later removed. The third addition containing the basement stairs was added in 1957. Except for the bedroom in the southwest corner of the first floor and the conversion of spaces to bathrooms, the interior remains intact. Thus, of the four early examples, the Donald House possesses equivalent or greater physical integrity.

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Horse Barn

A barn raising with about one hundred men erected the frame of John Jones's horse barn in mid-July 1892. Oliver and Gray at the southwest corner of Main and Frederick Street in Belleville were identified as the contractors who completed the remainder of the barn with five men (Donald 1918; Dane County Sun 1892 [7/17: 5/4]). The state business directory identified A.A. Gray as a builder in 1895. Elam A. Oliver was a well-established blacksmith with numerous small enterprises related to metal working. Together, Oliver and Gray operated a planing mill behind his blacksmith shop. By 1901-02, Gray was no longer listed, but Oliver continued his planing mill with Theodore Berg and John DeWitt along with his blacksmithing operation (Polk, R.L. & Co. 1895: 179; 1901-02: 199).

Jilbert and Wyatt (1986 [5]: 2) describe the typical Wisconsin animal barn or stable as rectangular in plan and frame with vertical board or board and batten siding. This building type is covered with a gable or shed roof. It is one story with a possible loft and tends to have more windows than other barn types to ensure proper ventilation (see also Visser 1997: 143). The windows are usually arranged in a regular pattern along the side walls. Entrances may occur on any of the sides, and some examples include vehicle entrances.

The Donald horse barn follows this general form. It is rectangular, frame with vertical board siding, and one story and a loft with regularly spaced windows along each side wall. The basement is not uncommon for this building type (Visser 1997: 147). The Donald horse barn is covered with a gambrel rather than gable roof. The cupola and original double doors provided added ventilation. Entrances originally occurred in both gable ends and along the south side. The main entrance at the west gable end is also a vehicle entrance closed with sliding doors. A similar door once occurred in the east gable end on the same level. Two doors along the south side once provided access into a corral area.

There appears to be no specified interior arrangement or orientation for Wisconsin horse barns (Jilbert and Wyatt 1986 [5]: 2). While the Donald horse barn closely resembles the gable entrance and tripartite plan of the New England gable-front bank

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barn, only a physical and not a functional parallel exists. The source of the plan for this barn is unknown. The English origin of John Jones does not explain the parallel. The barn's form, the gable-front bank barn, was gradually adopted by farmers between 1830 and 1880. The gable end, main entrance opened onto a main aisle or drive floor that ran between the two gable ends. Equivalent in width after 1850, the three bay width included the hay-mow on one side, the drive floor, and a bay for cattle on the other. Hay was also stored in the loft above by lifting it from the drive floor. By the late nineteenth century, sawn timber bents arranged longitudinally across the barn composed the frame. Partially exposed and partially excavated cellars were relatively common under these New England barns post-dating 1850. They were used to store manure or crops and until late in the century not usually used to house livestock. The use of the basement for housing animals remained a subject of debate from the mid-to the late nineteenth century. By the 1870s, these barns also gained gambrel roofs to increase the storage capacity of the hayloft (Hubka 1984: 54-61; Visser 1997: 76, 76-82). Noble (1984: 39) also notes this barn type in western New England, New York, and northern Pennsylvania.

The specific functions or types of spaces for the horse barn are better documented (Visser 1997: 143-48). Except for large farms, driving and work horses were placed in the main barn with the cattle in the nineteenth century. Horse barns tended to appear on large farms because working substantial acreage required a large number of horses. This approach also permitted the separation of hay specifically needed for horses from the general feed. The horse barn usually included stalls, space for carriages, room for harnesses and brushes, a loft for hay storage, a grain room, and an area for grooming. Work horse teams were often stabled together while driving and riding horses were placed in single stalls. Box stalls usually included multiple horses such as a mare and colt. All stalls included a manger, feed box, and receptacle for water. Basements in horse barns permitted the storage of farm implements or manure or the housing of hogs or hens (Visser 1997: 143-48).

Like the New England barn, the width of the Donald horse barn is divided into three bays and the main vehicle entrance occurs under the west gable end. Supported by nine bents, the barn is eight bays long. The loft stores hay which was raised with a hay fork

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from a wagon on the central drive floor through an opening toward the front of the barn and was moved into place along a track. Although the opening in the ceiling of the covered aisle area, which permitted this process, is now closed with plywood, it is readily visible (Woodburn n.d. 1912-78 [9/1978]). The basement was used for implement storage, and manure went out the rear double doors into a pile adjacent to a field. The double doors at both ends of the drive floor, the regularly spaced windows, the vents along the top of the basement walls, and the cupola provided ventilation.

The functions of many of the areas in the Donald horse barn are identified and parallel the nineteenth century horse barn (Visser 1997: 143-48). Most of these areas remain relatively unchanged. They have simply been converted to storage. The barn housed up to 24 horses (Woodburn 1998-99 [3/9/99]). The Donald horse barn included the tack or harness room and oat bins in a grain room at the west end of the north bay. Much of the remainder of the north bay was an open stall probably occupied by work horses. A single stall occurred in the northeast corner. The south bay included stalls for additional work horses, single stalls for driving and riding horses, a stall for a pony in the southeast corner, and a colt pen. Many of these stalls include the feed boxes. The barn also included a work shop in the southwest corner. Now closed, a sliding rear door permitted the removal of manure to the ground below. A pen for brood mares and a bull was maintained along the south side of the barn (Woodburn 1998-1999 [3/9/99]; n.d., 1912-78 [9/78]).

The horse barn has undergone little alteration. Besides the removal of the rear door, the northwest corner is completely enclosed and insulated. The entrance to the hayloft from the drive floor is covered with pieces of plywood. The vents in the gables replace double hung windows (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972).

Dairy Barn

By mid-August 1907, John Donald began construction of the foundation for the barn and his carpenters were assembling the barn's frame. His diary indicates that John and Sid Faye completed the masonry work and five carpenters who remained unidentified

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were working on the barn in October. The barn's poplar timbers were secured from Orfordville. Most of the other supplies such as the cement and lumber came from Mt. Horeb. The barn raising involving forty men and the carpenters occurred on October 25. Much of the construction work reached completion at the end of November 1907 (Donald 1918; Woodburn 1890-1972 [n.d., 1908, 1912]; Donald 1811-1934 [box 31, diary: 8/15-16, 10/10-11/30/1907]). Probably built in 1933, a lean-to roof, two level addition extends along the east elevation. Because the east addition created space for the stanchions along the east side of the aisle, this remodeling likely involved extensive up-dating of the interior facilities and the opening of the north entrance (Woodburn n.d., 1912-1978 [9/78]; n.d., 1912-1948 [1933]). Placed on the barn's west side, a silo with an extension connecting into the barn was erected in ca. 1920 (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78; Steele 1984: 7/2). The milk house was built along the south wall after 1957 (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972 [1957]).

Built to house the increasingly diverse functions on the farm, the Donald dairy barn was likely originally constructed so that access to the second level was gained from the north hillside in the north gable end and the main basement entrance occurred in the south elevation facing the dwelling (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972]). Wisconsin bank and basement are oriented so that entrances into the second level occur under the eaves along the side elevation. Entrances into the lower level may occur in any of the three exposed sides (Jilbert and Wyatt 1986 [5]: 2; Noble 1984: 39-41). The original orientation of the Donald dairy barn is similar to the Donald horse barn. Its parallels include the gable entrance from the bank and tripartite plan of the New England barn. The dairy barn also shares the gambrel roof found on the gable-front bank barns of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century examples. And, basements in these barns were used to house animals by the late nineteenth century. By the 1880s and 1890s, New England farmers also constructed gable front, high drive bank barns which included two to four floors designed to house animals in the basement and perhaps second floor and the hay mow entrance off the second or third floor drive floor (Hubka 1984: 54-61; Noble 1984: 39-42; Visser 1997: 76-86). Thus, although the precise original dairy barn configuration remains unknown, contemporary parallels existed.

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As noted, photographs (Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972 [ca. 1907, 1933]) indicate that John Donald updated and enlarged his dairy barn in 1933. He altered the orientation of the barn so that it more closely resembled a bank barn. However, the parallel is not complete. Only approximately one-half of the north end of the hillside reaches to the second level of the barn along its west elevation while the south half slopes down to the level of the basement entrance. The entrance to the second level, which is typically centered on the uphill side, is offset to the north end. Donald removed a portion of the north hillside to gain a basement entrance into that end. With the long east addition, he developed a center aisle with the west stanchions in the original basement and the east stanchions in the addition. A north-south row of stanchions was also placed in the ell. The basement floor became poured concrete. Although the windows are replaced, the east side was constructed with a row of four windows. The east addition also significantly increased the space in the hayloft, which includes a hay track to move the hay from the north entrance to the south end.

These modifications paralleled contemporary recommendations for new barns and improved barns. In the late nineteenth century, the Agricultural Experimental Station began the promotion of better barn design. Beginning in the early twentieth century, agricultural engineers at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and state agricultural schools strove to improve the sanitation in dairy barns as well as introduce labor-saving plans and equipment.

During this period, many articles in newspapers and agricultural journals were written on upgrading existing timber frame barns. In 1916, the Department of Engineering at the University of Wisconsin published a series of model dairy barn plans. A majority of these sources stressed the need for a sanitary, properly lit, ventilated, and equipped barn. They considered the traditional bank barn to be outmoded: dark, damp, and poorly ventilated.

The model dairy barns tended to be narrow, accommodating additional cows by extending their length. The model plan of 1916 measured 36' X 84'. The recent development of concrete as a common building material facilitated upgrading of the sanitation. Because recent studies indicated that tuberculosis bacteria remained active in the air-borne dust of manure, up-to-date barn designs emphasized increased ventilation and natural light to decrease the

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spread of the bacteria. Rows of numerous windows were placed along the side walls, and doors opened each gable end. Common arrangements of basements in this period included the center aisle with rows of stanchions on either side. Cows faced outward toward the wall and windows where the elevated feeding troughs were located. A trough along either side of the aisle floor facilitated cleaning. Steel pipe stanchions, which separated the cattle, were sanitary. Hay storage continued to occur on the second level. Because the hay carrier, composed of a lifting mechanism which ran across the barn on a track, eliminated much of the tedious unloading of wagons using pitch forks, the adaptation of this device to the barn was a central issue of the remodeling process. Much design effort was expended in removing the tie beams that secured the interior posts of each bent under the roof ridge. The traditional timber frame severely limited the use of the hay carrier.

Well aware of the new barn designs, Donald followed many of the recommended remodeling strategies. He used concrete to form his floor, which included the clean-out trough, and covered his stone walls with concrete and whitewash. This step was intended to facilitate cleaning and control of bacteria. The addition of windows along the east elevation and doors at each end of the aisle in the basement of Donald's dairy barn followed the guidelines. Its existing narrow width, 34'-3" even with the addition maximized the amount of light. The long rows of stanchions increased work efficiency. Hay storage occurred in the loft. The gambrel as opposed to a gable roof of the Donald barn permitted the storage of considerably more hay. Its movement was facilitated by a hay track which still remains along the roof of the Donald dairy barn. Although Donald had used heavy timber, post and beam framing, the frame lacks the tie beam generally placed close to the ridge, permitting the somewhat restricted movement of the hay carrier to the south end of the barn. Hay was sent down the chute along the center of the east wall (Visser 1997: 97-110; Jilbert and Wyatt 1986 [5]: 3; Noble 1984: 44-46; Noble and Cleek 1995: 25, 122; Noble and Wilhelm 1995: 87, 102-07, 149, 215-221, 229).

Silage was an essential component of the twentieth century dairy operation. Donald had attended "silo meetings" in at least 1908 (Donald 1811-34 [box 31, diary, 1908]). A wood stave silo was

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introduced onto the Donald farm by 1908. This silo sat near the northwest corner of the 1875 barn (Donald 1811-1934 [box 31, diary, 1908 diary; box 3, correspondence, 1907-09]; Woodburn n.d. 1890-1972). Erected in ca. 1920, the current concrete stave silo was attached to the west elevation of the dairy barn by a concrete extension or feeding vent. Silage provided the nutritious, inexpensive feed essential to continuous milk production through the year. Farmers were reluctant to use such an unfamiliar feed, and general acceptance did not occur until the 1910s. By 1915, two-thirds of all Wisconsin farmers maintained a silo. Eventual acceptance rested on the greater food value of silage so that the farmer became able to feed more cattle and carry them over the winter. Because the wood silo tended to deteriorate rapidly, the concrete silo began to replace wood during the 1910s. The concrete stave silo was initially developed in 1906. This type came into general use after World War I. The use of concrete rather than wood permitted taller silos, the creation of a more air tight container, and lower maintenance (Garfield 1986 [5]: 7-9; Lampard 1963: 161; Visser 1997: 136; Noble and Wilhelm 1995: 108; Noble 1984: 69-77).

Usually a small, rectangular, single story building attached to or near the barn, the milk house was developed to wash milk cans and other equipment and to temporarily store milk. Separate milk houses did not generally appear much before the early 1900s. Initially, milk was stored in cans placed in trenches or tubs of cold spring water piped from a well or spring. Farmers began to add electrical refrigeration units in the 1930s and 1940s. Government regulations and other standards required improvement of cooling methods as bacterial growth became better understood. By 1945, such regulations generally required the maintenance of milk at 50 degrees or less in a building separate from the barn. Milk was piped from the barn into stainless steel refrigerated tanks in the milk house by the 1960s. From there, farmers pumped their milk into tank trucks (Jilbert and Wyatt 1986 [5]: 5; Noble and Cleek 1995: 140; Noble and Wilhelm 1995: 109-10; Visser 1997: 115-17; Noble 1984: 116). The most recent Donald milk house refrigerated milk in this manner.

Changes to the dairy barn prior to 1934 reflect the common process of upgrading existing dairy barns to meet new standards for the care of dairy cattle. The re-orientation of the building,

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extension to the east, and likely replacement of the basement stabling facilities permitted herd expansion, increased ventilation and light, and facilitated waste removal along the concrete floors and troughs. The addition of the silo with its connection to the barn brought silage directly into the basement. While the milk house post-dates the period of significance, this separate room and its function replaced an existing milk house and played an essential role in dairy production.

Small Outbuildings

Hog House: The main barns usually housed the large farm animals, and small animals, for example hogs and chickens, were placed in separate buildings. The hog house was generally a small, rectangular, one-story building with a gable or shed roof. An important function of the hog house was to protect its occupants from cold as well as moisture. The shed roof directed the precipitation away from the entrance to the building to maintain a dry environment. A feed yard was attached to the front. The interior included a feed aisle along the length of the building and individual pens accommodating one to two animals. Each pen had access to the enclosed yard through a small opening closed with a sliding door (Noble 1984: 116-17; Visser 1997: 155-57).

The Donald hog house was constructed about 1933 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1933]). It conformed to the usual shape, a one story, rectangular, shed-roof building with individual openings to the yard from each pen. The shed roof directed water away from the yard, which was finished with concrete and fenced. The pens in the interior are removed. However, doors adjacent to each animal entrance providing access to each pen suggests the absence of a feeding alley.

Although the interior pens are now removed, the exterior retains most of its original elements. The west door along the south side is replaced with another wood door, and the six-over-six windows are closed with painted plywood.

Buggy Shed: The buggy shed was erected in 1887 (Donald 1918) and was probably converted to a garage in the 1910s (Woodburn n.d., 1912-78). Buggy sheds are most commonly found in village or urban

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settings where the barn is not available to house vehicles and in rural settings associated with substantial farm operations. The Donald buggy shed's construction occurred while John Jones expanded the Donald holdings, considerably increased the scale of the operations. It reflected the increased status of the farm. While farm operations had been consolidated into the ca. 1875 barn, the farm continued to require the use of the early farm sheds to accommodate rising production until the building of the 1907 barn. The buggy shed's construction preceded the building of the horse barn. This building type often accommodated the storage of carriages.

The buggy or carriage shed was usually rectangular with large, side-hinged entry doors along one elevation and few windows. The loft was occasionally partially floored for storage of sleighs or small carriages. The shed was placed close to the dwelling (Noble 1984: 128; Visser 1997: 143-46). Despite the replacement of the doors, the extension of the side elevation, and the replacement of the stone piers with a stone foundation, the Donald buggy shed continues to resemble this building form. It remains a one-story, rectangular building with large entry doors, no windows, and a loft above. Particularly since conversion to a garage probably occurred prior to 1934, this building may be viewed as a contributing resource.

Well House/Dug Well: The well house was constructed to shelter an open, dug well from debris. It was generally a relatively simple, open-sided, wood shelter built low to the ground. Nineteenth century well houses usually rested on a stone foundation, and the well was stone-lined. Such buildings included a hoisting mechanism to lift the bucket (Visser 1997: 117-19).

It is believed that the Donald dug well dates to the construction of the house in 1857-1858 (Donald 1918). The well house dates prior to at least 1908 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [ca. 1908]). The well is stone-lined. The upper half of the Donald well house is open and protected by wood lattice, and it is sheltered by a pyramid roof. Well houses usually did not survive the introduction of a wind mill or electric pump. If they did, they often served an ornamental purpose. The Donald dug well became a cooling well probably after the construction of the 1889 drilled well

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Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

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associated with the windmill. Constructed with dimensional lumber and not very substantial, this building was probably built during its service as a cooling well, that is sometime between 1889 and 1908.

Pumphouse: Placed over the well drilled in 1889 (Donald 1918), the current pumphouse sits near the site of two earlier windmills. Photographs indicate that this building was built between 1948 and 1957 (Woodburn n.d., 1890-1972 [1948, 1957]). The introduction of the electric pump began to replace windmills in the 1920s and 1930s. Relatively simple, pump houses including the Donald pumphouse were small, covered with a low roof, and placed on a concrete foundation (Visser 1997: 119). Because this building post-dates the end-date of the period of significance, it is counted as a non-contributing building. However, in appearance, the small, frame building does not significantly affect the integrity of the setting.

Summary

The John Sweet Donald Farmstead appropriately represents John Donald under criterion B during his years in service in the state government and at the University of Wisconsin as an educator. Donald maintained his primary residence at the farm until ca. 1914 during many of the years he worked in state government. His experiences living in the rural community and operating the farm after 1898 influenced his approach to issues addressed by the Progressive Republicans during those years.

Donald's approaches in the state government favored his constituency composed primarily of dairy farmers. Issues of particular concern to the dairy farmer included rural highway improvement, pure food regulation, a graduated income tax sensitive to the farmer's situation, railroad regulation, vocational education, poor relief and public health, regulation of large telephone companies, and the primary election. Other members of the Country Life Movement shared these concerns for the improvement of rural life. This diverse movement to which Donald belonged shared a concern for the decline of the farmer's standard of living and general quality of rural life relative to other Americans even during these prosperous years of the early twentieth century. While the Country Life Movement did not

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Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

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represent an organized block, Donald's work in state government did effectively address rural issues.

Donald continued to strive for the improvement of rural life during his years as an educator at the University of Wisconsin in the 1920s. He worked both as a Farm Management Demonstrator and professor in agricultural economics. His approach allied him with the scientific farming community. He stressed the importance of approaching farming as a business. Numerous and accurate records allowed careful management which in turn permitted appropriate decisions about when, what, how, and how much to plant and raise; the type of farm technology to use; the necessary form of agricultural buildings; and proper marketing strategies. Education remained for both the Progressives and those in the Country Life Movement the primary tool to bring about proper change. During his years as an educator, Donald continued to manage the Donald Farm under his co-operative tenancy program. While Donald moved to Madison in 1914, the farm continued as a laboratory of farming practices.

Under criterion C, the buildings within the Donald Farmstead represent a farmstead operating during the progressive era of farming and the location at which John Donald developed his approaches to farming and he came to understand the operation of the rural community. Erected between ca. 1858 and 1933, the buildings reflect the mature farmstead founded during the wheat cropping era and modified to pursue dairying farming as a business enterprise. For this reason, the period of significance begins with the construction of the dwelling in ca. 1858 and ends at Donald's death just after he completed the remodeling of his dairy barn and the updating of his small animal buildings. It gains significance at the local level as a representation of issues and challenges faced by the dairy farmers Donald represented.

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Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

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Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

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Section 9 Page 5

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Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
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Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

Section 9 Page 8

1998-99 Interviews with Delma Woodburn, 211 North Prospect
Avenue, Madison, by Brian Bigler, President, Mt. Horeb
Area Historical Society, Mt. Horeb.

Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
XX 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:
XX State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State Agency
___ Federal Agency
___ Local government
___ University
XX Other
Name of repository: Vernon Valley Farms
211 N. Prospect Ave., Madison, WI

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.3 acres

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>2/8/0/9/7/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/0/1/6/0</u>	3	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	4	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

___ see continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joyce McKay, Cultural Resources Consultant
organization private consultant date 8/5/99
street & number P.O. Box 258, 21 Fourth St. telephone 608-424-6315
city or town Belleville state Wisconsin zip code 53508

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)

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Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

Section 10 Page 1

10. Geographical Data (continued)

Verbal Boundary Description

The farmstead is located in the NE1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 29, T6N, R7E and includes that portion described as follows: commencing at a point .5 of a mile west of Town Hall Dr. (eastern bdry. of Sec. 29) on the northern edge of State Highway 92, proceed due north 230'-0" then west 80'-0"; north 160'-0"; west 250'-0"; south 140'-0"; east 70'-0"; then proceed south for 250'-0" to State Highway 92; proceed east 260'-0" to the point of origin (copied from Steele 1984: 10/1 [see enclosed site map]).

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are defined to include all buildings on the site, as well as encompassing the farmyards. The boundaries follow the line between the farmstead and fields, generally corresponding to fence rows (copied from Steele 1984: 10/1). These boundaries also include all building remains visible on the ground's surface.

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Continuation Sheet

Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

Section photo Page 1

Photographic Documentation

Property: Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Location: Town of Springdale, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photographer: Joyce McKay
Date: March-May, 1999
Negative Location: State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Photographic Description:

1. View of the setting of the Donald Farmstead from STH 92, facing northwest toward the hillside behind the dwelling.
2. View of the Donald Farmstead from the hillside northwest of the farmstead, facing southeast to STH 92. The views shows the west elevation of the dairy barn, the silo, and the north and west elevations of the hog house in the foreground.
3. View of the front or south elevation of the Donald dwelling, facing north. The dairy barn, silo, and hog house appear to its left.
4. View of the south and west elevations of the dwelling with cooling well and behind it the pumphouse and buggy shed to the left and the horse barn to the right, facing northeast.
5. View of the east and part of the north elevation of the dwelling and to the right the cooling well, facing southwest.
6. View of the north elevation of the dwelling and the cooling well to the right, facing south.
7. View of the brick nogging in the walls of the main section of the dwelling taken at the east end of the front porch along the south elevation, facing northeast.
8. View of the molded surround with base blocks and head blocks along the entrance between the dining room and living room facing southwest.
9. View of the west wall of the library facing west.
10. View of the south and east elevations of the buggy shed facing northwest.

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Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

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11. View of the west and north elevations of the horse barn facing east southeast.

12. View of the interior, center aisle of the horse barn taken from the west entrance facing east.

13. View of an open horse stall for work horses along the north side of the horse barn facing northeast.

14. View of the south and east elevations of the dairy barn facing northwest.

15. View of the north and part of the east elevation of the dairy barn facing south, southwest.

16. View of the basement interior of the dairy barn showing the aisle and stanchions along the east and west sides, facing north.

17. View of the loft interior of the dairy barn taken from near the entrance toward the south end, facing southeast.

18. View of the east and north elevations of the playhouse facing southwest.

19. View of the south elevation of the hog house facing north, northeast.

20. View of the south and west elevations of the pumphouse and the south and west elevations of the buggy shed to the northeast.

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Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

Section photo Page 3

Photographic Description of slides:

1. View of the setting of the Donald Farmstead taken from STH 92 facing north.
2. View of the setting of the Donald Farmstead taken from the hillside facing southeast toward STH 92.
3. View of the front or south elevation of the Donald dwelling (1857-58), facing north. The dairy barn, silo, and hog house appear to its left.
4. View of the south and west elevations of the dwelling with cooling well and behind it the pumphouse and buggy shed to the left and the horse barn to the right, facing northeast.
5. View of the east and part of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing southwest.
6. View of the brick nogging in the walls of the main section of the dwelling taken at the east end of the front porch, facing northeast.
7. View of basement fireplace along north wall, facing northeast.
8. View of north end of the kitchen with wainscoting, plain surrounds, four panel door, and exterior door, facing north.
9. View of molded surround of the door between the living room and dining room with head blocks and base blocks facing south.
10. View of the west and south walls of the library showing shelving facing southwest.
11. View of cooling well (ca. 1858) facing southwest.
12. View of 1906 log playhouse facing southwest.
13. View of 1948-1957, noncontributing pumphouse facing northwest.
14. View of the south and east elevations of the 1887 buggy shed facing northwest.
15. View of the south elevation of the 1933 hog house and yard facing north.
16. View of the west elevation of the 1892 horse barn facing east.
17. View of the south and east elevations of the horse barn facing northwest.
18. View of the interior of the horse barn along the aisle facing east.
19. View of stall along the south wall facing south.
20. View of the south and east elevations of the 1907 dairy barn including the 1933 east addition, facing northwest.
21. View of the west elevation and current entrance into the loft of the dairy barn facing east.
22. View of the north elevation of the dairy barn facing southwest.

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Donald, John Sweet Farmstead
Town of Springdale, Dane Co., WI

Section photo Page 4

-
23. View of dairy barn's loft facing southeast.
24. View of dairy barn's basement interior facing north.

Comparative study (range from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century):

25-27. Early examples: 2442 STH 92, 1680 STH 92 in Mt. Vernon, 1993 STH 92/Sweet Farm contemporary with or erected shortly after the Donald House

Later examples (late 19th century):

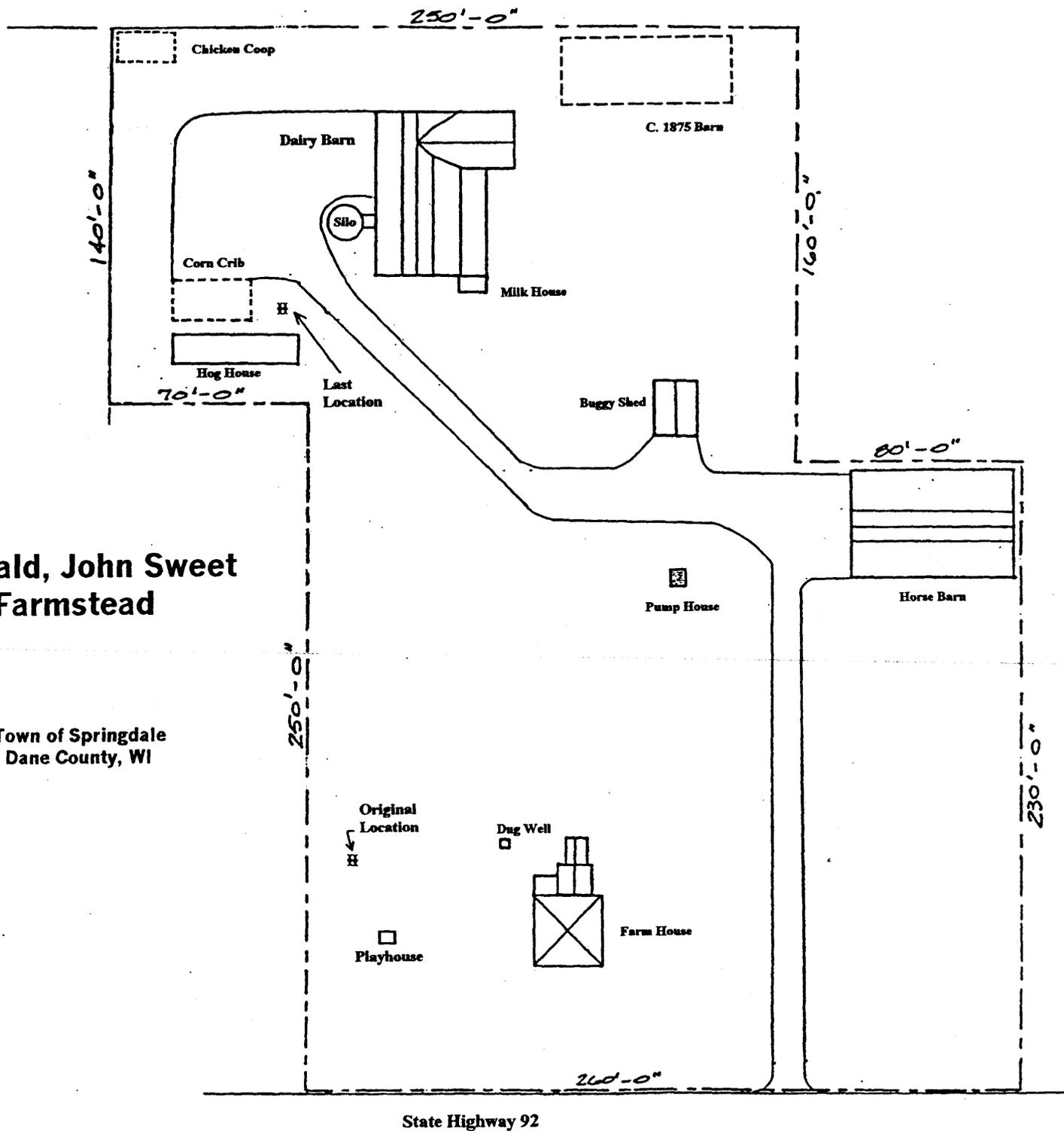
28. 9356 STH S: shingled gablet, truncated roof with balustrade, porch
29. 2526 Town Hall Road" gablet, truncated roof, porch, arched lintel

Altered examples:

30-33: Altered examples: 3437 Malone Road, 8283 CTH PD, 2149 Dahlke Circle

Donald, John Sweet Farmstead

Town of Springdale
Dane County, WI



State Highway 92

Key	
Exposed Foundations:	-----
Site of Privy:	H



No Scale

Prepared by D. Steele, 11/83
Revised by J. McKay, 8/99

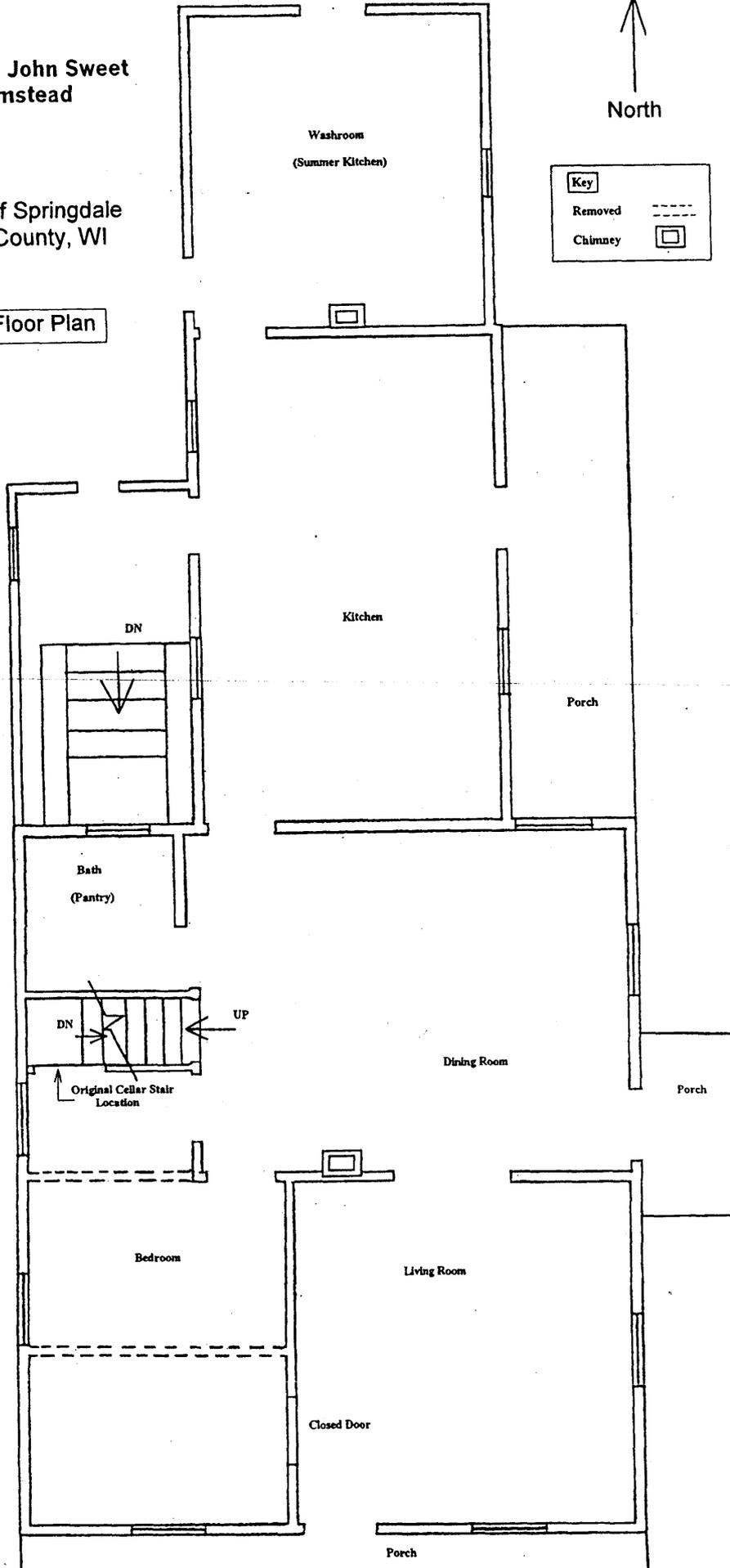
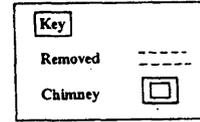
contributing

non-contributing

Donald, John Sweet
Farmstead

Town of Springdale
Dane County, WI

First Floor Plan



Approx. Scale:
1/4" = 1' 0"

Prepared by
Roy McLeod

Revised by
J. McKay, 8/99



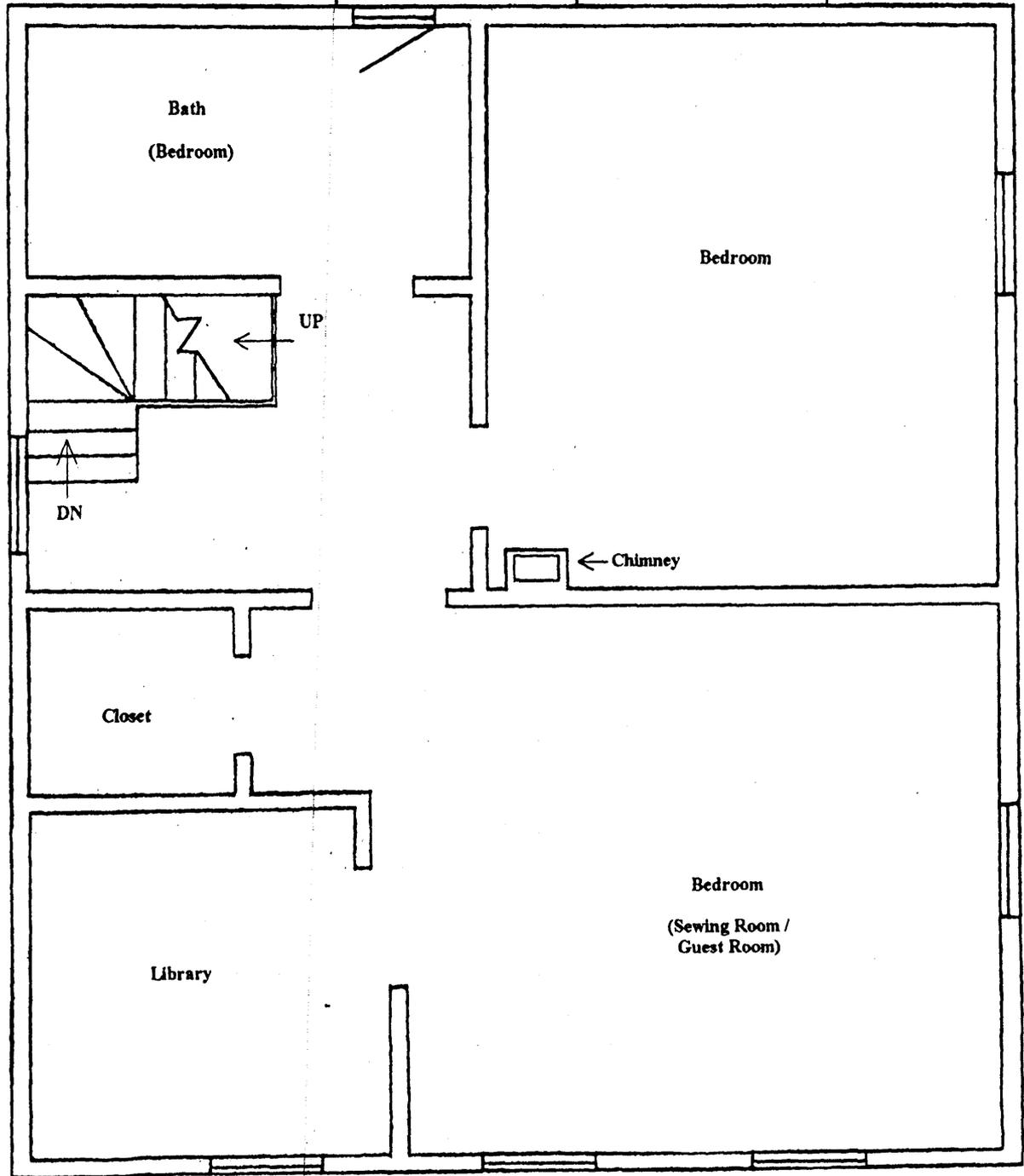
**Donald, John Sweet
Farmstead**

**Town of Springdale
Dane County, WI**

Second Floor Plan

Approx. Scale: 1/4" = 1' 0"

Prepared by Roy McLeod
Revised by J. McKay, 8/99





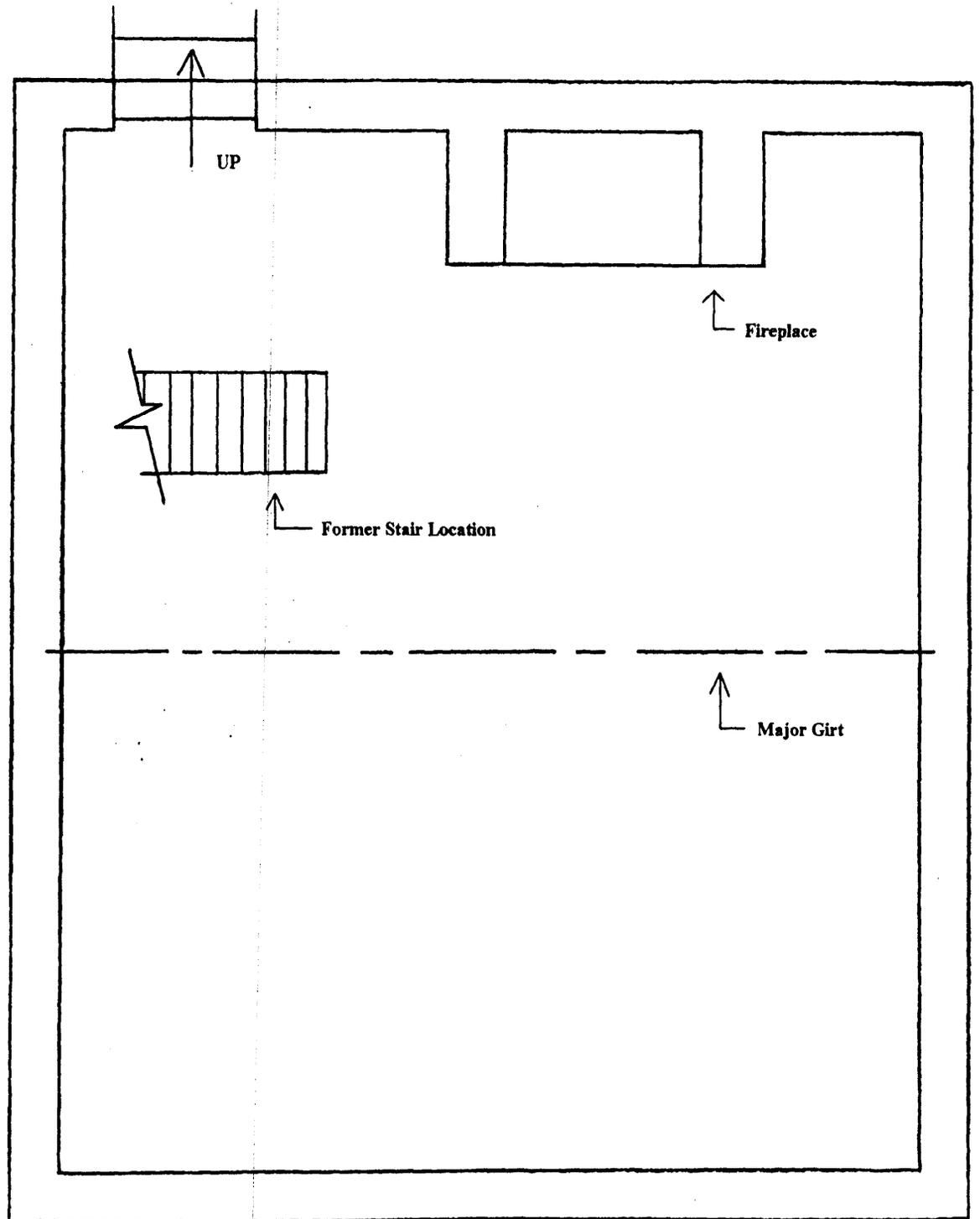
**Donald, John Sweet
Farmstead**

**Town of Springdale
Dane County, WI**

Cellar Plan

Approx. Scale: 1/4" = 1' 0"

**Prepared by Roy McLeod
Revised by J. McKay, 8/99**



Donald, John Sweet, Farmstead
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Vernon Valley Farms, Inc.
street & number 211 North Prospect Ave. telephone 608-238-1494
city or town Madison state Wisconsin zip code 53705

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.).

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