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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 12 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Schumann, Frederick, Farmstead

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 8313 State Highway 19 N/A not for publication

city, town Town of Berry N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53528

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the
National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Jeff Aem
Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

11/5/93
Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Entered in the
National Register

Gregory M. Lapley 12/10/93

fn Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

<u>MID-19TH CENTURY</u>	foundation	<u>Limestone</u>
	walls	<u>Limestone</u>
		<u>Aluminum</u>
	roof	<u>Shingle</u>
	other	<u>Wood</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Frederick Schumann Farmstead consists of an unusually intact nearly square plan limestone farmhouse that Schumann built for himself and his family in 1878. The farmstead also contains three modern non-contributing outbuildings that replaced historic agricultural outbuildings once associated with the original farmstead. The Schumann farmhouse and its outbuildings are located adjacent to SPH 19 and are part of a larger 198.1 acre farm that straddles both sides of the highway. The farmhouse is a variant of the two-story side gable vernacular form, being a saltbox version having a short roof pitch in front (facing east) and a long sloping pitch in the rear (facing west) that extends down to the first story. This house is particularly significant because nineteenth century houses in Wisconsin that feature true saltbox design are extremely rare and the Schumann house is among the most intact of the few that are known to have survived.¹ In addition, the Schumann house is also an excellent example of a "distinctive" stone building tradition practiced between 1850 and 1885 in northwestern Dane County and in the adjacent southeast corner of Sauk County.² The house's 18-inch-thick walls are constructed with a mix of rubble and rough ashlar limestone quarried nearby and are decorated with finely crafted raised mortar joints that were meant to suggest true ashlar construction. The Schumann family retained ownership of the farmstead until 1901, when the Michael Kelter family purchased it. The Kelter family retained ownership until 1965, when the present owners, John and Eve Street, took possession. Throughout its history the house has received excellent care from its owners and its high degree of integrity is a tribute to this ownership. The only change of importance occurred in 1991, when the present owners constructed a sympathetically designed one-story 32.5-foot-long by 26.5-foot-deep aluminum-sided gable-rooted frame addition across part of the south-facing side elevation of the original house. This addition is stepped back from the original house and was especially designed so as to minimize its structural impact on the older building. Consequently, the integrity of the original house is still largely uncompromised.

The Schumann Farmstead is situated at the base of hills that ring an extremely picturesque valley in rural Berry Township in northwestern Dane County, a location that is approximately 18 miles northwest of the city of Madison, Wisconsin's capitol and second largest city. Land in this area is unglaciated, resulting in a steeply sloping, well drained topography in which farm holdings typically occupy valley floors and ridge tops. Just south of the farmstead is sixty-six acre Indian Lake, the centerpiece of Indian Lake County Park, the northernmost portion of which was

¹ "True," in this context means a building that was originally constructed with a saltbox shape. Thus, a building that achieved this shape by having a shed roof addition added to it at a later date is not considered a "true" saltbox design.

² Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2, 4-7 (Architecture).

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once a part of the Schumann farm before being sold to the County by the present owner. The farmstead buildings are contained within a sharp bend of the east-west running STH 19. This two-lane highway extends westward from the city of Watertown, in Jefferson County, to its point of intersection with north-south running STH 78, 10 miles west of Indian Lake. Part of the highway's route spans Dane County from east to west about seven miles north of the city of Madison, and it is now carrying an ever increasing volume of traffic due to the rapid expansion of the metropolitan area surrounding Madison. Some of this traffic increase is associated with the growth of new residential construction in the vicinity of the Schumann Farmstead, and this growth is likely to continue since Dane County is currently one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. Growth, coupled with the proximity of the Schumann Farmstead to heavily used Indian Lake Park, makes the farmstead potentially vulnerable to highway widening activities in the area, activities that listing in the National Register of Historic Places will hopefully mitigate.

Exterior

The Schumann farmhouse is well-screened from the nearby STH 19 by trees and shrubs and it is surrounded by lawn, groups of mature shrubs and several more trees. A blacktopped driveway descends at an angle from STH 19 and passes between the house and the garage on its way down to the nearby animal barn.³ The portion of the site to the south and to the east of the house slopes down slightly and the edges of this slope are edged with a low fieldstone retaining wall. The house is free-standing and its principal facade faces east. The original main block of the house is nearly square in plan, being 32-feet-wide by 30-feet-deep, and it is two stories in height. The exterior walls rest on rubble stone foundation walls fashioned from locally quarried limestone. These walls are approximately 18" thick and they enclose a full basement story. A full-height 18"-thick rubble stone partition wall divides this story in two longitudinally and a door opening with splayed sides is centered in it. The resulting west half (rear) of the basement is still floored in hard-packed dirt, but the east half (front) is now floored in poured concrete.⁴ A single small three-light basement window is centered on the basement's west wall and two more of these windows are placed opposite each other towards the front of the north and south-facing side walls. Each of these three windows is set into an opening that has splayed inner sides, a sill that slopes down into the basement, and a massive wood lintel. Several wood supporting posts were added in the west half of the basement following construction and these lend support to the girders and the 2" x 10" floor joists.⁵

³ See accompanying site plan.

⁴ See accompanying floor plan.

⁵ Some of these joists have mortised ends that fit into tenon holes cut into the girders that surround the space where the stairs rise.

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The basement is accessed from the first story by a straight flight of wooden stairs placed against the partition wall at the south end or the east half of the basement. A second straight flight of stairs leads upward from the basement to the outside and it is accessed via a door opening (which also has a massive wood lintel) set into the south wall. Originally, these stairs ascended directly to the outside but the upper end now opens into a sunporch that was added to the south elevation by the present owner in 1972, and it is covered by a hatchcover.

The house's exterior walls are a continuation of the walls that enclose the basement. These walls are also 18"-thick and were fashioned from a mixture of rubble and dressed limestone. The majority of the stones in these walls are rubble quarried from the bluffs behind (west) the house, although the outer faces of many of the irregular shaped rubble stones and also those stones that form the corners of the building have been roughly dressed. These stones are laid in irregular courses and the edges of the visible portions of each stone are covered over with mortar. A complex grid of tooled raised mortar beads was then applied to the wall surface after the walls were constructed. This device was apparently used to imitate similar mortar beads found on a number of contemporary buildings in Madison and western Dane County that feature true dressed ashlar limestone construction such as North Hall on the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison. Since the Schumann house's mortar beads do not serve a functional purpose it is possible that Schumann used them to suggest that his new house had been constructed using more costly dressed ashlar stone construction.

The exterior walls terminate in broad fascia boards placed below the overhanging eaves of the main roof. This roof has a gable shape and a ridgeline that runs from north to south. The rear slope of the roof maintains the same angle of pitch as the shorter front slope, but it extends downward to just above the first story window heads, giving the house its distinctive saltbox shape. Originally, the front slope featured a thin brick chimney centered on the ridge.⁶ The rear slope, also once featured a tall thin chimney (originally of brick but afterwards of metal), which was removed ca.1965.⁷ Both slopes are now clad in thin modern cedar shakes. These closely imitate the original ones, survivors of which were found hidden under layers of asphalt shingles when the new roof was installed.

The 32-foot-wide east-facing main facade is the principal elevation of the Schumann house and the main entrance is centered on this three-bay-wide symmetrically designed composition. The flat-arched entrance opening has a dressed stone sill and a triangular-shaped stone lintel into which are inscribed the letters F. S. (for

⁶ The badly deteriorated visible portion of this chimney was removed by the present owner ca.1980. The portion within the house itself is still intact, but is not used.

⁷ An historic photo showing both chimneys in place is included in an article on the house written by Alexius Baas published in the Madison Capitol Times, March 8, 1957.

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Frederick Schumann) and the date, 1878. This opening now contains a modern two-light over four-panel door of appropriate design that replaces the original three-panel over three-panel solid wood door.⁸ This new entrance door is protected by a four-light storm door fabricated by the present owner that also features a small six-light transom above. Flanking the entrance are two flat-arched window openings that have slightly projecting dressed limestone sills and massive, flush lintels, as do all the house's other window and door openings.⁹ Both of these openings (and all the house's other first story windows) each contain a six-over-six light double hung wooden sash window that is a modern replacement for the original.¹⁰ The three second-story bays are positioned directly above the first story bays and they each contain a single slightly shorter flat-arched window opening, each of which still contains its original three-over-six light double hung window. The facade is then terminated by a fascia board and the overhanging cornice, which features a modern metal gutter and downspout system.

The thirty-foot-wide north-facing side elevation is also two-stories in height but it is asymmetrical in design. This asymmetry is due to the fact that the rearward continuation of the west slope of the main roof extends down to the first story in the rear of the house, giving the building its distinctive saltbox profile. The first story of the north elevation is three-bays-wide, the second story is two-bays-wide, and the two second story bays are each positioned directly over the two left-hand (east) bays of the first story. Each of these bays (this also includes the right-hand first-story bay as well) contains a single flat-arched window opening that is identical in size and design with those on the first story of the main facade as described above. These openings also each contain a single six-over-six light double hung wooden sash window.

The 32-foot-wide rear (west-facing) elevation is one-story in height, three-bays-wide, and symmetrical in design. Each bay contains a single flat-arched window opening that is identical in size and design with those already described and these also each contain a single six-over-six light double hung wooden sash window. This elevation is dominated visually by the large expanse of the roof slope above it.

The 30-foot-wide south-facing side elevation is very similar in design to the north-facing elevation and most of its original features are still intact. This elevation is also asymmetrical in design, its two right-hand (east) bays each contain a single

⁸ The original door is still extant and is in storage at the farmstead. The panels are vertical in orientation.

⁹ According to retired stonemason Albert J. Krutchen, a neighbor of the present owner, these sills and lintels were dressed by a stonecutter named Wachter who was located just to the north in the Town of Roxbury.

¹⁰ The replacement windows have the same thin muntins and the same six-over-six light design as the originals and are almost exact replicas which the present owner installed recently. Some of the original sash, however, is still extant and is in storage at the farmstead.

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flat-arched window opening that is also filled with a six-over-six light double hung window, and two identical window openings are located directly above in the second story. This elevation differs, however, in that the first story of the left-hand bay contains a flat-arched side door opening and a small square flat-arched window opening that contains a six-light fixed sash window is located in the second story directly above.

No documentation has yet been found that shows what the south entrance door of the Schumann house originally opened onto. By 1905, however, a small one-story, gable-roofed, clapboard-sided 12-foot-square ell that contained a summer kitchen had been built against the south elevation of the house and the side door opened into this ell.²² Photographs in the possession of the present owner dated 1965 show that this ell had rubble stone foundation walls (which presumably enclosed a crawlspace), its west and south elevations each featured a single six-over-six light window, and door openings were located on both its east and west elevations. In addition, a shed-roofed full-width open porch whose roof was supported by turned posts was placed across the east elevation of the ell, although by 1965 this 3-foot-deep by 12-foot-long porch rested on a later concrete block foundation.

In 1972, the present owner replaced the porch on this ell with a shed-roofed sun porch. In 1991, the summer kitchen ell (but not the sunporch) was also removed and a one-story 32.5-foot-long by 26.5-foot-deep gable-roofed frame addition that is similar in style was constructed in its place. This new addition rests on poured concrete foundation walls that enclose a crawlspace, it is clad in narrow gauge aluminum siding, and it features windows (both single and paired) that have six-over-six lights and double hung wooden sash. The interior of the new addition contains a 14.75-foot-long by 13.25-foot-wide bedroom, a full bath, walk-in closets, and a study that measures about 12.5-foot-wide by 25.75-foot-long, and the original side entrance door of the house now opens into a new entrance hall that separates the addition from the house.

Despite the size of this addition, great care was taken so that its construction would have a minimal impact on the original house. Physical connections to the older building were minimized and the portion of the original south elevation of the house that is covered by the new addition is about the same as that covered by the earlier summer kitchen. The design of the exterior of the addition is similar to that of the earlier summer kitchen ell it replaced, and makes no attempt to imitate the stone construction of the original building. The east facade of the addition is also set back nearly 18 feet from the same facade of the house, a device that effectively minimizes its size. The result is that the new addition is almost a separate building, but one that is in keeping with the original.

²² This date was given to the present owner by a woman who lived in the house when he bought it in 1965.

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Interior

The historic interior of the house is still very intact and represents the dedicated efforts of the present owner to renew it rather than alter it. One approaches the main entrance on the east facade by ascending a short flight of steps adjacent to the driveway and following a short concrete path to the door. The door opens directly into the nearly 16-foot-square living room that occupies the northeast corner of the first story.¹² The floor of this room is fashioned of original unpainted 1" by 6" pine boards that are laid running north to south. An 8½" tall baseboard that features a pair of flush beads incised just below its top encircles the room; there is no crown molding. This room is lit by one window on the east wall and two on the north wall and the door and window openings are enframed by plain casing that features a molded back band. The entrance door opening and each of the window openings are 18" deep and they all have splayed sides that are panelled in wood, a feature that is common to all the first story's window and exterior door openings. Each window opening has a flat wood sill and a flat upper surface that is also covered in wood, resulting in window embrasures that are completely panelled. In addition, each window opening has a panelled spandrel that covers the space between the sill and the floor. These spandrels are decorated with a rectangular frame of molding and they are enframed by the downward extension of the window casing and by the baseboard. All of this woodwork is painted, but sanding done by the owner showed that the present coat of paint is only the latest of many such coats. The walls and ceiling of this room (and all the houses's rooms) were replastered in 1965, and are in excellent condition.

The southeast corner of the first story consists of a second room (called "the wife's study" on the plan) that now measures 12-feet long by 8.5-feet-wide. The principal entrance to this room is located in the south wall of the living room and it still contains its original solid wood three-panel over three-panel entrance door, a type used throughout the house.¹³ This room is lit by one window on the east wall and one on the south wall and its floor is also fashioned of original unpainted 1" by 6" pine boards that are laid running north to south. The trim and the window treatment in this room is essentially identical to that in the living room, save for minor variations in the size of the baseboard and the back band that surrounds the window and door casings. Originally, this room measured 12-foot-square and it was also lit by a second window on the south wall. In the 1950s, though, the west 3.5-feet of the room was taken for a first story bathroom and a closet.¹⁴ The second window in the south wall that once lit this room is still intact, but now provides light to this bathroom instead.

¹² See attached floor plan.

¹³ All of these doors are reputed to have come from a manufacturer in Minnesota. Most of them still retain their original white enamel-coated hollow spherical-shaped door knobs and their original hinges.

¹⁴ At this time, a second door opening in the original west wall of the room (which opened into a small hall leading into what is now the dining room) was closed and its original six-panel door was reused in the opening of the new closet.

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A door in the west wall of the living room opens into the dining room, which was originally the main kitchen of the house. This room measures 11-feet-wide by 18.5-feet-long and it occupies the southwest corner of the first story. This was probably the busiest room in the house (the Frederick Schumanns had 15 children) so it is not surprising that the original flooring was later replaced with varnished 2'-wide hardwood boards that are laid running east to west. The room is lit by two windows placed on the west wall. Two door openings face each other on the north and south walls, and three door openings are located on its east wall. The windows and door openings are entramed with the simplest of casings (there is no back band). The splayed sides and the top of the window openings are panelled, and they have wood sills. Unlike the wall surface in the two front rooms, the entire wall surface below the level of the window sills in this room is encircled by tongue-and-groove beaded wainscot that is surmounted by a wainscot cap.

The door opening in the dining room's south wall (the original side entrance door of the house) also has splayed sides and it features a deeply worn limestone threshold. The first (northernmost) of the three door openings in the room's east wall opens into the living room. Immediately adjacent to it (to the south) is a doorway that opens onto the staircase that leads to the second story. The third door opens into the small hall that gives access to the basement stairs and the 1950 bathroom.¹⁵

The door in the north wall of the dining room opens into a room measuring 11-feet-deep by 9.5-feet-wide that is now used as the kitchen. This room occupies the northwest corner of the first story and it is lit by two windows placed in its west and north walls. The floor here is now covered with linoleum, but the original baseboards are still intact as is the window and door trim, which is the same as that found in the dining room. A strip of molding runs across the south wall at plate rail height above the sink and counter. This strip was in place when the present owner purchased the house and he has since extended it around the west wall by adding sections of identical molding that were placed in the same manner in the upstairs bedrooms.¹⁶ Later cabinets and kitchen appliances are placed along the walls of the rooms.¹⁷

The stairwell mentioned earlier opens off the dining room and ascends 12 steps to the second story. This closed stairwell contains a quarter turn flight of wooden stairs that features four winder steps at its base and graceful curved wooden wall stringers. This staircase opens into a second story hall and the balustrade that

¹⁵ All the wood trim associated with the window opening in this bathroom has had to be replaced because of moisture damage. It was decided to replace it with trim having the same simple design as that found in the kitchen.

¹⁶ This molding strip was placed along just one wall in these rooms and hooks for clothing were placed at regular intervals along their lengths.

¹⁷ The south wall of the kitchen is purely a partition wall; it is not load-bearing.

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rims the upper portion of the stairwell consists of a simple molded top rail that is placed on simple square balusters that are turned so that they are at a 45° angle to the top rail.

The 6.5-foot-wide by 18-foot-long upper hall is located in the center of the block and is lit by a single window opening in the south wall.¹⁸ This 18" deep opening contains a six-over-six light double hung wooden sash, and, like all the other second story window openings, it too features splayed sides and a deep wooden sill. Unlike the first story window openings, though, second story openings do not have paneled sides or tops and the spandrels beneath them are also unpaneled. The trim sets in the second story rooms feature simple window and door casings that consist of boards with ends butted together (the same trim that is used in the rear rooms of the first story) and baseboards that are of the same design (although not necessarily the exact same size) as those on the first story. In addition, all second story rooms have the same unvarnished 1 x 6 inch pine board floors used in the two front first story rooms and the walls and ceiling of this story are plastered.¹⁹

The upper hall has four door openings that lead into the story's other rooms. The southernmost door on its east wall opens into an 8.5-foot-deep by 12-foot-long bedroom that occupies the southeast corner of this story. This room is lit by two windows, the one on south wall being the same six-over-six light type described previously. The window opening on the east wall, however, is shorter than the other, and it still contains its original three-over-six light double hung wood sash.

Two similar windows are placed in the east wall of a second bedroom (called the upstairs sitting room on the floor plan) that occupies the northeast corner of the second story. A six-over-six light window is located on the north wall of this room and the entrance door is located on the east wall of the hall.

A third bedroom (called the husband's study on the floor plan) is accessed by a door in the north wall of the hall. This small bedroom measures 6.5-foot-deep (it is the same width as the hall) by 12-foot-long and it is lit by a single six-over-six light window in the north wall of the house.

The rear (west) wall of this third bedroom and the rear wall of the upper hall are continuous and they serve to partition off the space that is located underneath the extended portion of the rear slope of the roof. The side walls of this space are

¹⁸ See attached floor plan.

¹⁹ One reason the original plaster lasted as long as it did was that it was laid over horizontal laths attached to studs that created a one-inch-deep air space between the plaster and the walls. This protected the plaster from any moisture that might condense on the inside of the exterior walls.

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formed by the exposed stone side walls of the house and it is open up to the roof rafters. The space is floored with pine boards and it is lit by just a single square window opening in the south wall (the only window opening in the house without splayed sides) that contains a six-light awning type window. Historically, this space was left unfinished and it was originally used by some of the Schumann family children as a dormitory style bedroom.²⁰ The present owner has since converted portions of this space into a finished bathroom at the south end and a walk-in closet at the north end, but the remaining space has been left in its original state.

Both the interior and the exterior of the original house and its new addition are in excellent condition, thanks to the quality of the materials they are fashioned from and the excellent maintenance they have received.

Outbuildings

Besides the house, the Schumann farmstead now consists of three additional non-contributing outbuildings, all of which were built by the present owner after 1965 as replacements for earlier buildings.²¹

Garage

The one-story frame construction rectilinear plan two-car garage building is located approximately 36-feet northeast of the house. This building measures 34-feet-wide by 22-feet deep and has a concrete pad foundation. Its walls are clad in wood clapboards that are sheltered by an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west and whose unequal length slopes consciously imitate the distinctive saltbox shape of the roof of the house. The garage interior is divided into a 20.3' x 20.3' two-car garage space and two smaller 10.3' x 10.3' storage spaces and these spaces are lit by six-over-six light double hung windows placed in the east and west-facing side elevations and in the south-facing main facade.

Animal Barn

The present one-story animal barn was constructed in 1984, on the site of an earlier one that was destroyed by a tornado in that year. This barn is located approximately 50-feet southeast of the house and it is rectilinear in plan and measures approximately 40-feet-deep by 60-feet-long. The barn has a poured concrete foundation, metal walls, and a metal-clad gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west.

²⁰ Originally, this space was heated by the portion of the kitchen stove chimney that rose through it and by gravity heat that came up through a decorative circular wrought iron register in the floor, which is still extant.

²¹ Interview with John C. Street, March 13, 1993. See the enclosed site plan.

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Storage Shed

This is a small one-story 12-foot-deep by eight-foot-wide rectilinear plan building that is located approximately 20-feet southwest of the house. This building was originally built as a smokehouse. The walls are fashioned from concrete block, they are windowless, and they are sheltered by a metal-clad gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west. The only door is located in the east-facing elevation and there is a small window opening in the west-facing gable end.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ___ A ___ B X C ___ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates
 Architecture 1878²² 1878

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schumann, Frederick²³

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Frederick Schumann Farmstead is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. More specifically, the farmhouse of the farmstead is being nominated because of its association with the area of Architecture; a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). Research was undertaken to assess the NRHP potential of the Schumann house utilizing the Side Gable form subsection of the Vernacular Forms section and the Stone subsection of the Construction Materials and Methods section of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.²⁴ The results of this research is detailed below and confirms that the Schumann house possesses statewide significance under NR criterion C as an excellent example of the saltbox variant of the Side Gable vernacular form. Nineteenth century saltbox variants of this form are believed to be quite rare in Wisconsin and the significance of the Schumann house is further heightened by the fact that the house is also an excellent and exceptionally intact local example of a method of stone construction for which this part of Dane County was and is noted.

The house was built by Frederick Schumann to house himself, his wife Susanna, and their children. Frederick Schumann came to Dane County in August, 1850, with his parents, Christian and Susanna Schumann, and his seven siblings, from the village of Schoenburg, in Germany. His parents bought an 80 acre farm in the thinly settled Town of Berry and Schumann worked on this farm with his father until 1854, when he purchased land immediately to the east of his parent's farm. In 1855, he married Susanna Zimmerman and their first child, Gustave Schumann, was born the

²² The construction date of the house is inscribed in the lintel over the entrance door on the east-facing main facade of the house.

²³ Stamm-baum der Familie Christian and Susanna Schlag Schumann. Blanchardville, WI, Ski Printers, 1984, pg. 19.

²⁴ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2.

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following year. By 1865, the year Schumann enlisted in the Union Army, he and his wife had five children and their farm had increased to 120 acres. By 1878, the Schumanns had twelve living children, Schumann's farm had increased to 140 acres, and it was in that year that Schumann completed the farmhouse that is the subject of this nomination. Subsequently, the Schumanns had two more children and they continued to live in their house until 1892, when Susanna Schumann died. Frederick Schumann resided in the house for two more years, then sold the farm to his son Gustave, and retired to the nearby village of Mazomanie. The farm was purchased in 1901, by Michael Kelter, the owner of an adjoining farm, and it remained in the possession of his family until 1965, when it was bought by John C. Street, the present owner. Today, the house that Frederick Schumann built in 1878, is the only surviving building associated with this historic Berry Township farmstead. Fortunately, the fine restoration carried out by the present owner has preserved the excellent craftsmanship of Frederick Schumann, and his house is now one of the finest of the surviving stone farmhouses that still dot this part of Dane County.

Historic Context

The Christian Schumann family first arrived in the Town of Berry in 1850, the same year that the town itself was established. Previously, Berry had been the east half of the Town of Farmersville, but on April 2, 1850, twenty-four voters met in the town's first schoolhouse (a log building located on Section 4) and formally organized the present town. As this small number suggests, the land was still barely settled at this time, the earliest settlers having entered the town in 1843. The lack of settlement may have been due in part to the character of the land itself, which a writer in 1880 described as follows: "The general surface of the country in this town is very broken and uneven--hills and dales, gulches, prairies, pockets, and precipitous and rocky bluffs follow each other in quick succession."²⁵

The first organized settlement in the town occurred in 1845, when a group of some twenty English colonists sponsored by the British Temperance Emigration Society settled in the northwest part of the town. "From 1846 to 1850 there was a large increase [relatively speaking] in the population, and, during 1847, the first of the Germans settled in the town."²⁶ In 1850, the Christian Schumann family joined these early pioneers. In that year, Christian Schumann (1800-1867) and his wife, Susanna Schlag Schumann (1814-1874) sold their farm in the village of Schoenburg in the province of Saxony, in Germany, and set sail for America with their eight children. Their goal was to reach the village of Springfield Corners in northwest Dane County (about 4½ miles east of the future farmstead) where they intended to find shelter with Mr. and Mrs. B. Schlag, relatives of Mrs. Schumann. They arrived at their destination on August 1, 1850.

²⁵ Butterfield, Consul W. History of Dane County, Wisconsin. Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880, pg. 923.

²⁶ Ibid, pg. 925.

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After the family had somewhat recuperated from the many hardships of so long a trip, and had become somewhat accustomed to their new environments, Schumann made inquiry for a homestead. On the then known Indian Lake, today (1919) known as Stapleman's Pond, a place where the Indians still had their camps, he bought 80 acres of land from John Nagel.²⁷

The land chosen by Schumann was the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 2, and it fronted on the main road of that time, which traversed the town from east to west as the main thoroughfare from Sauk City to Madison (today's SR 19 now follows the now much modified course of this road). The choice of this site was an obvious one at the time since Indian Lake is located at the east end of a valley floor known as Halfway Prairie.

What is known as Half Way Prairie (so called by the early settlers, because it lies nearly half-way between Cross Plains and Sauk (city)), a strip of tolerably level land, extends from east to west through the northern part of the town, and is the best part. ... In the northwest part, on sections 2 and 11, is a small body of swampy water, known as Indian Lake, that has neither inlet or outlet perceivable, and which is a favorite resort for water-fowl, and their enemies.²⁸

Thus, the site had access to nearby water, which was not readily accessible in every part of this hilly town, and it had access to the town's only transportation route of any importance, features that were then even more highly valued than they are now.

Five acres of this was cut-over land, from which, however, the stumps had to be cleared. A small blockhouse, 12 by 16 was erected thereon. This hut contained but one room and served as reception room for guests, dining-room, kitchen, and in part as a bedroom. A ladder led the way to the attic room where the eight children found their night-quarters. The eldest son, Fritz (Frederick, then 18), manufactured from the rough timber, with a few primitive tools a number of pieces of furniture, among them a table, several benches, and a another piece which served the purpose of a couch. This Mrs. Schumann upholstered with a sack containing dry leaves. These 80 acres were the first piece sold by the Colony of English emigrants, who had settled in that town some scores (sic) of years ago.²⁹

One of the early acts of the predominantly German Lutheran population of this part of the town was the establishment of a place of worship. This resulted in the creation of what is now St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Town of Roxbury just to the north of Berry, in September of 1850. Christian Schumann was

²⁷ Stamm-baum der Familie Christian and Susanna Schlag Schumann, pg. 10. Part of this book is a reprint of a pamphlet published in 1919, on the occasion of a Schumann family reunion.

²⁸ Butterfield. Op. Cit., pg. 924.

²⁹ Stamm-baum der Familie Christian and Susanna Schlag Schumann, pgs. 10-11.

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one of the founders of this congregation and his children, Amalie and William Schumann, comprised the first catechism class, which graduated in 1856.

Significant changes had occurred in the Town of Berry in the six years since the Schumann family first arrived. By 1856, much of the arable land in the town had been patented and settled. While only 24 men had been present to vote to establish the town in 1850, by 1855 records showed that the inhabitants of the town numbered, "Males 374, females, 312. A total population of 686 persons, compared with 862 in 1940."³⁰

One of the newest married men in the town at this time was Frederick Schumann, the oldest son of Christian and Susanna Schumann. Frederick Schumann (1832-1900) was born in Germany and moved to America with his parents in 1850. In 1854, he acquired the 80 acres to the east of his parent's farm (the E½ of the SW¼ of Section 2) and the following year he married Susanna Zimmerman (18?-1892). Gustave Schumann, the first of the couple's fifteen children (all but one of whom would live to adulthood) was born in 1856, and there were six children in the family by the time Frederick Schumann enlisted in the Union Army in 1865, for service in the Civil War.³¹

After being mustered out of service, Schumann returned to his life as a farmer. By 1861, he was also farming an additional 40 acres (the SW¼ of the NW¼ of Section 2) located just to the north of his parents property.³² Following the death of Christian Schumann in 1867, and Susanna Schlag Schumann in 1873, Frederick Schumann and his younger brother, William G. Schumann, appear to have redivided and expanded the adjoining farm properties.³³ By 1873, Frederick Schumann's 140 acre farm consisted of the NE¼ of the SW¼ (40 acres), the E½ of the SE¼ of the SW¼ (20 acres), and the E½ of the SE¼ (80 acres), all in Section 2 of the Town of Berry.³⁴ This farm gave Schumann land on both sides of the Sauk-Madison Road (STH 19) and it included a portion of the north shore of Indian Lake as well.

The map of the Town in the 1873 Dane County Atlas shows a house located on the land south of the road in the same spot where the house that is the subject of this nomination is located now. Nothing is known of Frederick Schumann's earlier house, but by 1877, the couple had eleven living children, a circumstance that may well

³⁰ Eisner, Hermann. 100 Years - Township of Berry. Unpublished Mss. dated ca. 1950. Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

³¹ Schumann was a corporal in Co. K., 45th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he served in Nashville, Tennessee from Feb. 14, 1865 until July 17, 1865.

³² Ligowsky, A. Map of Dane County, Wisconsin. Madison: 1861.

³³ Some of these transfers were done within the lifetime of Christian Schumann according to the Abstract of Title for the Farmstead in the possession of the current owners.

³⁴ Harrison & Warner. Dane County Atlas. Madison: 1873.

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have been at the heart of Schumann's decision in that year to build anew. "Being gifted in woodworking and carpentry he [Frederick Schumann] was responsible almost entirely for the construction of the stone house built in 1878, which has been noted as an architectural landmark."²⁵

Schumann's new home was just one more evidence of his standing in his rural community. On January 29, 1876, a meeting of citizens of the Towns of Berry and Roxbury was convened for the purpose of organizing the Berry Mutual Fire Insurance Company. At this meeting, Frederick Schumann was elected president and a member of the board of directors. By 1880, the company, with Schumann in charge, had written 234 policies, with liabilities amounting to \$319,609.²⁶ During the same period Schumann also served as the Town Clerk and as the chairman of the Town Board of Berry.²⁷

Schumann continued to farm his land for two years after the death of his wife in 1892. In 1894, he deeded his farm to his eldest son, Gustave, and retired to the nearby Dane County village of Mazomanie, which is located just to the west of the Town of Berry. There he remarried Mina Reinhold in 1895, and he remained in that village until his death in 1900.²⁸

Gustave Schumann (1856-1922) owned the Frederick Schumann farmstead until 1901, when he sold it to Michael Kelter, the son of a neighbor. Michael Kelter (1873-1957) was the son of Mathias Kelter (1843-1892) and Maria Enders Kelter (1846-1912). This couple married in the nearby community of Martinsville in 1870, but did not settle in the Town of Berry until 1883, when they settled on that portion of the Schumann family lands to the northwest of Frederick Schumann's farm then owned by William G. Schumann. Kelter purchased this 120 acre parcel of land in Section 2 the following year and the farm was afterwards nicknamed "Der Kelter Berg" (the Kelter hill).²⁹ This farm was owned by the Mathias Kelter estate until 1920, when Michael Kelter purchased it from other heirs, thus uniting the two former Schumann family farms into one 260 acre farm under his sole ownership.

Kelter used this property as a dairy farm. Prior to purchase in 1965 by the present owner, John C. Street, the farm was operated first by John and Mary Michels -- the latter a daughter (1900-1978) of Michael Kelter -- then by one or more of their children.

²⁵ Stamm-baum der Familie Christian and Susanna Schlag Schumann, pg. 19.

²⁶ Butterfield, pg. 926.

²⁷ *Ibid*, pg. 1266. According to this brief biography, Schumann was the Town Board president in 1880 and he had served as the Town Clerk for seven or eight years at that point.

²⁸ Mazomanie Sickle, May 17, 1900, pg. 3. Obituary of Frederick Schumann.

²⁹ Fass, Mary L. The Kelter Family Genealogy, 1792-1980. N.D., ca.1980, pg. 40.

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John Street, who is now an Emeritus Professor of Linguistics at the University of Wisconsin, later sold 40 acres of the farm to Christen Upper, and approximately 20 more acres along the shore of Indian Lake to the Dane County Parks Commission for Indian Lake County Park. Prof. Street still retains the remaining 199.6 acres, however, much of which is leased out to neighboring farmers. During the period of his ownership, all of the agricultural outbuildings that were present on the farmstead when he purchased the property have been demolished. These buildings consisted of a small frame gas house (burned in 1966), a large gable-roofed animal barn and adjoining wood silo (both destroyed by a tornado in 1984), a small frame gable-roofed granary, an adjacent gable-roofed frame machine shed, a frame corn crib, a frame hog barn (demolished in 1968), and a frame chicken coop; all of which were originally arranged in a rough semicircle just to the south of the farmhouse.⁴⁰ The history of these buildings is unknown, but all but the animal barn were in badly deteriorated condition at the time of Street's purchase.

The Town of Berry is still largely devoted to farming today, and it continues to retain numerous historic farms, many of which are owned by the descendants of the families who created them. For this, the land itself is partly responsible, since the broken nature of the topography still favors small family-run farms over the larger corporate farms that are combining historic farmsteads elsewhere in the county. Even so, proximity to the city of Madison and the presence of USH 14 to the south and USH 12 to the east is bringing change to the area and the natural beauty of the landscape is attracting people seeking new home sites. Thus, the necessity of preserving the best of the historic farmsteads in the Town has recently taken on a new importance and the Frederick Schumann farmstead is an excellent example of how this might be done.

Architecture

The architectural significance of the Frederick Schumann house is twofold. The house is first and foremost an outstanding nineteenth century Wisconsin example of a saltbox variant of the side gable vernacular form. This is believed to be significant in itself since an unsystematic survey of available records identified only two other existing nineteenth century saltbox variants in Wisconsin, making the Schumann house an example of a potentially rare Wisconsin resource type.⁴¹ The Schumann house is also a fine example of a locally significant method of

⁴⁰ An aerial photo of small size and poor quality that shows these buildings in situ is published in This is Dane County, Wisconsin, by John Drury, Chicago: Inland Photo Co., ca. 1960, pg. 86. Other photos of the outbuildings are in the possession of Prof. Street.

⁴¹ Although no systematic search of the more than 90,000 inventory cards at the State Historic Preservation Office relating to the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has yet been undertaken, conversations with the SHPO staff identified only two other nineteenth century saltbox form houses. Other examples undoubtedly exist.

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construction that utilized locally quarried rubble limestone. Both areas of significance are heightened by the excellent, highly intact condition of the house.

The side gable form section of the Vernacular Forms Study Unit of the CRMP gives the temporal boundaries of the occurrence of this form in Wisconsin as being from 1840-1940 and notes that:

The side gable form is probably one of the earliest, most pervasive, and universal house forms found. Spanning centuries and continents, in Wisconsin it has been built in all periods of white settlement, of a variety of materials, and by various ethnic groups. The form was also applied to commercial and public buildings, but side gable buildings were built predominantly as houses. Hallmark features are a rectangular plan and a gable roof, usually gently pitched. The major facade is in the long wall ... From one to three stories, the form is particularly adaptable to half story versions. ... Although the side gable form was often covered with a clapboard veneer, fieldstone, cut stone, and brick are also common. ... Wings are very common on the side gable form, often a one-story shed spanning the rear wall, either original or a later addition, that lends a saltbox-like configuration.

The side gable form is as plain as the other vernacular forms in Wisconsin. The form is generally low to the ground, particularly in early examples. Sometimes a foundation is barely perceptible. Window openings are usually regularly spaced. Doorways are almost always centrally placed, reflecting a symmetrical floor plan.⁴²

Most of the hallmark characteristics of the side gable form mentioned above are present in the design of the Schumann house. This relatively small two-story house was constructed in 1878, and features 18-inch-thick limestone rubble walls throughout. The design of the house is plain, the major facade is in the long east-facing wall, the main entrance is centered on this facade, and the windows throughout are regularly spaced. The second story as expressed on the main facade is less tall than the first story and features three-over-six light windows rather than the six-over-six light windows of the story below. This is reminiscent of the design of earlier one-and-a-half story side gable houses, but the interior of the house is a true two-stories in height and the second story windows on the side elevations are also six-over-six light. The house is crowned by the eponymous side gabled roof.

The Schumann house also exhibits characteristics of the saltbox variant of the side gable form. Early side gable houses were typically small, rectilinear in plan, often one-room deep and from one to three stories in height. As the CRMP notes, a shed-roofed addition was often added across all or part of the rear elevation of

⁴² Wyatt, Vol. 2, (Architecture), pg. 3-3.

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these houses in order to expand the amount of room available, an expedient that was particularly favored by families that were faced with housing frequently sizeable numbers of children. The CRMP also states that such additions were sometimes added after the original house was built, but notes that they were incorporated into the original design of some side gable houses as well.⁴³

Side gable houses that have the typical saltbox shape date back to the colonial period of the nation's development. In the discussion of the evolution of "massed plan houses" contained in their book A Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia and Lee McAlester note that:

All but a rare handful of 17th-century English colonial houses were of linear plan (one room deep) with high, steeply pitched roofs. ... During the period from about 1700 to 1750, many houses were built, or were expanded, to a one-and-a-half-unit depth. The roofs on these ... retained the steep roof of Medieval origin. The increased depth was accommodated either by a lower-pitched shed roof over the half-unit extension (most common in one-story houses) or by a rearward continuation of the main roof slope to give a saltbox shape (most common in two-story houses). This shape limited the rearward extension to the relatively shallow depth covered by the downward projection of the steeply-pitched roof line. It also truncated the rearward extension at the second floor level, which could be used only for storage rather than as living space. These disadvantages were overcome through the development of lower-pitched roof framing, which could span a full two-unit depth without excessive height.⁴⁴

Unfortunately, not enough research on this type of design has been done to explain why saltbox variants were still being built in Wisconsin more than a century later. Nor has the ongoing survey of Wisconsin resources advanced to the point where the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places can specify either the number or distribution pattern of surviving saltbox form houses in the state. Consequently, there is no way of knowing if houses in Wisconsin with a saltbox shape that assumed this form in an additive fashion are more or less common than those in which the saltbox shape was part of the original design. The Schumann house, however, is an example of those houses whose saltbox shape was integral to the original design. An examination of the stone side elevations of the Schumann house undertaken for this nomination showed that there is no joint in the stone walls (either above or below ground) at the point where an addition would have had to have been attached to the rest of the house.

⁴³ The CRMP's comments on saltbox variants should be read in a national rather than a specifically Wisconsin context in this instance. Not enough data about Wisconsin examples has been compiled at this time to allow for anything other than the most general statements to be made about Wisconsin examples.

⁴⁴ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, pg. 28.

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So far only two other examples of saltbox houses have been identified in Wisconsin (see footnote 41). The first is a brick one-and-a-half story example located on the north side of Interstate Highway 94 in the eastern half of Jefferson County. The second is the James J. Strang House, located in the vicinity of Burlington, in Walworth County (1844, NRHP - 1/2/74, HABS No. WIS-130).⁴⁵ The latter house makes an interesting comparison to the Schumann house since both are constructed with massive rubble stone walls and both have main facades with centered doors flanked on either side by six-over-six light windows. In addition, there are interesting points of comparison between the first story floor plans of the two houses, both of which have two front rooms and a rear kitchen space/pantry. The Strang house is somewhat smaller, however, and is a true one-and-a-half story building.

The similarities between the Schumann House and the Strang house may be more than a mere coincidence, however. The stone construction John Peter Tatsch house in Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Texas, is very similar to the Strang house in size, design and plan. This house (shown in reproduced HABS drawings) is illustrated in an article on Germans in Texas and their buildings published in a recent anthology of articles on various ethnic settlements and settlement patterns in North America. In this article, the author notes that the builder came from the province of Hesse in Germany.⁴⁶ Further associations between saltbox designs and German origins are suggested in another article published in the transactions of the Pioneer America Society. In the precis of this article, which is entitled "The German Stack Saltbox - Vernacular Tradition in Eastern Missouri," the authors note that:

The German settlement of eastern Missouri in the 1830s and 1840s created an ethnic society which developed a number of vernacular architectural traditions of German origins, such as Fachwerk or half-timbering and house-barn building. ... A variation of this basic form is also common in the landscape of the Saxon-Lutherans of Perry and northern Cape Girardeau Counties, a form named by the authors as the German Stack Saltbox.⁴⁷

This article posits that there appears to be a tradition of saltbox residential construction in areas of Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin, that is associated with German settlers coming from the German Lutheran provinces of Hesse and Saxony in the 1840s and 1850s. The authors further posit that the similarities between these

⁴⁵ Perrin, Richard W. E. Wisconsin Architecture: The Historic American Building Survey. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1965, pg. 38.

⁴⁶ Leiding, Gerlinde. "Germans in Texas," To Build in a New Land: Ethnic Landscapes in North America. Edited by Allen G. Noble. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1992, pg. 376.

⁴⁷ Roark, Michael and Brian McCutchen. "The German Stack Saltbox - Vernacular Tradition in Eastern Missouri," PAST, Vol. 15, 1992, pg. 41. I am indebted to James Draeger of the Wisconsin SHPO for this and the two references noted above.

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buildings argues for a house type that "had to originate in Germany" that served as the prototype for the American variants. If this is true (and much further research will be necessary to prove it), it is tempting to place the house that Frederick Schumann (a German Lutheran who was born and raised in the province of Saxony) built for himself within that tradition as well.

If Schumann did draw on a traditional Saxon building type for the design of his house it is curious why he alone of the numerous Berry Township residents of German origin chose to do so. His father, Christian Schumann, was one of the earlier settlers of German origin in the town, but by 1878, the homes of his compatriots dotted the town and they were notably concentrated in the northeast portion where Indian Lake is located.

In the southwest part (of the Town of Berry) and in the northeast corner, the people are principally German Lutherans, with a slight sprinkling of "Humanists," or "Free-Thinkers," ... The people are thrifty and enterprising, as is evinced by their well-cultivated farms and comfortable houses, which are constructed largely of stone, of which there are large quantities, and brick.*⁶

Nearly all of the houses constructed of stone in the Town of Berry use coursed rubble stones rather than the much more expensive dressed ashlar. Many of these stone houses still survive today, but the Schumann house is the only one that has historically had a saltbox shape.*⁹ Much more typical are one and two story side gable houses featuring rubble stone construction. One of the finest is the two-story Friederich Kohlmann house (1867, NRHP - 10/24/74), which is located on the west end of Indian Lake. Another example (now in ruins and only partially standing) was the house and stone barn located between the Schumann house and the Annen house on the north side of STH 19 (8200). Another fine example is the side gable one-and-a-half story Jacob Bock blacksmith shop (WSHPO No. 0807-10), which is located just to the west of the Schumann farmstead in the tiny nearby unincorporated community of Marxville. Several other rubble stone houses and outbuildings are also located in the immediate vicinity of Marxville. One is the gabled ell Cutler house (WSHPO No. 0807-09), located just to the west of Marxville on the south side of STH 19.

All of these buildings were constructed utilizing rubble stones of varying sizes. These stones are all of locally quarried limestone, they are laid in irregular courses, and most of the visible portions of the individual stones are heavily covered over with mortar. The Schumann house utilizes the same construction method,

*⁶ Butterfield, pg. 924.

*⁹ Ironically, the only other saltbox shape nineteenth century house in the Town of Berry is now located just to the east of the Schumann house. This is the one-and-a-half story side gable rubble stone construction Franz Walzk?/John Annen house (8125 STH 19), an older house than Schumann's that now belongs to Albert J. Kruchten, a stone mason who added the shed roof stone-walled rear addition to the house himself.

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and Schumann family tradition has it that much of the work was done by Frederick Schumann himself, although whether or not he also did the stone work is not known.

What is unusual about the stone work on the Schumann house, however, is the elaborate mortar work that decorates the exterior surfaces of all the walls. This work consists of a complex grid of tooled raised mortar beads that was applied to the wall surface after the walls were constructed. This device was apparently used by Schumann to imitate similar mortar beads that embellished a number of contemporary buildings in Madison and northwestern Dane County that feature true dressed ashlar limestone construction such as North Hall (1851, NHL - 10/15/66) on the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison. So far as is known only one other building in the Town of Berry utilizes this device; a fine gabled ell farmhouse located on the west side of Old Settler's Road near its intersection with Gorst Road (WSHPO No. 0807-05). Other nearby townships are richer in examples of this tradition than Berry, however. In fact, northwestern Dane County is an area that is specifically singled out in the Stone subsection of the Construction Materials and Methods section of the CRMP for its associations with this technique and for its "distinctive stonework."⁵⁰

Summary

The Frederick Schumann farmstead is of statewide significance because its farmhouse is both a rare Wisconsin example of the saltbox variant of the much more common side gable residential vernacular form and also an excellent example of a stone building technique that is a local tradition in its vicinity. Although simple in its overall design, the Schumann house gains additional dignity from its massive stone walls, from the high quality of the materials used throughout, and from the care with which these materials were worked. All of these qualities have been preserved and enhanced during the present ownership.

Statement of Archeological Potential

The Frederick Schumann farmstead is located in an area with known prehistoric archeological sites. Although no archeological survey has been undertaken of the property, significant resources could be present, but yet undiscovered.

Owners

John C. and Eve Street
8313 STH 19
Cross Plains, WI 53528

⁵⁰ Wyatt, Vol. 2 (Architecture), pg. 4-7.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Abstract of Title for the Farmstead, in the possession of John C. Street.

Bass, Alexius. "Unique Root, 18-Inch Walls Give House Lasting Charm." The Capital Times, March 18, 1957.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

X See continuation sheet

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.8 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/6</u>	<u>2/8/6/2/8/0</u>	<u>4/7/8/5/5/5/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Schumann farmstead is a portion of a larger 199.6 acre farm that is located in Section 2, T8N, R7E, in the Town of Berry, Dane County, Wisconsin. The farmstead boundaries are located partly within the SW¹/₄ of the SE¹/₄ of Section 2 and partly within the SE¹/₄ of the SW¹/₄ beginning at a point on the south curbline of the east-

X See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses that portion of the farmstead that immediately surrounds the house and its associated outbuildings and omits extraneous agricultural lands which lack a significant connection to the house. This is the land that has historically been associated with the house.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy F. Heqqland/Consultant

for: John and Eve Street

organization _____ date March 23, 1993

street & number 1311 Morrison Street telephone 608-251-9450

city or town Madison state Wisconsin zip code 53703

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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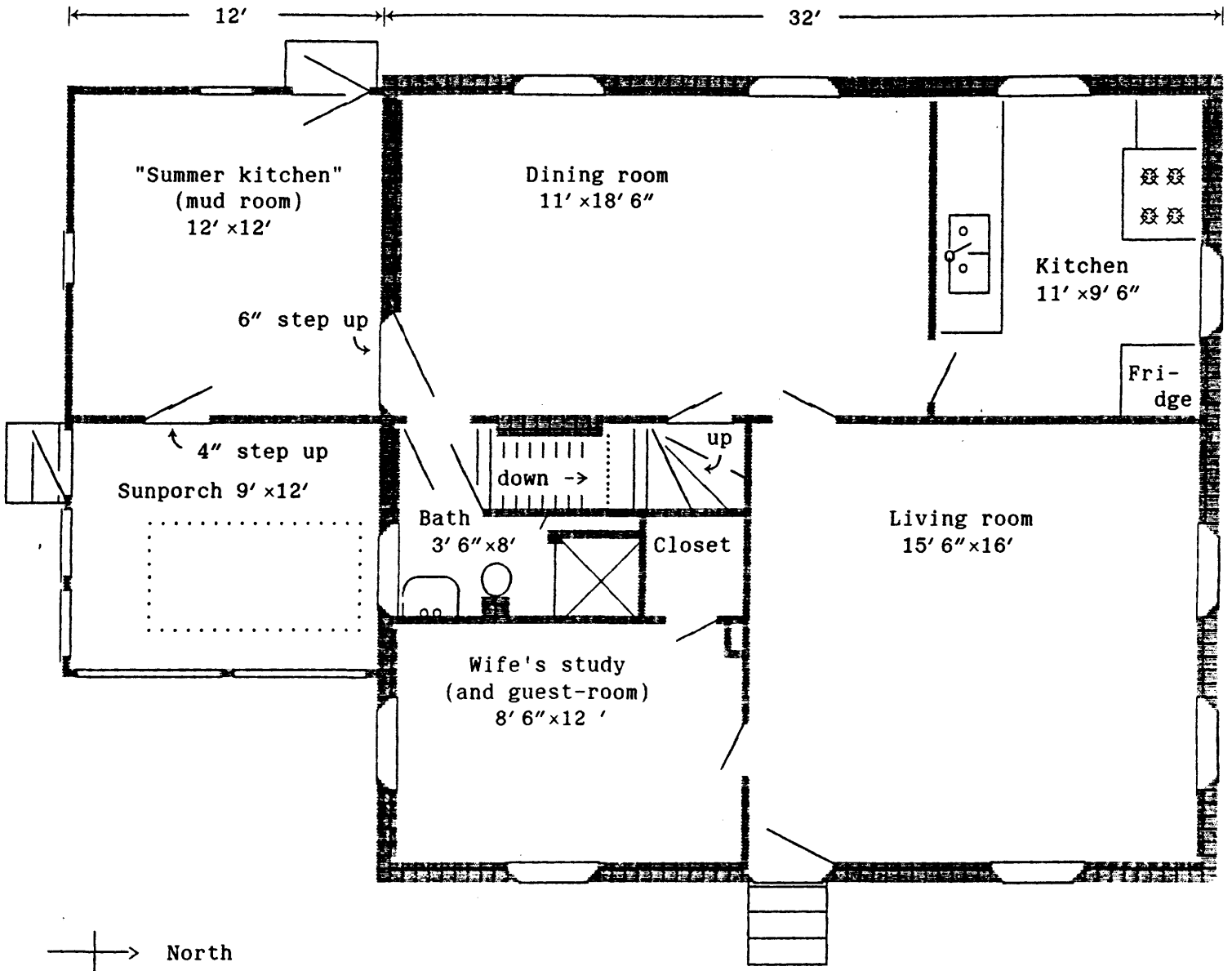
Verbal Boundary Justification Continued

west-running STH 19 that is 100 feet due west of the SW corner of the house (that is, of the 1991 addition), thence easterly along said curving curbline approx. 365 feet, thence due south approx. 300 feet, thence due west approx. 265 feet to the point of intersection with the south curbline of said STH 19, thence N along said curbline approx. 50 feet to the point of beginning.

THE SCHUMANN HOUSE
 Section 2, Town of Berry (Dane County, WI)
 Built 1878 by Frederick Schumann
 Restored 1965-6 by John C. Street

Scale: 1 inch = 6 feet
 (Some items *not* to scale;
 most dimensions are rounded
 off to to nearest half-foot)

Ground floor:



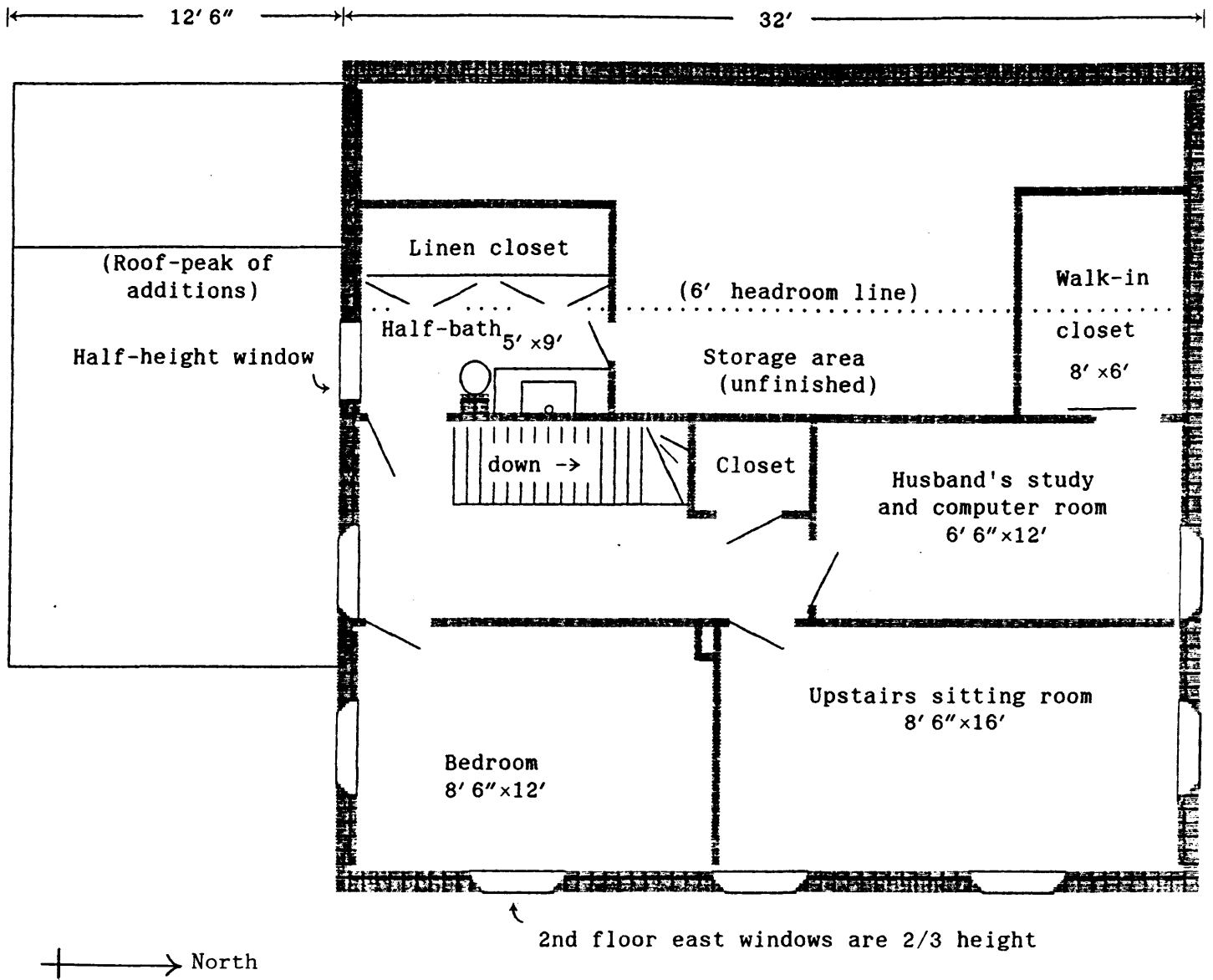
Construction:

Stone walls are 18" thick: rubble construction, with dressed sills, lintles, and quoins. Mortar is laid on to simulate the joints between dressed stones.

The two additions (at left) are of frame construction; the summer kitchen was added in 1905, the sunporch in 1972.

THE FREDERICK SCHUMANN HOUSE
TOWN OF BERRY, DANE COUNTY, WI

Second floor:



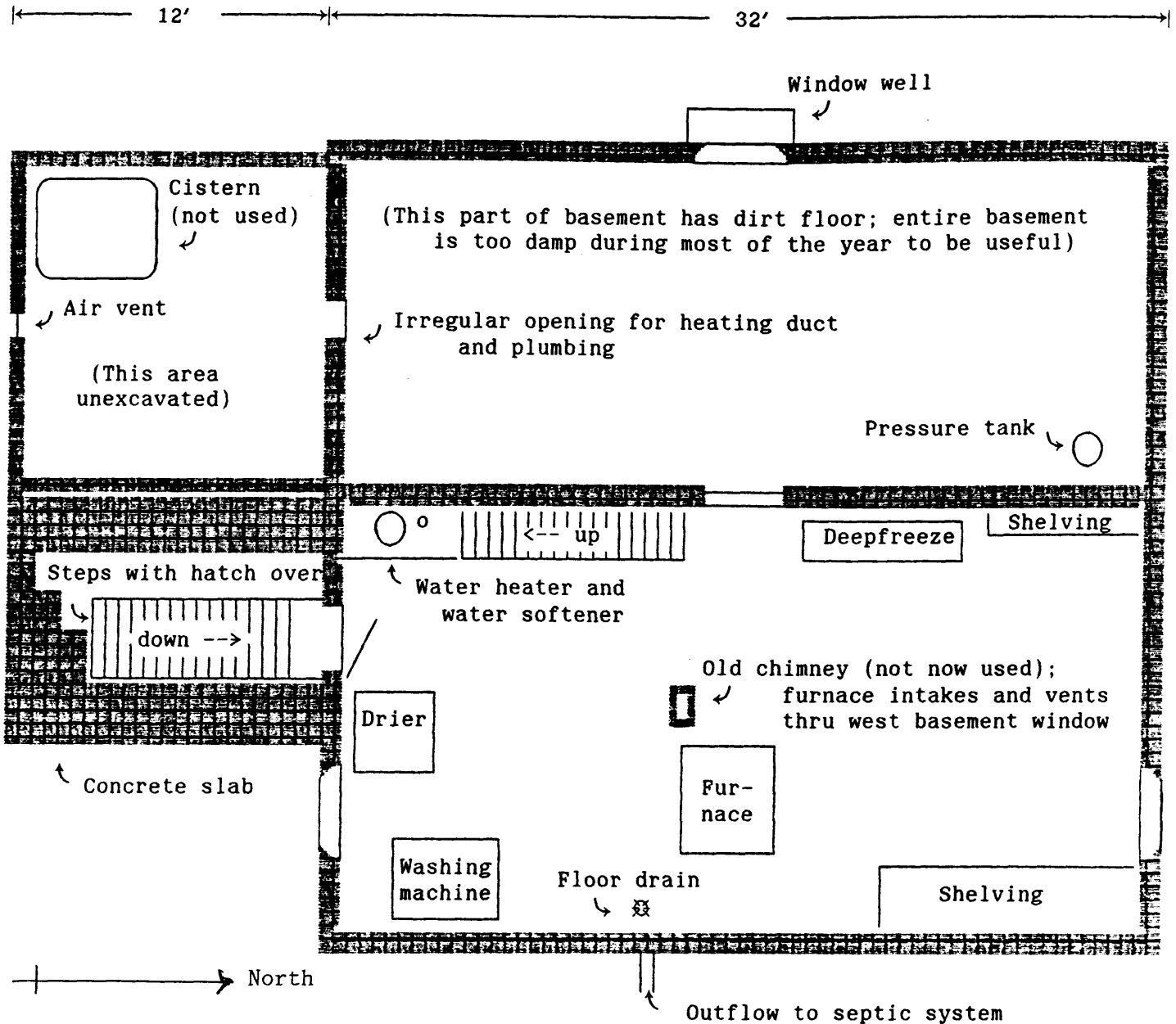
NOTE: Next to the old chimney is a hot-air duct which extends up into the attic, then feeds smaller ducts to ceiling of each finished room.

NOTE: The full-size windows are 6-over-6 double-hung sash (replaced in 1966); 2/3-height ones are the original (1878) 3-over-6; half-height window is 6-pane barn-sash (opening out from bottom).

Scale: 1" = 6 ft. (some items not to scale)

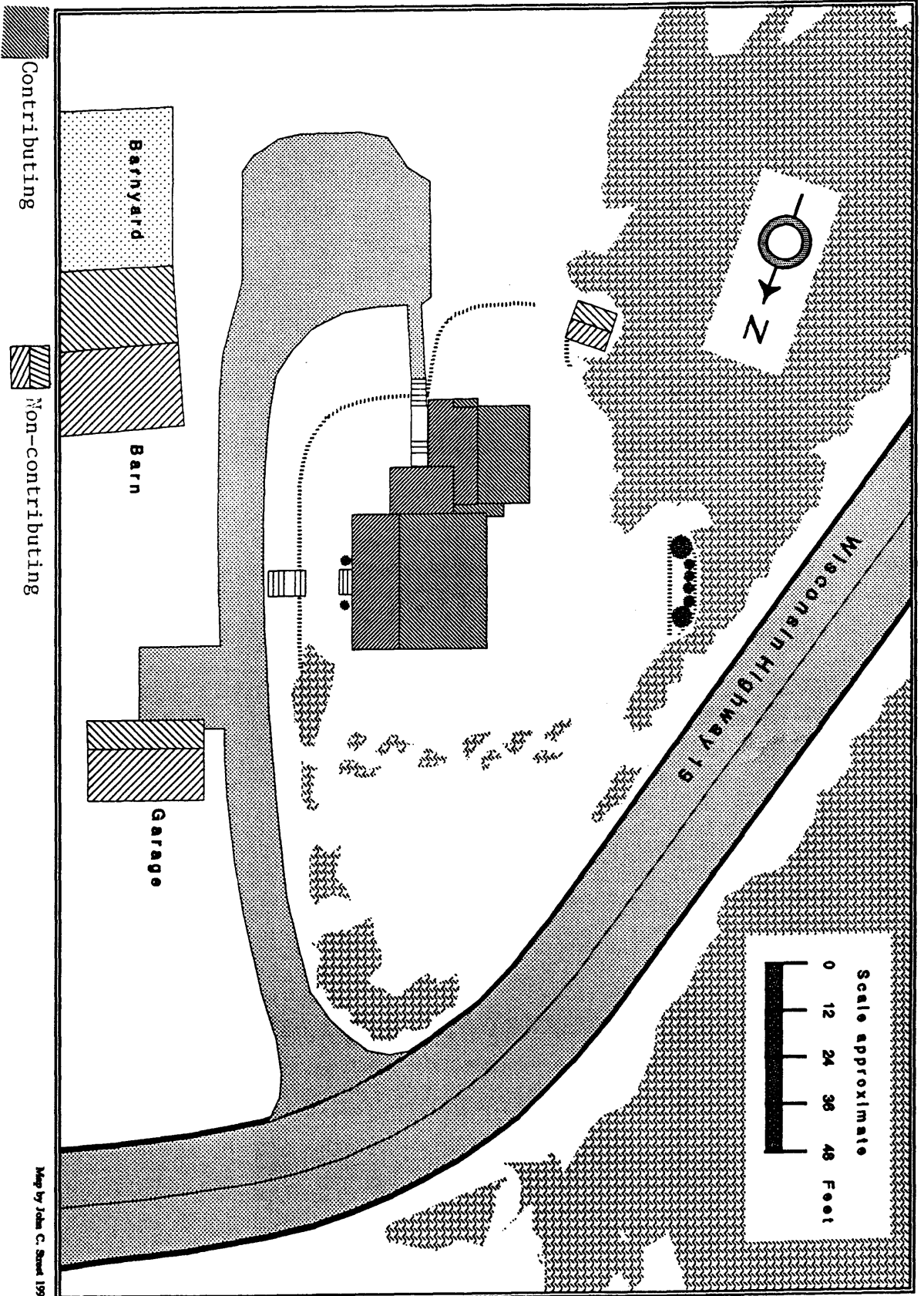
THE FREDERICK SCHUMANN HOUSE
TOWN OF BERRY, DANE COUNTY, WI

Basement:



NOTE: The exact size and location of the cistern is not known. My recollection is that it is of concrete, and large enough to walk around in — perhaps 7' high and 5' in diameter.

Scale: 1" = 6ft. (some items not to scale)



Site of the Frederick Schumann house,
 built in 1878 (with additions of 1972 and 1991).

8313 State Highway 19, Cross Plains, WI 53528 (Section 2, Berry Twp., Dane County)

Map by John C. Small 1992