

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 22 1985
date entered

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

1. Name

historic NA
and/or common Historic Resources of Ephraim (Partial inventory of historic and architectural properties)

2. Location

street & number See individual intensive survey forms not for publication
city, town Ephraim vicinity of NA
state Wisconsin code 55 county Door code 029

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see individual intensive survey forms)
street & number NA (see individual intensive survey forms)
city, town Ephraim vicinity of NA state Wisconsin 54211

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Door County Courthouse
street & number 138 South Fourth Avenue
city, town Sturgeon Bay, state Wisconsin 54235

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no
date 1975 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local
depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin
city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

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

See survey forms for Ephraim Moravian Church and Gilbraltor School-Goodletson Cabin

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Village of Ephraim is located on the western side of the Door County peninsula in northeastern Wisconsin. The county is a part of an escarpment of Niagara limestone that extends from Lake Ontario to Wisconsin (1). With altitudes ranging from 200 feet at the shoreline to 780 feet at the north end of the village, the limestone bluffs comprise a major portion of the geology and physical appearance of Ephraim (2). The most abrupt changes in altitudes occur along Moravia Street, Maple Grove Road, and Crystal Spring Road. The limestone bluffs are covered with a thin layer of rich loamy soil.

Situated on Eagle Harbor in Green Bay, Ephraim has a climate that, like the rest of Door County, is modified by the effects of surrounding lake waters. Because of this, Door County has milder temperatures than much of northern Wisconsin. This modifying effect eventually resulted in two major sources of income in the county, horticulture and tourism. Ephraim's twentieth century development is closely associated with tourism.

Most of the original manmade development of Ephraim occurred along the lower lands near Eagle Harbor, a relatively flat area that extends north and south towards the Ephraim swamp, a prime wetland resource in the county (3). At one time the swamp extended to the shoreline but it was partially drained as the village was settled. From this central village area, land rises in the southwest towards Peninsula State Park, part of which is within the village limits. When Ephraim was first settled in 1853, evergreen trees lined the shore and hardwoods were found on the interior. Early lumbering exhausted this resource but second growth forest occurred with few disturbances and Ephraim once again has a heavily wooded landscape with white cedar the most profuse tree (4).

The initial European settlement of Ephraim by Norwegian Moravians occurred in 1853. The original plat, where most development has occurred, consisted of 424 3/4 acres bordered on the west by Eagle Harbor for one mile and stretching three quarters of a mile east (5). This area is centered around Norway Street, Anderson Lane, and German Road. Farming, fishing, and lumbering were the main sources of income for the early settlers but because of transportation problems, with poor roads, few inland streams and the bay waters frozen part of the year, the village remained relatively isolated with little physical development or growth for many years. The construction of Aaslag Anderson's dock, warehouse, and store beginning in 1858, then at the north village limits, made transportation and shipping easier but it did not act as a spur for further commercial development (see Anderson Dock Historic District form).

Not until the 1890's when northern Door County started to gain prominence as a summer resort did the village of Ephraim experience substantial growth. Hotels, some originally the proprietors' homes, were built and expanded as more summer visitors arrived by schooners or steamers for extended visits. The Hillside Hotel at 9980 South Water Street, included in the nomination, developed this way. Development was still focused around the original plat especially along present day Highway 42 but now shore-front property, previously considered almost worthless, gained value and popularity as an ideal site for vacation cottages and second homes. Ephraim was experiencing its first real growth in fifty years and in 1905 the North Ephraim Plat was added to the village (6). Land north, south, and east of the village center, some previously utilized as farmland, was now being developed with houses. These summer homes were often built

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on secluded wooded properties that contained more than one family house on the land. Second houses were rented out. This type of development meant that while the permanent population of Ephraim, today just over 300 residents, never increased enormously, the summertime population and residential development did increase. Conversely, around 1909 when the State of Wisconsin began purchasing land for Peninsula State Park, Ephraim lost some land and residences located at the south end of town in an area that was slated to become parkland (7). After the village was incorporated in 1919, public buildings such as the village hall and fire station were built along Highway 42 near Church Street in what is the commercial center of Ephraim. More recent development has focused on the north edge of the village and is primarily commercial in nature (see survey form for Ephraim Village Hall at 9996 South Water Street).

Architectural Resources

The village contains approximately 2,500 acres of land of which, according to 1973 figures, 44% is developed. The primary type of development is single family homes, with 75% of all developed lands being multi- or single family residences (8). Commercial development, usually seasonally operated, comprises most of the remaining developed land. Community institutions such as the village hall at 9996 South Water Street and fire station account for less than one percent of the land used. Reserved open space is dominated by the 154 acres of Peninsula State Park that is situated within the village limits (9). Ephraim also maintains a beach and dock area and a park, located north of the center of Ephraim. Remaining land use consists of orchards, agricultural lands, woods, and swamps. More building, frequently commercial and condominium properties, within the last eleven years has resulted in the percentage of developed land increasing to the detriment of farm or open land.

The first European settlers in Ephraim in 1853 built log homes because the building material was available and the technique was relatively expedient and simple. Dovetail corner timbering or a mix of dovetail and square timbering was used and still predominates on log houses in Ephraim. Most of these early log buildings have been demolished or altered by siding and additions so that their original character and integrity are lost. Reverend Andreas Iverson's house at 9966 Moravia Street is included in the nomination as the village's prime example of a nineteenth century log home. Designed by Iverson and built by local labor, the 1½ story building is constructed of flat hewn logs and sheathed with wide board and batten (10). Like many buildings, both old and new, in Ephraim the foundation is native Niagara limestone.

Possibly because of Ephraim's isolated location, building style did not follow popular trends. Practical vernacular buildings, usually rectangular in form with a gable roof and one or two stories were constructed of clapboard or log. Historic building color was usually white or natural wood. The Hillside Hotel at 9980 South Water Street is a good example of this. Although the hotel is included in the nomination only for its historic significance, it does reflect the most prevalent style of building constructed in the village during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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Log cabins for summer use were built in the early twentieth century and frequently have limestone foundations and exterior chimneys. A few buildings were constructed entirely of native limestone. Continual modernization of many of the residential and commercial properties in the village, usually conservatively styled to begin with, has meant that only one building, the Andreas Iverson house at 9966 Moravia Street, is included in the nomination for its architectural significance. Even with modernization and building alterations, Ephraim is still dominated by a traditional unity of white or natural wood color, rectangular and gable roof buildings, and an excellent pedestrian scale.

Methodology

The village of Ephraim received a Historic Preservation Survey and Planning Matching Grant in 1983 from the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The purpose of the grant was to conduct an intensive architectural and historical survey of the cultural resources of Ephraim and to prepare a National Register Multiple Resource Nomination. William Chaudoir of the Door County Planning Department in Sturgeon Bay was the project director. Claudette Stager was the consultant hired to conduct the survey and prepare the nomination.

The first part of the project involved undertaking a reconnaissance survey of the village. Every street within the corporate boundaries of the village was traveled and buildings of historic and architectural interest were photographed, recorded on survey cards, and mapped. Approximately 100 sites were surveyed and included not only architecturally definable building styles but vernacular buildings and early twentieth century styles. The commercial area of the village, centered around Highway 42 and Church Street, was surveyed first. Outlying areas north and south of this location were then surveyed. The final mapping was done by the consultant.

The next part of the project involved in depth research on buildings thought to have architectural or historical value in order to assess them further. Research on themes important to the development of the village was also undertaken. Intensive survey forms and an intensive survey report were written using this information. Six properties, containing nine significant buildings, and one historic district were determined to be the most significant architectural and historical resources in the village and form the basis of the nomination.

Archeological Survey

The archeological resources of Ephraim have not been comprehensively surveyed and, therefore, no archeological resources are included in the nomination.

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¹O.C. Bolt, "Partial Record of Ephraim Foundation Historical Efforts" (September 17, 1981), p. 16. Information is from a study by William Tishler ASLA, 1973.

²Ibid., p. 18.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid., p. 24.

⁵A.M. Iverson, "A Brief Account of the Activity (Its Commencement and Continuation since 1849) of the Evangelical Moravian Church Among the Scandinavians in Wisconsin" (Written between 1896 and 1899 and translated from the Norwegian by Jno. Boler, 1929), pp. 60 and 64.

⁶Abstract of property at Ephraim Village Hall, Ephraim, Wisconsin.

⁷Hjalmer Rued Holand, History of Door County, Wisconsin (Chicago, S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917), p. 247.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, "Peninsula State Park Visitor", p. 6.

⁸Bolt, op. cit., pp. 25-26.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Iverson, op. cit., p. 68.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) ethnic heritage
Specific dates 1853-1934	Builder/Architect	See individual forms		European (Norwegian)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Introduction

Ephraim, considered the first permanent settlement in Door County, is unique because it was established as a permanent village by Norwegian Moravians and not as a fishing or lumber camp like many other settlements in the Great Lakes region. Located on Green Bay and with few roads or inland streams nearby, the Great Lakes became the major form of transportation for the early villagers, although water transportation was only feasible part of the year because the bay froze. This isolation prevented much early commercial, industrial, or residential development in the village but eventually it became an asset. Around the 1890's the moderate temperatures and unspoiled landscapes of Door County were discovered by summer vacationers seeking relief from hot cities. Slowly at first, Ephraim developed as a resort area. With more leisure time and more accessible means of transportation after World War I, the village (and the rest of the county) began to consolidate its position as a major summer vacation area in Wisconsin. It is a position that Ephraim still holds today.

Seven properties and one historic district that reflect the growth and development of Ephraim from the 1850's to the 1930's are included in the nomination. One property contains two buildings having historical significance. Two properties are nominated for its architectural significance and historical significance because of its association with the early settlement of Ephraim. Other historically significant properties include those associated with the commercial and educational development of the village, the religious history of the Moravian community, the history of the Scandinavian Lutheran community, the dominant Norwegian ethnic group and the civic development of the community. The district is nominated for its historic significance with the commercial development of Ephraim.

Historical Development

French fur traders and explorers in the 1600's were the first European visitors to Door County but it was not until 1831 that the county was opened for settlement. The first permanent settler in the county was located near Little Sturgeon Bay in 1835 (1). In 1850 Horseshoe Island in Eagle Harbor, near the future site of Ephraim, was settled by Norwegian Ole Larsen.

It was Larsen who was responsible for directing Andreas Iverson and his congregation of Norwegian Moravians to Door County. Iverson, who came from Norway to Milwaukee in 1849 and became the leader of Wisconsin's first Scandinavian Moravian congregation, had led his congregation from Milwaukee to Green Bay in search of a suitable location to establish a new community but dissent between Iverson and Nils Otto Tank, the congregation's benefactor, led Iverson to seek a new home for the congregation. Larsen, an acquaintance of many of the Norwegians in Green Bay, told

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Iverson about land available near Horseshoe Island and agreed to help the congregation relocate. In February 1853, Iverson and a few of his fellow Moravians set out for the limestone bluffs along Eagle Harbor (2). Finding the area to his liking, Iverson purchased over 400 acres and surveyed the land, making sure a parcel of land was allotted to the Moravian Church (3).

Temporary shanties were built by the first five men and their families who moved here. Permanent houses were begun as soon as possible. The Reverend Iverson's log house, built between 1853 and 1854 and located at 9966 Moravia Street was the third house in Ephraim and is the only one of the original five houses extant. Five couples, four single men and four children comprised the entire population of Ephraim in 1853 (4). Five more families joined the settlement the next year (see individual survey form for Andreas Iverson house).

Although Ephraim means "doubly fruitful", the village did not prosper at first. A harsh winter, isolated location, lack of staple supplies, and poor crops caused some of the first settlers to relocate (5). The small community survived by farming and fishing and shipping fish to Green Bay through Ole Larsen and his boat. Religious services, a vital part of the Norwegian Moravian community, were first held several times per week in Iverson's house. Lack of adequate funds and time prevented a church from being built until 1857. The church location was a point of contention among the congregation and the building was finally constructed by members of the congregation on the shoreline (see survey form for Ephraim Moravian Church, 9970 Moravia Street).

The Moravian Church believed that education of the young was important and the Ephraim congregation began a private school in 1854. After the town of Gibraltar was established in 1857 with Ephraim a part of it, Iverson became the first school superintendent. He donated land and a log building, the Ephraim School, located at 9966 Moravia Street, for use as a school. (See survey form for Iverson house.)

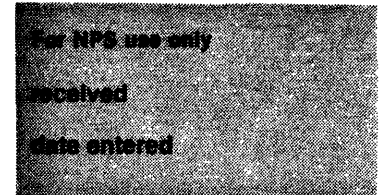
Around 1857-1858, the village was in desperate need of supplies or money to buy supplies. Iverson, through connections in Green Bay, obtained contracts for the villagers to cut cordwood and cedar posts with payment to be paid partly in supplies (6). Transporting the cut wood was a problem because there was no dock to accommodate the ships that came to pick up the wood. The problem was remedied around 1858 when Aaslag Anderson and Peter Peterson purchased land from the village with the stipulation that they build a dock which all of the village could use. Soon a warehouse and a store, the first commercial enterprises in Ephraim, were built adjacent to the dock. The dock, warehouse and store were a great asset to a community dependent on water transportation (see Anderson Dock Historic District survey form).

In the late 1860's the county was consolidating and changing the local school system (7). Ephraim built a one room frame school in 1869 at 9988 Moravia Street which served the village until the 1940's (see individual survey form for Gibraltar District School No. 2). In 1880 the dock and warehouse burnt and were rapidly

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rebuilt (8). Three years later the Moravian Church was moved to its present location at 9970 Moravia Street atop a limestone bluff where many in the congregation had originally wanted it. In 1896 the building was enlarged and remodeled to accommodate a larger congregation. Meanwhile, a Scandinavian Lutheran congregation was established in 1882 and a church was built at 3028 Church Street. (See survey form for Free Evangelical Lutheran Church.)

By the 1890's Ephraim had acquired some industries and commercial businesses such as a blacksmith, sawmill, quarry, and general stores but because of its location none were very prosperous or provided an impetus for further development. No buildings or only buildings with a loss of integrity remain that reflects these enterprises. It was during this same era that Ephraim began its slow but steady growth as a summer resort. Moderate temperatures and an unspoiled natural landscape made the area an ideal spot for people seeking escape from hot crowded cities in southern Wisconsin and Illinois (9). Arriving by schooners, and later steamboats, at Anderson's dock, the only dock in the village capable of handling the ships, the first summer vacationers stayed in rented rooms in private homes. Eventually, new hotels and rental cottages were built or homeowners altered their residences to accommodate guests.

Martin Oleson, proprietor and owner of the Hillside Hotel at 9980 South Water Street, began his hotel this way. His nineteenth century residence was added onto and altered until it became a two-story hotel that could accommodate forty people in 1917 (10). At Anderson's dock and warehouse, which used to be laden with merchandise and cut wood, one was now more likely to find passengers with their trunks (see survey forms for Hillside Hotel and Anderson Dock Historic District).

Summer visitors kept returning and many built their own cottages rather than rent. While the permanent population never grew to more than the current 319 people, the summer population would sometimes triple this figure. The influx of permanent summer visitors provided a larger base for the village but it also meant more services were needed. In 1919 the village was incorporated with four of the first elected officers being hotel owners (11). The Ephraim Village Hall was built at 9996 South Water Street in 1927. Designed to reflect the Norwegian heritage of Ephraim, the building of the hall was supported by permanent and summer residents (12). When constructed, it was intended to become a multi-purpose government and community center, a function it still carries out (see individual survey form for Ephraim Village Hall).

Resources Included in the Nomination

Seven individual properties and one historic district are included in the nomination. One of the properties consists of two buildings, both having historic significance. Two properties are included for both historic and architectural significance while the other nominated properties, including the district, are significant for historic associations. The properties date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century and include two residences, two schools, one hotel, two churches, the village hall and a district that includes a store, warehouse, and icehouse.

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Planning, Preservation, and Restoration Activity

The nomination is a culmination of an intensive survey of the village begun in the spring of 1983. The Door County Planning Department and the Village of Ephraim initiated the survey with the intent of using the results as part of the basis for local historic ordinances. Prior to the survey, the Ephraim Foundation, a non-profit organization of permanent and summer residents interested in preserving the village history, had restored several buildings in Ephraim and sponsored a 1973 study (in conjunction with the village) of the historic resources of Ephraim. Although the plan was never implemented, it made people aware of the village's historic resources and probably led to the implementation of the present survey. Complete survey results, including the survey forms and report, will be available at the Ephraim Public Library located at 9966 South Water Street. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison will also retain copies.

Significance: Architecture

Two individual properties nominated have architectural significance. The Andreas Iverson house at 9966 Moravia Street is a locally significant example of vernacular log architecture. Designed by Iverson around 1853, it is sided by wide board batten and displays fine craftsmanship without elaborate ornamentation. It has retained a high degree of integrity and is also historically significant (see individual survey form for more information; see below). The Ephraim Village Hall has architectural significance as a representative example of Scandinavian design influences.

Significance: Commerce

The Anderson store and warehouse comprise the pivotal buildings in the Anderson Dock District, a complex of buildings significant for its association with commercial development in Ephraim. Originally used for merchandise and wood, passenger service became of prime importance in the twentieth century. The Peter Peterson house at 10020 North Water Street is associated with a leading nineteenth century merchant.

The Hillside Hotel at 9980 South Water Street is nominated as the best representation of a commercial building associated with the early tourist industry in the village. The development of the building from a single family residence into a major hotel in the early twentieth century reflects the development of the history of the tourist industry in Ephraim (see individual survey forms for more information).

Significance: Education

Two nineteenth century schools are included in the nomination for their association with different stages of education in the village. The log cabin built around 1858 on Andreas Iverson's property at 9966 Moravia Street is the oldest public school in the county. Constructed more as a shelter than a school proper, it is a representative of pioneer education in Ephraim.

By 1869, when the village had been settled sixteen years, a one room frame school-house was built at 9988 Moravia Street. This school is a representative of a later phase of education when consolidation and standardization of schools in the county occurred. Covering the time span of 1858 to 1934 these two buildings have local historical significance (see individual forms for more information).

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Significance: Exploration/Early Settlement

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Reverend Andreas Iverson's house at 9966 Moravia Street was designed by Iverson and built in 1853-1854. In his role as community and church leader, Iverson helped found and develop the village. He is the most significant individual associated with Ephraim's early history. Because of Iverson's role in the development of the Moravian Church in Wisconsin, his house has statewide historical significance. The house also has architectural significance (see individual survey form for more information).

Significance: Ethnic Heritage - European (Norwegian)

The Ephraim Moravian Church at 9970 Moravia Street is included in the nomination for its strong association with the dominant Scandinavian, and predominately Norwegian, ethnic group.

(see individual survey form for more information). The Free Evangelical Lutheran Church is also associated with the Scandinavian (especially Norwegian) settlement. (See survey form for more information.)

Significance: Religion

The Ephraim Moravian Church is significant at the local level for the role it played in the development of the Scandinavian Moravian Church in Ephraim. Led from Milwaukee to Green Bay by Reverend Andreas Iverson, the congregation settled in a colony at Green Bay financed by Nils Otto Tank. Disagreements led to disunity and Iverson took the group to the Door peninsula and established Ephraim. The church and community established were among the most successful and enduring religious colonies in Wisconsin and served as a home base for Iverson and later Moravian ministers who established other Moravian churches throughout Wisconsin (see individual survey form for more information).

Although dominated in its early years by the Moravian church, many settlers in Ephraim were Scandinavian Lutherans uncomfortable with the Moravian faith. By 1878, early meetings of Lutherans resulted in services conducted in village homes and by 1882 a new church was built to serve the Lutheran community. A parsonage was deeded to that church by Peter Peterson in 1883. (See Evangelical Lutheran Church and Peter Peterson house survey forms for more information.)

Significance: Politics/Government

The Ephraim Village Hall, a 1927 building with Scandinavian detailing, is a significant representation of a community building constructed at a time the village was consolidating its position as the prime tourist locale it has become. It is an example of a project supported by both permanent and summer residents. The hall served as a U.S. Post Office, library, lecture room, and information center and is still an active community center today (see individual survey form form more information).

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¹Charles Martin, History of Door County Wisconsin, Together with Biographies of Nearly 700 Families and Mention of 4,000 Persons (Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, Expositor Job Print, 1881), p. 6.

Heritage Areas of Door County (Wisconsin Heritage Areas Program, May, 1978), p. 8.

²A.M. Iverson, "A Brief Account of the Activity (Its Commencement and Continuation since 1849) of the Evangelical Moravian Church Among the Scandanavians in Wisconsin" (Written between 1896 and 1899 and translated from the Norwegian by Jno. Boler, 1929) p. 56.

³Ibid., p. 64.

⁴Hjalmer Rued Holand, Early Days in Ephraim (Sturgeon Bay, Door County Historical Society, 1929), p. 8.

⁵H.S. Naess, Unpublished "Introduction" to Iverson's Memoirs, in possession of Reverend J. Groenfeldt, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Door County Advocate, March 12, 1868, February 18, 1869, March 25, 1869 and May 20, 1869.

⁸Malcolm Vail, Tales of Ephraim Waters (Ephraim, Wisconsin, Ephraim Foundation, 1956).

⁹Door County Advocate, May 7, 1898 and September 23, 1899.

¹⁰Hjalmer Rued Holand, History of Door County, Wisconsin (Chicago, S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917), p. 173.

Door County Advocate, June 27, 1967.

¹¹Door County Advocate, October 24, 1919.

¹²Door County News, July 14, 1927.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See survey forms

Quadrangle name See survey forms

Quadrangle scale See survey forms

UTM References See survey forms

A
 Zone Easting Northing

B
 Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification All nominated properties are contained within the corporate limits of the village of Ephraim as they existed in August, 1984. For specific boundary descriptions and justifications, see individual survey forms.

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claudette Stager/Principal Investigator

organization Village of Ephraim date August, 1984

street & number 9996 South Water Street telephone 414-854-2014 (Library)

city or town Ephraim state Wisconsin 54211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local See survey forms

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 *Jeff Dwan*

title Director, Historic Preservation Division date FEB 5, 1985

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

Beth Grover date 3/9/85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: See Continuation sheet for listing date

Chief of Registration

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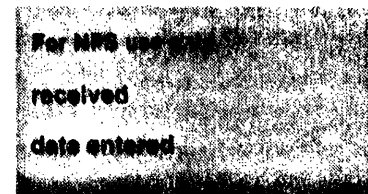
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**United States Department of the Interior
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Historic Resources of Ephraim

Continuation sheet Door County, Wisconsin Item number 9

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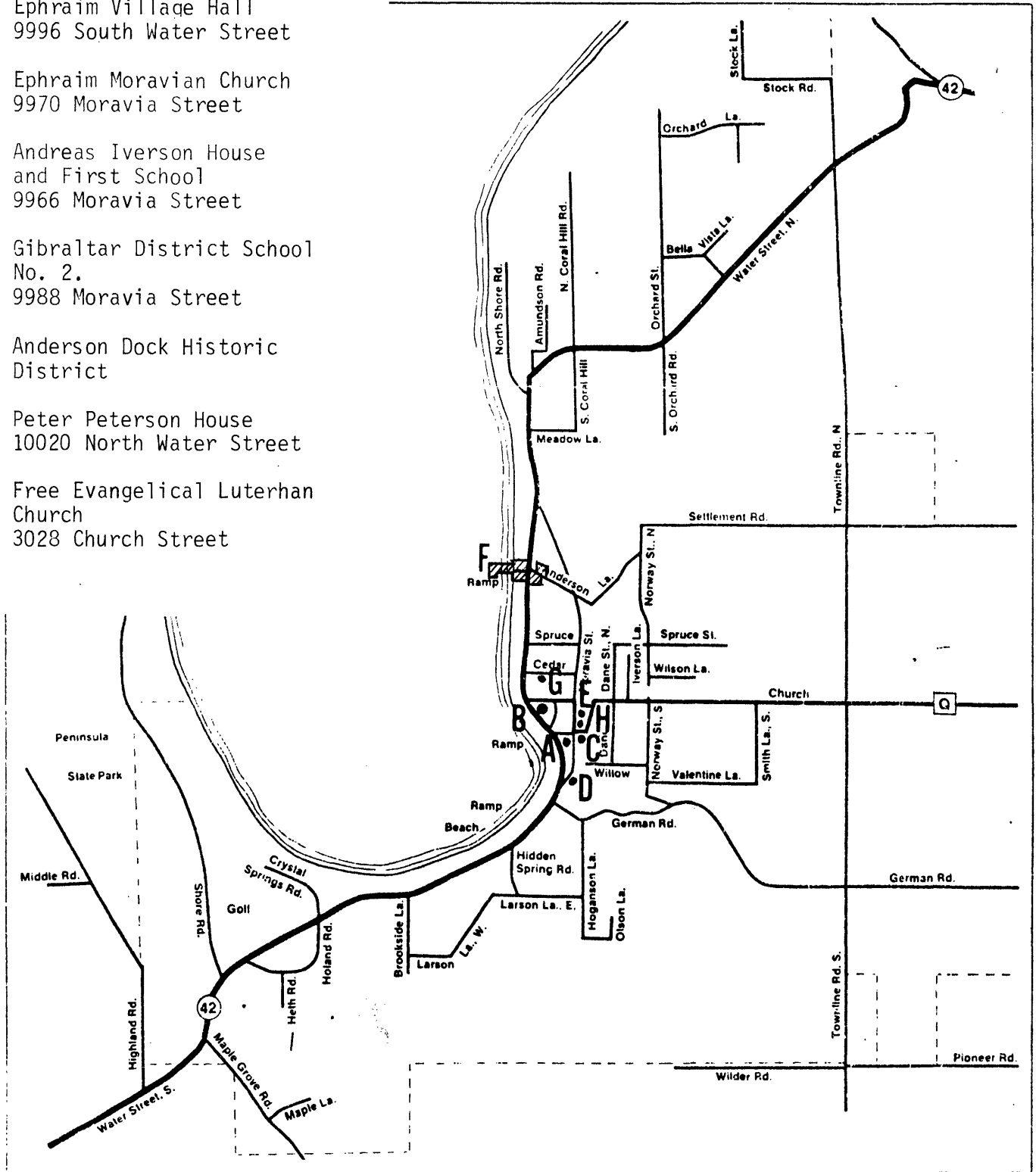
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Historic Resources of Ephraim, Wisconsin

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF EPHRAIM
Door County, Wisconsin

- ✓ A. Hillside Hotel
9980 South Water Street
- ✓ B. Ephraim Village Hall
9996 South Water Street
- ✓ C. Ephraim Moravian Church
9970 Moravia Street
- ✓ D. Andreas Iverson House
and First School
9966 Moravia Street
- ✓ E. Gibraltar District School
No. 2.
9988 Moravia Street
- ✓ F. Anderson Dock Historic
District
- ✓ G. Peter Peterson House
10020 North Water Street
- ✓ H. Free Evangelical Lutheran
Church
3028 Church Street



Ephraim

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Ephraim Multiple Resource Area
State Door County, WISCONSIN

Nomination/Type of Review

Determined Date/Signature
Eligible

- 1. Iverson, Andreas, House and First Public School
 Substantive Review
 DOE/OWNER OBJECTION
 Entered in the National Register
 Keeper Bob Grovum 3/27/85
 Attest _____
- 2. Anderson Dock Historic District
 Entered in the National Register
 Keeper Delores Byers 6/11/85
 Attest _____
- 3. Gibraltar District School No. 2 and Goodletson, Thomas, Cabin
 Entered in the National Register
 Keeper Delores Byers 6/11/85
 Attest _____
- 4. Hillside Hotel
 Entered in the National Register
 Keeper Delores Byers 3/27/85
 Attest _____
- 5. Ephraim Moravian Church
 Entered in the National Register
 Keeper Delores Byers 3/27/85
 Attest _____
- 6. Ephraim Village Hall
 Entered in the National Register
 Keeper Delores Byers 3/27/85
 Attest _____
- 7. Free Evangelical Lutheran Church
 Entered in the National Register
 Keeper Delores Byers 3/27/85
 Attest _____
- 8. Peterson, Peter, House
 Entered in the National Register
 Keeper Delores Byers 3/27/85
 Attest _____
- 9. _____
 Keeper _____
 Attest _____
- 10. _____
 Keeper _____
 Attest _____