

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



803

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name McFarlane, Harold J. and Agnes, Stone House and Barn

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	N6435 Hackett Road	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of Hawkins	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Rusk	code 107
			zip code 54530

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Dawn Teubner
Signature of certifying official/Title

9/28/2016
Date

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 11-22-66

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	2	3 Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site		objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	2	3 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
 (Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.) Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility, storage	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility, storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19 th and Early 20 th Century American Movements	foundation Stone
	walls Stone
	roof asphalt
	other

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1941

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Burse, Charles Freeman

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 40 acres

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

1	<u>15</u>	<u>671252</u>	<u>5043388</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	<u>15</u>	<u>671650</u>	<u>5042977</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

2	<u>15</u>	<u>671631</u>	<u>5043382</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

4	<u>15</u>	<u>671265</u>	<u>5042976</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Patricia A Lacey	date	7-21-2015
organization		telephone	715-743-4799
street & number	W5055 US HWY 10	zip code	54456
city or town	Neillsville	state	WI

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McFarlane, Harold J. and Agnes, Stone House and Barn
Town of Hawkins, Rusk County, Wisconsin

Introduction

The Harold J. and Agnes McFarlane Stone House and Barn, both constructed in 1941, are located in the rolling terrain of eastern Rusk County, one-half-mile north of the village of Ingram. The farm is located among several small family farms of the same era, both productive and idle. In 1941, stonemason Charles Burse laid the mortared fieldstone basement barn foundation and the exterior mortared fieldstone walls of the one-and-one-half story side-gabled house. Burse utilized the fieldstone material found in the fields and in stone piles located on the farm. The size of the fieldstone that was used varies from very large fieldstone that was split to small round fieldstone that was used in its natural "found" form. Smaller rubble stones are used to fill gaps in between the more substantial larger fieldstones. The method of construction, utilizing local natural materials and a building tradition that predates the twentieth century, lends to the architectural significance of the Harold J and Agnes McFarlane Stone House and Barn.

The gravel driveway of the McFarlane farm exits to the west off of Hackett Road, which is oriented north to south. As the driveway travels west, it branches to the north toward the house and to the south toward the large basement barn. It was common farming practice to place the dairy barn two hundred feet behind the house so that the prevailing winds do not carry the barn odors toward the house. The yard is neatly mowed with large pine trees situated just north of the house, black walnut trees to the east of the house and flowering crab and birch trees between the house and the driveway. Pasture and cultivated field vistas are visible in all directions.

Barn

The Harold J. and Agnes McFarlane basement barn is 90' in length by 40' in width. The raised foundation is of fieldstone and is 10' high. On the long sides of the barn the absence of walls brings the bottom edge of the two-story Gothic-arch roof to meet the top of the foundation wall. The end walls are of wood. This barn is quite large; its scale and unique construction gives it a commanding presence, while its sweeping, graceful roofline lends distinction among the agricultural buildings in this rural community.

During the second quarter of the twentieth century, the Gothic-arched roof barn attained considerable prominence. The high Gothic-arch barn roof is supported by a series of curved arch trusses made of short sections of laminated dimension lumber. This design provides a 100% clearance in the hay loft. The Gothic-arched roof became the last major design change in the large dairy barn before large wood barns were abandoned in favor of smaller metal pole buildings. New technologies emerged where

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large plastic covered rolls of hay were stored right in the fields. This practice negated the need for a large hay loft.

The foundation of the barn is comprised of randomly colored and sized fieldstone. Many of the fieldstones are quite large and most stick out approximately two inches. All of the fieldstones are laid up in thick, pinkish-brown mortar. Some of the larger fieldstones are split in half and applied with the split side outward. Others are utilized in their natural found form. The walls of the fieldstone foundation are not set in a battered fashion, but are precisely plumb (perpendicular). The creation of a plumb corner on a fieldstone barn required a certain amount of skill. In the McFarlane barn, the stonemason, Charles Freeman Burse, utilized 6" by 15" concrete quoins that were likely made by him. The technique of laying alternating directional concrete quoins created a crisp straight edge on the two intersecting walls of each of the barn's corners.

The openings for the doors and windows contain wood-framed units. The top of the window and door openings extend to the crest of the fieldstone wall. This negated the need to apply fieldstone above the top of the window and door frames. All of the window units rest directly under the wood sill that travels the perimeter of the barn and on which the roof arches of the barn rest. A slight flair at the base of the arched barn roof provides an overhang, which shields the long spans of the north and south facing fieldstone foundation walls.

The ridge of the barn is oriented from east to west. Since sunlight is an excellent disinfectant, one of the long sides of the basement barn was always orientated to face the south. This maximized the amount of sunlight that could reach the interior of the barn¹.

The north (long) side of the barn has a milk house located at the midpoint of the wall. The milk house was constructed c1964, built in front of the original centered north barn entrance, is front-gabled and is 11'-8" wide by 16'-2" deep. The milk house is clad in vertical wood siding painted brown, and has a large door on its north wall.

The remainder of the north façade has three groups of three windows which are evenly spaced to the west of the milk house, and three groups of three windows evenly spaced to the east of the milk house. At the far east end of the wall between the last window and the corner of the barn, the original fieldstone milkhouse projects out toward the north. It is attached to the foundation of the barn, but it does not have a direct entry into the barn. The milkhouse has to be entered from the outside. By law, the milkhouse must be separate from the barn for sanitary purposes.

¹ Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest*, (Ohio University Press, 1995), page 104

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The one-story fieldstone milkhouse is 14' deep by 10' in width. Its east wall has a door and single window to the south of the door. The north and west sides have no openings. The milk house has a barrel vaulted ceiling. A stairway, which is accessed within the milkhouse, leads to a full height poured concrete basement. Here the cans of milk were stored to keep the milk fresh awaiting pick up. The roof of the milk house is clad with metal.

The other long wall of the barn faces south. At the west end of the wall there is a pair of windows. As your eye travels to the east there is a pedestrian door, a set of two windows, followed by six groups of three window units; the groupings are evenly spaced. A pedestrian door is located to the east of the last set of three windows and finally a set of two windows is located east of the door at the southeast end of the barn.

The gabled end walls of the barn are two-stories in height and support two ventilation windows in the peak of each arch. Small hay doors are found at various heights on the face of the gable ends. A hay bale elevator is used to raise the bales up to these small doors of the hay loft. The east facing fieldstone foundation has two wood doors which slide on a metal track, providing entry to the ground floor. A group of three windows is located to the south of the double-doors and a set of two windows is located to the north of the double-doors. The north corner of the east facing wall has a pedestrian door in close proximity to the door of the milk house.

A hay hood extends outward from the peak of the east facing wall. This hood encloses a heavy beam that supports the rigging used to hoist materials into the upper loft of the barn. All of the barn windows are painted white. The doors are painted brown with white trim. Each door has two large X's painted white and arranged with one atop the other. The walls of the gabled ends are painted brown. The roof of the barn is clad with brown asphalt shingles. The ridge of the barn supports six lightning rods.

The original configuration of the interior of the barn consisted of thirty cow stanchions. The current owners removed the stanchions and troughs and replaced them with horse stalls, maintaining a center aisle. A large wood fenced paddock is located directly south of the barn.

House

The Harold J. and Agnes McFarlane house is side-gabled, one-and-a-half stories in height, and rectangular in plan, measuring 25'-8" deep by 37'-8" in width. The house has a slightly raised foundation; the part below grade is of poured concrete, while the part above grade is of the same stone construction as the house. There is also a full basement, also of concrete. There are a few basement windows and of those, some have been obscured. A string course sill at the top of the foundation projects outward three inches from the foundation wall plane. The string course travels the circumference of the base of the house. All of the walls of the house are of fieldstone. The fieldstone

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on the exterior upright walls of the house is laid so that the walls slant slightly inward from the base. The walls and roof of the house are of standard frame construction.

The principal façade faces east and is asymmetrical. Centered on the slope of the roof is a large wall dormer with a shed roof. Fieldstone covers the front wall of the dormer which blends seamlessly into the wall of the first floor, creating a continuous wall plane. This continuous wall divides the east façade into two equal portions. A single double-hung window is centered in the dormer. The sides of the dormer are clad with wood that is painted brown.

A door is located directly to the south of the high wall described above. A pair of double-hung windows is located between the door and the south edge of the house. Below this window grouping are two flat fieldstones that project from the wall. These fieldstone projections provide the under lying support for a window box. A single, double-hung window is located to the north of the high wall.

A wood deck, which is not original to the house, extends outward from the southern two-thirds of the main body of the east façade. The height of the deck is even with the level of the first floor door. This deck does not in any way compromise the integrity of the fieldstone walls.

The north and south facing side-gable end walls have similar fenestration. The north and south facing gable ends have a single, double-hung window centered within the half-story of the gable end. The north facing first floor has two double-hung windows, one located on the west half of the first floor and one located on the east half of the first floor. The south facing first floor has the same window placement; however, the window opening on the west half is longer and narrower and supports a three-casement window unit.

A tapered one-and-one-half story fieldstone chimney rises up the wall of the south-facing façade, to the east of the gable-end window. The fieldstone chimney pierces the roof and rises above the ridge of the roof. The base of the fieldstone chimney interrupts the string course that encircles the house at the top of the basement. The wall exposure of the chimney is only seven inches (one stone). Because the depth of the chimney is so minimal, the chimney seems to disappear into the wall of the south side of the house.

The west (rear) façade has a secondary entrance. The slope of the roof on this side supports a similar wall dormer with shed roof as seen at the front of the house. A single, double-hung window is centered on the west wall of the dormer. The fieldstone wall of the face of the dormer continues downward forming a continuous wall plane as on the east façade. In 2012; however, the south two-thirds of the roof was extended outward (with extreme care taken to not disturb any of the fieldstone) in order to create a covered porch. A gable rises on the north end of the shed roof of the porch over the entry stairs. The gable is open so that the structural timbers are visible. Four large chamfered square timber

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posts support the edge of the porch. The floor of the porch is poured concrete with one concrete step providing access to the porch.

A single door is centered on the wall of the west facing façade. A double-hung window is located to the south of the entry door. A small double-hung window is located directly north of the door. A regular size, double-hung window is located to the north of the smaller window.

The ridgeline of the roof parallels the principal façade and is oriented south to north. The roof of the house is clad with brown asphalt shingles. The east and west facing roof edges have gutters and downspouts.

The color of the fieldstone on the house varies from light grey, to pink, to dark grey, to blue; all being subtle in shading and blending well together. The fieldstone projects approximately two inches and is set into a thick, pinkish-brown mortar. Most of the windows are identical except for the small windows described above. The sills and lintels of all of the windows, the door lintels and the stringcourse sill are constructed out of concrete with a rough-troweled face. They were wonderfully created by Charles Freeman Burse and they truly give the appearance of a much more costly cut limestone sill with a sculpted face. The wood trim on the house is painted brown.

The interior of the house has been remodeled over the years. The first floor contains a bedroom, kitchen, bath, living room, and an open stairway to the second floor. The split granite fireplace dominates the south wall of the living room and reflects the stone construction of the exterior of the house. According to the McFarlane's daughter Jean, the material used to construct fireplace came from one large pinkish granite fieldstone.² The mason Charles Freeman Burse took the large granite rock and split it into the many pieces of the fireplace. The color of every individual stone found in the fireplace is identical in color. The top of the mantle is covered with smooth concrete. A whimsical ocean seashell is mortared into the face of the overmantel.

The second floor has an open floor plan with a bedroom located in each of the gable ends. A bathroom is enclosed within one of the shed roof dormers and a closet is enclosed in the other shed roof dormer.

Alterations

The exterior of the barn maintains excellent condition and integrity. Some of the wood cladding of the east and west facing side-gable ends has been replaced in-kind. The non-contributing, c1964 pole building is attached to the foundation of the west wall of the barn. The upper portion of the west end remains undisturbed. All of the windows of the barn are original and the original milk house is very

² Interview with Jean (McFarlane) Leonard conducted by Carol A. Bullard, 2015

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much intact. All of the fieldstone walls are in excellent condition with only a few minor cracks. When viewing the fieldstone walls of the barn and milk house the condition is such that they appear as if they were recently constructed.

The fieldstone exterior of the house retains all of its whimsical originality and is in excellent condition. Much like the fieldstone on the barn, the fieldstone walls of the house appear as if they were recently constructed.

The interior of the house has been remodeled but it does still contain the original fieldstone fireplace. The biggest change to the exterior appearance of the house is the porch which has been added to the west facing façade. This porch in no way compromises any of the exterior fieldstone. It is the method of construction and materials utilized on the exterior of the house and barn that provides eligibility for listing.

Integrity

The exterior fieldstone of both the house and the dairy barn retain a very high level of integrity which is demonstrated by the historic photographs that have been included with this nomination. The fieldstone foundation has provided stable support for the upper portion of the barn. In addition, the fieldstone became a weather proof barrier which required limited if any maintenance. Much of the longevity of the fieldstone walls of the barn and house are due to the construction skill of the mason, Charles Freeman Burse.

Noncontributing Resources

In addition to the stone house and barn, the property contains several non-contributing buildings. Between 1964 and 1990 a 36' deep by 60' wide, one-story metal pole building was constructed directly west of the barn. During that same time span, an 11'-8" wide by 16'-2" deep front-gabled, wood sided milk house addition was constructed at the center of the barn's north wall. Neither of these buildings contributes to the significance of this property.

In 1990, a 24' deep by 37'-8" wide metal machine shed was built north of the barn and west of the house. The building has a salt-box roof and is completely open under the short sloping roof of the south side. It is also considered a non-contributing building.

A modern two-car garage was built in 2005. The one-and-one-half story, side-gable garage is 26'-8" deep by 30'-4" wide. The south wall has two, single garage doors. Each garage door has two windows in its upper portion. These windows are divided into eight lights. At the south façade, a fieldstone wall

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(using local fieldstone) which is topped with a concrete sill, mimics the raised foundation wall of the house and barn.

The gable end of the west-facing elevation has a single, double-hung window. Two double-hung windows are located on the first floor. The gable end of the east-facing elevation has a door in the gable end which is accessible from an exterior spiral stairway. Two double-hung windows are located on the first floor. The garage is painted brown and has a brown shingled roof. Great effort was taken by the Bullards to make the garage appear similar to the house.

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Introduction

The Harold J. and Agnes McFarlane Stone House and Barn, constructed in 1941 and located on the west side of Hackett Road in eastern Rusk County, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register criterion C in the area of architecture. More specifically, the house and barn are significant for the method of construction utilizing local natural materials (fieldstone) and a building tradition that predates the twentieth century. The naturally occurring fieldstones were gathered from the fields of the farm and used in the construction of walls of the house and foundation of the barn. The smaller fieldstones were used in their natural found form and the larger fieldstones were split by the stonemason and mortared into the walls with the cut-side out.

The stone house and barn are fine examples of the skill of a master stonemason. These traditional fieldstone laying skills were passed from father, William Stacey Burse to son, Charles Freeman Burse. Charles Freeman Burse's diverse fieldstone building skills are demonstrated in the light, whimsical nature of the fieldstone house and the weighty massive quioned fieldstone walls of the barn. The integrity of the seventy-four-year-old fieldstone walls of the house and barn, as well as the reddish-brown mortared that was used between the fieldstone is exceptional.

Period of Significance

The period of significance coincides with the construction date of the fieldstone house and barn which is 1941.

History of Rusk County and the Town of Ingram

Rusk County was formed in 1901 with lands removed from northern Chippewa County. The new county was first called Gates County in honor of James L. Gates. Gates was a prominent lumber baron and land owner from Neillsville, Wisconsin. Gates proposed that he would donate \$1,000 to the county if it bore his name. By 1905 the promised \$1,000 never materialized, so the state legislature changed the name to Rusk County in honor of Jeremiah M. Rusk. Jeremiah M. Rusk was an early Wisconsin settler, a veteran of the Civil War, a member of the state assembly, a three term congressman, and in 1881 was elected Governor of Wisconsin. President Harrison appointed Rusk to the position of Secretary of Agriculture in 1889. Folks that resided in the Ingram area used to comment that they had lived in three different Wisconsin counties without moving out of their homes.

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The first non-native, permanent settlers followed the rivers into Rusk County in 1847. Until the mid-1870s, all supplies had to be brought up the rivers in bateaus, which were flat bottomed shallow-draft boats. Logging and supply roads began to be built as the logging industry was cutting a billion feet of pine logs per year by 1873. Corduroy roads were made by laying logs side-by-side over marshes which enabled supplies to be brought to logging concerns. By 1876 loggers began to remain in the woods over summer. The lumberjacks came from Canada, New England, and Scandinavia all dressing in red to avoid being shot by area hunters and fur traders.

The logging industry, through railroad development, began to transform what would become Rusk County in 1884. The rivers of the Chippewa and Flambeau as well as the streams which fed into those rivers were a solid mass of logs during the logging seasons. When the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railroad (Soo Line) began to establish a rail line from Minneapolis, Minnesota to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in 1885, many small lumber camps sprang up along the rail line. The villages of Tony, Glen Flora, Ingram, and Hawkins grew up around these lumber camps and shortline rail lines, which were laid deep into the woods as far as northern Rusk County to log the timber not situated by a river. The Owen Lumber Company from Owen, Wisconsin built a rail line from Owen to Ladysmith in 1907 and had several shortline branches throughout the hardwoods of Rusk County.

The logging of Rusk County was nearly completed in 1905 when 41 million linear feet of logs were floated down the Flambeau River. Three years later the volume of logs harvested dropped to 20 million feet. As work in the woods and mills dwindled, it became apparent to many that the salvation of the county would come from getting the stony cut over land cleared of stumps and placed under cultivation.

The village of Ingram was established in 1885 with the arrival of the railroad. The village was named on behalf of Orrin Ingram an early lumberman who came to Eau Claire from Canada and established a saw mill on Half Moon Lake. In 1887, Ingram installed a rail road siding along the Soo tracks for loading logs on to train cars and transporting them to his mill in Eau Claire. That is when the small village beside the tracks became known as Ingram. In 1888 the village was surveyed and platted. At that time Ingram had approximately fifty permanent residents, a post office, and a school and railroad station. A steam operated sawmill was built by Ferdinand Turcott in 1888 and sold to the French Lumber Company in 1890. In 1901 H. A. Ostrander purchased the French Lumber Company mill and 6,000 acres of land in the area. The Ostrander holdings became known as the Ingram Lumber Company.³ In addition, the Ingram Lumber Company also sold lumber, bolts, and supplies needed by new arrivals.⁴

³ *Rusk County State of Wisconsin*, Written by the People of Rusk County, Wisconsin and Compiled by the Rusk County Historical Society, Ladysmith, (Published by Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, TX, 1983) pages 5-12, 23-26, 228

⁴ *A Souvenir of Gates County*, (booklet from 1903)

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By 1900 the population of Ingram had grown to 500. A large boarding house was built for the loggers. In July of 1903, Ostrander had another village survey conducted on blocks 8 through 12 on the east side of the village. The blocks were divided into lots with streets and alleyways. Ostrander also donated land for the building of the St. Augustine Catholic Church in 1904.⁵ Twenty new buildings were erected. Some were for new businesses and others were houses that were built for employees of the Ingram Lumber Company.

Cutover lands could be purchased at this time in tracts from 40 to 600 acres at prices ranging from \$6.00 per acre.⁶

The Village of Ingram was incorporated in 1907 with a population of 1,500 residents. The village had gas lighting on Main Street, a village hall, police department equipped with a jail, hospital, five saloons, three hotels, two general stores, two meat markets, two livery stables, two blacksmiths, and a bank. Additional businesses included a clothes store, confectionary, hardware store, jewelry store, millinery shop, newspaper, photo studio, restaurant, real estate office, and a stage coach line. Ostrander furnished lumber to each property owner so that they could build sidewalks. In 1908 a telephone system was installed.

A terrible fire damaged the west end of the business district in 1909. As the logging boom in Wisconsin was coming to a close, it caused the population of Ingram to drop to 360 residents in 1911. The Ostrander lumber company holdings were sold to the Curtiss family from Wausau in 1914 and the mill burned to the ground in 1921.

By 1914, John Jellineck had purchased a 40 acre parcel from the Ingram Lumber Company.⁷ The 1915 plat map of Richland Township shows John Jellnich had purchased an addition 80 acre parcel from the Ingram Lumber Company. The 80 acre parcel was attached to his original 40 acre purchase.⁸ Jellnich built a small house and garage on the first 40 acre parcel purchased. The Jellnich family lived on the farm until 1941 when it was purchased by Harold J. McFarlane.

Harold J. McFarlane (b.3-6-1902, d. 7-27-1986)

Harold J. McFarlane was born on March 6, 1902 in Lawrence, Gates County, (Rusk County), Wisconsin. His father John E. McFarlane was born in New Brunswick, Canada in c1870. John

⁵ *Rusk County State of Wisconsin*, Written by the People of Rusk County, Wisconsin and Compiled by the Rusk County Historical Society, Ladysmith, (Published by Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, TX, 1983) pages 5-12, 23-26, 228

⁶ *Souvenir of Gates County*, (booklet from 1903)

⁷ 1914 plat of Township 35 N Range 4 W (Richland Township)

⁸ *Plat Book of Rusk County*, (Published by W. W. Hixson & Co. Rockford IL, c1915)

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immigrated to America in 1887. In 1899, John married Mary Clark and to them was born six children; Pearl, Harold, Viola, George E., Francis M. and Dora B. By 1910, the family settled in the flourishing logging village of Ingram. Harold's father John operated a grocery store in Ingram in the 1920s.⁹

Harold J. McFarland married Agnes Strop, who was from Tony, Wisconsin, in 1929. The couple had five children; Jean (b. 1933), Shirley (b. 1936), Jack, Al and Dick. The family lived in Ingram and Harold commuted to St. Paul, Minnesota during the week, by train, to work at Ford Motor Company. During the 1930s Harold's brother George operated a store in Ingram, his sister-in-law operated a hotel in Ingram, and his father operated a tavern.¹⁰ Harold and Agnes rented a house in the village of Ingram.¹¹ Christmas of 1939 brought tragedy to the family when fire destroyed their home. Harold, Agnes and their children then lived with Agnes' brother John in Tony for approximately one year.

In 1941, Harold J. McFarlane purchased 120 acres from John Jellnich. The property contained a rundown house and garage. The house was unlivable so the McFarlane family lived in the garage while a fieldstone house and 90' x 40' fieldstone foundation basement barn were built. The basement dairy barn contained 30 cow stanchions.¹² An adjacent fieldstone milk house kept milk in large cans fresh in the basement of the milk house. The upper portion of the barn was used to store hay to feed the dairy cows in the winter. Since the country was still coming out of the Great Depression, Harold took advantage of the cost-free building material that was just lying on his land: fieldstone.

Fieldstone

The edges of the Laurentide ice sheet advanced into eastern, central and northern Wisconsin during the last major Wisconsin glaciation known as Tioga glacial maxima. The Tioga period began 30,000 years ago and ended (receded) 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide ice sheet scoured out the Great Lakes, created surface anomalies such as the Wisconsin Kettle Moraine area and left drumlins and eskers at its melting edge.¹³

During the retreat of the Laurentide ice sheet, massive amounts of glacially transported rock and sediment were left behind. The rock debris or "till" which remained in Wisconsin was mostly composed of granite gneiss, a metamorphic rock often foliated or banded with alternating darker and

⁹ Ancestry.com, United States Federal Census 1905, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

¹⁰ *Rusk County, State of Wisconsin*, Written by the people of Rusk County, Wisconsin, (Compiled by the Rusk County Historical Society, Ladysmith, 1983), page 228

¹¹ Ancestry.com, United States Federal Census 1940

¹² *Rusk County, State of Wisconsin*, Written by the people of Rusk County Wisconsin, (Compiled by the Rusk County Historical Society, Ladysmith, 1983), page 228

¹³ *Wisconsin Glaciation*, <http://www.zonu.com/detail-en/2009-11-09-10972/Wisconsin-glaciation.html> , page 2

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lighter colored bands.¹⁴ In current masonry terms, fieldstone is described as stone collected from the surface of fields and used in its natural form.

While the forests of Rusk County were being logged off, the till or fieldstone was hardly noticed. It was after the logging had been completed and the cut-over-land was sold to new arrivals, who intended to pursue agricultural endeavors, that fieldstone became both a blessing and a scourge.

It was important to have the land effectively cleared of stone before beginning agriculture operations. If not removed, the fieldstones broke ploughs and injured the hoofs of the horses and oxen. Even in present times, stones continue to damage ploughs, hay rakes, hay bailers and planters pulled by modern-day tractors. Unfortunately there is no permanency in clearing a field of stones. Several factors influence the way stones magically appear each spring. The extremely cold Wisconsin winters creates deep frost which heaves and moves new rocks toward the surface each spring. Soil erosion exposes the rocks and tillage of the field continues to lift underlying rocks to the surface.

Each spring, much to the chagrin of the farmer's children, the announcement would be made "today we pick rock!" Often times a stone boat or sled would be used since a wagon piled high with fieldstone would become bogged down and sink into the earth. The stone boat could either be a large board or large piece of metal. When the stone boat was loaded to capacity it was slid across the field pulled either by horses or with a tractor. When reaching the end of the field, each rock had to then be unloaded one-at-a-time and tossed onto a rock pile.

In 1904, John Gilley wrote in *The Maine Farmer and Fisherman*, "The piles of stones which he heaped up on the bare ledges remain to this day to testify to his industry. One of them is twenty-four feet long, fifteen feet wide and five feet high. In after years he was proud of these piles, regarding them as monuments to his patient industry and perseverance in the redemption of this precious mowing field."¹⁵

In many instances these rock piles remain unused; however, during the period of time from 1840 to the turn of the century, fieldstone became a popular building material. It was used to build fences, roads, houses, barns, silos, churches and even commercial buildings. Some of the stones were used in their natural round state and others were split before being used. In the first half of the twentieth century, fieldstone construction was generally limited to agriculture outbuildings and barn foundations;¹⁶ however, in 1941, the United States had yet to come completely out of the Great Depression. Harold J.

¹⁴ www.meriam-webster.com/dictionary/gneiss, definition

¹⁵ John Gilley, *Maine Farmer and Fisherman*, (American Unitarian Association, Boston, 1904), pages 47-48

¹⁶ Barbara Wyatt, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Vol. 2 A Manual for Historic Properties*, (Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin, (National Parks Service Grant, June 1986), page (4-6)

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McFarlane was able to use the fieldstone freely available on his farm to lessen the materials costs for the construction of the barn foundation and to clad the walls of his home.

Just as there were skilled carpenters in nearly every community, so there were skilled stonemasons who could take the fieldstones from the fields and form them into supporting walls that were both pleasing to the eye and extremely sturdy.¹⁷ The craft of the stonemason was often passed from father to son as in the instance of Charles Freeman Burse. Great skill was required to cut and dress a fieldstone before mortaring it to a wall.¹⁸ Often times a fieldstone mason would sit on the ground with the fieldstone in his lap. He would turn it and turn it until he spotted just the right seam that when struck with a hammer would split the rock into two pieces.¹⁹

Mortar

One of the skills of a great stone mason was the knowledge of how to prepare the proper mortar mixture. Mortar is a combination of lime or cement with sand and water, which is used as an adhesive between the building materials. The common proportions that were used to make mortar were one volume of well-slaked lime to three to four volumes of sand. Those materials were then thoroughly mixed with a sufficient amount of water to make a uniform consistency that was easily spread with a trowel. Lime mortars breathe, which help to remove moisture from the masonry. The earliest documented use of lime mortars as a construction material was approximately 4,000 B. C., when it was used in Egypt in the construction of the pyramids. A lime based mortar was also used in the Great Wall of China.

After 1930, many stone masons transitioned to replacing the lime with Portland cement. Joseph Aspdin, an English mason, patented a material called Portland cement in 1824. Portland cement was a blend of limestone, clay and other minerals, in carefully controlled proportions, which were calcined (the ash that remains after heating or burning minerals) and ground into fine particles. Portland cement was not manufactured in the United States until 1871. Generally, the mortar mixture was proportionately one volume of Portland cement which was added to two to three volumes of sand. Additionally, a small quantity of lime paste was added to give additional strength. Water was added to this mixture until it created the proper consistency. Portland mortar cured faster than lime mortar enabling a faster building process.²⁰

¹⁷ Jerry Apps, *Barns of Wisconsin*, (Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2010), page 80

¹⁸ Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book A Field Guide to North American Barns & other farm structures*, (Rutgers University Press, New Jersey, 1995), page 6

¹⁹ Observation by Patricia Lacey June of 1983

²⁰ *History of Lime in Mortar*, <http://www.graymont.com/en/markets/construction/building/mortar-applications/history-lime-mortar>, page 1-3

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The proper proportions of either the lime mortar or the Portland mortar needed to be sufficiently manageable to enable application with the mason's trowel but not collapse under the weight of the fieldstone. When hardened, the mortar distributed the load of the structure uniformly over the entire surface and provided a weather tight joint. It is unknown as to the mortar mixture that Charles Freeman Burse used. What is apparent is the wonderful condition in which the mortar found on both the fieldstone house and the fieldstone barn foundation remains. Both are in excellent condition after seventy-four years of exposure to the elements of weather and ground frost.

Charles Freeman Burse - stonemason

The fieldstone barn foundation and the fieldstone clad house with interior fieldstone fireplace were constructed by Charles Freeman Burse, from Ingram, Wisconsin.²¹ Charles ancestry can be traced to his grandfather Augustine Austin Bearse (seven times removed) who was born in 1618 in South Hampton, Hampshire England. At the age of twenty, Augustine came to America aboard the ship *Confidence*, which sailed from London in April of 1638.²²

Charles Freeman Burse was born to parents William Stacey Burse and Eliza Ann (Hesselgrave) Burse in Janesville, Waseca County, Minnesota on November 7, 1884.²³ Charles' father William was born in 1849 in Industry, Maine. He enlisted in Company C Maine 14th Infantry on March 24, 1864 and served in the Civil War.²⁴ William married Eliza Ann Hesselgrave on March 17, 1868 in Poynette, Wisconsin. William and Eliza Ann had nine children: Bertha Belle, James Maurice, Anna Mabel, Silas H., Della Viola, Harriet Rose, twins Charles Freeman and Mary Elvia and Wilkie Floyd.²⁵ The 1880 United States Federal Census stated that William Stacey Burse's occupation was as a stone and brick mason.²⁶

Not much is known about Charles Freeman Burse's early years. Charles completed two years of high school.²⁷ It is likely, that after leaving school, he worked as an apprentice with his father, William. In 1940, Charles was living in Spring Brook, Washburn County, Wisconsin as a self-employed mason.²⁸ By 1942, Charles Freeman Burse was living with his brother Silas in the village of Ingram, Wisconsin as a self-employed mason.²⁹

²¹ Interview with Jean (McFarlane) Leonard conducted by Carol A. Bullard 2015

²² Ancestry.com, Manifest of the ship *Confidence* which sailed from London in April of 1638

²³ Ancestry.com, 1885 Minnesota, Territorial and State Census

²⁴ Ancestry.com, United States Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles 1861-1865

²⁵ Ancestry.com, William Stacey Burse Overview, family records and family tree

²⁶ Ancestry.com 1880 United States Federal Census

²⁷ Ancestry.com, 1940 United States Federal Census

²⁸ Ancestry.com, 1940 United States Federal Census

²⁹ Ancestry.com 1942 United States World War II Draft Registration Card

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William must have been an excellent teacher as his son Charles' skill at fieldstone masonry is demonstrated by the exceptional quality and lasting durability of the McFarlane fieldstone barn, and house. It is assumed that the house was built first and then the barn. Whether this was all completed in 1941 or carried over into 1942 is unknown. The recollections of Harold McFarlane's daughter Jean, who was nine in 1941, was that Charles worked alone doing all of the stone laying while her father Harold kept transporting fieldstone on a stone boat from the stone piles to the site at which Charles was working.³⁰

According to people still living in the Ingram area, Charles left the Ingram area shortly after completing the stonework on the McFarlane house and barn and another stone house which is located at N5710 County Trunk M, two miles south of Hawkins, Wisconsin. Charles Freeman Burse died on November 15, 1960 in Bellingham, Washington.³¹

Subsequent owners

In 1964, the Ellwanger family purchased the McFarlane farm. They added an additional 10 stanchions to the barn, built a new milk house and added a 36' X 60' pole barn directly west of the barn.³² In 1990 Dean and Bobbie Buckley purchased the farm. The Buckley's built the three-sided machine shed and remodeled the inside of the house.

In 1998, Carol Bullard purchased the original 40 acres of the 120 acre farm. This is the parcel which contained the fieldstone house and fieldstone basement barn. The Bullards removed the stanchions from the barn and replaced them with horse stalls. The two concrete tile silos which were located at the southeast corner of the barn were removed. In 2005 a two-car garage was built which is aesthetically compatible with the house. In 2012 the small covered porch was added to the west facade. Great care was taken to not disturb the original stone work. The Bullard's named their farm Rhoyal Rock Stables after their prize winning halter champion mare, Rhoyal Miss.³³

Basement Barn

One of the foremost identifying features of the Wisconsin rural landscape is the dairy barn. Reinforced by its size and its rectangular nature the barn is symbolic of American agriculture. Giant sized barns have enabled the Wisconsin dairy farmer to basically ignore the short Wisconsin growing season and

³⁰ Interview with Jean (McFarlane) Leonard conducted by Carol A. Bullard, 2015

³¹ Ancestry.com, Washington Deaths 1883-1960

³² Interview with Margaret Ellwanger conducted by Carol A. Bullard 2015

³³ Wisconsin Historical Society Nomination Questionnaire completed by Carol Bullard

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store enough feed in their barns for the entire winter. It is the largest building on the farm providing shelter for animals and implements. Its cavernous upper floor provides dry storage for hay and grains. Hence, smaller or minor agriculture buildings are often referred to as sheds or outbuildings. As smaller farms become idle, unable to compete with the larger corporate farms, the barn stands for the agrarian heritage of family farming.

The stone foundation of the barn, or basement, was used as an area to feed and milk cows. The upper portion of the barn, or loft, was devoted to hay and grain storage. Wisconsin dairy farmers grow most of the feed required for their cows. A corn-oats-hay rotation system is utilized. Most of the corn is cut while it is still green for silage, while some of the corn is allowed to mature and is used as grain. Oats are grown mainly as a cover crop for the alfalfa (hay). Hay is cut, dried and baled to be used as a dry supplement feed for the cows during the winter months when they are unable to graze.³⁴

Most large Wisconsin barns were constructed in two stages. Before the upper frame can be assembled, a barn needs a strong foundation of either stone or concrete block. The base of the Harold J. and Agnes McFarlane basement barn is constructed of native fieldstone that was found in rock piles on the property. The first step is to excavate the soil down to a level deeper than the Wisconsin frost line, for the installation of footings. This was a very important step to prevent the heaving of the walls which would lead to the degradation of the fieldstone walls. The mason's crew would dump mortar into the prepared trench followed by stones of various sizes. Since this was below ground, little aesthetic care was given to rock selection.³⁵

As construction began above ground, usually two feet were constructed or laid up and then allowed to set up or dry. Larger stones and split stones were interspersed with smaller stones and secured with mortar. When the stone was too large to use, the stonemason would select a hammer to split the stone along the "grain" of the rock, similar to splitting firewood. Since the intuitions or instinct of the stonemason was needed to discern the proper place to strike the rock, only he performed this task.

Barn foundations varied from two to three feet thick. The McFarlane barn walls are two feet thick. Creating plumb barn corners could present a problem due to the meeting of the thick walls. A considerable amount of skill was required to make a barn corner rise straight. In some cases, such as in the McFarlane barn, the technique of placing quoins was used. The 6" by 15 1/2" concrete quoins on the McFarlane barn were most likely made by the stonemason Charles Freeman Burse. First the long side of the quoin was set on the corner and then the short side of the quoin was set on the corner. This

³⁴ Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest*, (Ohio University Press, 1995), page 120

³⁵ Jerry Apps, *Barns of Wisconsin*, (Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2010) pages 89-93

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technique of laying alternating directional concrete quoins created a crisp straight edge on the two intersecting walls.³⁶

Proper drainage around and above the fieldstone walls was also crucial. A slight flair at the base of the McFarlane's Gothic-arched roof barn provides an overhang, shielding the long spans of the north and south facing foundation walls from the weather.

By the early-twentieth century, traditional heavy timber barn construction was being replaced by lighter framing methods. The upper portion of the McFarlane basement barn has a high lancet roof commonly known as the Gothic-arch truss roof. This style of barn roof design emerged in the late-1930s and early-1940s, replacing the earlier gambrel roof style. The new arched truss design utilized longer laminated lumber segments which were bent to form the arch.

Harold Giese, an agriculture engineer, was experimenting with new glues, laminated arches and Douglas fir to create a stronger bent rafter that could withstand wind and eliminate roof sagging.³⁷ By the late 1930s, the development of modern glues created glued laminated rafters which were two to three times stronger than bent and sawed rafters that were nailed together. This virtually eliminated the sagging of earlier arched barn roofs.³⁸ The arched roof has two shallow pitched round sides which culminate in a point at the peak. This design provides a 100% clearance in the hay mow with no obstructions from support posts or beams.

On the way to becoming the barn roof construction of choice after the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Gothic roof passed through more than two decades of experimentation as new ways of building with curved rafters in barns evolved.³⁹ In 1916, the Radford Architectural Company published a farm building plans book which included plans for a Gothic arch roof barn. They advertised that this style of barn roof was for; "farmers who want a distinguished looking barn, something out of the ordinary, that is at the same time strong and practical, will like this Gothic roof barn."⁴⁰

³⁶ Jerry Apps, *Barns of Wisconsin*, (Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2010), pages 89-93

³⁷ Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest*, (Ohio University Press, 1995) page 162

³⁸ Jerry Apps, *Barns of Wisconsin*, (Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2010), pages 65, 66, 79, 80, 89-94

³⁹ Mary K. Gallagher, *Historic Content Statement: The Barns of Linn County, Oregon, 1845-1945* (Linn County Planning Development, 1997), page 116

⁴⁰ The Radford Architectural Company, *Our Farm and Building Book*, (Radford Publications, Chicago IL, 1916), page 48

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One-and-One-Half Story Side-Gabled House

The Harold J. and Agnes McFarlane house is an excellent example of vernacular stone construction. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin describes vernacular architecture as uncomplicated buildings whose distinguishing characteristics were their simplicity.⁴¹ The side-gabled house is a very common Wisconsin form which features rectangular massing and a gently pitched, side-gable roof. It is most often found in the one-and-one-half story version.⁴²

Generally, vernacular form buildings were not designed by an architect. The emerging twentieth century middle class began to utilize designs found in magazines, catalogs and plan books. Construction was made easier by the standardization of lumber and millwork. The extent of the decorative elements applied to the building were dependent on the available building materials and the skills of the local craftsmen.

The description of vernacular types generally focuses on the exterior form of the house, the number of stories, the style of the roof and the roof orientation. The compact McFarlane house has an irregular floor plan with the master bedroom located on the main floor and the children's bedrooms located on the second floor. The double-hung window openings are regularly spaced on the walls of the building.

True to vernacular design, the McFarlane house has distinctive exterior detailing. The expert application of the fieldstone that was found on the farm gives this house a unique character. Charles Freeman Burse may have been enchanted with Harold's two small daughters, Jean who was nine and Shirley who was four, as he added special details to the fieldstone house which made it very whimsical in nature. These whimsical details are not found on his other projects in the area.

The fieldstone on the walls of the house is laid up with a slight inward slope which is quite visible giving the house the look of a story-book illustration.

The chimney which rises up the south facing wall of the house only projects from the surface of the wall a depth of seven inches (one stone). When viewing the chimney from afar it seems to appear and disappears with the movement of the light of the day across the southern horizon. On the face of the fireplace chimney is a wheel motif created with spoke-like shards of pink granite and small round rocks. The same stone wheel motif, only smaller and created with just small round stones, can be seen at each side of the top of the east facing door (which was the main entrance at the time of construction).

⁴¹ Barbara Wyatt, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, A Manual for Historic Properties*, (Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin, June 1986), page3-1

⁴² Town of Perry, Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Intensive Survey Report, October 2006

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Beneath the pair of large windows of the east facing façade are two stone shelves, which project outward from the main fieldstone wall. These stone shelves were placed to support a long planter. The fieldstone found on the lower walls of the house continues, uninterrupted by the roof edge, upward onto the face of the east and west facing wall dormers. The limestone lintels and sills give weight and presence to the window and door openings.

The most subtle whimsical detail of all is found on the interior of the house. The split granite fireplace has an ocean seashell mortared into the face of the overmantel.

Conclusion: Criteria C – Architecture (method of construction and materials used)

The Harold J. and Agnes McFarlane stone house and barn are architecturally significant as fine and intact examples of a method of construction utilizing local materials and a building tradition that predates the twentieth century. The fieldstone work on the one-and-one-half story side gabled house and the ten foot high basement barn foundation was executed with exceptional skill and produced high quality buildings, obviously the work of a talented fieldstone mason.

The practice of passing artisan skills from the father to the son is a tradition that has all but faded from modern society. Charles Freeman Burse's exceptional masonry skills are demonstrated in the massive two-foot wide, ten foot tall, quoined walls of the basement barn, constructed of large fieldstones. He then tempers those masonry skills to create a whimsically appointed fieldstone house.

The reason for the occurrence of these two buildings was the seemingly inexhaustible supply of fieldstone that was left behind by the retreating glaciers. The availability made them an obvious material of choice for Harold J. McFarlane. The use of fieldstone as a building material was quite common before the turn of the century and was popularized through its use in Craftsman and Rustic style architecture.

After the first few decades of the twentieth century, very few fieldstone building walls were being constructed. One of the reasons for this was it was becoming more difficult to find a skilled stonemason. Concrete block or poured concrete walls could be constructed more easily, faster and inexpensively. As barn construction modified to lighter barn frames, the massive stone walls were no longer necessary. It is even less likely to see a house use true natural fieldstone.

The exceptional quality, craftsmanship and lasting ability of the basement barn foundation and the exterior walls of the stone house have stood up to seventy-four years of weathering and remain in wonderful condition and are as beautiful today as when they were first constructed.

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Fieldstone buildings of any period are rare in Wisconsin and those that retain their integrity are believed to be of special significance.⁴³ It is important that we make the effort to preserve these fieldstone examples. The disappearance of the institution of the family owned and operated dairy farm takes with them the many forgotten specialized craftsmen's talents that were utilized to build their barns and homes.

⁴³ National Register Nomination for the Morey-Andrews House, Waukesha, WI, 1995

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Verbal Boundary Description:

427/515 ACRES: 40.000
SEC 13, T 35 N, R 04 W, NE1/4 OF NE1/4 NE NE 13-35-4 VOLUME 427 PAGE 515

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries enclose all of the land that has historically been associated with the Harold J. and Agnes McFarlane Stone house and barn. The boundaries of the 40 acres parcel represented in this nomination are the original boundaries of the first parcel of land purchase by John Jellneck in 1914. These are the boundaries which enclosed the land on which Jellneck build a house and garage. When Harold J. McFarlane purchased the 120 acres of land from Jellneck in 1941, it was on the original 40 parcel of land on which McFarlane built a fieldstone foundation basement barn and a fieldstone house.

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Name of Property:	McFarlane, Harold J. and Agnes, Stone House and Barn
City or Vicinity:	Town of Hawkins (Ingram)
County:	Rusk
State:	Wisconsin
Name of Photographer:	Patricia Lacey
Date of Photograph:	June 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI
Number of Photographs:	17

Photo 1
Barn
Camera facing northwest

Photo 2
North facing elevation of barn and c1964 Pole Building
Camera facing south

Photo 3
Corner barn quions
Camera facing northwest

Photo 4
Fieldstone and mortar on east facing elevation of the barn
Camera facing northwest

Photo 5
East facing elevation of milk house
Camera facing northwest

Photo 6
Laminated barn rafters
Camera facing southeast

Photo 7
Basement area of barn
Camera facing east

Photo 8
West facing elevation of house
Camera facing east

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Photo 9
South facing elevation of house
Camera facing north

Photo 10
East facing elevation of house
Camera facing west

Photo 11
North facing elevation of house
Camera facing south

Photo 12
South facing elevation showing depth of chimney
Camera facing northwest

Photo 13
Stone wheel motif on face of chimney
Camera facing northwest

Photo 14
Stone shelves for flower box, east facing elevation
Camera facing northwest

Photo 15
Fieldstone fireplace with whimsical sea shell
Camera facing south

Photo 16
2005 garage
Camera facing northeast

Photo 17
1990 machine shed
Camera facing northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

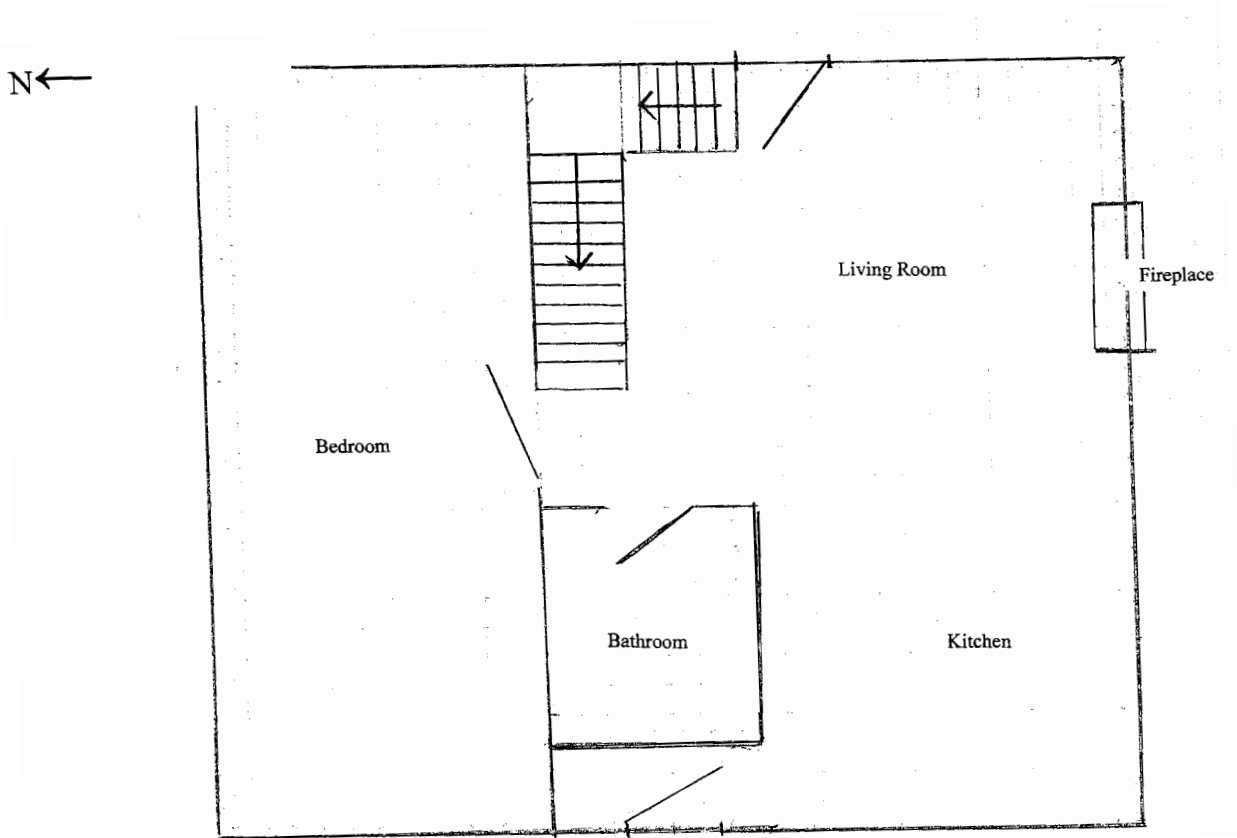
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Town of Hawkins, Rusk County, Wisconsin

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- Figure 2: Site plan with contributing and non-contributing resources
- Figure 3: Photograph of the house, c1950
- Figure 4: Photograph of the barn, c1950
- Figure 5: Aerial photograph, c1964

Figure 1: First floor sketch plan, house – not to scale



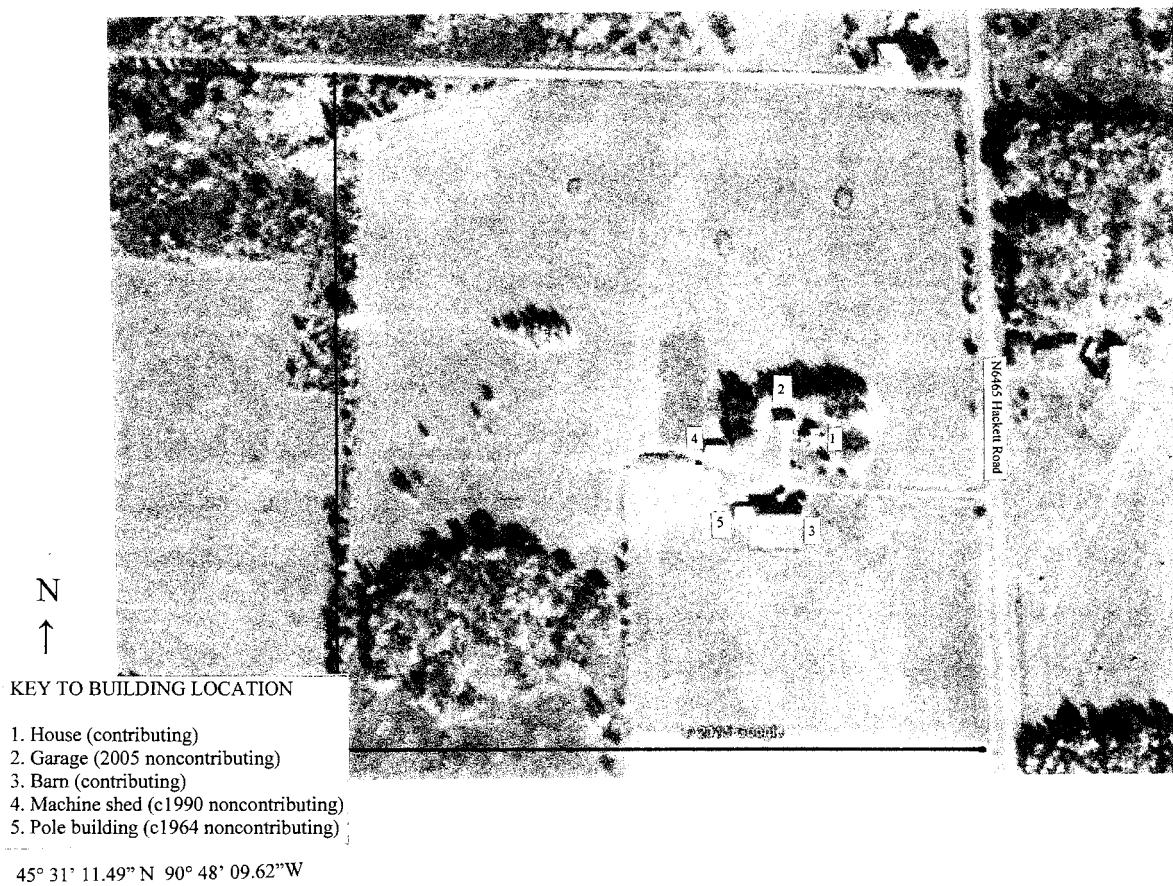
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Figure 2: Site plan with contributing and non-contributing resources



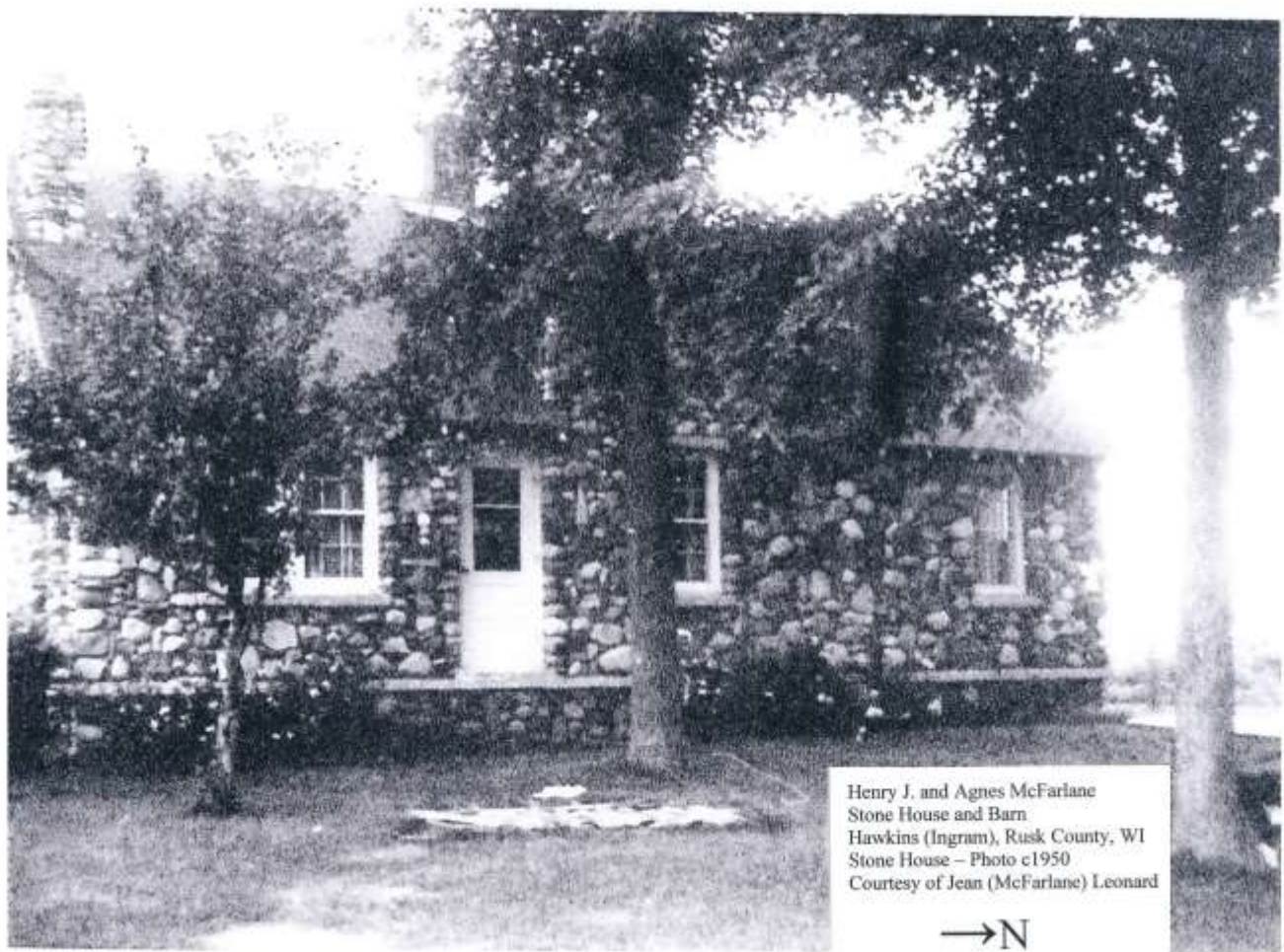
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Figure 3: Photograph of the house, c1950



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Town of Hawkins, Rusk County, Wisconsin

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Figure 4: Photograph of the barn, c1950



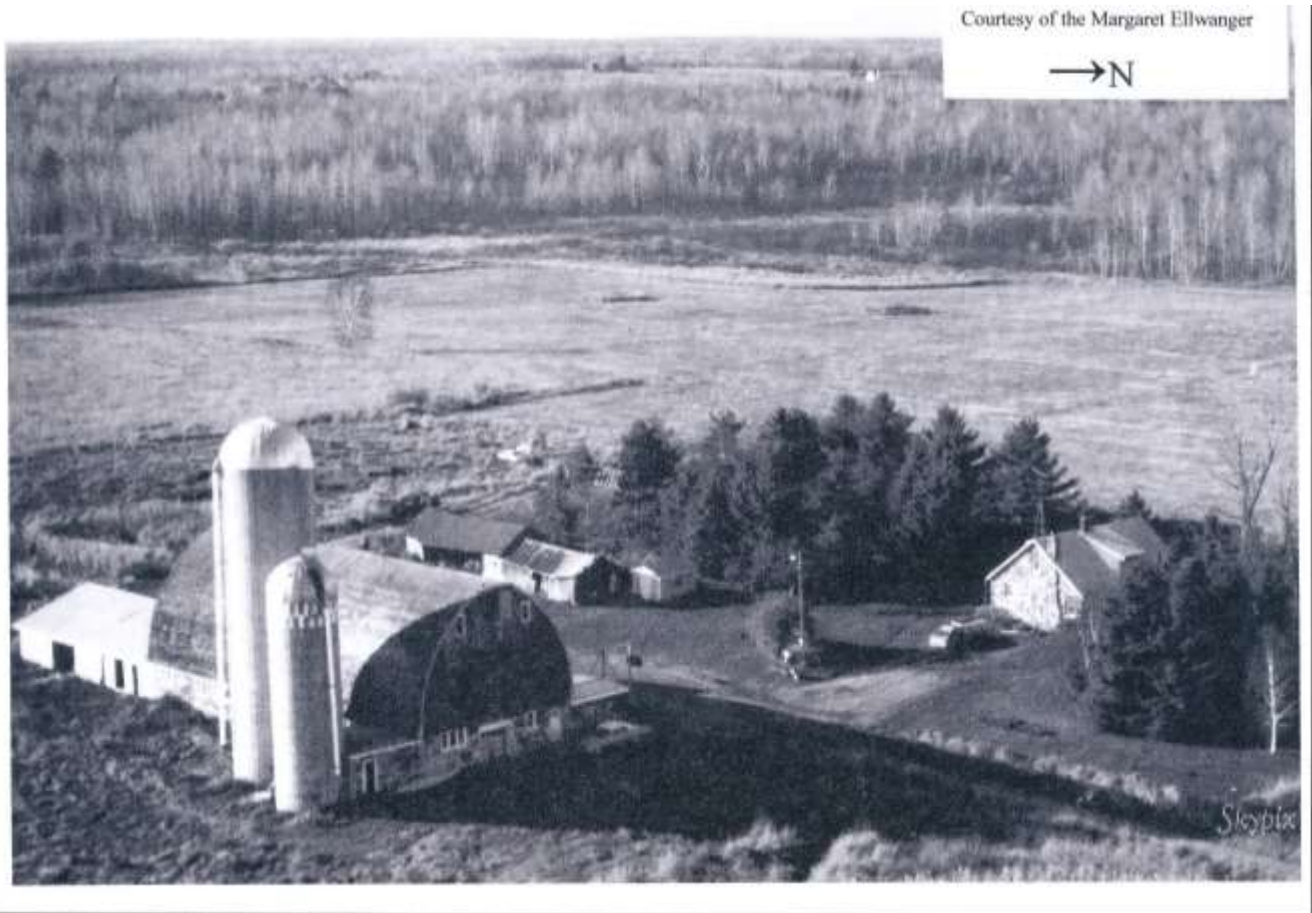
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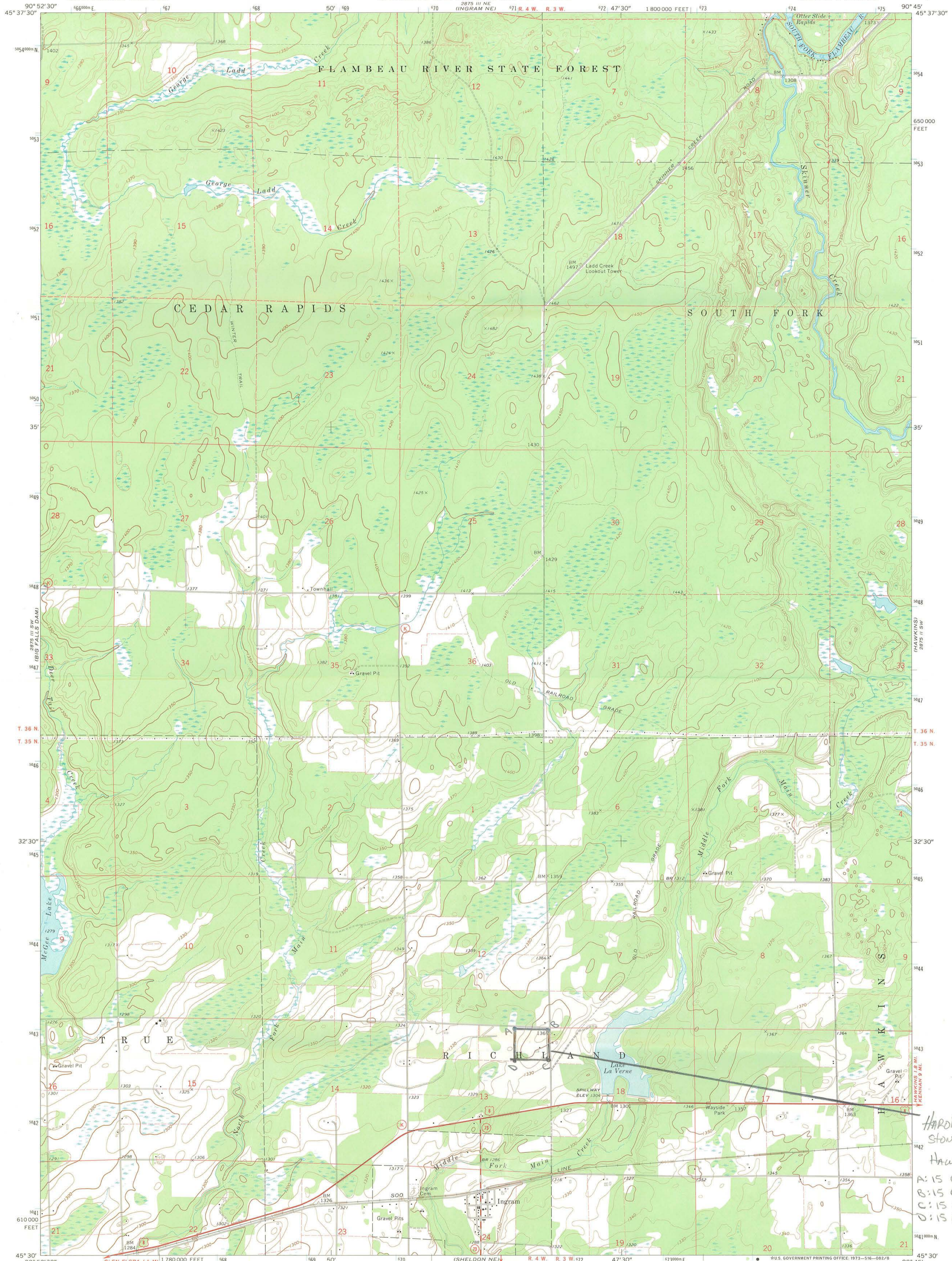
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Town of Hawkins, Rusk County, Wisconsin

Figure 5: Aerial photograph, c1964



___End Figures



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Highway Commission and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1971
Depth curves compiled from chart furnished by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
1:241 28 MILS
29 21/2 44 MILS
SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 KILOMETER
1 MILE
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND BY THE WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route
INGRAM, WIS.
SE 1/4 INGRAM 15' QUADRANGLE
N4530—W9045/7.5
1971
AMS 2875 III SE—SERIES V861

Harold J. and Agnes McFarlan
Stone House and Barn
Hawkins (ingram), Rusk Co.,
A: 15 671252 5043388
B: 15 671631 5043382
C: 15 671650 5042977
D: 15 671265 5042976



































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: McFarlane, Harold J. and Angus, Stone House and Barn

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Rusk

DATE RECEIVED: 10/07/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/22/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000803

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11-22-16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Twenty-eight day of September 2016, for the nomination of the Harold J. and Agnes McFarlane Stone House and Barn to the National Register of Historic Places:

_____ 1 Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
_____ 1 CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
_____ Multiple Property Nomination form
_____ 17 Photograph(s)
_____ 1 CD with image files
_____ 1 Map(s)
_____ 5 Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
_____ Piece(s) of correspondence
_____ Other:

COMMENTS:

_____ Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
_____ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
_____ The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property
_____ owners
_____ Other: