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NPS Form 10-900
(Expires 5/31/2012)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

OMB No. 10024-0018



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lindstrom, John, Round Barn
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	1311 120 th Avenue	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of Balsam Lake	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Polk	code 095
			zip code 54001

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Donald A. Leuburner
Signature of certifying official/Title

8/31/2016
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer – Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Lindstrom, John, Round Barn

Polk

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Edson H. Beall

10.24.16

Joe

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 structure
 site
 object

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

contributing	noncontributing
1	0 buildings
0	0 sites
0	0 structures
0	0 objects
1	0 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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Centric Barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone

Walls Wood

Roof Asphalt/Shingle

Other n/a

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

1913

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

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Lindstrom, John, Round Barn
Town of Balsam Lake, Polk County, WI

Narrative Description

This distinct and largely intact stone and wood round barn was built in 1913 for John Lindstrom in the Town of Balsam Lake in Polk County. The two-floor, true round barn measures 60 feet in diameter, with a central interior silo measuring 12 feet in diameter. It is an excellent example of the vernacular round barn type in western Wisconsin. The barn sits on a stone rubble foundation with vertical walls of dimensional lumber left bare around the entire circumference. The lower feeding floor has six equal windows and two doors. The upper hay mow floor has one large barn door and is constructed of sawn lumber in a radiating pattern from the central structural concrete silo. This roof is comprised of a series of rafters and trusses terminating at a central high-point above the interior silo. The tall conical roof is clad in diamond patterned asphalt and wood shingles. In many ways, the Lindstrom Round Barn is notable for utilizing traditional nineteenth century barn materials in a new way. The rusticated appearance and high level of integrity makes the Lindstrom Round Barn distinct.

John Lindstrom and his family purchased the property in the 1880s during a period when many Scandinavian immigrants settled in the region in large numbers during the late nineteenth and early-twentieth century. By 1887, John Lindstrom owned a 160-acre farm at the subject property; and by 1914, he had expanded his farm and the number improvements on it, including the addition of the round barn that is the subject of this nomination.¹ By the 1950s his son David Lindstrom, who owned the property, sold it to the Swagger family who operated a farm. The Swagger family, in 2005, sold it to the current owner who has put effort and resources into repairing and maintaining the building.² The round barn has been maintained since its construction and has a high degree of integrity, despite some alterations and repairs. Consequently, the John Lindstrom Round Barn is largely uncompromised and is one of the region's most distinguished buildings.

The Lindstrom Round Barn is located in the rural Town of Balsam Lake. The immediate surroundings are sparse with limited farmland and woods with only a few houses along the main roads in the area. Other buildings on the property include a cross-gabled, wood, balloon-frame farmhouse and a garage; the property was once an active farm and likely included many other agricultural buildings in the nearby vicinity. The foundation of an unfinished barn is also on the site. These farm resources are either of more recent construction, considerably altered, or are at a distance from the round barn, thus this property is not considered a National Register eligible farmstead and these other resources are excluded from the nomination. The larger parcel is bounded by 120th Avenue to the south, which runs east-west roughly sixty feet away from the outside wall of the barn. The property is a small rectangle along 120th Avenue, part of what was formerly a large 120-acre farm. Portions of the original farm have been sold and developed and a short dirt access road to some new homes creates a t-shaped

¹ Polk County plat maps and atlases, & Polk County directories.

² Conversation with the property owner, Michael Tibbetts; May 21, 2014.

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intersection where what remains of the Lindstrom farm is located. The round barn dominates the view along 120th Avenue that is otherwise sparsely populated.

Building Description

The John Lindstrom Round Barn is a freestanding centric barn situated close to the road, amongst a few other farmstead buildings. It is currently surrounded by a mown lawn and the surrounding woods beyond. The true circle plan of the barn is 60 feet in diameter, relatively small for a true round barn, but not extremely so. From the lowest point of the foundation to the top of the roof is roughly 46 feet, and the barn contains two floors. The lowest floor (only seven feet clear in height) served as stalls, pens, and feeding alley for livestock. Above is the hay mow floor that extends up to the roof structure. A large twelve foot diameter silo occupies the center of the barn, penetrating the interior floor and terminating at the high point of the roof while being contained under the cover of the roof structure.

The barn sits on a rubble fieldstone foundation and is built into a slope gently rising to the northwest. This configuration, often referred to as a “bank barn” is a common design element of dairy and other livestock barns and is designed to permit direct access to both floors from the exterior. The lower walls of the Lindstrom Barn are constructed of rough, uncut fieldstone. The stone varies considerably in size and some are crumbling and separating, though this condition is not extensive. The lower walls are roughly twenty inches thick and extend up the entire eight-foot height of the lower level. Grade level has subsequently lowered in many areas since the barn was constructed, exposing even more of the fieldstone foundation. This is especially the case near the sloping toward the northern and western sides of the barn. This settling has exposed the location where the concrete slab floor meets the lower foundation fieldstone walls. The use of fieldstone in the foundation and lower portions of vernacular round barns in Wisconsin is common; however, it is worth noting that almost all the round barns in the western and northern regions of the state that utilize such building methods are mortared with concrete.

As a truly round structure the barn does not have clearly defined façades. The south side of the barn, facing 120th Avenue, consists of a clearly identifiable lower level with a fieldstone wall measuring roughly eight feet in height and extending around both sides of the barn. Above this section of wall is a timber frame structure resting on a timber plate along the curved stone wall. This entire wall section, also wrapping around the barn, is sheathed in vertical wood siding. The siding is unpainted and untreated and left completely bare to the elements. The wood siding consists of sawn lumber and varies in length and width. Many of the boards stretch the entire sixteen foot height of the vertical wall while others are much shorter, perhaps due to accumulated repairs during the life of the building. The boards appear to be 2x dimensional lumber, but some are 6 inches in width, while others are roughly 8 inches in width. All the boards are nailed directly to the wood structure underneath. The weathered gray appearance of this vertical wood siding contributes to rustic appearance of the round barn. The

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lower level has a double hinged door facing due south. The two doors have been recently added and have large fixed windows in each; these windows are set in original sashes. Likewise, the pair is set in an older opening with the original frame intact, implying that the size of this lower level opening has been unchanged. The door is flanked on either side by a window, approximately twelve feet away to the east and west. These fixed windows, typical of those around the lower level of the Lindstrom Barn, are two feet in width and four-and-a-half feet in height with two equal sashes. There are a total of six of them at the lower level of the barn; along with two doors, these eight openings face in the cardinal directions and at forty-five degree angles to them. Some elements of the windows and frame have been replaced and repaired. The wood frame structure above acts as the header for all the windows and doors. There is a large sign, directly over the south-facing door, which is painted in blue and yellow to read: "The Lindstrom Round Barn, 1913-2013, One Hundred Years". The wood frame wall terminates with a wood plate for the attachment of the roof above, with radiating rafters that extend to an open eave and narrow fascia.

The western façade of the round barn is an extension of the design and materials present on the south side of the barn. The lower level consists of the fieldstone wall; however, in this location the grade slopes sharply to the north, covering much of the lower wall at an angle and rising from eight feet in height at the southern face of the barn to nothing at the far north end. This slope means that the third window visible to the northern end of the western façade is significantly smaller than the others. Approximately two-and-one-half feet in width and one-and-one-half feet in height, this fixed window has only one sash. There are no openings or variation of any kind in the vertical wood siding above.

A large barn door, at the top of a graded drive, dominates the view of the north side of the Lindstrom Barn. The lower fieldstone wall in this area is largely covered by sloped earth. Facing due north is one small window, identical to the one visible along the western façade of the barn. These two windows, tucked up against the underside of the wood frame structure above, flank the large doors at an equal distance of approximately ten feet. The barn door, two large and heavy wooden doors hung on hinges, has been added recently, though the frame of the door is original. The door frame, including a large wood beam header, has also been added recently by the present owner. These repairs and replacements were undertaken because, at some point in the barn's history, the large opening at this location was expanded, most likely to accommodate larger farm equipment and machinery in the hay mow on the upper level; however, when the opening was widened it was simply cut out of the existing wood frame and wall, leaving the structure above largely unsupported. In the last few decades the roof structure began to sag and show signs of distress in this location requiring the repairs to the barn door opening. Like the rest of the barn, the upper level is clad in large, unpainted, vertical wood boards with little variation and no openings. The roof above, the plate attachment, and rafters are the same on all sides of the round barn.

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The appearance of the eastern façade of the Lindstrom Barn is in keeping with the other sides of the building. The lower level consists of the thick fieldstone wall set on a concrete foundation. Along the northeastern section, the grade has receded significantly revealing more of the stone wall and causing some crumbling due to the lack of mortar in this location that would otherwise be buried. Like the other façades, three openings face the east on the round barn. The first of these, towards the north, is a three feet wide by eight feet high single door to the lower level. Like the other doors on the barn exterior, this one is relatively new, though the frame is original. Two more windows spaced equally apart and facing due east and southeast, match the other fixed windows along the lower level of the barn. Above the lower level, the exterior wall continues with the wood frame structure above clad in vertical, unfinished wood boards. Unlike elsewhere on the barn, the boards on the eastern façade have more variation in size and width indicating that more repairs and alterations have been made at this location. Perhaps this is explained by the presence of two crude openings, sawn directly in the board siding with hinges added. These openings lead to the hay mow above and might have been used for machinery access.

The roof of the Lindstrom Barn sits on a double top plate that extends around the entire circumference of the round barn. Rafters, arranged in a radial pattern from the center, are simply extended and exposed with a narrow fascia board. The roof initially slopes sharply, and then adjusts in a slight gambrel shape to a lower pitch at two-thirds of its total twenty-foot height. The overall effect is conical in shape and is more tall and narrow than the roofs commonly seen on round barns in Wisconsin. The roof is currently sheathed in three different materials. Toward the top of the roof and on all sides is an old, multi-colored, diamond-shaped asphalt shingle roof. This material was likely installed in 1947 according to the present owner. A subsequent layer of asphalt shingles covers much of the lower portion of the roof on the north half of the building; a layer of cedar shake shingles, added recently by the present owner, covers the lower portion on the south side of the barn. The roof terminates in the high center point, where a large, four-foot high cupola sits directly above the central interior silo. The cupola has eight equal sides, each one with a louvered panel for ventilation, and is capped with a conical round roof matching the rest of the round barn's roof construction and materials.

The silo in the center of the barn is completely hidden from view from the exterior and is constructed in a similar way to the round barn itself. A twelve-foot diameter concrete base extends down below grade approximately ten feet and above grade roughly twenty feet. At the top of the concrete base, about twelve feet off the floor of the hay mow, a wood frame structure rests on the concrete and extends the rest of the way up to the underside of the peak of the roof. The silo sits directly in the center of the round barn. Occasional openings are punctured in the masonry silo to permit access and ventilation at the top and bottom. A series of metal ladder rungs are imbedded along one long slit opening facing south to create a continuous integral ladder for the silo. The silo extends vertically and serves as the bearing wall for beams of the hay mow floor and rafters of the barn roof. The roof of the

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silos are constructed of radial wood lumber with an opening in the central high point directly under the roof cupola. The date: "Sept. 21, 1913" is set in the concrete of the silo in the lower level; however, the date: "1918" is also written on the silo in the upper level. While it is common for the silos of centric barns to be constructed first and the barn built around them, the reverse, where the barn is built and then the silo subsequently, is unheard of and would likely be difficult. It is possible that the 1913 date set in the concrete applies to the silo and the 1918 date applies to the barn or possibly the roof was raised or the silo rebuilt or repaired, though these scenarios cannot be confirmed. The 1913 date for the Lindstrom Round Barn's construction, assumed in other documents, is given for this reason. To add to the confusion, the name: "R.L. Lindstrom" appears on the concrete of the silo in the lower level and the initials: "R.L." are painted in multiple locations on original materials in the upper level hay mow. Polk County records clearly indicate that the owner of the property during the 1900s, 1910s, and 1920s was John Lindstrom.³ One hypothesis could be that R.L. Lindstrom was the builder and a relative of John Lindstrom.

Cow milking and feeding stanchions occupied the first floor of the Lindstrom Round Barn, currently used for storage and recreation. The floor is bare concrete cast in place to allow for curbs, troughs, and drains, and the floor plan is arranged in concentric rings based on use in the feeding of cows. Along the perimeter, adjacent to the bare fieldstone exterior wall on the interior, are between fifteen and twenty cow stanchions all the way around the central silo. There is a narrow walkway to provide access to the central silo and equipment. The stanchions are arranged so that cows face inward for milking and feeding with their backs to the windows. A gutter runs along the entire circumference of the barn in the floor directly below the stalls. A manger is the next concentric ring for feeding and holding hay followed by a feed alley adjacent to the silo. Much of the original equipment still exists. The width of this working ring of space is approximately twenty-two feet. The ceiling is the exposed wood structure, mostly 2x dimensional lumber, of the hay mow floor above. This floor structure is arranged with members radiating out from the central silo. There is one circular row of rough-hewn timber columns, near the mid-point of the span, to support and transition the joists from silo to the exterior wall. These joists are roughly one foot on center bearing on the silo masonry wall, and two feet on center bearing on the exterior wall. Some of these joists have been replaced since construction, and the concrete floor is cracking and heaving in a number of locations. The current owner has begun the process of repairing much of the interior on the lower level.

The hay mow second level is a large open space intended to hold and store hay and feed. The floor is constructed from the form boards used to build the concrete silo and foundation, nailed down on the floor structure below. The walls are the exposed wood frame of the second level with the back side of the vertical wood boards seen on the exterior. The walls are reinforced and braced with v-shaped

³ Polk County plat maps and atlases, & Polk County directories.

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members parallel to the curving wall for lateral stability. There is a single, large barn door and a couple of rough cut, hinged openings in the hay mow space, but no windows. The central silo sits in the center and rises up to near the peak of the roof with the cupola resting at the very top. The roof structure is a series of rafters resting at a low point on the top of the exterior frame walls and at a high point on the upper wood frame walls of the silo. The rafters rest at only a few inches on center on the high silo end and approximately three feet on center at the low exterior wall. Large Red Elm horizontal boards span two rafters at a time, spiraling up in a continuous line on the rafters. This unusual construction serves as the roof decking for the various shingle types above. A set of six pulleys, spaced equally, hang from the roof at its hip to assist in the moving of hay bales around the interior along a non-extant circular track.

Integrity

The few alterations and additions on the exterior and interior of the barn are believed to have occurred some time ago. With the exception of window replacements, intended to match the existing appearance, many of the changes were done to maintain the building due to deterioration. These changes, in keeping with the maintenance of the building, do not detract from the overall historic integrity of the Lindstrom Round Barn. The historic form, materials, and location of the round barn are still clearly in evidence. The barn demonstrates the structural qualities and agricultural uses of the vernacular round barn in Wisconsin and the Midwest in a largely intact form. The Lindstrom Round Barn has been fortunate in consistently receiving maintenance and care from its owners who have taken pride in this barn. In listing this resource, the owner hopes to obtain tax credits and/or other incentives to maintain and restore his property.

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Town of Balsam Lake, Polk County, WI

Narrative Statement of Significance

The John Lindstrom Round Barn is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of a round barn. It retains the unique construction techniques of the building type. The barn has excellent integrity, retaining its distinctive form, structural composition and construction, and materials. Centric barns are becoming rarer and are significant to the history of agricultural architecture in Wisconsin, especially in the context of vernacular round barn building traditions. The period of significance is limited to the year of construction in 1913.

Historic Context

Of 112 extant centric barns identified in the Wisconsin, the John Lindstrom Round Barn is an excellent example of the type and illustrates the importance of such barns during the turn of the century. The Lindstrom barn sits amongst the dense woods and lakes of Northwest Wisconsin. Scandinavian immigrants, Norwegian and Swedish in particular, settled in the area around Polk County. Its rough terrain, initial isolation, and low-quality soil left that area of the state as the last area to be widely cultivated until the turn of the twentieth century. Such a pastoral setting is ideal for the development of regional vernacular round barns to complement the growth of dairy farming in the area. In the first two decades of the twentieth century, dozens of round barns were constructed across the western part of the state as immigrants settled in the area.⁴ Currently, there are three extant true round barns in Polk County.

Agricultural literature promoted centric barn design around the turn of the nineteenth century and were built in some number from Vermont to California. Simultaneously, the Wisconsin dairy industry was growing rapidly during the late-nineteenth century. Improved herds of dairy cattle were encouraged by Hoard's Dairyman, published in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, by research conducted at the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Stations, and by development at the University of Wisconsin in 1890 of the Babcock test that determines the amount of butterfat in milk.

Built to utilize space efficiently, round barns allowed for new farming technologies, including the silo. In centric barns, the silo was typically located in the center with cow stanchions and other equipment radiating outward. The inclusion of as many functions possible under one roof, such as mow, stable, milking stanchions, silo and granary added many conveniences to the farmer's chores.

⁴ Conversation with the property owner.

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The newest agricultural developments, often a round silo in the center, a ventilation system, including louvers or a cupola, and other conveniences such as hay track with pulley in the mow and a manure track were incorporated into centric barn design. Cows face the center of the circular aisle, another design efficiency that makes chores easier for the dairy farmer.

Continued expansion of dairy farming and agricultural settlement in the western and northern portion of Wisconsin in the wake of new lands becoming available after intensive forestry led to the spread of the centric barn type. Large numbers of true round barns, usually of a vernacular nature built by farmers and local carpenters, were constructed in Vernon, Monroe, Pepin, St. Croix, and Polk counties during the early twentieth century. Many of these barns were completed in the 1910s and 1920s, even after the round barn fell into disfavor elsewhere. These dairy barns across the western and northern halves of the state also exhibit the greatest variation in building materials and methods and continued to be used for agricultural purposes well into the twentieth century. The John Lindstrom Round Barn is an example of this phase of development amongst centric barns in Wisconsin.

The Lindstrom Barn is significant in the context of later and vernacular round barn developments in Wisconsin, especially those located in Polk County and the western portion of the state. The barn retains the construction techniques, materials and original use of the round barn form. It is a fine and unique example of the true round barn type having very good integrity, and stands out amongst other round barns in Polk County.

Architecture

A number of round barns in the immediate region of Polk and St. Croix counties in Wisconsin and also in adjacent areas of neighboring Minnesota look similar. According to some sources, the same crew of builders constructed a number of round barns in St. Croix and Polk counties in western Wisconsin. Most of these share some clear physical characteristics including double-layered horizontal planking, two-hip roofs, interlocking diamond-patterned shingles, vertical unfinished siding, cupolas, and concrete silos. As many as a dozen such barns were built, though only six can be confirmed; furthermore, only three matching this specific description are extant. They are also roughly the same size and built between 1908 and 1918. One record indicated that such a barn cost approximately \$6,000 to construct at the time.⁵

The John Lindstrom Round Barn has local architectural significance as a fine and unique example of the true round barn type and maintains a high level of integrity that makes it remarkable compared to other round barns in Wisconsin.

⁵ "A Daunting Project." *The Country Today* – Eau Claire, WI, June 26, 1996.

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Conclusion

The John Lindstrom Round Barn is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of the round barn form. The barn retains its unique structural design, original plan, interior silo and original construction materials. It serves as a physical manifestation of an agricultural trend, and maintains its historic integrity in the preservation of its site, context, high level of craft, original materials and form, and high quality design.

Acknowledgements

The Fuldner Heritage Fund paid for the preparation of this nomination. This endowed fund, created through a generous donation by the Jeffris Family Foundation and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society, supports the nomination of historically and architecturally significant rural and small town properties.

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Major Bibliographical References

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Conversation with the property owner, Michael Tibbetts, May 21, 2014.

Polk County directories, 1872, 1891, 1914, 1915, 1927, 1931, 1947, 1956, 1980, and 2005.

Polk County plat maps and atlases, 1887, 1896, 1901, 1918, 1925, 1931, 1940, and 1950.

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Lindstrom, John, Round Barn
Town of Balsam Lake, Polk County, WI

Verbal Boundary Description

The property that is the subject of this nomination consists of 1 contributing resource sited on parcel 006-01079-0280 located in Section 35, Town 34 North, Range 17 West, in the Town of Balsam Lake in Polk County, Wisconsin. The specific boundary of this resource within the property is defined by a boundary line beginning 30 feet west of the western edge and 55 feet north of the northern edge of the round barn. From this point the boundary follows a path that travels 200 feet to the east, then 240 feet to the south, then 200 feet to the west, and from this point returns to the original location northwest of the round barn.

The boundary of the John Lindstrom Round Barn as described above is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map. This boundary encloses an area of approximately 0.50 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses approximately 0.50 acres that immediately surrounds the nominated resource and was drawn to exclude other buildings on the property. The boundary sits within a 3.1 acre parcel that was originally a part of a larger 160 acre farm; however, the other resources on the property are considered extraneous for the purpose of this nomination and are not included.

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Lindstrom, John, Round Barn
Town of Balsam Lake, Polk County, WI

Name of Property: John Lindstrom Round Barn
City or Vicinity: Town of Balsam Lake
County: Polk County
State: Wisconsin
Name of Photographer: Rowan Davidson, Legacy Architecture, Inc.
Date of Photographs: May 21, 2014
Location of Original Digital Files: Wisconsin Historical Society, Historic Preservation Division
816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706

Photo #1 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0001)
Exterior, southwest façade

Photo #2 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0002)
Exterior, west façade

Photo #3 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0003)
Exterior, east façade

Photo #4 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0004)
Exterior, southeast façade

Photo #5 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0005)
Exterior, wall detail, northwest façade

Photo #6 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0006)
Exterior, wall detail, northeast façade

Photo #7 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0007)
Exterior, wall and window detail, west façade

Photo #8 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0008)
Interior, hay mow roof and silo, facing southwest

Photo #9 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0009)
Interior, silo, facing up

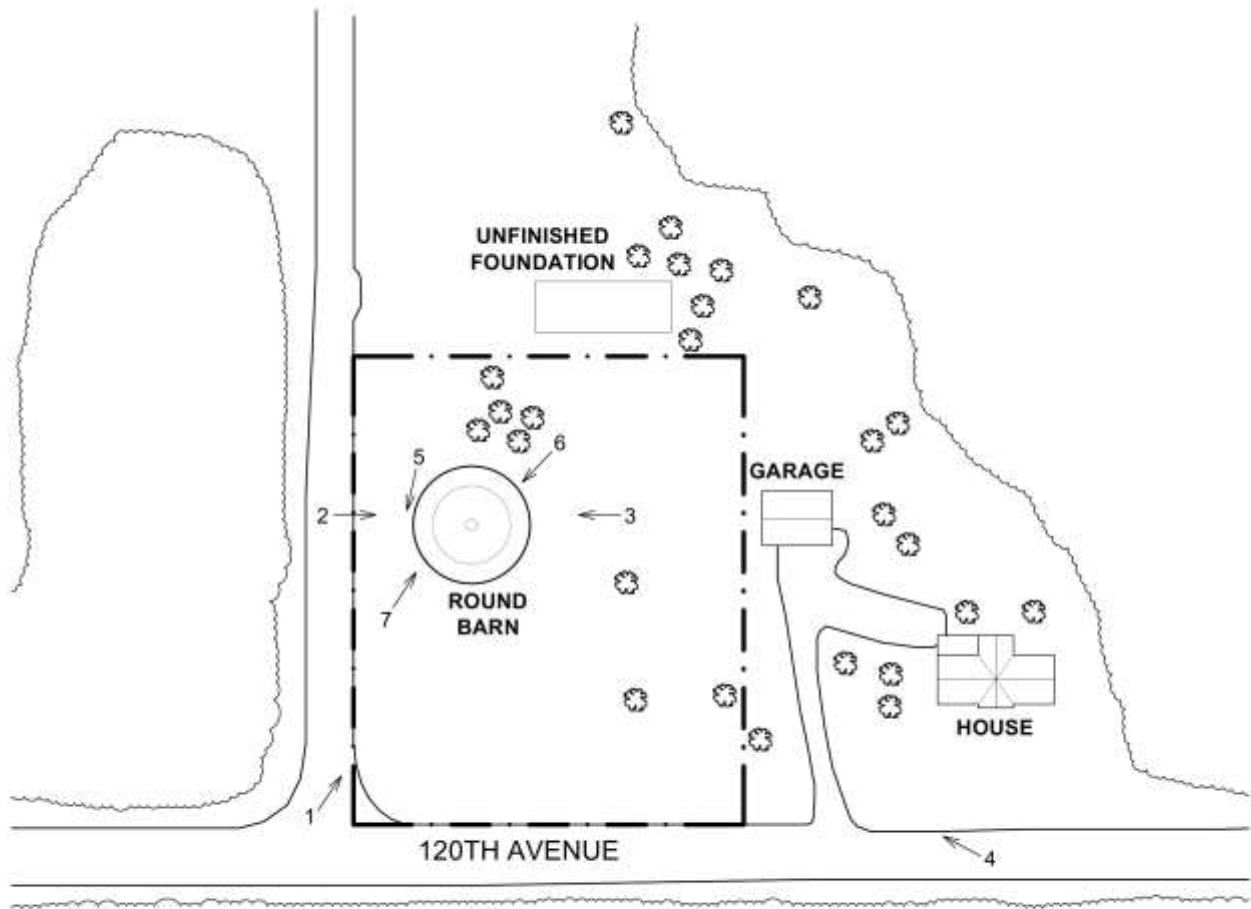
Photo #10 (WI_PolkCounty_JohnLindstromRoundBarn_0010)
Interior, lower level silo and columns, facing southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

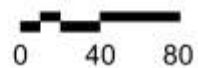
Section Sketch map & photo key Page 1

Lindstrom, John, Round Barn
Town of Balsam Lake, Polk County, WI



LEGEND

-  BOUNDARY LINE
-  PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

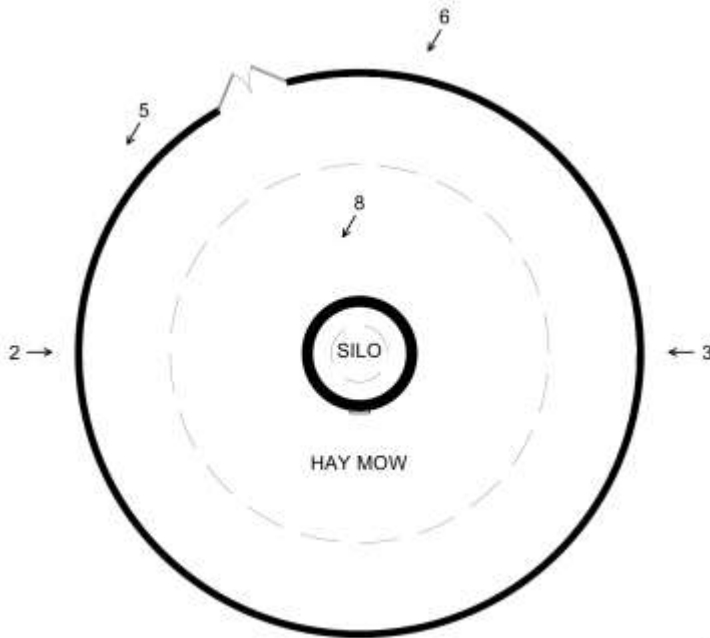


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

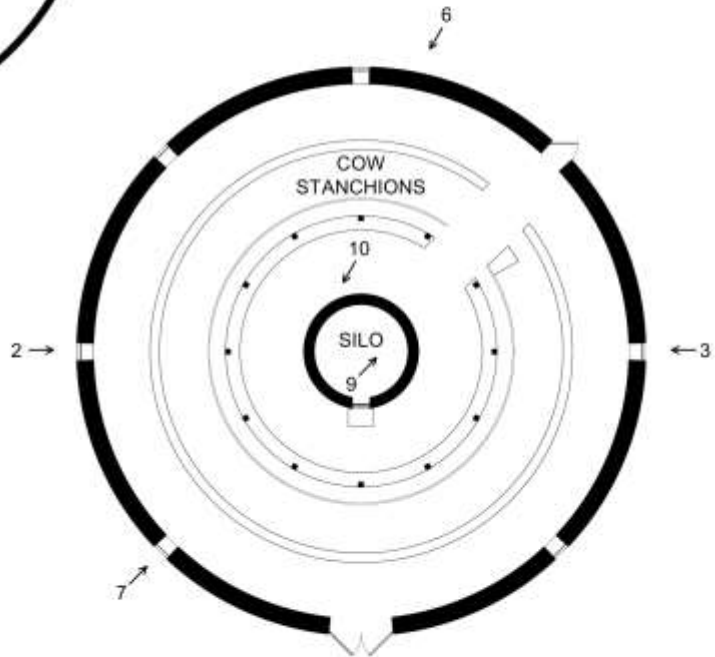
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Sketch plan & photokey Page 1

Lindstrom, John, Round Barn
Town of Balsam Lake, Polk County, WI



SECOND LEVEL PLAN



FIRST LEVEL PLAN

LEGEND

1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

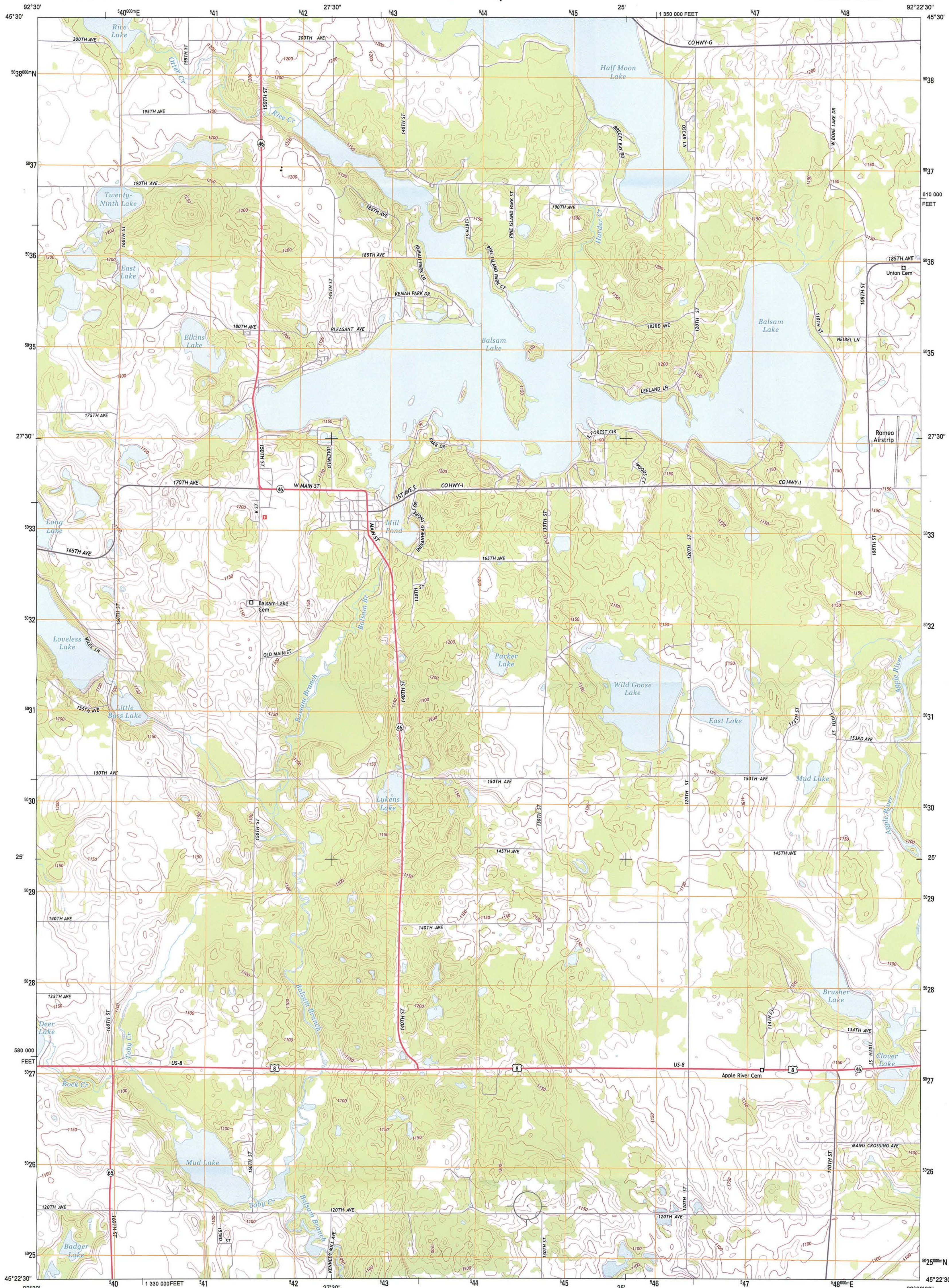




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



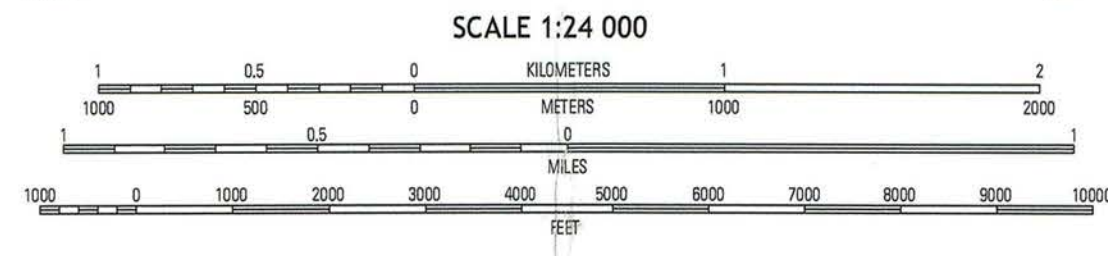
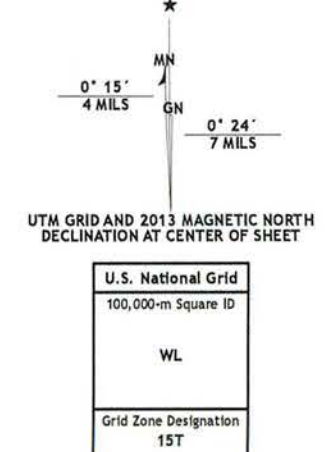
BALSAM LAKE QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN-POLK CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



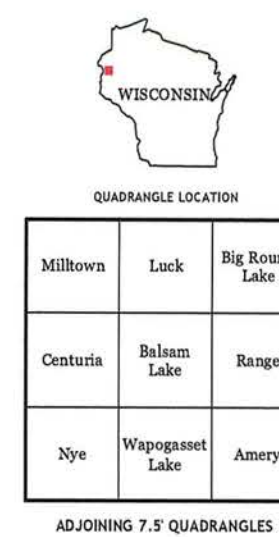
Lindstrom, John, Round Barn
Town of Balsam Lake,
Polk County, WI
UTM Reference:
Zone Easting Northing
15N 544532.1 5025528.9

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 800-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 15T
10 000-foot ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (central
zone)

Imagery: NADP, August 2010
Roads: 2006-2012 TomTom
Names: GNS, 2013
Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2010
Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 2002
Boundaries: Census, IBW, USGS, 1972 - 2012



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988
This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.12



BALSAM LAKE, WI
2013

Millbown	Lark	Big Round Lake
Oestuda	Balsam Lake	Range
Noye	Wapaganset Lake	Asseny



TOWN OF BOLTON, VT
1315-35
100 FT. DIA.
TOWN OF BOLTON, VT
1315-A-35
100 FT. DIA.
TOWN OF BOLTON, VT
1315-B-35
100 FT. DIA.





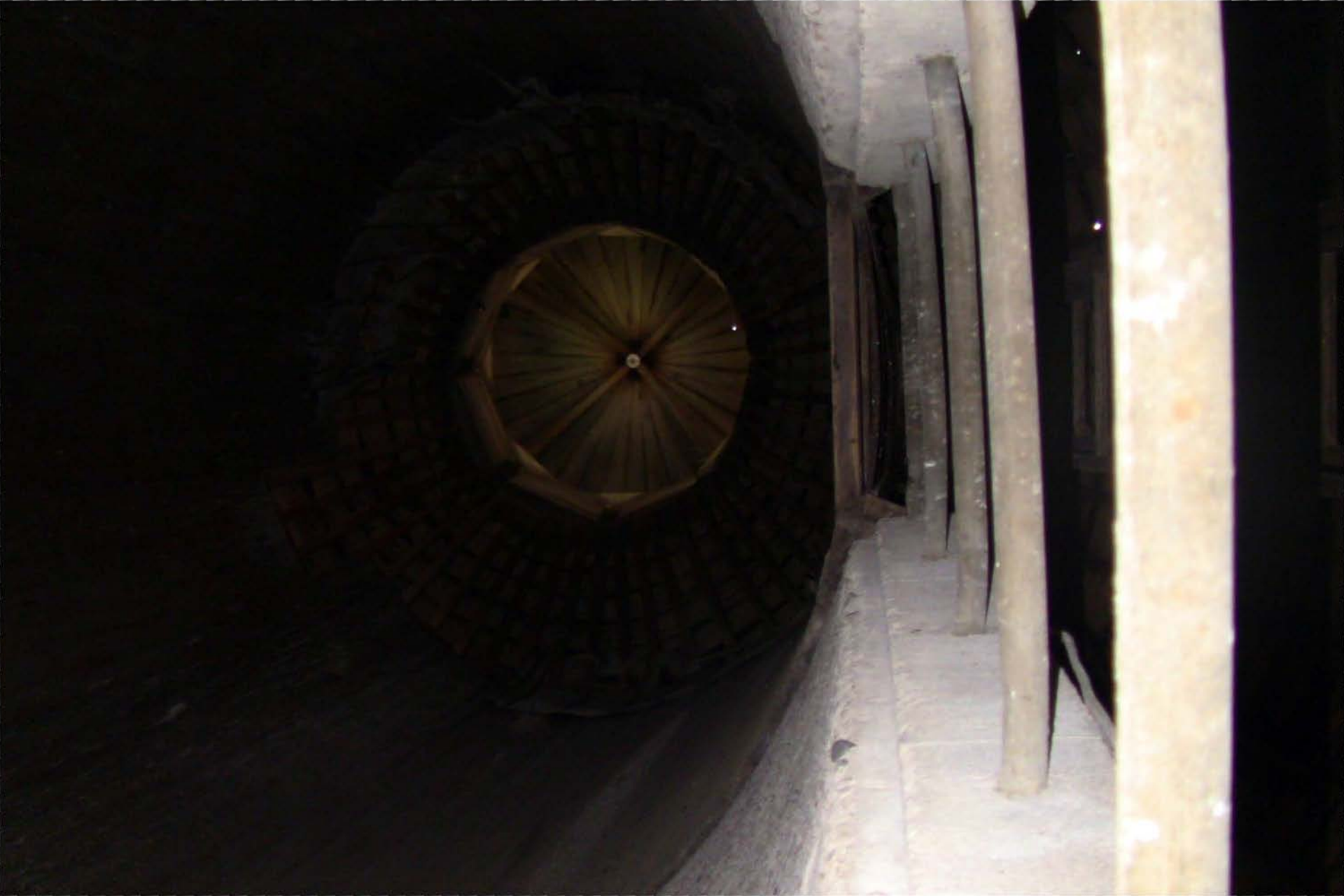














UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lindstrom, John, Round Barn
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Polk

DATE RECEIVED: 9/09/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/07/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/24/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/25/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000741

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 10.24.16 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 Thirty-first day of August 2016, for the nomination of the John Lindstrom Round 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
10	Photograph(s)
1	CD with image files
1	Map(s)
2	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: