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United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 Bierbauer, Henry and Barbara, House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	970 South Monroe Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	New Lisbon	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Juneau	code 057
			zip code 53950

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.)


Signature of certifying official/Title
State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

Date 4/26/16

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

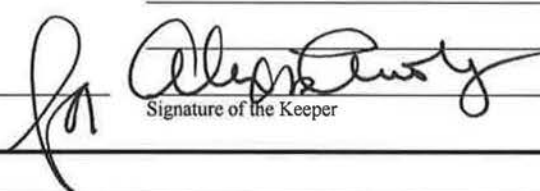
State or Federal agency and bureau

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):


 Signature of the Keeper

6/14/16
 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)	1	0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0 objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0 total

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

Number of contributing resources
 previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

foundation: stone

walls: brick

roof: rubber

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

1869

Significant Dates

1869

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Bierbauer, Henry and Barbara, House
Name of Property

Juneau County
County and State

Wisconsin

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:

State Historic Preservation Office

- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

1 15T 727708 4861306
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
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 Gail Klein, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization
street & number 607 East Street
city or town Stoughton state WI

date June 8, 2015
telephone 541-285-0352
zip code 53589

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Bierbauer, Henry and Barbara, House
New Lisbon, Juneau County, WI

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Introduction

The Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House was constructed in 1869 in New Lisbon, Juneau County, Wisconsin. The house is an excellent example of the Italianate style of architecture popular in Wisconsin in the late nineteenth century. The property consists only of the house itself and surrounding domestic yard with no additional contributing or noncontributing resources.

Located opposite the South Monroe Street – Mauston Road intersection, the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House is located on the south side of the city of New Lisbon. In general, the property is bordered by State Highway 80 to the west, the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National (formerly Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul) railroad tracks curving south and east of the house, and a large industrial facility to the north. A gravel driveway leads from South Monroe Street to a concrete slab adjacent to the garage on the north side of the house. A new concrete sidewalk leads from the Monroe Street edge of the property to the front porch (see Figure 1).

This approximately 4,200 square-foot house rises two stories and is irregular in plan with a stone foundation, cream brick walls, and a flat, rubber membrane roof. The house is comprised of three distinct building masses: the two-story main building with a cupola on the roof, a one-story wing off of the north side (constructed at the same time as the main building), and a 2014 garage addition to the rear of the house. The house's primary character defining features include its boxy massing, original 2-over-4 windows, central tripart window, square cupola, decorative brick cornice, corner pilasters, wide overhanging eaves, and ornamental woodwork along the front porch. With the exception of the central tri-part window which is capped by a series of round-arched crowns, all first and second story windows feature stone sills and simple, segmentally arched crowns. Those at the first story also feature arched upper sashes while the second story windows feature rectangular upper sashes. Each side of the cupola contains two pairs of round-arched casement windows; each casement frame is comprised of three-panes. The cupola walls are clad in clapboard siding and pairs of ornamental pendants are located below each corner of its overhanging roof. Two red brick chimneys with corbelling near the top project from the roof on the north side of the two-story main building. The house faces west toward South Monroe Street.

West Facade

The west (front) facade consists of the main two-story building and one-story wing. The façade of the two-story mass is symmetrical while the façade of the wing is asymmetrical in plan due to irregular fenestration. The primary façades of both building masses are spanned by full-width, one-story front porches with flat roofs. The porch across the north wing is set back from the main porch. Both porches are embellished with narrow, squared wood columns with beveled corners and decorative brackets above, and between the columns are decorative wood arches with center spindles. Porch floors are of poured concrete just above ground level. Aside from the concrete foundation and deck,

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the porch across the main building is original; the porch across the north wing was reconstructed in 2011-2014 to recreate the original based on historic photographs.

From left to right (north to south), the west wall of the north wing contains two 2-over-4 windows and an arched, wood door with glazing in the upper half. From left to right, the first story of the main building contains two 2-over-4 windows, a central front door, and two 2-over-4 windows; all are of wood. The distinctive front door features a six-pane window in its upper half and is framed by narrow, three-pane sidelights and a six-pane, segmentally arched transom. From left to right, the second story contains two 2-over-4 windows, a central tri-part window, and two 2-over-4 windows. The central tri-part window is comprised of six-pane casement windows at the outside and a larger six-pane casement window in the center (these are currently protected by exterior storm windows). All three are capped by round-arched brick crowns with decorative corbelling at the base of each and semi-circular louvered panels within each arch. These three windows were replaced between 2011 and 2014, while all of the other windows in the west facade are original.

South Facade

The south side of the house contains three irregularly-spaced 2-over-4 windows at the first story and stacked directly above are three 2-over-4 windows at the second story. The second-story windows are protected by 1-over-1 storm windows. A pair of bulkhead doors is located at ground level below the westernmost window, and basement windows align below the easternmost windows. In 2014, a one-story garage addition was added to the rear (east) of the building. The south wall of the garage has a 2-over-4 window, a pedestrian door and two smaller 1-over-1 windows. Each of these windows has a segmentally arched crown.

East Facade

The rear of the building faces east. From left to right (south to north), the first-story contains a 2-over-4 window, a modern decorative glass door, and two 2-over-4 windows. A one-story, shed-roofed deck with simple wood supports and railings (added in 2011) is centered on the wall and shelters the rear door and one of the windows. The second story contains four 2-over-4 windows, the location of each is stacked above the door and windows below. Each of these second floor windows is protected by a 1-over-1 storm window. The east wall of the garage contains a single 1-over-1 window with segmentally arched crown; this side also displays a decorative brick cornice that replicates the house's historic cornice.

North Facade

This side of the house is composed of the north wall of the garage addition and the one-story wing. The one-story wing contains two segmentally-arched 2-over-4 windows. A single 2-over-4 window is located at the second-story of the main building. The garage contains two vehicle bays (one single-car

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width and one two-car width). Each bay features an overhead garage door of wood construction. East of these is a single pedestrian door. The replicated cornice continues along the north side of the garage addition.

Interior

The interior of the building contains a full basement, eight rooms on the first floor, and five rooms on the second floor. Overall, the interior features a mix of original and reproduction woodwork, replacement wood floors, and a mix of original plaster and newer drywall walls. Many of the interior doors have been refinished and are original to the house. In addition, the overall spatial arrangement of rooms throughout the house has remained largely unaltered (see Figure 4).

Basement

The basement of the house is accessed via a doorway off of the central hall, below the staircase. The basement is comprised of two distinct spaces, both of which have whitewashed stone walls and full-height open beam ceilings. The primary space is located below the main two-story section of the house and has concrete floors throughout and heavy timber support beams. A pair of hinged barn doors of vertical board construction is located in the south wall; these provide access to the exterior cellar stairs and bulkhead door on the south side of the house. Windows in this section of the basement are small 2-over-2 and larger 1-over-1 windows that were added in 2011 to replace the broken originals. An arched doorway in the north wall of the main basement space leads to a smaller room located below the north wing; this space contains a brick floor with smaller 2-over-2 windows located just below the ceiling (these are also modern replacements of the originals, added in 2011).

First Floor

The first floor of the house contains a total of eight rooms consisting of a living room, kitchen, two dining rooms, a parlor, a study, a laundry room, and a bathroom. The front door opens into a hallway that runs east-west to span the width of the house. Just inside the front entrance, along the south side of the hallway, is the base of a straight staircase that leads to the second floor. The staircase and its wood railing and turned wood balusters are original to the house, although the newel post is a reproduction. The existing newel was designed to match the octagonal footprint of the original; this work was done between 2011 and 2014.

Doorways to the front parlor and secondary dining room are located off of the south and north sides of the front entry. The front parlor has a wood floor, wide painted baseboards, and painted door and window trim. Decorative crown molding runs the perimeter of the room. A wide doorway with original pocket doors leads from the parlor to the formal dining room. The formal dining room contains the same wood floor, painted wood baseboards and door and window trim, and decorative crown molding as the parlor. It also features a decoratively paneled ceiling added during the 2011-

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2014 restoration (the paneling recreates the room's original decorative plaster ceiling). A doorway in the formal dining room's north wall leads to the rear end of the main hallway where the house's back door opens onto a modern wood deck that was added between 2011 and 2014. Opposite the formal dining room, a doorway leads into a modernized kitchen. The kitchen contains modern built-in cabinetry and appliances and a modern tile floor.

Additional doorways in the kitchen provide access to the secondary dining room, the study, and the living room. The secondary dining room contains wood floors and wide, unpainted wood baseboards, and door and window trim. The study features a wood floor and wide, unpainted wood baseboards and door and window trim. Doorways in the study's northern wall lead to a laundry room and bathroom, both of which are fully modernized. Both the doorway between the study and living room and an adjacent window opening (that has been preserved and converted into a bookcase) feature top arches indicating their original purposes on the exterior of the house. The living room contains a carpeted floor with minimal trimwork. A door in the south wall of the living room opens into the attached garage.

Second Floor

The second floor contains a total of five rooms consisting of four bedrooms and one bathroom. A central hallway divides the northern and southern halves of the floor. A small bathroom is located at the eastern end of the hallway and the house's distinctive tripart window dominates the western end. Two bedrooms are located on both the north and south sides of the hallway. Each bedroom is of similar size and contains wide, painted wood baseboards and door and window trim. From the second floor, the staircase winds upward, providing access to the interior of the cupola. Just below the narrow landing within the cupola, a small wooden door in the stairwell opens into unfinished attic space. The small area inside the cupola contains a narrow walkway with a curved wooden railing around the south and west walls. The cupola's interior walls are clad in horizontal board.

Integrity

Following an exhaustive interior and exterior restoration between 2011 and 2013, the most substantial alteration to the house's original aesthetic consists of the 2014 garage addition at the rear of the house. This addition does not significantly detract from the house's overall integrity as it does not impact the house's primary façade or alter its original interior room arrangement. In addition, the garage was constructed in a sympathetic fashion to match the house's original masonry and cornice detailing. The rear deck addition is relatively small in scale and does not obscure the building's original fenestration. Like the garage, the deck addition has no impact on the house's primary façade and does not significantly diminish the building's overall integrity. Updates made to the building's interior (new drywall replacing deteriorated plaster, replacement wood flooring, some replacement wood trim, kitchen modernization) are, with the exception of the kitchen updates, in keeping with the original

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aesthetic and spatial organization of the building's interior. For these reasons, the house retains a high degree of overall integrity.

Summary

The Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Aside from its rear garage and deck additions, the house has undergone no major exterior alterations since its construction in 1869. Although some updates have been made to the building's interior, the overall spatial organization of the house and the function of most individual rooms remain largely unchanged. The house retains all of its original character-defining features including its large, boxy form, square cupola, segmentally arched windows, tripart second-story window, decorative cornice, corner pilasters, and full-width front porch with decorative woodwork. Each of these features is characteristic of Italianate architecture, and when taken in total, these elements make the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House an excellent representative of the style.

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Introduction

Constructed in 1869, the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House displays a great deal of architectural detailing that is highly characteristic of the Italianate style. The house is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of overall integrity. It is undoubtedly the finest example of Italianate architecture in the city of New Lisbon and one of the best representatives of the style in Juneau County. The property's period of significance is 1869, the year of construction. Because of its local significance in the area of *Architecture*, the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C*.

Henry Bierbauer and the New Lisbon Brewery

Born in the Einselthum, Rheinpfalz region of Bavaria on February 12, 1828, Henry (Heinrich) Bierbauer immigrated to the United States in April of 1850. Bierbauer's decision to leave his homeland was prompted largely by his reluctance to recommence his military service after he was drafted to participate in an uprising in which the Rheinpfalz region attempted to declare itself an independent republic.¹ It is likely that his actions were also triggered by that fact that his elder brother Charles had already immigrated to the United States the previous year.² Bierbauer arrived in New York City on April 17, 1850 and spent the next eight years working as a blacksmith, carriage builder, grocer, and dairyman.³ In the fall of 1850, Bierbauer married Barbara Fauerbach who had emigrated with her family from the same region of Bavaria earlier that year. Over the next twenty years, the couple had ten children: Henry, Peter, Louise, Lizzie, William, Carl, Emma, Matilda, Edith, and Louis.

In 1858, Bierbauer joined his brother Charles in Utica, New York where the latter was engaged in a successful brewery business. Wisconsin's early brewing operations depended upon the nearby availability of fine barley and hops, a good water supply, and a dependable supply of natural ice. In addition, the success of local breweries was bolstered wherever a sizable German population was present as this meant there was a reliable market for the product, and a skilled labor force.⁴ As Bierbauer soon discovered, the New Lisbon area was able to provide all of these elements.

After spending a year learning the brewer's craft from his brother Charles, Bierbauer traveled to Wisconsin. After a brief stay in Portage, Bierbauer settled in New Lisbon where, on June 11, 1859, he

¹ "His Death Removes From Our Midst A Most Prominent Figure in the Progressive History of New Lisbon," *New Lisbon Times*, March 26, 1902.

² "Death of Charles Bierbauer," *Utica Weekly Herald*, August 18, 1885.

³ "His Death Removes From Our Midst..." *New Lisbon Times*, March 26, 1902.

⁴ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

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and his brother-in-law, Peter Fauerbach, purchased the New Lisbon Brewery from Joseph Hausman. Hausman had established the brewery only two years prior.⁵ The brewery purchase included land south of the brewery where the Bierbauer House now sits. At that time, an earlier residence had been erected at approximately the same location.⁶ For the next three years, the Bierbauer family shared this house with the Fauerbach family (Peter and Mary and their two small children).⁷

In 1862, Bierbauer purchased Fauerbach's interest in the brewery and continued operations as the business's sole owner. In 1878, Bierbauer replaced Hausman's original wood frame brewery building with a modernized brick facility that came to be regarded as "one of the best equipped breweries in the State [with] an annual capacity of 10,000 barrels."⁸ The brewery continued to grow in size and capacity so that by the early twentieth century, the complex consisted of seven separate buildings including the main brew house, a bottling works, a refrigerator/wash room/woodshed, a wagon house and auto garage, an ice house, a hay barn, and a storage building.⁹

In addition to his primary occupation as the owner and operator of the New Lisbon Brewery, Henry Bierbauer was also engaged in other local commercial and political enterprises. Before New Lisbon was organized, Bierbauer was chosen as a member of both the Town Board and the Board of Trustees, and when it was incorporated as a village in 1870, he served as its president, elected over several terms. New Lisbon was incorporated as a city in 1889, and in 1891, Bierbauer was elected as its second mayor. Bierbauer also served as alderman for a number of years, as well as president of the common council.¹⁰ Beginning in 1875, he was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons (Juneau Lodge No.103), an affiliation which he retained throughout the remainder of his life.

During his lifetime, Henry Bierbauer's commercial interests included a partnership in a local brick factory; ownership of three saloons (two of which were located in neighboring communities); investor in, and vice-president of, the North Star Canning and Preserving Company; and investor in, and president of, the New Lisbon Roller Mill Company.¹¹ During his tenure as president of the roller mill, Bierbauer modernized the facility with the installation of the latest machinery, and in 1892, when the mill dam was washed away by floodwaters; Bierbauer repaired it at his own expense when none of the

⁵ "His Death Removes From Our Midst A Most Prominent Figure in the Progressive History of New Lisbon," *New Lisbon Times*, March 26, 1902.

⁶ John Stastny, *Wisconsin Select* (unpublished manuscript, New Lisbon, WI, 2015), 14-46.

⁷ 1860 United States Federal Census, New Lisbon, Juneau County, Wisconsin (Ancestry.com, database online).

⁸ *Bibliographical History of La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau Counties* (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1892), 914.

⁹ Sanborn Map Company, "New Lisbon, Juneau County, Wisconsin, November 1909" (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1909).

¹⁰ Local history collection at New Lisbon Memorial Library, New Lisbon, WI. Accessed June 15, 2015.

¹¹ Stastny, *Wisconsin Select*, 14-46.

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other stockholders contributed funds toward rebuilding. Later, Bierbauer partnered with W.H. Smart in a local hardware business.¹²

In about 1900, Bierbauer suffered a stroke that left him partially paralyzed; although he would progress in his recovery over the next two years, a second stroke resulted in his death on March 18, 1902. Following funeral services at the Bierbauer home, a funeral cortege, thought by contemporaries to be “one of the largest ever witnessed in our city,” accompanied the deceased to the New Lisbon Cemetery.¹³

Following Henry Bierbauer’s death, the family continued operation of the brewery until the advent of Prohibition in 1920. In 1924, the family sold the brewery to Joseph Sauer and Charles Christmann who began producing “Ex-Beer,” a nonalcoholic brew. With the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, what had become the Christmann Brewing Company began the production of Wisconsin Select beer. Four years later, after declaring the company bankrupt, Christmann sold the brewery to Brainard Million; however, poor financial management and increasingly strong competition from major Milwaukee brewers forced a halt to production in 1941. By 1954, the brewery property had become the base of the New Lisbon Wood Manufacturing Company.¹⁴ In 1982, after being sold to the City of New Lisbon, the brewery and all of its ancillary structures were demolished.¹⁵

History of the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House

Choosing the site of his earlier residence between the brewery building and the railroad tracks, Henry Bierbauer commenced the building of a new house for himself and his large family in the spring of 1869. The local newspaper reported in May of that year that when completed, the new Bierbauer home promised to be “an ornament to that part of the city.”¹⁶ Completed in the fall of 1869, the “Bierbauer Mansion” undoubtedly fulfilled this prediction.

Following the death of Henry Bierbauer in 1902, Barbara, and three of the grown Bierbauer children, Carl, Edith, and Matilda, continued to reside in the family home. After Barbara Bierbauer died in 1909, the property passed to the three grown children who still resided in the house: Matilda, Edith, and Carl, the latter of whom had taken over management of the brewery following his father’s death.

¹² “His Death Removes From Our Midst A Most Prominent Figure in the Progressive History of New Lisbon,” *New Lisbon Times*, March 26, 1902.

¹³ “His Death Removes From Our Midst...” *New Lisbon Times*, March 26, 1902.

¹⁴ *New Lisbon: Century as a City, 1889-1989* (New Lisbon, WI: New Lisbon Public Library, 1989), 68.

¹⁵ Kevin Lillard, “Built by Beer, Saved by Trucking, a Grand Mansion Survives in New Lisbon,” *Juneau County Star Times*, October 25, 2014.

¹⁶ Rossin, Jr., Richard. “The Bierbauer Mansion in New Lisbon.” *American Breweriana Journal*. January-February 2015.

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In 1924, the family divided the property so that the brewery could be sold independently from the house.

Though the brewery was sold that year, the three Bierbauers continued to reside in the home. Matilda died in 1936 and Carl the following year. Following Edith's death in 1947, the house was sold to George and Lillian Lillehamer.¹⁷ The Lillehamers owned the property for only five years before selling it to Kenneth and Helmi Mehus in 1952.¹⁸ Under the Mehuses' ownership, the house was converted for use as a private nursing home known as the Anna Memorial Nursing Home.¹⁹ As part of this conversion, some interior doorways were closed off; the original staircase was covered by a more modern staircase and the original mahogany stair rail was removed and replaced with a modern railing; and a metal fire escape stair was attached to roof on the southern side of the front porch.²⁰ The property continued to serve as a nursing home until the mid-1960s when changes to applicable state code required a series of interior modifications to the house. Unable or unwilling to make these changes, the Mehuses closed the nursing home, but continued to reside in the house themselves. Kenneth Mehus died in 1986, and Helmi Mehus retained ownership of the property until December of 2010 when it was sold to the Fun Company, an arcade game manufacturer that had recently purchased the old brewery lot as well.²¹ The company had intended to raze the old Bierbauer house to make use of the land on which it sat, but reconsidered due to vocal community opposition to this plan, going so far as offering \$1,000 to anyone willing to pay for the cost of moving the building to a different site.²² Having received no offers to relocate the building, the Fun Company agreed to sell the house, as well as the lot on which it sat, to Robert and Patsy Ravenscroft in 2011.

Between 2011 and 2013, Robert and Patsy Ravenscroft restored the building to its original appearance, with a few modern updates that would allow the house to once again function as a private residence. During this time, restoration work included the removal of the mid-century stair overlay, which uncovered the original 1869 staircase; the re-installation of the original mahogany stair rail, which had been removed and stored in the attic; the replacement of heavily deteriorated wood flooring; the replacement of damaged wall plaster with new drywall; the refinishing of original doors, woodwork, and decorative porch detailing along the two-story building mass; the in-kind reconstruction of the

¹⁷ Rossin, Jr., "The Bierbauer Mansion," *American Breweriana Journal*.

¹⁸ Warranty Deed, Eda Bierbauer Estate to George and Lillian Lillehamer, September 9, 1947, Juneau County Register of Deeds, Mauston, Wisconsin, vol.142, p.505 (accessed July 1, 2015).

¹⁹ "Obituaries: Helmi S. Mehus," Crandall Funeral Home, http://www.crandallfuneral.com/fh/obituaries/obituary.cfm?o_id=1328926&fh_id=12502 (accessed June 26, 2015).

²⁰ Robert and Patsy Ravenscroft, interview with Gail Klein, New Lisbon, WI, June 15, 2015.

²¹ Rossin, Jr., "The Bierbauer Mansion," *American Breweriana Journal*.

²² "Fun Company offers to pay 1st \$1,000 to move Bierbauer Mansion," WJRC.com, <http://www.wjrc.com/news/local-news/fun-company-offers-to-pay-1st-1000-to-move-bierbauer-mansion/> (accessed June 26, 2015).

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decorative woodwork on the porch along the north wing; the replacement of damaged wood porch floors with poured concrete slabs; the removal of the white paint from the building's exterior; re-pointing the exterior masonry throughout; the re-opening of interior doorways that had been closed off during the building's conversion to a nursing home; and reroofing. In addition, a modern wood deck was constructed off of the rear elevation of the two-story building mass, and, in 2014, a small, wood-frame garage that had stood just east of the house was demolished and a new attached garage was constructed at the rear of the house.²³

Italianate Architecture

Italianate architecture was popular in Wisconsin (and throughout the country) between 1850 and 1880. The style was especially popular in newly established towns and cities where it often became the architectural style of choice for large residences as well as those of a more modest scale. With its roots in England's Picturesque movement, the Italianate style was a reaction against the formal, classical ideals that had dominated popular architecture for the previous two centuries. As such, the style favored the rambling, informal houses of the Italian countryside. Although America's first Italianate houses were constructed as early as the late 1830s, the style was not widely popularized until it was displayed in pattern books published in the 1840s and 1850s.²⁴ The style began its decline during the economic depression of the 1870s, and by the time the U.S. economy had recovered, new housing fashions, most notably the Queen Anne style, had begun to dominate.²⁵

The Italianate style is generally defined by its boxy two- or three-story massing; low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves and decorative brackets; tall, narrow, commonly arched windows; elaborated window crowns; and squared cupola or corner tower.²⁶ Primary decorative details are typically restrained to windows, cornices, porches, and doorways. For the first time, arched and segmentally arched upper window sashes became common, although the traditional rectangular top remained in use in many Italianate designs. Italianate window crowns are often of an inverted U-shape, sometimes with brackets at each end, although simpler crowns are not atypical. Paired and triple windows are common, as are one- and two-story bay windows. As the primary decorative feature of many Italianate houses, cornices often feature heavy brackets that appear in a wide variety of shapes; these are typically mounted either singly or in pairs. One-story entry or full-width front porches are common to nearly all Italianate houses. These often feature squared porch columns with beveled corners. Within the porch, front doors are either paired or single, often feature glazing, and mirror the

²³ Ravenscroft interview.

²⁴ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 282-302.

²⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 282-302.

²⁶ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 283.

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shapes of adjacent windows (rectangular, arched, or segmentally arched) with elaborate crowns or enframements.²⁷

In general, Italianate houses can be divided into six subtypes based on overall plan and roof type. These include those with a simple hipped roof and square or rectangular plans; those with a centered gable projecting from a hipped or side-gabled roof; those with asymmetrical, compound plans with a cross-hipped or cross-gabled roof; those that feature corner towers characteristic of the traditional Italian Villa; those with a simple front-gabled plan; and those urban examples that embody town-house plans. Of these, the most common subtype of Italianate houses is the simple hipped roof variety. These are typically square or rectangular box-shaped houses with a simple hipped roof that commonly features a central cupola. Although it features a flat roof rather than the more common low-pitched hipped roof, the Bierbauer House is a clear representative of the “cube and cupola” subtype that was first introduced in Samuel Sloan’s *The Model Architect*, published in 1852.²⁸

Comparative Analysis

The Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House is the finest representative of the Italianate style found in the City of New Lisbon and one of the best examples of the style throughout Juneau County. In New Lisbon, a house at 205 W. Pearl Street displays typical Italianate massing with wide, overhanging eaves and brackets, but although its original arched window crowns remain, all windows appear to have been insensitively replaced; in addition, the front porch appears to be a modern reconstruction with standard lumber supports. In comparison, the Bierbauer House is much grander in scale and exhibits a greater array of Italianate characteristics and a higher degree of integrity.

Within the wider context of Juneau County, the Benjamin Boorman House, at 211 N. Union Street in Mauston, is probably the most comparable property. The Boorman House, now home to the Juneau County Historical Society, is an Italianate house constructed in 1877 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.²⁹ Unlike the Bierbauer House which exemplifies the most common “cube and cupola” subtype of Italianate architecture, the Boorman House embodies a rectangular plan, but features an atypical, off-center front gable. The house also features a three-bay cupola, segmentally arched window crowns and a partial-width front porch with turned wood supports and arched openings. In comparison, the Bierbauer House is at least as architecturally distinctive as the Boorman House and retains a similarly high degree of integrity. A house at 202 Williams Street in Mauston also exemplifies the Italianate style, but, in comparison with the Bierbauer House, it is much

²⁷ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 282-302.

²⁸ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 283-284.

²⁹ National Register of Historic Places, Benjamin Boorman House, City of Mauston, Juneau County, Wisconsin, National Register #76000066.

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more modest in plan and scale with clapboard walls, simple wood window surrounds, and decorative detailing restrained to paired brackets below the overhanging eaves and simple, but decorative porch supports and bargeboards.

Conclusion

With its boxy massing, symmetrical façade, arched windows, decorative front porch, embellished cornice, tripart window, and distinctive cupola, the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House is an excellent representative of the Italianate style. It is unquestionably the finest example of the style in the City of New Lisbon, as well as one of the largest, best representative, and most-intact Italianate houses in Juneau County. The house is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Because of its local significance in the area of *Architecture*, the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C*.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The historic boundary of the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House consists of an irregular polygon that encompasses the house itself and surrounding domestic yard space historically associated with the house. Beginning at a point corresponding with the southeast corner of the existing tax parcel, the boundary runs north for approximately 195 feet along the tree line behind the house. From there, the boundary runs west for approximately 183 feet to the edge of the gravel shoulder along the east side of Monroe Street. At that point, the boundary runs south for approximately 158 feet along the eastern edge of the Monroe Street shoulder. From there, the boundary runs east for approximately 207 feet along a wide curve that coincides with the southern edge of the existing tax parcel.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated area coincides on the north, south, and east sides with the tax parcel on which the house is located. Because the western property line bisects the front yard, the edge of pavement was used as a more appropriate western historic boundary line. The northern historic boundary line is roughly defined by the northern edge of the concrete slab opposite the attached garage. The western historic boundary line is defined by the eastern edge of the gravel shoulder along Monroe Street (Highway 80). No visual marker exists along the length of the southern historic boundary line. The eastern boundary line is defined by a tree line that spans the length of the property. The historic boundary encompasses the property's only contributing resource as well as the historic yard space that serves to provide the house with an appropriate setting.

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Bierbauer, Henry and Barbara, House
New Lisbon, Juneau County, WI

Section photos Page 1

Name of Property:	Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House
City or Vicinity:	City of New Lisbon
County:	Juneau County
State:	WI
Name of Photographer:	Gail R. Klein
Date of Photographs:	June 15, 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo 1 of 13
West elevation, camera facing east

Photo 2 of 13
West and south elevations, camera facing northeast

Photo 3 of 13
South elevation, camera facing north

Photo 4 of 13
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 5 of 13
North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 6 of 13
Front porch detail, camera facing south

Photo 7 of 13
First floor, stair, camera facing east

Photo 8 of 13
First floor, front door, camera facing west

Photo 9 of 13
First floor, kitchen, camera facing east

Photo 10 of 13
First floor, secondary dining room, camera facing southwest

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Photo 11 of 13

First floor, parlor looking into formal dining room, camera facing northeast

Photo 12 of 13

Second floor, northwest bedroom, camera facing southeast

Photo 13 of 13

Second floor, southwest bedroom, camera facing east

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Bierbauer, Henry and Barbara, House
New Lisbon, Juneau County, WI

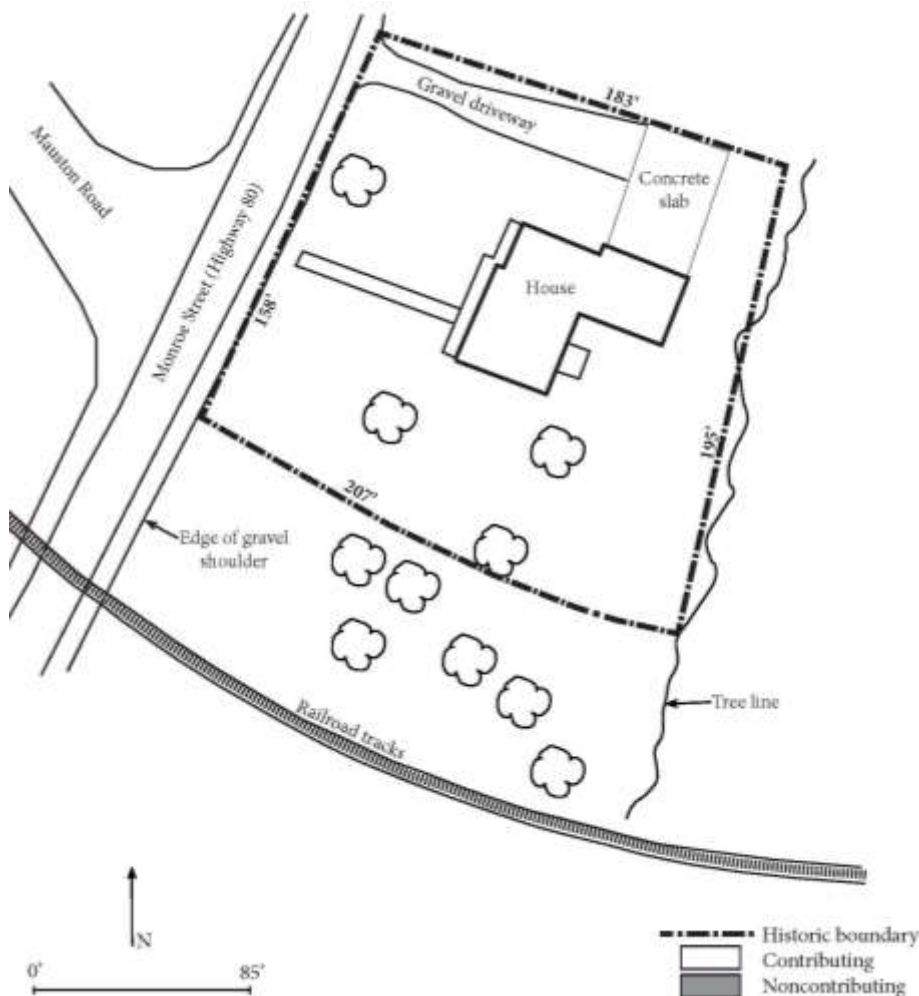
Section figures Page 1

Figure Index

- Figure 1: Sketch map of Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House nominated area, June 2015.
- Figure 2: Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House (*right*) and New Lisbon Brewery (*left*), undated.
- Figure 3: Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House, undated.
- Figure 4: Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House floor plan, June 2015.

Figure 1 of 4

Sketch map of Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House nominated area, June 2015.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

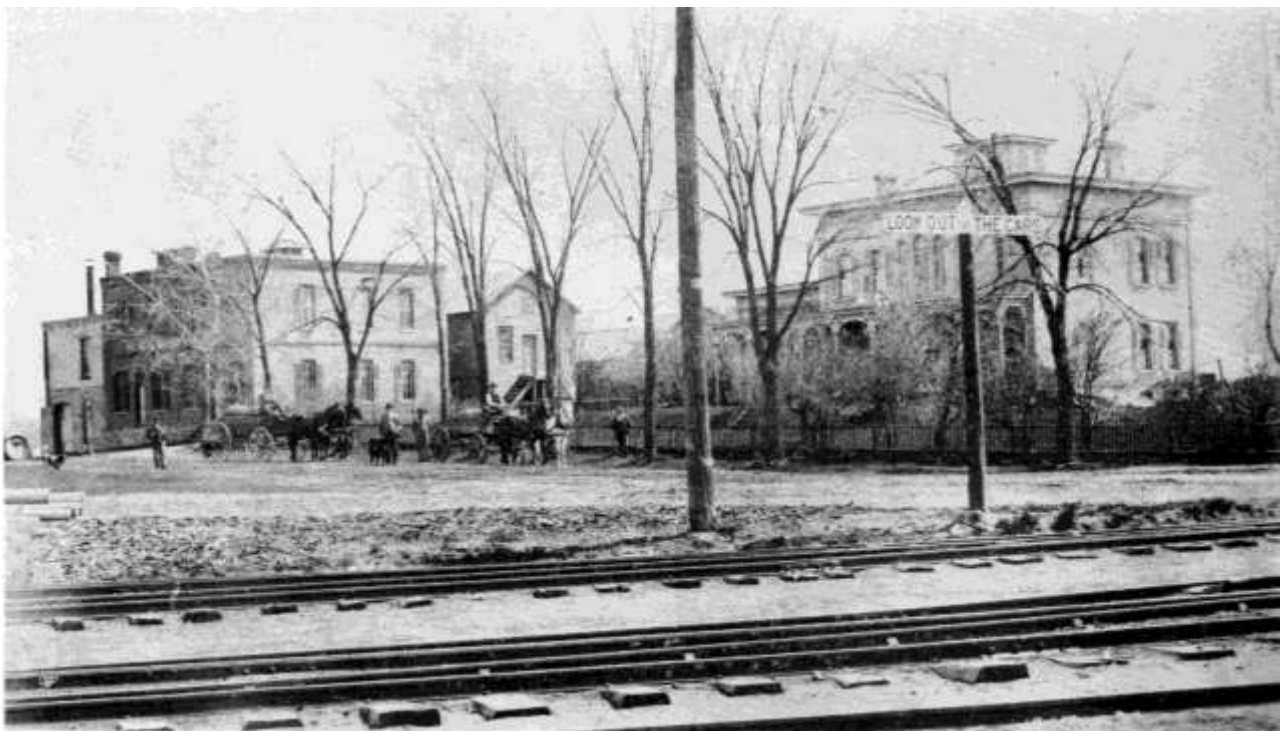
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Figure 2 of 4

Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House (*right*) and New Lisbon Brewery (*left*), undated.



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Bierbauer, Henry and Barbara, House
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Figure 3 of 4
Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House, undated.



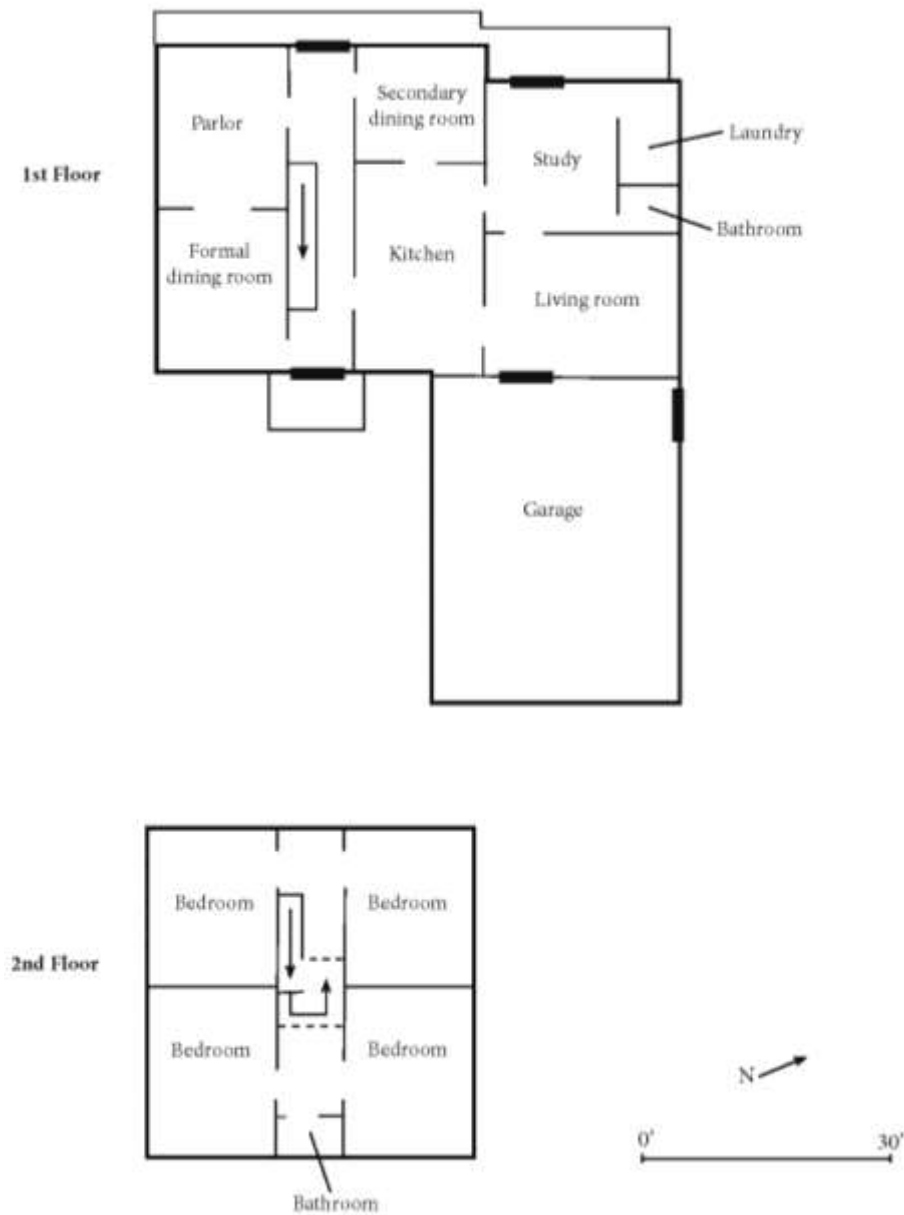
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Bierbauer, Henry and Barbara, House
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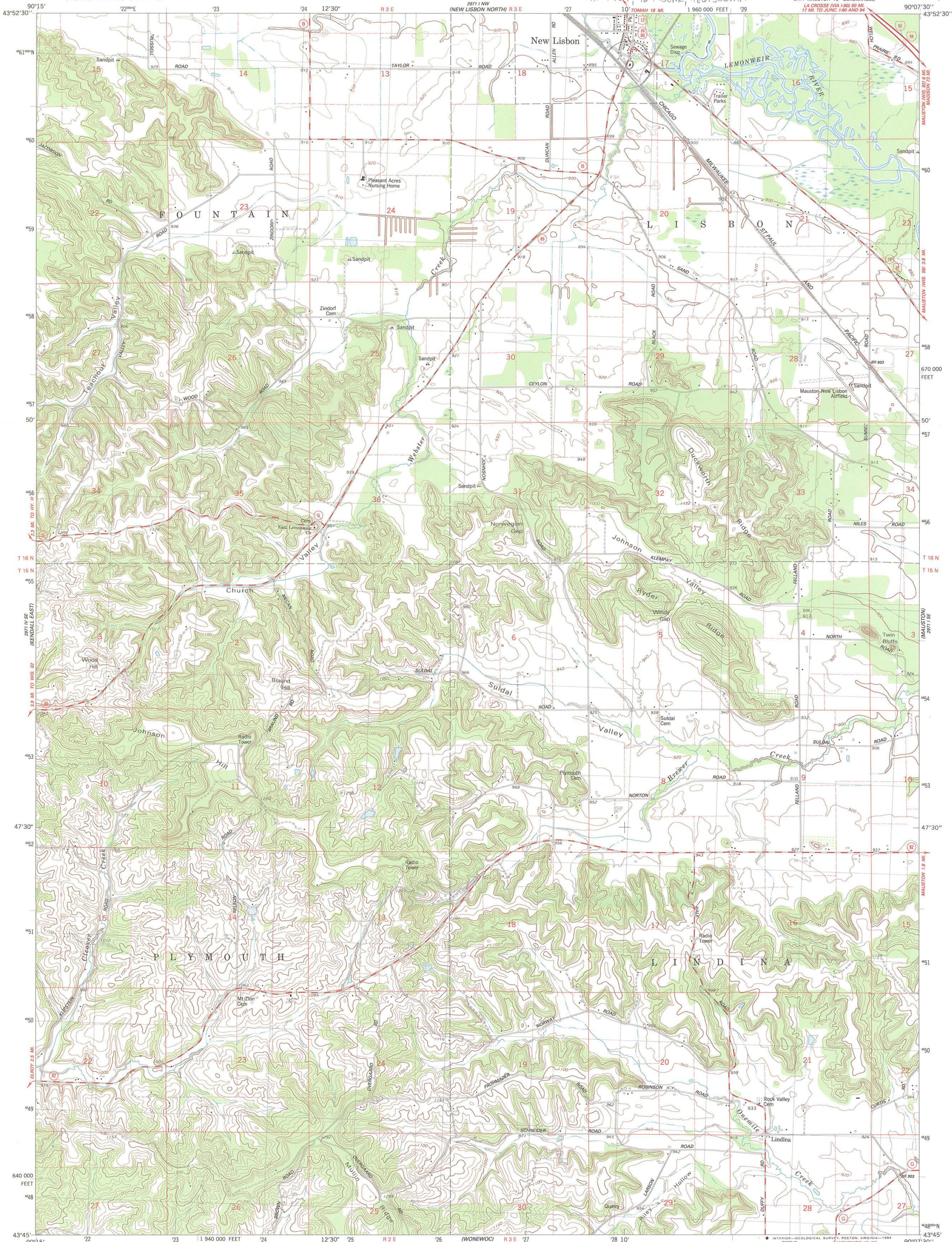
Section figures Page 4

Figure 4 of 4
Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House, floorplan, June 2015.

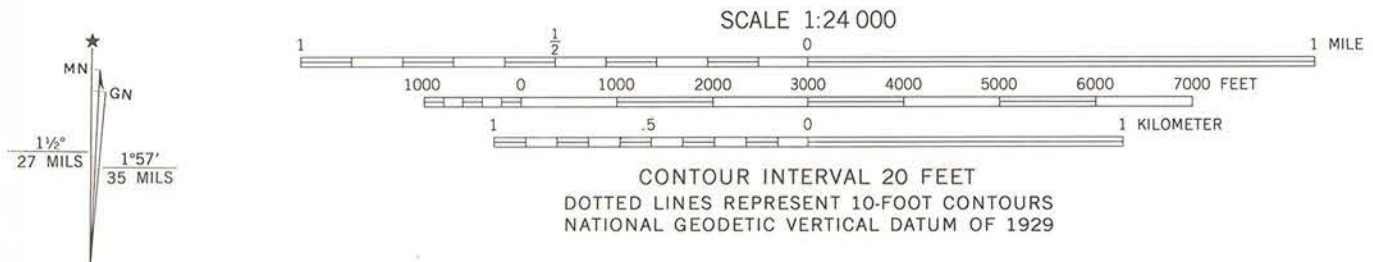


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Henry and Barbara Biebauer House
New Lisbon, Juneau County, WI
UTM: 15T, 727708mE, 4861300mN
NEW LISBON SOUTH QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN-JUNEAU CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division of Highways and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1981
Field checked 1983. Map edited 1983
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters north and 11 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NEW LISBON SOUTH, WIS.
SW/4 MAUSTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N4345-W9007.5/7.5

1983
DMA 2971 I SW-SERIES V861



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bierbauer, Henry and Barbara, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Juneau

DATE RECEIVED: 4/29/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/25/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/09/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/14/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000379

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 6/14/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

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 LEGISLATURE

P. O. Box 7882 Madison, WI 53707-7882

February 18, 2016

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board
c/o Ms. Peggy Veregin
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State St.
Madison, WI 53706

Dear Ms. Veregin and members of the Historic Preservation Review Board,

As elected officials who represent Juneau County, we are well aware of the region's rich history. We are writing to support the nomination of the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places.

The Bierbauer House has stood for almost 150 years. In 1859, Henry Bierbauer purchased the land on which the house now stands along with the brewery, founded in 1857, which remained operational until 1941. The Bierbauers finished construction of the house in 1869.

Since that time, the house has been owned by multiple families, and even served for a time as a nursing home. The brewery that stood next to the home for over a century was torn down in 1982, and the Bierbauer House almost suffered the same fate in 2011.

However, the house was saved thanks to the dedication and perseverance of its current owners, Robert and Patsy Ravenscroft. Their preservation efforts have protected one of the finest examples of mid-nineteenth century architecture in Juneau County. Now it is time for the House to be listed on the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places so that it can stand as testament to Juneau County's past for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Howard Marklein
State Senator
17th Senate District

Ed Brooks
State Representative
50th Assembly District



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

RECEIVED 2280

APR 29 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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-sixth day of April 2016, for the nomination of the Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House 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
- 13 Photograph(s)
- 1 CD with image files
- 1 Map(s)
- 4 Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
- 1 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: