

NPS Form 10-900  
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(Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Parks Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name Barton Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number See Inventory N/A not for publication

city, town West Bend N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Washington code 131 zip code 53095

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>51</u>	<u>56</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>   </u>	<u>   </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>   </u>	<u>   </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>53</u>	<u>57</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
None

No. of contributing resources  
previously listed in the  
National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official  
State Historic Preservation Officer-Wisconsin

Date

1/22/92

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Entered in the  
National Register

entered in the National Register.  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Signature of the Keeper

3/5/92

\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register. \_\_\_ See continuation sheet

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC:single dwelling  
COMMERCE/TRADE:specialty store  
INDUSTRY:manufacturing facility  
RELIGION: religious facility

DOMESTIC:single dwelling  
COMMERCE/TRADE:specialty store  
INDUSTRY:manufacturing facility  
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials  
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

foundation STONE

Italianate

walls BRICK

Bungalow

WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

BRICK

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY: The Barton Historic District encompasses a geographic area of approximately 5 1/2 blocks. It includes both the central business district and early residential neighborhood of the former village of Barton, Wisconsin. It is arranged along the Milwaukee River. It is not characterized by high style, well-articulated structures emphasizing the prosperity of the owners and inhabitants. Rather, it is made up of more modest homes and businesses that represent an early phase in the development of the small towns of this state. The most predominant style is a vernacular Greek Revival. It is distinguished by dentillated cornices and gable returns executed in brick or broad very clean wooden cornices. An Italianate rectory and parochial school flank a well-defined Gothic Revival church on the end of the district.

The Barton Historic District's historic character is perhaps more subtle than many high style or commercial districts. That is in good part due to the nature of the district and the period of history that it represents. Much of the style and character of the district harks back to the early frontier days of the district and its early history as an agricultural market town. The size, shape, appearance, and arrangement of the buildings that make up the district all recall the past. The more subtle nature of this district in some ways makes it almost more valuable and unique than more showy districts. These characteristics when combined with the dominance of the one style provide architectural cohesion to the district. These result from a high survival rate of early Barton structures. The district therefore retains its earliest architectural styles and forms and the feeling of its nineteenth century growth. While the district is relatively compact, it contains the majority of pre-1940 Barton.

The focal points of the district are the Milwaukee River and the old Barton Roller Mill on the northeast side of the river. Barton Avenue runs at right angles to the river and spans it rather effortlessly. The road and the river intersect at the old mill. The road and river ignore the cardinal compass points, therefore the town's grid does not align north, south, east or west. The river cuts the district in two.

The streets in the Barton Historic District are either residential or mixed commercial and residential. There is no one street devoted exclusively to commercial use. Both Barton Avenue and Commerce Street are the most commercial roads in the district. Beginning just south of the intersection of Roosevelt and running past Commerce Street, Barton Avenue is almost exclusively retail establishments. One out

X See continuation sheet

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of the one and one-half blocks Commerce Street is commercial. The commercial area along Barton Avenue and Commerce Street have suffered the most from alterations and "improvements." While the building stock and fabric remains from the period of significance, surface coverings detract from the integrity of many of the buildings. The business area has not lost its feel. However, owners have changed or removed a noticeable amount of the surface decoration. A variety of vernacular forms with some stylistic references occupy the business area. The oldest structures reflect house forms. These, from the 1840s, such as at 332 Commerce Street, 1773 and 1723 Barton Avenue (Map #73, Map #23 & Map #15<sup>1</sup>), are simple front and side gabled structures. The oldest, clearly commercial, structure is the Frazer Store built in 1865 at 1805 Barton Avenue (Map #28).<sup>2</sup> It appears to date to the 1850s. Brick commercial structures from the 1860s and 1870s exist both on Barton Avenue and on Commerce Street. The shopkeepers built these after the arrival of the railroad on the northeast side of the river. Commercial building construction activity was unimportant from 1870 until about 1910. At that time, a brief building flurry resulted in a few structures.

The spacing, size, shape, and purpose of the buildings still invoke the settlement phase of this area, while the two concentrated nodes of nineteenth century commercial development tell two important aspects of the history of the old town. The first area along Barton Avenue southeast of the river reflects the earliest period of settlement where the road from the mill ran up the hill to join with the road to Fond du Lac. Thus, Barton Avenue became the most important road of the settlement on both sides of the river. However, the arrival of the railroad, paralleling the Milwaukee River, gave impetus to development along Commerce street.

**LAYOUT, STRUCTURES, AND MATERIALS:** The Barton Historic District is located in the northernmost section of West Bend, Wisconsin. Serving for a number of years as a commercial center for the large rural population of Washington County, the former village of Barton is situated along the western bend of the Milwaukee River in the gently rolling hills of the Kettle Moraine. It was on both sides of the river--at a point where the current was strong enough to sustain a milling operation--that the former village of Barton developed. Agriculture and agricultural-related commerce and industry have dominated the development of the former village from its founding in 1845 to about 1890.

Barton is now part of West Bend. At first glance it appears an unprepossessing neighborhood of the larger town, however its many older structures and their interrelationship with each other and the towns history make it unique and

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interesting.

Most of the buildings within the nominated district occupy a full lot and do not have common walls with their neighbors; the exception being several commercial structures located along the north side of Barton Avenue. The nominated district's building stock consists primarily of one and two-story frame and brick masonry residences and one and two-story frame and brick masonry commercial buildings. The majority of these buildings have retained their original or similar use, and have thus preserved much of their nineteenth century appearance. When there have been alterations in the structure's 19th century fabric, they have been largely confined to a refashioning of building facades, the addition of aluminum siding, or the construction of new additions. A significant number of the buildings have stucco surfaces, however, it has not been determined what age these surfaces are. There are a few buildings in the Barton Historic District which, due to alterations or age, can be categorized as non-contributing.

The focus of the district is the Barton Roller Mill and its dam (Map #24 & Map #79).<sup>3</sup> This structure occupies the site and may incorporate some of the structure of the earliest mill. It is listed individually on the National Register. It is the largest structure in the district and because of its size and central location it is the visual keystone of the district. It is also the focus of the district historically. As was true of many early Wisconsin communities, a falls led to the construction of a water-powered mill which drew settlers to establish an adjacent village. The previous mill is the first known structure in Barton.

The commercial area on Barton Avenue and Commerce Street orients itself around the mill as well. The commercial structures range in style and form from a simple brick vernacular with a low hipped roof, to front and side gable frame and brick stores, a well preserved Greek Revival grocery, and a number of brick Commercial Vernacular. There is little pretentious about Barton's commercial district. The commercial area also has the largest proportion of the non-contributing structures within the district.

For the most part, these structures are older buildings that have been remodeled beyond where their historic character is evident. For example, the former Duenkel store at 1720 Barton Avenue (Map #16<sup>4</sup>) is contributing for its ca. 1915 Commercial Style facade, not for its earlier form, although it one of the oldest commercial structures in the district. The most interesting structures are three stores that were clapboarded, front-facing Greek Revival-influenced structures with smaller boomtown gabled one-story wings to the

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left. The former Farmer's Home Hotel/Whitcomb Store (Map #20<sup>5</sup>) was the most imposing of these structures but its integrity has been compromised by inappropriate siding. The Frazer General Store (Map #28) is now the best example of this type. It was built as a rectangular, front-gabled Greek Revival-influenced structure. A one-story addition was tacked on later. To the left of this building is one other of this type, now used as a residence at 1811 Barton Avenue (Map #29).<sup>6</sup>

The residential section of the Barton Historic District dates from the former village's earliest period and is characterized by many small rectangular homes with massing, roof slopes, masonry walls, and height reminiscent of the very simple Greek Revival homes commonly found in the upper Midwest in the middle of the nineteenth century. These range from the relatively complete brick Greek Revival Frazer House (Map #26<sup>7</sup>) on Barton Avenue just northeast of the river to several simple story-and-a-half frame homes on the southeast side of the river and in the blocks northwest of Barton Avenue. Common to many of these structures is the use of the gable return. Probably the most imposing residence in the District, the Frazer House is set well back from the road. It is a restrained blond brick Greek Revival with a very simple broad cornice board that curves down at its termination to suggest the gable return. Its wall openings are also marked with discreet arches. It has a two-story central wing with a low roof and the gable faces the street. The two lower wings are at either side of the main part of the house.

More typical of Barton's blond brick Greek Revival homes is the Wensell Herbst Home at 422 Commerce Street (Map #76).<sup>8</sup> Built in 1865 at the end of Commerce Street, it is brick with a fieldstone foundation. It has a two-story front-gabled main section to the right and a one-story wing to the left with its ridge parallel to the road. The stylistic elements are on the two-story section. Its wall openings are capped with low brick voussoired arches topped with projecting headers. The building cornices are created by corbelled bricks. This method is also used to form the returns. The 1857 Phillip Schenwelten House just down the street at the corner of Monroe and Commerce streets is a very similar residence (Map #45).<sup>9</sup> It repeats the cornice work on the one-story wing. Others of this type are found at 323 and 415 River Drive, 1641, and 1631 Barton Avenue (Map #55, Map #60, Map #9 & Map #7).<sup>10</sup> A Variations of the same form, shape, and massing, but with different siding and cornices are found at 1722 Monroe, 511 River Drive, 1616 Barton, and 340 Commerce (Map #44, Map #67, Map #2, & Map #74).<sup>11</sup> These have had a variety of modern siding applied.

A more disparate variant of this type is the blond brick A.H. Hays/Raif Adams House

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at 1624 Barton (Map #4).<sup>12</sup> This one-storied Gabled Ell structure has the roof slope, blond brick, and arched windows of the other brick examples. However, it lacks the cornice and returns. In addition the wing with its gable facing the street is not higher than the ell. It also retains evidence in the brick of paired floor length arched openings in the wing.

At 1544 Barton Avenue a structure that is related to the brick Greek Revival homes is the two-story Lorenze Wagen Knecht house (Map #1).<sup>13</sup> It has the brick detailing and arched windows found in the other houses. Unlike the others, it is rectangular in plan and has a hipped roof. The overall impression that it gives is reminiscent of the Italianate style.

One other residence stands out in the District. That is the one-story cottage at 1836 Barton Avenue (Map #34).<sup>14</sup> This simple but elegant ca. 1875 house is square with a broad cornice and a pyramidal roof. It is classical in its simplicity.

There are several garages in the district and three barn-like structures. One at 412 Commerce appears to be a mid-nineteenth century structure (Map #75).<sup>15</sup> It is banked with a fieldstone foundation. It may have served Wensell Herbst, an early cooper, as his cooperage. Herbst lived in the adjoining house

The buildings with the greatest degree of styling are the three religious buildings facing Monroe Street. The 1876 School and the 1882 Rectory are blond brick, Italianate in detailing, and are handsomely done (Map #51 & Map #48).<sup>16</sup> The 1900 Church is also blond brick and is a well articulated Gothic Revival structure (Map #36).<sup>17</sup>

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
Map #1	1544 Barton Ave.	Lorenze Wagen Knecht House	1859

This is a simple two-story cream brick rectangular block house with a low pitched hipped roof. It has a dentilated brick cornice. The second floor windows have carved stone lintels and the first floor windows and main street entry have brick relieving arches. There is a small frame addition to the rear as well as a garage. All the windows have stone sills and have two-over-two double-hung sashes.

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Map #3 1615 Barton Ave. Kircher House 1928<sup>18</sup>

This is a basically square two-story brick residence executed in a 1920s eclectic French Revival style. It has a high pitched hipped roof with a round topped elaborate dormer. The portico projects from the house with a gabled roof and a rusticated doorway. False brick arches top the two bays flanking the portico, a one-story wing projects to the right and a low brick wall creates a porch-like enclosure in front of the house. This house exhibits a high degree of integrity.

Map #4 1624 Barton Ave. A.H. Hays/Raif Adams House 1855

This is a one-story Gabled Ell, vernacular house. It is cream brick with relieving arches over the historic windows. A series of four windows have been installed in the end of the gable wall facing the street. There are recessed blind arches along the west wall of the south wing. These form an interesting and rather distinctive feature of this house. A historic porch was located within the ell but has been removed.

Map #5 1625 Barton Ave. Ustruck House 1921<sup>19</sup>

This is a one-story with attic Bungalow style house. Above the lower clapboarded section the attic level is clad with dark shingles. It has a side gabled roof with a large gabled dormer. There is an enclosed porch on the back and a full-width porch that has been enclosed by picture windows along the front. It is a fairly typical bungalow.

Map #7 1631 Barton Ave. Charles Morten House 1860

This is a fine example of the Greek Revival influenced housing of Barton's early years. It is a brick, story and a half building with brick voussoired arch windows that have a slight projecting eyebrow above. The form is that of a Gabled Ell with the smaller wing

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\*James C. Massey & Shirley Maxwell, "The French Revival in Suburban America," *Old House Journal* 19 No. 3 (May/June 1991): 41-45.

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evidencing brick denticulation at the gable end. The brick eaves show a slight return on this wing. The main gable cornice is broad with a very obvious molding at its lower margin. A Greek Revival effect is achieved quite subtly by a flare at the lower ends of the gable cornices that gives the effect of a return. The compact massing and low roof slope complete the affect.

Map #8 1640 Barton Ave. Reisse Hotel Annex 1870-78<sup>20</sup>

A large two-story blond brick commercial establishment that mirrors the original appearance of two large commercial buildings (Map #16 & Map #14) in the block to the northeast. It derives its Italianate influenced styling from its low truncated roof, denticulated brick cornice, arched windows, and long low massing. The first story has a handsome but discordant tile pent roof. An early entry and picture window storefront remain to the left of a porch that has been closed in with modern siding and windows to provide additional retail space.

Map #9 1641 Barton Ave. John Witt House ca. 1865

This is another fine example of Barton's Greek Revival influenced housing. It is a brick, two-story building with brick voussoired arch windows that have a slight projecting eyebrow above. In the main facade two windows to the left of a former doorway detract from the overall symmetry of the fenestration above. The form is that of a Gabled Ell with a smaller wing to the left. This wing has a porch. The main gable cornice is broad with a very obvious molding at its lower margin. The Greek Revival effect is not achieved as well as at 1631 Barton Avenue. The arrangement, compact blocky massing and low roof slope contribute to its overall impression of the Greek Revival. The building has a new addition and garage to the rear.

Map #10 1700 Barton Ave. Mitter's Market ca. 1920<sup>21</sup>

This brick building represents an interesting mix of commercial and residential. The Barton Avenue elevation is clearly commercial, done with a freestanding parapet gable wall and a cutoff corner entrance with a large window just adjacent the door on the Roosevelt Street side. However, the rest of the house on that side is done in the Craftsman

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residential style. Here, the windows breaking the blond brick have two over one lights. A proportionately large jerkinhead dormer cuts the roof. This dormer is distinctive because two eaves of the dormer roof return on its face. The substantial frieze on these match the eaves on the commercial facade. The house has an open entry porch with heavy piers.

Map #13      1715 Barton Ave.      Barton Bank      1915<sup>22</sup>

The former Barton Bank retains much of its original form, although the front door has been made smaller through the use of stone veneer. It is a 20th Century Commercial one-story building with rectangular massing. It has a low or flat roof with a mock gable parapet wall topped by a concrete or stone coping. Below the peak of the gable on the facade is a plaque dated "1915". A low relief cornice of concrete and recessed patterned brick runs across the facade below the plaque. The formerly large entry has been made smaller through stone veneer infill. To the right of this is a large display window with low bulkhead.

Map #16      1720 Barton Ave.      Duenkel Store      1850

Although built in 1850 the facade of this structure was totally rebuilt about 1915. It is clearly a 20th Century Commercial Style building from the front now. This facade is a two-story red brick storefront with a one-story wing to the left. The ornamentation consists of rectangular forms in brick created or highlighted by shallow relief and texture. It has a stepped parapet with a flat stone or concrete coping. The second story has two recessed window planes of unequal size. To the left a smaller single unit is framed while the recess frames a triple sash window to the right. Below, the one-story section has an entry flanked by sidelights. To the right of this is the main entry which is surmounted by a large glass transom. Similar transoms top the four-sash storefront window to the right of the entry. The two entries and the window are unified by a relief brick band above the transoms broken by relief pilasters topped by stone blocks. The rear and sides of the building reflect its original appearance with a hipped roof and brick cornice.

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Map #24 1784 Barton Ave. Barton Roller Mill 1865

The Barton Roller Mill was listed on the National Register in 1982. The configuration of the earliest mill is not known. The present structure was built in 1865 by Robert Price. It was sixty-five by forty-five feet long and was two and one-half stories high. Since that time there have been a variety of additions to the mill including a substantial elevator, that has since been removed. Although the additions have created an extremely haphazard element to the building's massing they have enhanced rather than damaged the buildings obviously utilitarian nature. The 1865 two and one-half story section of the building remains the most prominent part of the building. In addition to a variety of shed and flat roofed additions, the complex includes a couple of raceways, a dam, and sluice gates.

Map #26 1797 Barton Ave. Frazer House 1865

This Greek Revival influenced Gabled Ell is the finest residence in Barton. It is a brick two-story building with brick voussoired arch windows that have a slight projecting eyebrow above. The form is a Gabled Ell with the smaller wing a story and a half with small eave windows. The smaller wing has a one-story porch. The main gable cornice is broad with a very obvious moulding at its lower margin. A Greek Revival effect is achieved quite subtly by a flare at the lower ends of the gable cornices that gives the effect of a return. The massing and roof slope complete the affect. It has a later, ca. 1920, brick addition to the right that impairs the overall integrity slightly. This addition is in a light brick. It has a flat roof with overhanging railed deck. A door and double window face the front and a modern triple window is on the side.

Map #28 1805 Barton Ave. Frazer General Store 1865

This rectangular clapboarded Greek Revival influenced structure has two parts. To the right is an original two story section with the gable facing front. On the left is one-story flat roofed addition was added about 1877. The right section has a low pitched gable roof with deeply projecting cornice and wide frieze. Two symmetrical windows face the street. On the first floor a recessed central entry is flanked by two

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large picture windows. To the right of the right window is a small addition with a shed roof and a rectangular window facing front and a picture window to the side. The larger one-story addition to the left has a low or flat roof. It has a separate entry with a distinct transom. To the left of this is a double window. The roof is hidden by a projecting cornice.

Map #34      1836 Barton Ave.      House      ca. 1875

This is an excellent square pyramidal cottage with Greek Revival references. This one-story house has clapboard siding and a low pitched hip roof. The roof pitch, wide frieze, and symmetrical fenestration contribute to the Greek Revival impression. It has a rectangular bay on the right.

Map #36      1612 Monroe St.      St. Mary's Church      1900<sup>23</sup>

This is a large cream and stone Gothic church. The variations of its coloration are so subtle that it cannot be called polychrome. It has the heavy and complex details, as well as the contrasting textures of the High Victorian Gothic. The gabled nave, rectangular in plan, has a steeply pitched mineral tile roof. In front of it is the tower which is flanked with polygonal, that is, three sided quartertowers that fill the corner between the nave and tower and are about two stories high. These side are ornamented with recessed full length panels and corbeled tops. Lancet windows are located in these panels, with substantial arched pedimented windows with quatrefoil transoms. The quartertowers terminate in hipped roofs at the junction of tower and nave. The tower is squat and at its base is square. It changes to an octagon just below the ridge of the roof, the four main faces or planes then continue at the base of the spire to form steeply pitched dormers topped with crosses and small lancet windows. The tower has corner buttresses that go up past the inside corner structures and terminates in a corbeled beltcourse. The entry is round-arched with a quatrefoil transom. Around the upper part of the entry is a steep relief pediment that reads as a shallow portico. Just above this is a large rose window. Above this and the corbeled beltcourse is a trio of lancet windows creating a form of triptych. At the transition from square to octagon is a stone cornice that serves as the base for an interesting detail. Here an

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overall lancet shape includes two lancet windows which form the base for a clock. The church has a steep tiled gabled nave roof supported by buttress piers that terminates in a corbeled parapet. Between the buttress are art glass, lancet windows. A lower left rear addition has been added in the same style with similar windows and buttresses but with a less steeply pitched roof.

Map #45 1800 Monroe St. Phillip Schenwelten House 1857<sup>24</sup>

An interesting example of Barton's Greek Revival influenced Gabled Ell residences. It is a blond brick, story and a half building with brick voussoired segmental arch windows that have a slight projecting eyebrow above. It has a field stone foundation. The form is that of a Gabled Ell with the smaller wing evidencing brick denticulation creating a cornice at the gable end. The brick eaves show a slight return on this wing. The main gable cornice is broad with a very obvious frieze molding at its lower margin. A Greek Revival effect is achieved by a flare at the lower ends of the gable cornices giving the effect of a return. The compact massing and low roof slope complete the sense of Greek Revival.

Map #48 406 Jefferson St. St. Mary's Rectory 1881<sup>25</sup>

St. Mary's Rectory is a two-story cream brick Italianate structure. It is complex in plan with gabled ends to all the wings, except to the right and the rear which end with hipped roofs. The roof margins end with strongly projecting eaves marked with brackets within the fascia and a wide frieze. The main facade gabled wing is central and has paired windows. The windows on the front and sides are tall stilted segmental arched windows with brick hood molds. The main entry is to the right of the main gable wing. It has a large balustraded covered porch with square columns. The porch roof has an elaborate cornice. The rear wing is lower than the rest of the house. The tops of the second story windows of this wing merge with the roof eaves.

Map #51 415 Roosevelt St. St. Mary's school 1876<sup>26</sup>

The main body of this structure is a cream brick two-story Italianate structure. The two older rectangular plan brick wings form an ell with

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projecting entries from both Monroe St. and Roosevelt Dr. These sections have a hipped roof with deck. A small gable is located in the center of the Monroe Street facade. The roof edges have a bracketed cornice with a wide wooden frieze. Below the frieze is a corbeled beltcourse or frieze continuation of brick. The fenestration is round arched windows with brick hood molds. The windows are single except for one in the second floor below the main facade gablet which consists of a paired round headed sash in a single round headed opening. The main entries are brick and project about five feet out from the building. These have brick parapet gables surmounted with a cross. The double doors are topped by palladian transom windows. There are numerous additions ranging from clapboard to modern blond brick to the left of Roosevelt Drive and behind the structure. From Monroe Street these are relatively unobtrusive and although they compromise the building's integrity they do not prevent it from being contributing.

Map #55      323 River Dr.      Haufenbauer House      1854

This Gabled Ell is a two-story brick building with brick voussoired segmental arch windows that have a slight projecting eyebrow above. The form is that of a Gabled Ell with the smaller wing a story and a half. The entrance is within the ell. The main wing's gable end has windows on both stories, but only on the first floor on the right side. The roof eaves have little overhang and end in a corbeled brick cornice with two rows of dentils. This cornice returns around the gable end terminating in the second floor windows. A similar gable cornice rises up from the returns and forms a pediment-like gable end. This wing repeats the brick cornice and return details that are used in the main wing gable and cornice to give a Greek Revival effect. The compact massing and low roof slope contribute to the Greek Revival styling. The foundation is coursed rubble stone.

Map #56      Milwaukee River      Water Control Structure      ca. 1925<sup>27</sup>

This concrete and steel control structure consists of two steel gates set in a concrete inlet located against the abutment and bullnose which forms the terminus of the ogee spillway. The gates are raised to allow excess water to bypass the dam. The four gate control wheels are located on a steel bridge over the gates.

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Map #60 415 River Drive G. vonBree House & Tavern 1865

This is a brick one-story with attic Greek Revival house. Its basic plan is rectangular. Its gabled end is front with a simple lintelled door to the right. The windows are basically symmetrical and have lintelled wall openings. The roof is low pitched. The cornice is heavy and strong with a moderate fascia board, dentils, and noticeable frieze. The cornice returns on the gable end and is repeated on the eaves of the slope of the gable. The massing is compact.

Map #69 314 Commerce St. Kircher's Hardware 1874<sup>23</sup>

This is a two-story front-gabled rectangular plan clapboard commercial building. This structure has the typical retail arrangement of two large picture windows flanking the door entry. The cast iron store front trim has been covered over.

Map #76 422 Commerce St. Wensell Herbst House 1865

This is a fine example of a Gabled Ell house with a distinct Greek Revival touch. It is a two-story brick (with a full height basement with large above ground windows on the main facade). The house has brick voussoired arch windows with a slight projecting eyebrow above. The form is that of a gabled ell with the smaller wing just one-story raised well above the ground. The main wing has a denticulated brick cornice and return. These details give a Greek Revival effect. The compact massing and low pitched roof slope contribute to the Greek Revival styling. The high foundation walls are fieldstone. The house has been abandoned and the windows are boarded up. The roof of the one-story wing is in bad shape.

Map #79 Milwaukee River Dam 1846  
north of Barton Ave rebuilt or altered ca. 1925

The dam consists of three parts. The first is masonry and concrete walls, sluices and runways which are incorporated in the Barton Roller Mill (Map #24). The second part of the dam is a concrete ogee spillway which was placed perpendicular to the flow of the river and ends at a

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concrete upstream bullnose and abutment. The third part, a water control structure (Map #56), begins here.

INVENTORY

The following inventory sets out the map number, the street address, the historic name, and the original use of the building (if it is known), the date it was constructed (as closely as it can be determined), and the classification of each building in the district as either "contributing" (C) or "non-contributing" (NC). A sliding scale was used to determine the degree of integrity needed by any structure to be determined contributing. The inherent character that a building had or developed in the period of significance had to be retained for it to be contributing. Therefore, where shape, massing, form, etc. spoke strongly to a building's origins it could be contributing if any changes were not too distracting. The dates of construction were determined from deeds, newspaper articles, maps, fire insurance records, city directories, tax rolls, building permits, or date stones. The buildings are named for the people who built them, for companies that built them, or for the most important tenants who occupied them--in accordance with newspaper articles, local histories, or tradition. Some of the buildings were constructed separately but are now combined under one owner and are presently listed under one address. In the inventory those buildings are listed separately under the addresses they bore as separate buildings.

No.	Address	Historic Name/Original Use	Date	Classification
Map #1	1544 Barton Ave.	Lorenze Wagen Knecht House	1859 <sup>29</sup>	C
Map #1a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #2	1616 Barton Ave.	Chaltry Residence	ca. 1930 <sup>30</sup>	C
Map #3	1615 Barton Ave.	Kircher House	1928 <sup>31</sup>	C
Map #3a		Outbuilding	1928	NC
Map #4	1624 Barton Ave.	A.H. Hays/Raif Adams House	1855 <sup>32</sup>	C
Map #4a		Outbuilding	ca. 1950	NC
Map #5	1625 Barton Ave.	Ustruck House	1921 <sup>33</sup>	C
		addition	1976	
Map #6	1630 Barton Ave.	House	ca. 1910 <sup>34</sup>	NC
Map #6a		Outbuilding	1968	NC
Map #7	1631 Barton Ave.	Charles Morten House	1860 <sup>35</sup>	C
Map #8	1640 Barton Ave.	Reisse Hotel Annex	Between 1870-78 <sup>36</sup>	C

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		Additions	1970, 1979	
Map #8a		Outbuilding	1878 <sup>47</sup>	NC
		Addition to 8a	1972	
Map #9	1641 Barton Ave.	John Witt House	ca. 1865 <sup>38</sup>	C
		Addition to rear		
Map #9a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #10	1700 Barton Ave.	Mitter's Market	ca. 1920 <sup>39</sup>	C
Map #10a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #11	1709 Barton Ave.	John R. Taylor House	ca. 1848 <sup>40</sup>	NC
		altered	1906	
Map #12	1710 Barton Ave.	Commercial	ca. 1930	C
Map #13	1715 Barton Ave.	Barton Bank	1915 <sup>41</sup>	C
Map #13a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #14	1714 Barton Ave.	Reisse Store	ca. 1850 <sup>42</sup>	NC
Map #15	1723 Barton Ave.	Anton Getz House	ca. 1855 <sup>43</sup>	NC
		altered	ca. 1880	
		wide siding added	ca. 1940	
Map #15a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #16	1720 Barton Ave.	Duenkel Store	1850 <sup>44</sup>	C
		altered	ca. 1915	
Map #17	1729 Barton Ave.	Milwaukee House Hotel	1853 <sup>45</sup>	NC
		altered	1870 & 1978	
Map #18	1726 Barton Ave.	Commercial Building	1968 <sup>46</sup>	NC
Map #19	1735 Barton Ave.	Hoffman Building	Between 1909-28 <sup>47</sup>	C
Map #20	1743 Barton Ave.	Farmer's Home Hotel/ Whitcomb Store	ca. 1855 <sup>48</sup>	NC
		altered	1968 & 1972	
Map #21	1755 Barton Ave.	G.I. Koenig House	ca. 1900	NC
Map #22	1761 Barton Ave.	William Simon House	1860 <sup>49</sup>	C
Map #23	1773 Barton Ave.	Sebastion Koenig Shop & House	1848 <sup>50</sup>	NC
		altered	1963 & 1983	
Map #23a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #24	1784 Barton Ave.	Barton Roller Mill (NRHP 12/24/74)	1865 <sup>51</sup>	C
Map #25	1781 Barton Ave.	Berence & Weir Tannery/ Elliot House	ca. 1855 <sup>52</sup>	NC
Map #25a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #26	1797 Barton Ave.	Frazer House	1863 <sup>53</sup>	C
		addition	ca. 1920	

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Map #27	1800 Barton Ave.	Spears & Bradley Store altered	ca. 1855 <sup>54</sup> Before 1878	NC
Map #27a		Outbuilding, story-and-a-half shiplap barn	Before 1878 <sup>55</sup>	C
Map #28	1805 Barton Ave.	Frazer General Store altered	1865 <sup>56</sup> 1877	C
Map #29	1811 Barton Ave.	Schaeffer Building	ca. 1860 <sup>57</sup>	C
Map #30	1820 Barton Ave.	Residence	1902 <sup>58</sup>	C
Map #30a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #31	1815 Barton Ave.	Frank's Tavern & Cigar Shop	ca. 1860 <sup>59</sup>	C
Map #32	506 River Dr.	Ehley House	1978 <sup>60</sup>	NC
Map #33	1823 Barton Ave.	Auto Service Garage	1910 <sup>61</sup>	C
Map #34	1836 Barton Ave.	House	ca. 1875 <sup>62</sup>	C
Map #34a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #35	1835 Barton Ave.	More House	1910 <sup>63</sup>	C
Map #36	1612 Monroe St.	St. Mary's Church	1900 <sup>64</sup>	C
Map #36a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #37	1705 Monroe St.	House	ca. 1900 <sup>65</sup>	C
Map #38	1710 Monroe St.	Duenkel House	1932 <sup>66</sup>	C
Map #38a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #39	1709 Monroe St.	Rumple House	ca. 1865 <sup>67</sup>	NC
Map #40	1714 Monroe St.	House	1935 <sup>68</sup>	C
Map #41	1713 Monroe St.	John Lones/Witt House	ca. 1855 <sup>69</sup>	C
Map #42	1716 Monroe St.	P. Koenings House	1935 <sup>70</sup>	C
Map #43	1717 Monroe St.	Bauer House	1953 <sup>71</sup>	NC
Map #44	1722 Monroe St.	Haufenbauer House	ca. 1855 <sup>72</sup>	NC
Map #45	1800 Monroe St.	Phillip Schenwelten House	1857 <sup>73</sup>	C
Map #45a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #46	1807 Monroe St.	Carriage House	ca. 1875 <sup>74</sup>	C
Map #47	1808 Monroe St.	Terlinden House	ca. 1915 <sup>75</sup>	C
Map #48	406 Jefferson St.	St. Mary's Rectory	1881 <sup>76</sup>	C
Map #49	316 Roosevelt Dr.	Anna Heinen House	ca. 1906 <sup>77</sup>	C
Map #50	404 Roosevelt Dr.	Hays House altered	ca. 1855 <sup>78</sup> ca. 1900	NC
Map #50a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #51	415 Roosevelt Dr.	St. Mary's school altered	1876 <sup>79</sup> 1881	C
Map #52	414 Roosevelt Dr.	Kandle House	ca. 1950	NC
Map #53	420 Roosevelt Dr.	Anna House	ca. 1850 <sup>80</sup>	NC

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Map #53a	Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #54 400 River Dr.	Commercial	1986 <sup>81</sup>	NC
Map #55 323 River Dr.	Haufenbauer House	1854 <sup>82</sup>	C
Map #56 Milwaukee River	Dam Water Control Structure	ca. 1925 <sup>83</sup>	C
Map #57 402 River Dr.	Outbuilding	1980 <sup>84</sup>	NC
Map #58 404 River Dr.	Johnson House altered	1905 <sup>85</sup> 1963	NC
Map #59 408 River Dr.	Wilger House	1972 <sup>86</sup>	NC
Map #60 415 River Dr.	G. vonBree House & Tavern	ca. 1865 <sup>87</sup>	C
Map #60a	Outbuilding	1962	NC
Map #60b	Outbuilding	1972	NC
Map #61 414 River Dr.	Nobles House	1920 <sup>88</sup>	C
Map #62 419 River Dr.	Cranston House addition	ca. 1855 <sup>89</sup> ca. 1865	C
Map #62a	Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #63 418 River Dr.	House altered	ca. 1900 <sup>90</sup> 1972	NC
Map #63a	Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #64 425 River Dr.	A. Arano House altered	ca. 1875 <sup>91</sup> ca. 1970	NC
Map #65 507 River Dr.	House	1921 <sup>92</sup>	C
Map #65a	Outbuilding	1971	NC
Map #66 512 River Dr.	John Schroeder House	ca. 1855 <sup>93</sup>	C
Map #67 511 River Dr.	House	1921 <sup>94</sup>	C
Map #68 517 River Dr.	Rosco House	ca. 1850 <sup>95</sup>	C
Map #68a	Outbuilding	1986	NC
Map #69 314 Commerce St.	Kirchner's Hardware	1874 <sup>96</sup>	C
Map #70 316 Commerce St.	Hirschboeck Shop Major alteration	ca. 1855 <sup>97</sup> ca. 1950	NC
Map #71 320 Commerce St.	Hirschboeck House Major alteration	ca. 1860 <sup>98</sup> ca. 1892	C
Map #72 326 Commerce St.	Kircher General Store Addition False front	1867 <sup>99</sup> 1881 ca. 1965	NC
Map #73 332 Commerce St.	Caldwell Store/Kauffung Saloon/ Northwestern Hotel	1846 <sup>100</sup>	C
Map #73a	Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #74 340 Commerce St.	Price House False front	1850 <sup>101</sup> ca. 1965	NC

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Map #75	412 Commerce St.	Herbst Cooperage	ca. 1865 <sup>102</sup>	C
Map #76	422 Commerce St.	Wensell Herbst House	1865 <sup>103</sup>	C
Map #76a		Outbuilding	ca. 1960	NC
Map #77	320 Salisbury Rd.	Temperance Hall	ca. 1875 <sup>104</sup>	C
Map #77a		Outbuilding	1986	NC
Map #78	314 Salisbury Rd.	Kannenbergh House	1929 <sup>105</sup>	C
Map #79	Milwaukee River, north of Barton Ave.	Dam rebuilt or altered	1846 ca. 1925	C
Map #80	1811 Monroe St.	House	ca. 1970	NC
Map #81	317 River Dr.	House	ca. 1875 <sup>106</sup>	C
Map #81a		Outbuilding	ca. 1940	NC
Map #82		Bridge	ca. 1989	NC

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1. West Bend City Building Records located in West Bend City Hall (hereinafter referred to as CBR), V.1-98, V.1-145, V.1-409; Washington County Assessor's Roll located in Washington County Courthouse, Assessor's Office, 1860 & 1870 (hereinafter referred to as WCA); Bureau of the Census, Barton Township, Washington County, Wisconsin, 1860 (Washington D.C.: 1860) (hereinafter referred to as Census 1860); Bureau of the Census, Barton Township, Washington County, Wisconsin, 1870 (Washington D.C.: 1870) (hereinafter referred to as Census 1870); "Barton, Washington County, Wisconsin 1878" (n.p.:n.p., 1878) (hereinafter referred to as 1878 Map); "Barton, Washington County 1892" in "Washington and Ozaukee Counties," Foote and Henion Plat Book (n.p.: n.p., 1892), p. 28 (hereinafter referred to as 1892 Map); "Barton," Washington County Atlas, (n.p., 1909), n.p. (At one time entire atlas was one sheet. It has been cut up into sections which are now located in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Archives, Madison, Wisconsin) (hereinafter referred to as 1909 Map); "Barton, Washington County, Wisconsin, March 1928," (New York: The Sanborn Map Company, 1928), pp. 1-2 (hereinafter referred to as 1928 Map); West Bend Bicentennial Committee, West Bend Historical Album (West Bend: Serigraph Sales & Mfg. Co., Inc., 1976), (hereinafter referred to as WBHA), p. 53; The History of the Town of Barton, Washington County Wisconsin (n.p. but West Bend: n.p., 1976), (hereinafter referred to as HTB), pp. 6, 31.
2. West Bend Post, 5 August 1865; CBR, V.1-400; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
3. CBR, V.1-170; HTB, pp. 31-33; WBHA, p. 50; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
4. WBHA, pp. 58-59; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
5. CBR, V.1-499; WBHA, p. 53; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; ; 1928 Map.
6. WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
7. CBR, V.1-401; Census 1860; Census 1870; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
8. CBR, V.1-110; WBHA, p. 56; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
9. CBR, V.1-108; WCA.

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10. CBR, V.1-7, V.1-46, V.1-151, V.1-152; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map; WCA; Census 1860; Census 1870.
11. CBR, V.1-16, V.1-43, V.1-67, V.1-100; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
12. A.H. Mays owned the house in 1860, Raif Adams owned it in 1870. WBHA, p. 52; CBR, V.1-15; WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
13. CBR, V.1-22; WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
14. Ibid, V.1-97.
15. WBHA, p.56; 1878 Map, 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
16. WBHA, p. 52.
17. HTB, pp. 57-58; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
18. CBR, V.1-54.
19. Ibid, V.1-153.
20. CBR, V.1-13; WBHA, p. 57; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
21. 1928 Map.
22. CBR, V.1-1469; 1928 Map.
23. HTB, pp. 57-58; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
24. CBR, V.1-108; WCA.
25. WBHA, p. 52.
26. Ibid.
27. HTB, pp. 31-33.
28. CBR, V.1-94; HTB, p. 66; WBHA, p. 53; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.

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29. WCA; CBR, V.1-22; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
30. CBR, V.1-16.
31. Ibid, V.1-54.
32. A.H. Hayes owned the house in 1860, Raif Adams owned it in 1870. WBHA, p. 53; CBR, V.1-15; WCA; WBHA, p. 52; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
33. CBR, V.1-153.
34. Ibid, V.1-14.
35. CBR, V.1-152; WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
36. CBR, V.1-13; WBHA, p. 57; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
37. CBR, V.1-13.
38. CBR, V.1-151; WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
39. 1928 Map.
40. CBR, V.1-147; WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
41. CBR, V.1-1469; 1928 Map.
42. 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
43. CBR, V.1-145; WCA.
44. Formerly part of the Riese Store, this building is contributing because of its ca. 1915 appearance not because of its ca. 1850 date, however, the two sides and rear still retain their ca. 1850 appearance. WBHA, pp. 53, 58-59; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
45. CBR, V.1-500; WCA; WBHA, p. 51; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
46. CBR, V.1-1.

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47. 1892 Map; 1909 Map.
48. CBR, V.1-499; WBHA, p. 53; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
49. CBR, V.1-410; WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
50. Ibid, V.1-409.
51. CBR, V.1-170; HTB, pp. 31-33; WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
52. WCA; Census 1860; Census 1870; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
53. CBR, V.1-401; Census 1860; Census 1870; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
54. CBR, V.1-92; WCA; WBHA, p. 53; Census 1860; Census 1870; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
55. 1878 Map; 1928 Map.
56. CBR, V.1-400; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
57. WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
58. CBR, V.1-93; 1928 Map.
59. CBR, V.1-399; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
60. CBR, V.1-130.
61. CBR, V.1-398; 1928 Map.
62. CBR, V.1-97; WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
63. CBR, V.1-397; 1928 Map.
64. HTB, pp. 57-58; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
65. CBR, V.1-11; WCA.
66. CBR, V.1-49.

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67. CBR, V.1-10
68. Ibid, V.1-45.
69. Ibid, V.1-9.
70. Ibid, V.1-44.
71. Ibid, V.1-8.
72. CBR, V.1-43; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
73. CBR, V.1-108; WCA.
74. 1878 Map; 1928 Map.
75. CBR, V.1-108.
76. WBHA, p. 52.
77. CBR, V.1-12.
78. WCA; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map.
79. WBHA, p. 52.
80. CBR, V.1-42; WCA.
81. CBR, V.1-171-A.
82. Ibid, V.1-7.
83. HTB, pp. 31-33.
84. CBR, V.1-124.
85. Ibid, V.1-124.
86. Ibid, V.1-125.

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87. CBR, V.1-46; WCA; Census 1860; Census 1870.
88. CBR, V.1-126.
89. CBR, V.1-47; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map.
90. CBR, V.1-127.
91. 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map.
92. CBR, V.1-58.
93. 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map.
94. CBR, V.1-67.
95. CBR, V.1-68; WCA;; Census 1860; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map.
96. CBR, V.1-94; HTB, p. 66; WBHA, p. 53; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
97. CBR, V.1-95; WBHA, p. 53; HTB, p. 66; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
98. WBHA, p. 53; WCA.
99. WBHA, p. 53; HTB, p. 66; CBR, V.1-98; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
100. CBR, V.1-98; WBHA, p. 53; HTB, pp. 6, 31.
101. Ibid, V.1-100.
102. WBHA, p. 56; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
103. CBR, V.1-110; WBHA, p. 56; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
104. CBR, V.1-101; WCA.
105. CBR, V.1-102.
106. CBR, V.1-6; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria   X   A    B   X   C    D

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)      Period of Significance      Significant Dates

   COMMERCE    1846 - 1935<sup>1</sup>    N/A

   ARCHITECTURE         

      Cultural Affiliation

      N/A   

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

   N/A   

   UNKNOWN   

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

The Barton Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is locally significant under two National Register criteria. It qualifies as locally significant under criterion A because it illustrates the commercial evolution of Barton from a small milling center into an agricultural market town and small industrial center. It also meets criterion C by being a district whose properties "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction . . . that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose common components may lack individual distinction."<sup>2</sup> The development of the Barton district ties in with the period of settlement of east central Wisconsin. The survival of many early buildings strongly recalls the 1800s. However, a scattering of early twentieth century structures provides it with a tie into that period.

The Barton Historic District contains most of the structures of pre-1900 Barton. By 1900, Barton had matured following its early and most significant period of development and peak growth. The survival rate of early Barton structures is very high. The Barton District retains its earliest architectural styles and forms, and the feeling of its mid to late nineteenth century growth. Although its growth had begun to slow drastically by 1900, the period of significance for the district runs

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from 1846 to 1935 beginning with the construction of the earliest extant building and extending to 1935, the date of the most recent building within the historic period. Indeed, the appearance of Barton changed little from 1878 to 1900 except for the construction of St. Mary's church on Monroe Street. This building and its complex are visually very important to the western part of the district. Then in the early twentieth century, prosperity resulting from an economic transition from agricultural service center to industrial manufacturing, caused residents to build quite a few medium to small homes in Barton. The importance of Bungalow and 20th Century Commercial style buildings to the district warranted their inclusion in the period of significance.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Before the 1830s the Potawatomi and Menominee peoples inhabited the areas north and south of the Milwaukee River, between Lake Michigan and the Kettle Moraine. Their villages were gone by the time the first recorded Euro-American settlers arrived in the late 1830s and early 1840s. Post-cession Native Americans appear to have located a village just south of what is now West Bend. Archaeologists have unearthed Indian artifacts from this site. Archaeologists have not identified any archeological sites from either the pre- or post-cession periods within Barton.<sup>3</sup>

The historic town of Barton is now a part of West Bend, although for most of its history it was a separate town. It developed from a rapidly growing settlement in the 1840s and 1850s to a center of commerce and small scale industry from the mid-1850s to the early 1870s. After an economic transition period from the 1870s to the 1890s, Barton emerged by the First World War as a satellite mill town of West Bend. In the period from the war to the 1970s, Barton experienced slow but steady growth. In the 1970s Barton, now a district of West Bend, entered a new period of growth which has lasted to the present.

The first white settlers to arrive in the area were Yankees, that is, Americans from the New York area. Most of the first settlers in this area located on the west side of the river. Most of the early immigrants came to the area by way of Milwaukee and reached the west side of the river first.<sup>4</sup> In 1845 Barton Salisbury sowed the first seeds of the village which eventually carried his name--Barton. He built a sawmill on the Milwaukee River near it's confluence with Pigeon Creek. Harriet Buck Darling, one of Barton's first settlers, recounted the construction of Salisbury's mill when she wrote in 1896. "At that time [1845-46] it was an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Barton Salisbury had located water power on the Milwaukee River, and was preparing

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to build a saw mill . . . As soon as men enough came in, Mr. Salisbury commenced work on the saw mill. They worked at a notable disadvantage. They had no lumber, and had to hew out the plank for the flume. In February they raised the mill . . . .<sup>5</sup>

It appears that Salisbury located his mill in the general vicinity of the present-day northernmost dam and the Gadow Mill. Later in 1846, or early 1847, Salisbury's mill caught fire. About this time Salisbury left Salisbury's Mills, but by the time of his departure, the mill had already served as the nucleus of a new settlement. Salisbury sold his interest in what remained of the damaged structure to the Caldwells, who converted it to a flourmill. The Caldwell mill evidently continued to function as a flourmill until about 1865. In 1865, Robert R. Price erected a new brick flourmill on, or near, the Caldwell mill site. Whether Price's mill was an entirely new structure or a renovation of the old Caldwell mill is unknown. Physical investigation of the mill site suggests that Price erected a completely new mill. When completed, Price's two and one-half story mill measured sixty-five feet by forty-four feet.<sup>6</sup> Price named the new facility, Barton Roller Mills.

Between 1845 and 1855 the settlement around Salisbury's mill grew rapidly. By 1847 it had changed from a settlement to a full fledged, though unincorporated, village. The population of the village began to increase dramatically. It became a center of trade for the growing number of residents in the adjoining rural areas. In 1846 Edward and William Caldwell, Yankees, established a general store near Salisbury's mill (Map #73).<sup>7</sup> John R. Taylor, another Yankee, established one of the area's earliest blacksmith and wagon maker shops in Barton in 1847.<sup>8</sup> When Salisbury's mill burned, the Caldwells built a new flour mill on its site. That same year several other Barton residents established businesses near the Caldwell store and mill. These included Peter Frazer's general merchandise store. Taylor's house is Map #11.<sup>9</sup>

The boom continued through 1855. In 1855 or 1856, P. C. Schmidt moved to the Town of Barton and started a wagon works factory in Young America which is just north of Barton. Census records indicate that many of his employees lived in Barton. His facility consisted of a two-story brick building.<sup>10</sup> Other early manufacturers in the Barton area were coopers and furniture makers. In 1854, James Washburn started a cooper business in Barton (location unknown). It is likely that he made barrels for the Barton Roller Mills.<sup>11</sup> Barton, located mid-way along the Fond du Lac and Milwaukee highway, had an early hotel which lodged overnight travelers. In 1853, Frank Eisenman built a two-story hotel on Barton Avenue across from the Catholic

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Church at 1729 Barton Avenue (Map #17).<sup>12</sup> Wensel Herbst was another cooper who made his home in Barton. His residence and the cooperage he constructed in 1865 are at 422 and 412 Commerce Street (Map #76 & Map #75).<sup>13</sup>

In 1855, Damjam Hirschboeck opened a boot and shoe business in Barton. In 1857, John Reisse, who had opened the saloon and tailor shop in 1850, constructed a new brick general store at 1720 Barton Avenue (Map #16).<sup>14</sup> By this time, however, two other general stores--R. T. Young's as well as Barnes and Lord--were advertising their dry goods and groceries in the *Washington County Democrat*.<sup>15</sup> Locations of these two retail establishments are unknown. By 1860, the retail trade in Barton had become more diverse. The 1860 census of Barton shows that entrepreneurs had established several other types of retail businesses by this time.<sup>16</sup> These businesses included saloons, shoe stores, meat markets, liveries, tailor and dressmaker shops, and various retail merchant stores.<sup>17</sup>

By 1850 Yankees were the dominant group living in Barton. Germans lived in the rural areas surrounding the village and made up most of the non-Yankee population. Yankees accounted, in 1850, for about eighty-five percent of the village of Barton's population.<sup>18</sup> By 1860 this percentage had decreased, and Yankees barely remained the largest ethnic group in the village. They were rapidly becoming supplanted by the Germans.<sup>19</sup>

With German immigrants increasingly populating the area it was, in the words of an early settler of Barton, "not long before the country was all settled."<sup>20</sup> Barton was like other villages in southeastern Wisconsin at the time. For the most part, the village had a diversified economy. Household industry, local craft shops, and mills formed the base for that economy. The village provided goods and services to the wheat growing immigrant farmers in the adjacent agricultural frontier. By 1850 and into the 1860s, entrepreneurs had located other commercial and industrial enterprises around the mill. They included butcher, shoemaker, blacksmith shops and various retail establishments. Other individuals worked as doctors, carpenters, and barbers.<sup>21</sup> Most of the residential structures were located on what is now Barton Avenue and along the river bank on the present River and Commerce streets.

By 1860, the German population of Barton had increased substantially. The census schedules from 1860 show that 436, or thirty-five percent, of the population of the town of Barton was German.<sup>22</sup> With an increase in the number of Germans in Barton, their influence on commercial, social, and cultural landscapes increased correspondingly. That is not to say that prior to that time the German element did

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not have any effect on the social and cultural landscape. They did. Modern observers can first see their earliest influence in religious structures. One of the first religious structures in Barton is the St. Agnes Convent at 1384 Fond du Lac Street, built by Father Caspar Rehl in 1858. Father Rehl, like the majority of his congregation, was himself a German immigrant. Another extant Barton religious structure which shows a German influence is St. Mary's Catholic Church built in 1900 at 1612 Monroe Street (Map #36). The congregation of largely German descent built this structure in the Gothic Revival style so characteristic of religious buildings associated with a German immigrant community.

During the 1860s, Barton developed slowly but with a continuing increased diversity of commercial activity. The census schedule of 1870, in which residents identified themselves as engaging in a larger and more diversified group of occupations than in previous years, reflects this.<sup>23</sup> These figures reveal an expanded and more diverse economy. During the 1870s the transition continued, although slowly. An event that may have reduced the need for diversification was the coming of the railroad.

The commercial growth and expansion of Barton slowed during the Civil War. In August of 1865, the editor of the *West Bend Post* commented that the downtown areas in both West Bend and Barton were quite comparable and that business was good in both communities.<sup>24</sup> The same editor expressed delight that Peter Frazer had just completed a new general store in Barton which "will truly be an ornament to the village."<sup>25</sup>

Peter Frazer's first general country store, opened in 1847, was on Barton Avenue but its exact location is unknown.<sup>26</sup> He built his new 1865 store at 1805 Barton Avenue (Map #28).<sup>27</sup> Frazer operated the store until at least 1881, then sold it sometime thereafter to a Mr. Nye who ran the store until 1901 when Henry Otten purchased it. Eight years later Henry's son Anthony purchased either full or part interest in the store. When he enlisted in the army in 1917, Anthony Otten sold all the stock to Henry Barends who ran the store throughout the duration of the war. Upon his return to Barton, Anthony once again acquired control of the store and expanded it. The Otten family still operates the store today.<sup>28</sup>

The years following the Civil War were also especially important for Henry J. Kircher. In 1867, he established a tailoring business in his residence. Three years later he constructed a large two-story brick commercial building at 326 Commerce Street (Map #72), for use as a general store and dance hall. Kircher used the first floor as a dry goods and grocery store and the second floor as a dance hall. In 1881,

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he built a forty-four foot by forty-one foot addition to the west side of the structure which he used as a tavern.<sup>29</sup> For several years in the 1880s a cigar manufacturing shop operated out of a brick building located at 1815 Barton Avenue (Map #31).<sup>30</sup>

By 1878, the Barton retail establishment was primarily complete. The small building boom along Commerce, which began after the construction of the railroad, was over. A birds-eye view from that date clearly shows most of the structures that now exist pre-date 1878.<sup>31</sup>

For years the only public transportation serving Barton had been a Milwaukee-Fond du Lac stage coach, which not only provided passenger service, but delivered mail as well. When, in 1858, the directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad considered building a railroad north of Milwaukee to La Crosse, the residents of Barton anxiously awaited word on whether or not the directors might select their village as a point through which this line would pass. To their chagrin, the directors decided the line should pass through the village of Richfield--twelve miles to the south of West Bend. Construction of railroads in Wisconsin increased in the period 1868 to 1873. During this period the residents of West Bend benefitted more than Barton because of their location, for in 1872-1873 the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad's Milwaukee to Fond du Lac line passed through their town.

Bricks were an important product in Barton during much of its history. A large proportion of the buildings in Barton are built of brick, the existence of proper clays was one factor that may have influenced that. The first masonry product manufactured in Barton was bricks. Frank Leitheiser established the Barton Brick Yard in 1875.<sup>32</sup> In 1882, the yard received a new kiln. The company fired some 220,000 bricks in that first kiln in July, 1882. The bricks sold for \$6.50 per thousand.<sup>33</sup>

A second Barton brick company--Acme Brick Company--began operations under the ownership of Andrew Pick of West Bend in 1903. It sat one and a half miles northeast of the train depot.<sup>34</sup> Two years later he sold his interest to the Hydraulic Stone & Brick Company, which in turn sold the buildings and yard to Peter Toepfer in 1908. By 1923, the Acme Brick Company operated four presses with a capacity of 100,000 sand-lime bricks per day. Unable to stave off the repercussions of the Depression, Toepfer closed the plant in 1932. The plant remained idle for four years. Toepfer reopened it in 1936, but shut it down permanently four years later.<sup>35</sup>

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In 1886, the West Bend Brewing Company operated an ice house in Barton. The location is unknown. Scholars know that the large structure, measuring one hundred feet by one hundred feet and over twenty feet high, sat somewhere on the east side of the Milwaukee River north of today's dam.<sup>36</sup> In January, 1890, the *West Bend Democrat* reported that the West Bend Brewing Company was making hasty preparations to build another ice house in Barton.<sup>37</sup> Ice harvesting was a large part of the company's business. At its peak, the West Bend Brewing Company's daily capacity was sixty freight cars of ice from Barton and West Bend.<sup>38</sup>

Barton Roller Mills, established in 1865, remained very productive into the 1890s. During this time ownership of the mill passed through several hands. In 1882, West Bend banker Ernst Frankenberg purchased part interest in the mill.<sup>39</sup> Another West Bend businessman, B.S. Potter, purchased two-thirds interest in the mill the following year.<sup>40</sup> The mill then operated under the name of Potter & Hunnington. In 1894 Mr. and Mrs. Suckow of Milwaukee, negotiated for and later purchased the mill.<sup>41</sup> About 1900 Suckow, who by then had complete ownership of the mill site, erected a new elevator on the east side of the mill.<sup>42</sup>

William F. Gadow acquired the Barton Roller Mill in 1905. Nine years later, fire destroyed most of the equipment in the building and some of the structure itself. Gadow turned this unfortunate event into an opportunity to improve and update the mill by replacing the lost machinery with five new Allis and Chalmers roller mills for wheat, five mills for rye, and a French Burr Stone which he used to produce coarsely ground flour.<sup>43</sup> The mill remained in the Gadow family until 1964, at which time the owners discontinued operations. In 1966, the city of West Bend purchased the Barton Roller Mill. In 1975, the city turned the building over to Leonard S. Dricken (son-in-law of Walter A. Gadow) who later restored the historic mill.<sup>44</sup>

Frank Berres built Barton's first bank building in 1915. The Barton Bank was at 1715 Barton Avenue (Map #13). Frank Mueller was the first bank president. When Barton began to feel the financial strain of the Depression in 1930, the Barton Bank entered into bankruptcy and vacated the building. Several businesses used the bank building for retail trade after 1932. It continued to operate as a commercial building as late as 1950.<sup>45</sup>

Two metal products industries located in Barton. Investors established the Barton Corporation in 1927. The new company manufactured washing machines. By 1929, the company employed about thirty-five men. It continued to operate for many years.<sup>46</sup> In 1927 another factory was built, it manufactured fiber conduit.<sup>47</sup> By 1928, Peter

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J. Schulties operated a pearl button factory in Barton in the old Temperance Hall (Map #77) located on Salisbury Road.<sup>48</sup> These industries allowed Barton's commercial district to survive at a time when the automobile threatened small rural markets that were near larger market towns, as was the case here.

In 1961, West Bend annexed the village of Barton. By the 1970s, West Bend's industrial base was entering a new period of expansion as was its commercial base. The city experienced its second largest period of population growth in its history in the decade from 1970 to 1980. However, Barton retains its identity as a separate town rather than as a neighborhood of West Bend.<sup>49</sup>

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Commerce

The Barton Historic District is significant in the area of commerce because it is a relatively intact market and mill town that evolved from a mid-nineteenth century agricultural commercial center into a small early twentieth century industrial town. This evolution is embodied in the commercial structures throughout the Barton district.

Although Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan has not published its discussion of the theme and identification of the historic resources of commerce in Wisconsin, this subject has been give significant scholarly attention. Trading of goods and services was important to the inhabitants of Wisconsin long before the arrival of Euro-Americans, but became extremely important at the time of the first contact with the fur trade establishment. Not only did the Native Americans quickly begin using manufactured goods in pursuit of their traditional occupations, but the earliest Euro-Americans were also totally dependant on trade for the goods they needed to survive.

Initial Euro-American commercial operations provided the whole gamut of goods and services needed by early settlers. These ranged from manufactured goods, to foodstuffs, to banking services. Initial commercial operations were often all provided by one business, with ancillary services provided by persons who were also farmers. In the early period of Barton's settlement the Caldwell family provided a wide variety of services at their store (Map #73).

As the settled regions continued to grow and develop, many towns would begin to have more specialized stores and shops including groceries, dry goods, hardware,

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blacksmith, hotels, etc. It was the general rule during the nineteenth and into the twentieth century for market towns which served an outlying agricultural region to grow and for commercial enterprises to expand and diversify. This was true for Barton. By the 1880s Barton had saloons, shoe stores, meat markets, liveries, tailor and dressmaker shops, and various retail merchant stores. Examples are Kirchner's Hardware (Map #69), Eisenman's Milwaukee House Hotel (Map #17), Reisse's Wisconsin House Annex (Map #8), and Kauffungs Saloon (Map #73). It even had a cigar factory and shop. This was located at Map #31.

As time passed Barton's growth was increasingly hindered by its proximity with West Bend. The impact of the larger city increased as improvements in transportation made it easier to travel from Barton's hinterland to West Bend. The boom in small industry in Barton in the early twentieth century, however, did help retain, modernize, and to a small extent expand Barton's commercial center. The Barton Bank (Map #13), Mitter's Market (Map #10), the Hoffman Building (Map #19), and the Barton Auto Service Garage (Map #33) are examples of this later development; they were built after the turn of the century. In addition, the Duenkel Building (Map #16) which had been the Wisconsin House was remodeled at that time.

The business district that remains is essentially the same that was there in the twenties. Only two commercial buildings have been built since then. Improvements in cars and roads made the proximity to West Bend's business district a hindrance to further development, although the village's population continued to use the local businesses and has staved off total conversion into residential use. However, the number and variety of businesses is certainly lower than in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The Barton Historic District is significant to the commercial history of West Bend because its buildings illustrate the evolution of local commerce from primarily agricultural services to a more diversified commercial economy. These changes reflect both the general trend towards mass-production consumerism of the late-nineteenth century as well as changes in local economics as local industries prospered and West Bend competed for a larger share of the local commercial activity.

### Architecture

The Barton Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because of the concentration of architectural styles and forms within the district and because its commercial area represents a typical early townscape.

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Architectural styles and forms

Barton contains a high concentration of notable early vernacular or Greek Revival influenced buildings, as well as some fairly representative examples of the 20th Century Commercial, Italianate, Gothic Revival, French Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman Styles.

As noted in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's *Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin* Manual vernacular buildings are "... keystones in the architectural history of Wisconsin."<sup>50</sup> The Manual also points out that Greek Revival was the first national style to have a significant effect on Wisconsin architecture. Many Barton buildings illustrate Greek Revival features used for quite simple and unpretentious structures. Vernacular Greek Revival buildings characteristically tend to be compact and simple massing, low roof slopes, symmetrical or regular fenestration, and cornice returns. These features are found in buildings with the main facade either in the gable or to the side.

One type of Greek revival form found in Barton is Map #55, the Haufenbauer House, built in 1854. This Gabled Ell house strongly references the Greek Revival through its low roof, compact massing and cornices. It has corbeled brick cornice with two rows of dentils. This cornice returns around the gable end terminating in the second floor windows. A similar gable cornice rises up from the returns and forms a pediment-like gable end. It does have brick segmental arch windows with corbeled hood molds which are of course not Greek Revival elements. These would give an Italianate feel except for the overall simplicity and rectilinear massing that clearly evokes the Greek Revival. The house at Map #45 is essentially the same except for details of fenestration and proportion. A very similar type is found at Map #76, which uses a wooden cornice rather than brickwork for its roof eaves on the subsidiary one-story wing. The Barton Roller Mill also uses brick cornices to decorate its eaves, but the roofline and shed-like appearance of its central sections prevent it from recalling the Greek Revival.

Wooden cornices on the main wing, mark the houses at Map #60 and Map #9. These cornices have the prominence of frieze and soffit required by the Greek Revival, but do not have returns at the gable ends. The houses complete their association with the style through their massing and low pitched roofs. The commercial building at Map #31 is a brick structure that uses this substantial cornice with wide frieze, low roof pitch and compact massing to recall the Greek Revival. A very nice example

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of Greek Revival is the Frazer house (Map #26). This house repeats the details, form and plan of Map #60 and Map #9 with a flare at the gable ends that creates a distinctive impression of a return. A corresponding house is found at Map #7.

Frame examples with strong Greek Revival influence are also common in the district. The Frazer Store (Map #28) uses a low roof pitch, low compact massing, projecting cornice with proud frieze to evoke the Greek Revival. This is true for the house at Map #41. Another frame house that shows Greek Revival influence is the square cottage at Map #34. Here a very low roof, extremely compact massing, wide frieze and linteled windows combine to form a house with clear reference to the Greek Revival.

Perhaps one of the more distinctive aspects of the district is the lack of the more ornate architectural styles. The Italianate and Gothic Revival buildings of the St. Mary's Church complex are an exception to this. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin's **Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin Manual** points out that Italianate buildings have "distinctive wide eaves with numerous brackets, gently-sloping hipped roof, and frequently, a polygonal or square cupola atop the roof. Typically square in plan with boxy proportions, sometimes these houses are "L" shaped in plan and wrap around a square three-story tower. Frequently, windows have hoodmolds or even pediments, and sometimes they are round-headed. Bay windows are common, as are balustraded balconies. These houses nearly always have a veranda or loggia, . . ."<sup>51</sup> St. Mary's School and Rectory are good examples of the Italianate style. They, with their associated Gothic Revival church stand out strongly from the rest of the district. Indeed their presence forms a focus to the western part of Barton that can not be ignored. The church is clearly Gothic Revival and borders on High Victorian Gothic. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin's **Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin Manual** points out that the "practically universal feature of Gothic Revival architecture is the pointed arch. Other characteristics include steeply pitched roofs, with a steeple at the entrance end, . . ." However, "The High Victorian Gothic exhibits heavier detailing and more complex massing than the earlier Gothic Revival . . . Polychromatic effects, a hallmark of the style, are achieved by the use of materials of differing color and texture." Only the distinct variation in color is lacking in the church.<sup>52</sup>

The major important twentieth century architectural style in the Barton Historic District is the Bungalow, which was popular from 1910 to 1940. **Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin** describes Bungalows as "small, modest dwellings with simple horizontal lines, wide projecting roofs, one or two large porches, and plain

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woodwork. They were usually built with ordinary wood siding, either horizontal or vertical, but sometimes had a stucco, or, more rarely, a stone, log, or brick veneer. The usual Bungalow had a massive chimney, and the living room carried across the front of the house. If a second story was provided, it was subdued visually to give the house a one-story look. Protruding brackets frequently were utilized as decorative features.<sup>53</sup> While few of the Bungalows within the district are distinctive they do represent good if rather unremarkable examples of the style. Good examples are found at Map #38, Map #40, Map #5, Map #65, and Map #67. Because of their size and lack of ostentation, the Bungalows do not detract from the early character of the district.

Also within the district are several late Queen Anne homes, these are distinguished only by the use of decorative siding in their upper gable ends. These are at Map #30, Map #47, and Map #35. There is also a Period Revival house at Map #3. It is very simple but can be called French Revival, because of its hipped roof, portico, and round-headed dormer.

A style that is well represented in the district is the 20th Century Commercial style. This utilitarian two-dimensional style is characterized by a relative lack of ornamentation and rectangular massing. These one through three story structures often made use of brick patterns or relief shapes to create visual interest. Rectangular panels detailed with patterns are common. A low or flat roof with a facade topped by a stepped or shaped parapet surmounted with a light colored coping is a major detail in the style. The storefront almost always has large display windows. There are several examples of this style in the Barton District. These are relatively simple but representative examples of the style. The remodeled facade of the Duenkel store (Map #16) is a good example. The Barton Bank is another good example (Map #13). Other examples are Map #19 and Map #33.

#### Townscape

The Barton Historic District is also significant in the area of architecture because it presents a townscape that distinctly recalls the mid-nineteenth century market and mill town as a type. It does this through 1) its still extant arrangement of structures in relation to the mill, river, and railroad; 2) the spacing and scale of its commercial and residential houses and stores; 3) its many remaining early commercial buildings; and 4) its many vernacular and Greek Revival influenced buildings. The preponderance of vernacular, rather than styled buildings contributes to the impression that this district makes of an early village.

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In Barton as in most small market towns, the earliest businesses in the nineteenth century were often housed in buildings not clearly distinguishable from houses. Not only did the earliest building forms serve both functions, but often the function they served switched back and forth from commercial to residential. Examples of this are the formerly retail, now residential buildings at 1811 and 1815 Barton Avenue (Map #29 & Map #31). Early commercial districts were not clearly differentiated or separated from residential areas. There was usually no clearly defined boundary. The earliest of such areas contained a few one-story frame and log side-gable, front gable and Gabled Ell structures, with little to distinguish between residential and other functions.

As a village developed, the clapboard vernacular types found would be two-story and include brick or stone buildings. Also rectangular hipped roof structures would be built to serve commercial and quasi-commercial functions. The overall aspect of the mercantile area would be one where businesses and residences were mixed. A few buildings would have been constructed which would be more typically commercial, as described below in the section about architecture. Buildings were not stacked close together, indeed vacant areas between buildings were not uncommon. This is what happened in Barton. The mixed business and residential use is still quite evident. The Hirschboeck House (Map #71) and the house at 1723 (Map #15) are examples of this.

With this change in commerce, there was generally a substantial change in the building stock and streetscapes that served commercial purposes. The predominant kinds of buildings that served retail and service needs by the 1860s were, for the most part, quite similar to one another and quite distinctive from residential structures. They were generally much longer than they were wide, had a front entry flanked on one or both sides by large windows. They were often more than one story with the second story having more typically residential windows. They also generally had a distinctive cornice or mock cornice topped with a very low or flat roof. This very general building form was common from the Civil War until the 1930s. Market town business districts, as was the case with other business districts, were characterized by concentrations of this kind of structures, tightly packed together, often with a single common wall between buildings, and with the buildings sitting very close to the street.

However the Barton District provides a clear illustration of a commercial area that pre-dates the final evolution into a mature business district as described above. It is representative of the transition of a early mill and market town into

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the more complete form that most midwestern towns attained.

Barton Avenue and Commerce Street represent two phases of this transition. Barton Avenue is clearly characteristic of an early period of development. The residential house types located at Map #2, Map #4, Map #7, Map #9, Map #20, Map #21, Map #22, Map #23, Map #26, Map #30, Map #31, Map #33, & Map #34 show the importance of these elements to the district. Alternately, the two-story hipped roof early commercial structures at Map #1, Map #8, Map #14, Map #16, Map #25, and the frame retail structure of the right wings of Map #28 & Map #29 provide the mix of early structural types that make this part of the district distinctive. The buildings along Barton Avenue show a revealing mix of spacing with a few buildings close together but most not crowding each other.

The few later commercial structures do not detract from the overall impression of the district, but they do provide a transition into the twentieth century. The bank building at Map #13 and the dual-purpose residential and commercial structure at Map #10 help tell the story of an early market town that slowly moved into the twentieth century.

The 300 Block of Commerce Street represents a more advanced phase of commercial area development. This is not surprising since this block developed in response to the coming of the railroad. Here the buildings are spaced close together and present a uniform commercial front that downplays the residential nature of part of the building at Map #72. Map #69, Map #70, Map #71, Map #72, & Map #73 distinctly form an urban commercial block.

The Barton Historic District is a locally significant concentration of structures which displays an evolution of architectural styles and preference from 1846 to 1935. The diverse mixture of residential styles from Greek Revival to Bungalow and commercial styles from 19th century vernacular to 20th Century Commercial Style illustrates the wide spectrum of architectural diversity found in this period.

**PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES:** In the past several years there has been an active interest in preservation in the Barton District of West Bend. Several buildings have been upgraded in the district. On the other hand, two of the oldest buildings in the district have been destroyed recently, at 1606 and 1826 Barton Avenue.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:** There is now no visible evidence of either historic or

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prehistoric archeological sites in the Barton district nor are there any reports on file with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. However, there is no known systematic or detailed study of the district and therefore it is quite possible there are archeological remains of significant value.

**ENDNOTES FOR SECTION EIGHT**

1. The period of significance for this district includes the period during which the district grew and matured into its present form. It goes from the earliest extant contributing building to the period during which the latest contributing buildings were built. The importance of Bungalow and 20th Century Commercial style buildings to the district warranted their inclusion in the period of significance.
2. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, **National Register Bulletin No. 15: How To Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation**, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d.) p. 2.
3. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, **Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: A Manual for Historic Properties** (hereinafter referred to as **CRMW**), vol. 1, (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), p. 12-5; Archeology Reconnaissance Card, Washington County, West Bend, Raymond Endlich Site I, 5 September 1984, copy in Archeology Files, Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison. The site of this excavation was on a small stream on the northwest section of the Endlich Farm on County Highway "NN" just south of West Bend. It is uncertain what the spatial boundaries of this site are. In order to determine these boundaries further archeological investigation would be required.
4. Carl Quickert, "Bridges Ranged from Log to Modern Concrete Spans," **West Bend News**, Centennial Section, 18 June 1895.
5. Reminiscences of Harriet Buck Darling Early West Bend Settler, Describing her life in Washington County, written September 5, 1896, file 96, Sept. 5, copy in State Historical Society of Wisconsin Archives, Madison, WI (hereinafter referred to as **SHSWA**).

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6. **West Bend Post**, 2 March 1867; **The History of the Town of Barton**, (Barton, WI: n.p., 1976), p. 31; James Morton Smith, National Register of Historical Places Inventory - Nomination Form on Gadow Mill, 1974, copy in Historic Preservation Division Office, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (hereinafter referred to as NR Form Gadow Mill).
7. **History of Washington and Ozaukee Counties, Wisconsin** (Chicago: Western Historical Co., n.d.), (hereinafter referred to as WOCH), p. 439; also see citation for Map #73.
8. **Washington County Pilot**, 2 June 1909; Williams, **Spirit of West Bend**, p. 210; Carl Quickert, **Washington County Past and Present**, (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1924), p. 227.
9. HTB, p. 66.
10. **Washington County Pilot**, 2 June 1909; Williams, **Spirit of West Bend**, p. 210; Carl Quickert, **Washington County Past and Present**, (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1924), p. 227.
11. WOCH, p. 551.
12. **Washington County Democrat** 7 June 1855.
13. WBHA, p. 52.
14. WOCH, p. 439.
15. **Washington County Democrat** July. 1857.
16. Census 1860.
17. **Washington County Pilot** , 4 April 1894.
18. Bureau of the Census, **Barton Township, Washington County, Wisconsin, 1850** (Washington D.C.: 1850) (hereinafter referred to as Census 1850).
19. Census 1860.
20. SHSWA.
21. Census 1850.
22. Census 1860.
23. Census 1870.

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24. Anderson, "'Goods From East' Lure Shoppers; First Store in 1846," *West Bend News*, Centennial Section, 18 June 1985.
25. Ibid; WOCH, p. 570.
26. WOCH, p. 560.
27. *West Bend Post* 5 August 1865.
28. CBR, V.1-400-401; Census 1860; Census 1870; 1878 Map; 1892 Map; 1909 Map; 1928 Map.
29. Ruth Neubauer, *A History of Kircher's Store and Tavern, Barton, Washington County, Wisconsin*, n.d., copy in the Washington County Historical Society collections (hereinafter referred to as WCHS).
30. WOCH, p. 553.
31. 1878 Map.
32. HTB, p. 66.
33. *West Bend Democrat*, 6 July 1882.
34. 1928 Map.
35. *Washington County Pilot*, 7 December 1850.
36. *West Bend Democrat*, 13 September 1876.
37. *West Bend Democrat*, 29 January 1890.
38. WBHA, p. 19.
39. *West Bend Democrat*, 30 August 1882.
40. *West Bend Democrat*, 7 November 1883.
41. *Washington County Pilot*, 13 June 1894.
42. *West Bend Democrat*, 9 May 1900.
43. Smith, NR Form Gadow Mill, p. 2.
44. HTB, p. 32.
45. Kathryn Heinecke, "Barton Bank Building," 1950, p. 1, copy in WCHS; and Stephanie Larson, "The History of the West Bend Savings and Loans," 1979, pp. 1-3, copy in WCHS.

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46. "Industrial Future of Barton Bright," 1929, in West Bend Clipping Files, WCHS.
47. Ibid.
48. Ibid.
49. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, **1980 Census of Population, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants, Part 51, Wisconsin** (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 51-27.
50. CRMW, 2, p. [3-1].
51. CRMW, 2, p. [2-6].
52. CRMW, 2, p. [2-5].
53. CRMW, 2, p. [2-26].

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- West Bend Historical Files, Washington County Historical Society, West Bend, Wisconsin.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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"Barton, Washington County, Wisconsin, March 1928," (New York: The Sanborn Map Company, 1928), pp. 1-2.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

X See continuation sheet

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Building Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of property 25 acres

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UTM References

A <u>1/6</u>	<u>4/0/4/4/6/0</u>	<u>4/8/1/0/6/0/0</u>	B <u>1/6</u>	<u>4/0/4/6/0/5</u>	<u>4/8/1/0/4/8/5</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

C <u>1/6</u>	<u>4/0/4/3/0/0</u>	<u>4/8/1/0/0/7/5</u>	D <u>1/6</u>	<u>4/0/4/0/7/0</u>	<u>4/8/1/0/2/4/0</u>
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See continuation sheet

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at of the intersection of the northeast curbline of Barton Ave. and Jefferson St. thence southeastward along the northeast curbline of Jefferson

X See continuation sheet

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Boundary Justification

X See continuation sheet

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter A. Rathbun, Partner - Architectural Conservator

organization Rathbun Associates

date October 22, 1988

street & number Rt. 1, Box 70

telephone 608 967-2491

city or town Hollandale

state Wisconsin zip code 53544

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Verbal Boundary Description

to the intersection of that line with a line running along the rear property lines of the lots on the southeast side of Barton Avenue. Then along that rear property line northeastward to the intersection of a line along the southwest curblineline of Salisbury Road. Thence along that curblineline to the northwest until it intersects with a line along the southeast curblineline of Monroe Street. From this point southwest following the curblineline of Monroe for one-half block until intersecting with a line running along the rear property lines of the lots on the northeast side of the 400 block of Commerce St. Then running northwest along that line until northwest lot line of 422 Commerce then southwest along that line until the intersection of that line with the northeast curblineline of Commerce, then southeast along that curblineline until the intersection with the northwestern lot line of 1754 Barton Avenue then along that lot line to the shore of the Milwaukee River. Then following that shoreline until the dam northwest of the Barton Avenue highway bridge and running along the northwestern edge of the dam to the southwestern shore of the Milwaukee River. Thence northwesterly along the shoreline until intersecting a line drawn along and extended from the northwestern boundary of the lot of 512 River Drive. From this intersection southwest along that line to the southwestern curblineline of River Drive, then northwest along that curblineline to the northern corner of the lot of 517 River Drive, then from this intersection southwest along that line to the western corner of the lot of 517 River Drive. Then southeast along a line to the rear of that property and the other properties in the southwestern side of the 500 block of River Drive until reaching the intersection with the southeastern curblineline of Harrison Street. Then along that curblineline to the southwest until reaching the southeast curblineline of Roosevelt. Then southeast along the Roosevelt curblineline until intersecting with a line running behind the northwest side of the 1600 block of Monroe Street, then along that line to the southwest until intersecting with the northeast curblineline of Jefferson. Then running southeast until the intersection with a line along the rear of the lot at 1549 Barton Ave. Then southwest along that to a line along the southwestern edge of that property until that line intersects the northwestern curblineline of Barton Ave. Thence northeasterly until the intersection with the midline of Jefferson St.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Barton Historic District have been drawn to include most of the historic village of Barton, where there are relatively few intrusions and non-contributing buildings. While there are a number of early buildings just outside the district, they have compromised integrity and are separated from the district by later structures. The Milwaukee River is not included northwest of the dam because it contains no contributing resources.

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BARTON HISTORIC DISTRICT, West Bend, Washington Co., WI. Photos by Alan Wagner,  
February, 1990. Negs. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

Photo #	View toward the...	Map #
1	West	50,38,40,42,44
2	North	48,36,51
3	West	54,23,22,21,20
4	Northwest	55,60,44
5	Northeast	64,62,53
6	East	37,49,10
7	North	45,47
8	West	1,2,4,6,8
9	East	71,70,69,24
10	North	79,24
11	North	10,12,14,16,18
12	North	74,73,72,71,70,69,27
13	North	50,38,40,42
14	West	30,34
15	East	23,22,21,20
16	North	18,54
17	East	74,73,72,71,70,69
18	West	64,65,67,68
19	South	55,43,41
20	East	61,59,57
21	West	2,4,9,7
22	South	55,43,41,39
23	East	25,26,28
24	East	39,41,43,55
25	West	34,78,77
26	Southwest	27,30,34
27	South	9,7,5,3
28	East	9,7,5,3

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29	East	28,29,31,33,35
30	Southeast	63,61,59,57
31	East	76,45,74
32	East	37,39,41,43
33	East	17,19,20,21
34	Southwest	50,38,40,42,44
35	South	35,33,31,29,28
36	North	24
37	East	53,52,50
38	East	19,17,13,11
39	East	66,32,63
40	West	65,67,68



Not To Scale



# BARTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

West Bend, Washington Co., WI

- Boundary
- Contributing
- Non-contributing

City Base Map "B"

