



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	W968 State Highway 11	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of Spring Grove	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Green	code 045
			zip code 53520

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Naura Lentzner
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/11/2016
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property _____ County and State _____

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Edson H. Beall

11-29-16

Edson H. Beall
 Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0 buildings
public-local	district	0	0 sites
public-State	structure	0	0 structures
public-Federal	site	0	0 objects
	object	1	2 total

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

Number of contributing resources
 previously listed in the National Register
 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)
 OTHER: Centric Barn

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)
 Foundation Concrete
 Walls Ceramic Tile/Wood
 Roof Shingle
 Other n/a

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Name of Property

Green
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Wisconsin Historical Society,
Green County Historical Museum,
Platteville Area Research Center

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

1 16N 302239.7 4717940.1
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Rowan Davidson, Associate AIA and Jennifer Lehrke, AIA, LEED AP, NCARB	date	July 18, 2014
organization	Legacy Architecture, Inc.	telephone	(920) 783-6303
street & number	529 Ontario Avenue, Suite FN1	zip code	53081
city or town	Sheboygan	state	WI

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Robert S. Ten Eyck and Anne D. Bergenbrugge	date	July 18, 2014
organization	Ten Eyck Orchard	telephone	(608) 897-4834
street & number	W968 State Highway 11	zip code	53520
city or town	Brodhead	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

Narrative Description

This distinctive and largely intact round barn, constructed of wood and clay tile, was built in 1922 by Albert and Minna Ten Eyck. This true round barn has two floors, and measures sixty feet in diameter with a central interior silo measuring ten feet in diameter. It is an excellent example of the professional round barn type in Green County, Wisconsin. The barn sits on a concrete and clay tile foundation with walls of hollow structural clay tile left bare around the entire circumference. The lower feeding floor previously had six large windows and one door though the windows have been filled in by the current owner to make use of the space as cold storage, the upper hay mow floor has no windows, and one large barn door, and the roof has three dormer windows, and a cupola with four windows. The upper level is clad in curved tongue and groove wood siding on a wood frame. The hay mow floor is constructed of sawn lumber in a radiating pattern from the central structural silo. The walls are capped with a large, wood-framed gambrel roof with an almost conical shape, which is sheathed in wood shingles. This roof is comprised of a series of many long rafters terminating at a central high-point above the interior silo, completely constructed of hollow clay tile. True Round Barns, like other agricultural buildings, were often added on to with sheds, expansions, and milk-houses. Such alterations were often made to expand barns or alter their functions from one agricultural mode, such as wheat farming to dairy farming. The Ten Eyck Round barn has a large one and half story addition to the east of the main barn. This addition was added after World War Two and was intended to change the barns use from strictly dairy functions to include uses for the Ten Eyck Orchard. There is also a smaller single story Bull Pen addition on the west side of the barn.

Hollow clay tile was a popular building material of the early-twentieth century, but not for round barns; therefore, its use contributes to the barn's distinctive appearance. That this barn was constructed by a professional agronomist and proponent of the round barn building type adds to the historical interest of this building.

Albert Ten Eyck had the round barn constructed in 1922; four years after the family of Albert and Minna took over operation of the Ten Eyck Farm in Green County. The Ten Eyck's inherited the 180 acre farm and maintained the existing dairying operation and orchard. Ownership of the Ten Eyck Round Barn, and the property around it, has remained with the Ten Eyck family since.¹ The round barn is currently used for cold storage and general storage. The barn has been maintained since its construction and is in good physical condition. Consequently, the Ten Eyck Round Barn is one of the region's most distinguished buildings.

The Ten Eyck Round Barn is located in the rural Town of Spring Grove in Green County not far from

¹ Green County plat maps and atlases; & Green County directories.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

the City of Brodhead. Other buildings on the larger property include a modern house, large metal garage, service garage, small shed, a processing building, and a sculpture along the entry road to the farm. (The bull pen and garage and machine shed are attached to the round barn.) The farm had a bungalow farm house (non-extant), constructed at the same time as the round barn, east of the other farm buildings and an ice house near the river on the western edge of property. These other farm resources are either of more recent construction or significantly altered, thus they are excluded from the nomination and the property is consequently not eligible as a historic farmstead. The parcel is bounded by State Highway 11 to the south, which runs east-west roughly an eighth of a mile away from the outside wall of the barn, the Sugar River to the east, and Ten Eyck Road to the north. The farmstead buildings are clumped together and set back from the highway, sheltered by the hill and Pine Bluff to the north. The round barn and the rest of the Ten Eyck orchard are clearly visible from the highway.

Building Description

The Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn is nestled into the south facing slope of a steep hill, surrounded by a collection of attached and detached agricultural buildings set back from the main road. The barn and other buildings are located in the same configuration as when the barn was constructed. The farm presently operates as an apple orchard and much of the property surrounding it is farmland. The true circle plan is sixty feet in diameter and nearly the same in height. The central silo, which is fifty-five feet in height and at least ten feet in diameter, penetrates the two floors of the barn and is completely enclosed in the interior of the barn. The lower level, presently utilized as cold storage, served as stalls, pens, and a feeding alley for dairy livestock. The upper level, presently used for general storage, was constructed as a hay mow, and extends up to the underside of the large roof structure. A large pedestrian door on the west façade provides access to the first floor.

The barn has two additions: a milk house at the northwest wall and a garage and machinery shed on the east wall. The milk house is constructed of the same concrete, clay tile, wood shake shingle, and wood siding as the rest of the barn. Because it so closely matches the round barn and is visible on 1930s aerials images of the farm, if not original, it was likely constructed within 10 years of the original barn. This small gable building has a wood door and small, four pane, window facing the farm yard to the south, and now has a lean-to at its west end. Against the lean-to, wire fencing has been installed creating a small pen. This fenced area was most recently used as a bull pen. Presently, the bull pen has no direct access to the interior of the round barn. On the eastern façade of the round barn a larger, two-story, garage and machinery shed was constructed attached to the round barn. Much like the bull pen, this long side-gable building originally matched the same materials of the round barn with horizontal wood siding, clay tiles, a concrete foundation, and wood shingles. The first portion of this addition was likely built soon after the barn; however, a subsequent addition in the 1950s extended to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

the narrow building to the south to the point where it covers most of the lower level of the eastern façade of the Ten Eyck barn. This concrete block and wood frame building has served primarily as a processing facility for the apple orchard on the property.

The round barn sits on a cast-in-place concrete foundation and is built into a slope rising to the north. This configuration, often referred to as a 'bank barn,' is a common design element of dairy and other livestock barns, especially round barns; it is intended to permit direct access to both floors from the exterior. The concrete foundation stops abruptly at grade and transitions to structural clay tile walls. The lower level walls of the barn, about eight feet in height, are constructed of red structural clay tiles, roughly four by twelve inches on a face, and eight inches in depth. The clay tiles, functioning similarly to masonry construction, are stacked in a common running bond around the barn. Variation in the firing of the clay tiles results in a gradation of red colors, randomly seen on the exterior of the barn. A light gray mortar was initially used in construction. Subsequent cement patches and repairs can be seen intermittently across the barn's exterior; these are especially noticeable where the window openings have been filled in to weatherize the lower level. The clay tiles used to fill in these openings are noticeably darker than elsewhere and are stacked in an uneven pattern, likely indicating that their origin is different than the clay tiles elsewhere in the round barn. Around the northern side of the barn the clay tiles function as a foundation or retaining wall, facing the earth on the back side of the slope under the upper level hay mow of the barn. The use of hollow clay tiles in the construction of round barns is rare and is generally limited to use in other agricultural buildings, specifically silos. The hollow clay tile is a structural wall material, and the lower wall construction of the Ten Eyck barn does not appear to have any other components.

The south side of the barn, facing most of the farm yard and State Highway 11, consists of a seven foot clay tile lower wall punctuated with four blocked-in large window openings spaced evenly around the circumference of the barn. The covered window openings, measuring approximately three-and-a-half-feet in height by six feet in width, were originally occupied by pairs of double-hung wood windows with twelve equal lights; however, they are now filled in with replacement clay-tile masonry to roughly match the rest of the lower level of the Ten Eyck Barn. None of the original lower level windows are extant. Directly above the window openings at the termination of the structural clay tile wall rests a large wood frame wall of the upper level of the round barn on a large oak plate. Approximately eighteen vertical feet of the exterior is clad in horizontal wood drop siding, painted red. This siding was steamed and curved to fit and then nailed in place to the wood frame. There are no openings in the upper level wood siding at any location around the Ten Eyck Barn. The wood used in the construction of the barn, both the siding and structural members, were cut from oak timber logged on the north face of Pine Bluff on the Ten Eyck Property. The barn and the rest of the farm were constructed on the south side of the bluff, an ideal siting for the round barn as strong winds simply go around the structure. The wood frame wall terminates with a wood plate for the attachment of the roof above,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

with radiating rafters that extend to an open eave and narrow fascia.

The main entrance to the lower level is located on the west façade of the round barn. This large, hinged, wood door is flanked on either side by an additional blocked-in opening, formally used for a pair of windows each. The wood frame of the large door, approximately four feet in width and seven feet in height, is set directly along an east-west axis running through the Ten Eyck Barn. Above the clay tile lower level the horizontal wood siding continues to the underside of the roof around the west side of the barn.

A large wood barn door, measuring roughly fourteen by twelve feet, dominates the north façade of the Ten Eyck Round Barn. As the grade level is significantly higher on this side of the barn, none of the clay tile or concrete foundation is visible on the north side of the barn. The large sliding barn door is constructed with the same oak as the rest of the barn structure and is hung from above with metal runners. The horizontal, curved wood siding continues without any openings around the north side of the barn up to the flared eaves of the roof. To the east of the large barn doors leading to the second level hay mow is the machinery shed and garage. This long side gable building is rectilinear in plan and closely aligns with the northern exterior wall of the round barn and has two levels, opening on to both at different grade levels. It was likely built after the round barn was completed, though, like the bull pen, it shares similar materials as the barn.

The eastern façade of the Ten Eyck Round Barn is largely obscured by the machinery shed and garage; a large processing building was later attached as a shed extension. The only upper portions of the round barn that are visible include the roof and some of the horizontal curved wood siding. While there were small additions at this location in 1937, it is likely that the processing building was constructed in the 1970s or 1980s. Based on historic photographs it is apparent that the lower level of the Ten Eyck Barn had an eastern façade very similar to the western façade. An additional four large window openings exist within the lower clay tile wall, once occupied by pairs of double-hung windows, and a large wood door centered along an east-west axis mirrored the lower level door on the west side of the round barn. The expansion of the processing facility and the alteration to the lower level feeding floor into a cold storage space is an alteration to this section of the barn; however, besides a single door, the exterior centric walls of the round barn remain intact facing the shed addition to the east.

The roof above sits on a double oak plate that, in turn, extends around the entire circumference of the round barn as an extension of the wood frame walls. Rafters, arranged in a radial pattern from the center, are simply extended and exposed in an upturned angle at the end with a narrow fascia. The roof initially slopes sharply, and then adjusts in a gambrel shape to a lower pitch at two-thirds of its total twenty six foot height. Three shed dormer windows, located on the east, west, and south facades,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

rest at the point of inflection of the gambrel roof. These fixed windows of four lights are only about two-feet by three-feet in size. The original cedar shingle roof lasted more than fifty years and was eventually replaced with diamond asphalt shingles. In 2007, the asphalt shingles were replaced with cedar shakes to replicate the original appearance of the barn roof. A four-foot-high cupola sits at the center of the roof with four windows facing in the cardinal directions. The cupola's materials match the rest of the barn with horizontal, curved wood siding and wood shingles on a pitched conical roof. The cupola is capped with a recently added cast iron apple-shaped wind vane.

The central circular silo, completely hidden from the exterior, is constructed from similar structural hollow clay tiles as the exterior walls of the round barn. The ten-foot diameter silo, less than nine feet in diameter on its interior, sits directly in the center of the round barn penetrating both floors. The clay tile is stacked in a rough common bond with light gray mortar. The lower level of the silo is encased in insulation for the cold storage. The clay tile has the same red color, scale, and size as the rest of the lower level barn structure. Occasional openings are punctured in the masonry silo to permit access and ventilation at the top and bottom. The silo extends vertically up to fifty-five-feet in height, quite high for a silo in the early-twentieth century, and acts as the bearing wall for joists in the interior hay mow floor and rafters in the barn roof. The roof of the silo is constructed of radial wood lumber with an opening in the central high point. At the top of the roof, directly above the silo, is a large cupola with four windows to allow light in above the silo. In many ways the silo's form is the same as the entire round barn itself. From historic photographs it is apparent that the silo was completed first, and then rest of the round barn was subsequently constructed around it.

Cow stanchions and stables occupied the lower level of the Ten Eyck Round Barn, currently used for cold storage. The floor is bare concrete similar to the foundation, and the floor plan was arranged in centric rings based on use for a dairy barn. When it was constructed, the Ten Eyck barn held twenty cows for milking, a number of box stalls for calves, and stables for four horses.² The stanchions were arranged in a ring with the cows facing in towards the central silo for feeding. The current owner converted the use of the lower level of the barn to cold storage and refrigeration, which had more applicability to an apple orchard than cow stanchions. The equipment was removed, windows blocked-up, spray insulation applied to the exposed joists in the ceiling, and rigid insulation fixed to the inside face of the exterior walls. The original circular line of interior columns supporting the hay mow floor above were also removed and replaced with small metal pipe columns along the same ring.

The hay mow second level is a large open space intended to hold and store hay and feed. The walls are the exposed back face of the oak wood frame seen on the exterior. The central silo sits in the center of the circular space and rises up to near the peak of the roof. There is an opening at the top of the silo

² Ten Eyck, Albert Moore. *Ten Eyck Family Record*. Brodhead, WI: 1949, Page 98.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

with an integral metal ladder to fill the silo and ventilate it to the exterior through a large cupola and a ventilator. The roof structure is a series of rafters resting at a low point on the top of the exterior wood stud walls and at a high point on the walls of the silo, and reinforced at the gambrel point of inflection. The rafters rest at only six inches on center on the high silo end and two feet on center at the low exterior wall. Horizontal boards, in consistent sets around the circumference of the roof structure, are nailed to the top side of the structure as decking. The wood shingle roof is fastened to the decking. A number of original tracks and pulleys for use in moving hay are hung from the rafters and remain in the hay mow. When the barn was constructed, it was intended to hold as much as one hundred tons of hay.³ The roof of the barn has been patched and repaired repeatedly since construction to maintain it.

Most of the changes, alterations, and additions that have affected the exterior and interior of the barn are believed to have either occurred some time ago or have not significantly altered the appearance of the barn. With the exception of insulating the lower level for refrigeration purposes, all of the changes were done to maintain the building due to deterioration. The two additions, the larger low shed to the east of the barn and the small bull pen to the west, are also significantly secondary to the round barn in their appearance being considerably lower and diminutive banked against the steep slope to the north of the barn. Furthermore, alterations to the building are consistent with the continued use of agricultural buildings, reflecting how they were adapted to meet the needs of a working farm. These alterations are common on agricultural buildings and are smaller in relative scale to the rest of the barn and do not diminish this resource as a recognizable round barn. Such additions and other buildings have also been present on the Ten Eyck farm since the round barn's construction are have been a part of the natural progression of continued use of the agricultural property for over a century; however, despite these changes the overall integrity of the Ten Eyck Round Barn remains. The historic form of the round barn, its materials, and location are still clearly in evidence. The barn demonstrates the structural qualities and agricultural uses of the round barn in Wisconsin and the Midwest in a largely intact form. The Ten Eyck Round Barn has been fortunate in consistently receiving maintenance and care from its near century long family ownership. In listing this resource the owners hope to obtain tax credits and/or other incentives to maintain and restore their property.

³ Ten Eyck, Albert Moore. *Ten Eyck Family Record*, Page 98.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a centric barn. The Ten Eyck Round Barn is an example of the true round barn form and was designed and constructed by a leader in the endorsement of the building type and agricultural improvement. Intact examples of this barn type are rare. The barn is locally significant in Green County and the period of significance is limited to the year of construction in 1922.

Historic Context

Of 112 extant centric barns identified in Wisconsin, the Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn is an excellent example of the type and illustrates the importance of such barns to the turn of the century period. The Ten Eyck barn in particular serves as an example of the professionally designed and constructed round barns directly associated with Midwestern universities and agricultural reformers of the period. Albert Moore Ten Eyck, the builder of the Ten Eyck Round Barn, pursued a career in higher education and agricultural sciences in addition to operating a farm.

The Ten Eyck family first settled in the area around Brodhead, Wisconsin in Green County in 1839, when Jacob Ten Eyck, of old New York Dutch heritage, was one of the first Euro-American settlers in the region. Albert Andrew (A.A.) Ten Eyck inherited the large 600 acre Ten Eyck farm along Pine Bluff on the Sugar River in Green County in the late-nineteenth century.⁴

Franklin King, professor of Agricultural Physics at the University of Wisconsin, was instrumental in the design of the round silo and the science of ensilage. His work on the subject likely inspired the form of a round barn design he developed for use on the dairy farm of his brother, C.E. King.⁵ In 1889, Franklin King received a request to design a large and modern dairy barn for his brother's farm near Whitewater. Intended as a model as well as a working barn, King's design maintained warmth and coolness in respective seasons, admitted light, cost less to construct and maintain, and reduced farm labor.⁶ Such a design, professionally developed by an expert in the field, inspired others to consider the round barn plan for dairy farms. Widely publicized in experiment station bulletins, the true round barn and silo were adopted and promoted. Albert (A.M.) Ten Eyck was one of the first four students in the Department of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1892. During his time as a student, he assisted Franklin King on a number of projects and took an interest in fruit

⁴ Ten Eyck, Albert Moore. *Ten Eyck Family Record*, Page 62.

⁵ Jost, Larry T. *The Round and Five-or-More Equal Sided Barns of Wisconsin*. Franklin, WI: L.T. Jost, 1982, Page 2.

⁶ King, F.H. *Plan of a Barn for a Dairy Farm*. Seventh Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Wisconsin. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1889, Page 184.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

farming, convincing his father, A.A. Ten Eyck, to plant apples on their farm in Green County.⁷ Albert Ten Eyck married Wilhelmina (Minna) Carolina Maveus in 1896. The couple went on to have eight children.⁸ After working on farms for a few years, Albert Ten Eyck took a position as an assistant professor of Agriculture at the North Dakota Agricultural College in 1897. This was followed by a full faculty position as an Agronomist at the Kansas State Agricultural College in Manhattan, Kansas in 1902 and as the superintendent at the Fort Hayes, Kansas experiment station in 1910. During his time at the experiment station, a small round barn was constructed on the campus for demonstration purposes.

When the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural College adopted the true round barn form, inherited from Wisconsin, demonstration models were built beginning in 1908 in Champaign under the direction of Wilbur Fraser. Fraser's documentation of the work and the study of the barn's use in *Economy of the Round Dairy Barn* had a significant impact on true round barn design.⁹ The main argument made by Fraser on behalf of the round barn was its benefits in proportional expenses of construction and maintenance compared to rectangular designs.¹⁰ Fraser went on to outline similar benefits of the round barn form as King did before him, stating that the true round barn could incorporate a silo, encouraged efficiency of use, used fewer materials, could span large unobstructed spaces, possessed good ventilation, and was easy to use.¹¹ A.M. Ten Eyck published similar material during his time with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in various reports, stressing the advantages of the round barn form for dairy barns and the ideal situations of southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois for such farming practices.¹²

A.M. Ten Eyck resigned from Kansas Experiment Station in 1912 and took a position at Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa.¹³ When his father died in 1914, Albert and his family moved to Rockford, Illinois to be near the extended family as he worked as a Winnebago County agricultural agent. In 1918, he took over operations of the Ten Eyck farm in the Town of Spring Grove in Green County, Wisconsin.¹⁴ A.M. Ten Eyck, an active member of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and the author

⁷ Ten Eyck, Albert Moore. *Ten Eyck Family Record*, Page 86.

⁸ Ten Eyck, Albert Moore. *Ten Eyck Family Record*, Page 81.

⁹ Fraser, Wilbur J. *Economy of the Round Dairy Barn*. University of Illinois Agricultural Expertise Station Bulletin No. 143. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, 1912, Page 4.

¹⁰ Ten Eyck, Albert Moore. "Efficiency of the Round Barn." *Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Eighteenth Biennial Report*. Manhattan, KS: Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1911-1912, Page 141.

¹¹ Fraser, Wilbur J. *Economy of the Round Dairy Barn*, Page 7.

¹² Ten Eyck, Albert Moore. "Efficiency of the Round Barn." *Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Eighteenth Biennial Report*, Page 137.

¹³ Ten Eyck, Albert Moore. *Ten Eyck Family Record*, Page 91.

¹⁴ *Past Department Heads: Albert M. Ten Eyck*. Kansas State University Department of Agronomy website. <<http://www.agronomy.k-state.edu/about-us/past-department-heads/albert-m-ten-eyck.html>> Accessed May 29, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

of a genealogical work on the Ten Eyck family history, died in 1958 at the age of 88. Albert and Minna's son, Albert Andrew Ten Eyck, took over operations of the farm at that point, and it was subsequently passed on to the current owner of the farm/orchard and Albert Andrew's son, Robert Ten Eyck, in 1975.

Architecture

The Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn was constructed in 1922, during the year that A.M. Ten Eyck's family inherited the farm in Green County. The Ten Eyck farm had been in operation since 1839 and a farmstead was already established with an orchard, dairy farm, and cropland.¹⁵ The round barn's form was likely informed by A.M. Ten Eyck's professional and academic interest in round barn design along with many other progressive agricultural practices.¹⁶ The barn's round barn form, continuous use since its construction, and the use of hollow clay tile for the construction of load-bearing walls is rare. Clay tile was a popular building material from the 1870s to the 1940s because of its bearing strength, light weight, and relative affordability. The use of clay tile as a structural building material is not entirely foreign to the region or the round barn type. In neighboring Iowa, clay tile building units were produced in large numbers in the early-twentieth century, and there are a number of examples of barns constructed using the hollow structural tiles. Such clay tile was often not meant to be seen as a finished material, but rather as a structural material. Structural hollow clay tile was an advanced building material at the turn of the century, well suited to barn building due to its ease of construction and fireproof attributes. Utilitarian building types such as silos, grain elevators, and cheese factories often utilized similar tiles.

The Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn demonstrates local architectural. The design and construction of the barn by Albert Ten Eyck, a professional agricultural instructor and researcher, is in keeping with the more academically inclined round barn designs promulgated through agricultural research stations in Wisconsin and across the Midwest region. It is a fine and unique example of the true round barn type, maintains a high level of integrity, and incorporates rare attributes such as its utilization of hollow structural clay tiles and its direct relationship with academic agricultural thought of the period due its association with A.M. Ten Eyck that make it remarkable compared to other local round barns in Wisconsin.

¹⁵ Green County plat maps and atlases; & Green County directories.

¹⁶ *Wisconsin Centric Barns Multiple Property Listing*, National Register of Historic Places, 2013.
On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society & the National Park Service.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

Conclusion

The Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn is nominated at the local level of significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of the round barn form. Furthermore, the barn maintains its historic integrity in the preservation of its site, context, high level of craft, original materials and form, and high quality design.

Acknowledgements

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

Major Bibliographical References

Auer, Michael J. *The Preservation of Historic Barns*. National Park Service Preservation Briefs website. <www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief20.htm> Accessed May 22, 2014.

Fraser, Wilbur J. *Economy of the Round Dairy Barn*. University of Illinois Agricultural Expertise Station Bulletin No. 143. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, 1912.

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Jost, Larry T. *The Round and Five-or-More Equal Sided Barns of Wisconsin*. Franklin, WI: L.T. Jost, 1982.

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On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society & the National Park Service.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

Verbal Boundary Description

The property that is the subject of this nomination consists of 1 contributing resource sited on parcel 230-26008-00000 located in Section 3, Town 1 North, Range 9 East, in the Town of Spring Grove in Green County, Wisconsin. The specific boundary of the contributing resource within the property is defined by a boundary line begging 20 feet north of the northern edge and 20 feet west of the western edge of the round barn. From this point the boundary follows a path that travels 180 feet to the east, then 125 feet to the south, then 180 feet to the west, from this point return to the original location northwest of the round barn.

The boundary of the Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn as described above is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map. This boundary enclosed an area of approximately 0.50 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses approximately 0.50 acres that immediately surround the nominated resource and was drawn to exclude other buildings on the property. The boundary sits within a 180 acre parcel that has existed intact since the construction of the nominated resource; however, the other resources on the farm property are considered extraneous for the purpose of this nomination due to their age, number, and location.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

Name of Property:	Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn
City or Vicinity:	Town of Spring Grove
County:	Green County
State:	Wisconsin
Name of Photographer:	Rowan Davidson
Date of Photographs:	May 20, 2014
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society, Historic Preservation Division, Madison, WI

Photo #1 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0001)
Exterior, southwest facade

Photo #2 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0002)
Exterior, southwest facade

Photo #3 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0003)
Exterior, barn and addition, south facade

Photo #4 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0004)
Exterior, barn hay mow doors and original wing, northeast facade

Photo #5 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0005)
Exterior, lower level door and original bull pen, southwest facade

Photo #6 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0006)
Exterior, monitor and roof detail, south facade

Photo #7 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0007)
Exterior, siding detail, northwest facade

Photo #8 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0008)
Exterior, clay tile detail, southwest facade

Photo #9 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0009)
Interior, hay mow roof and silo, facing south

Photo #10 (WI_GreenCounty_Albert&MinnaTenEyckRoundBarn_0010)
Interior, lower level, facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 1

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI



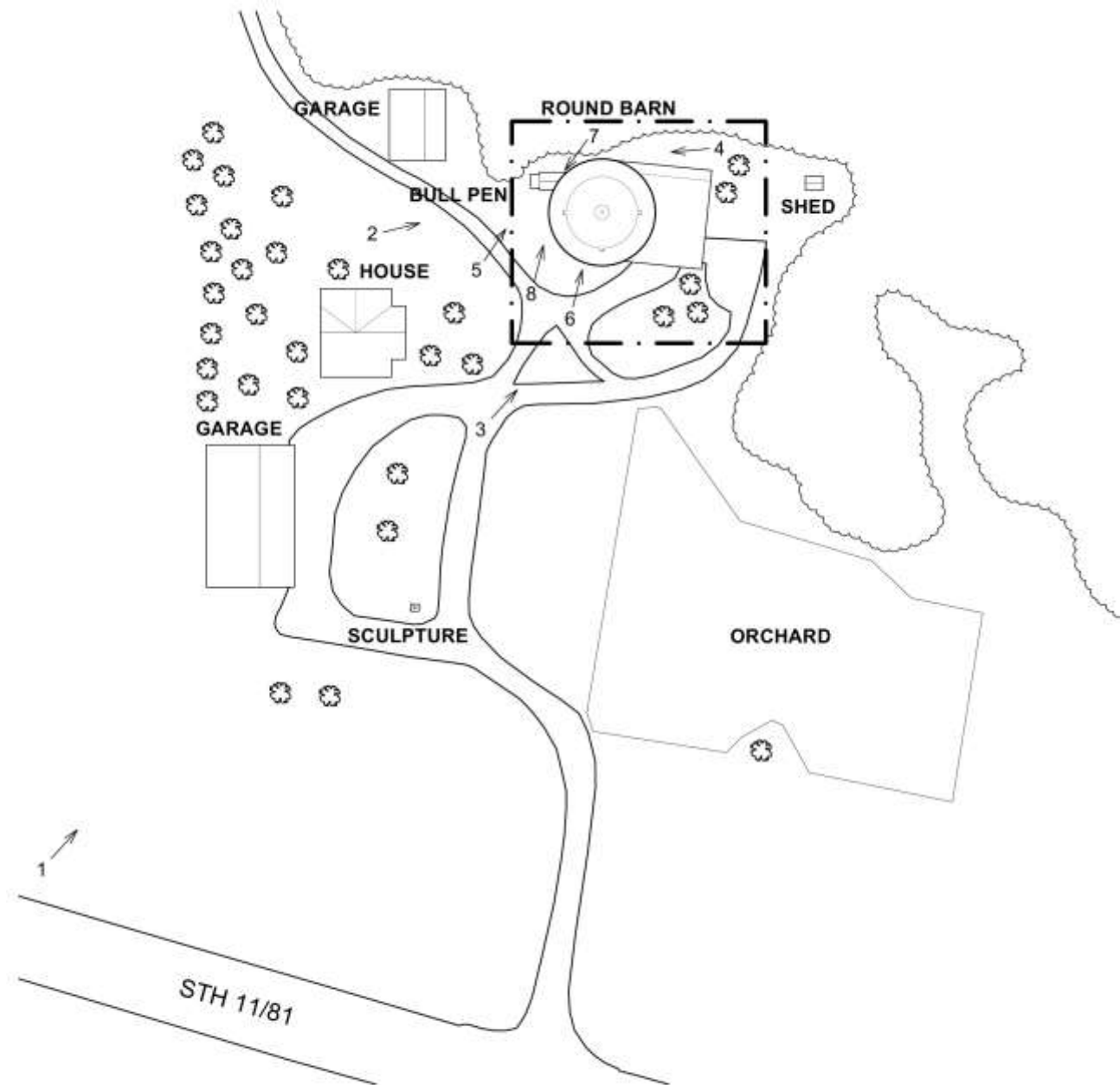
Photograph of the Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn under construction from the southwest; circa 1922.
Image courtesy of Robert Ten Eyck.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

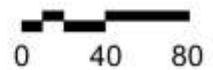
Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI

Section sketch map & photo key Page 1



LEGEND

- · — BOUNDARY LINE
- 1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

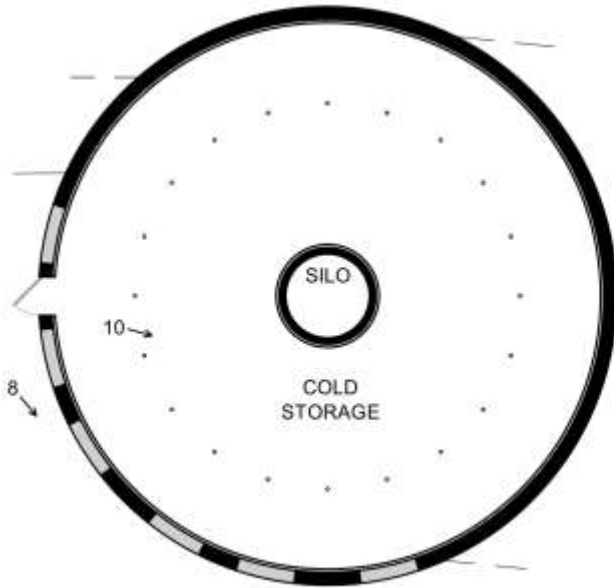


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

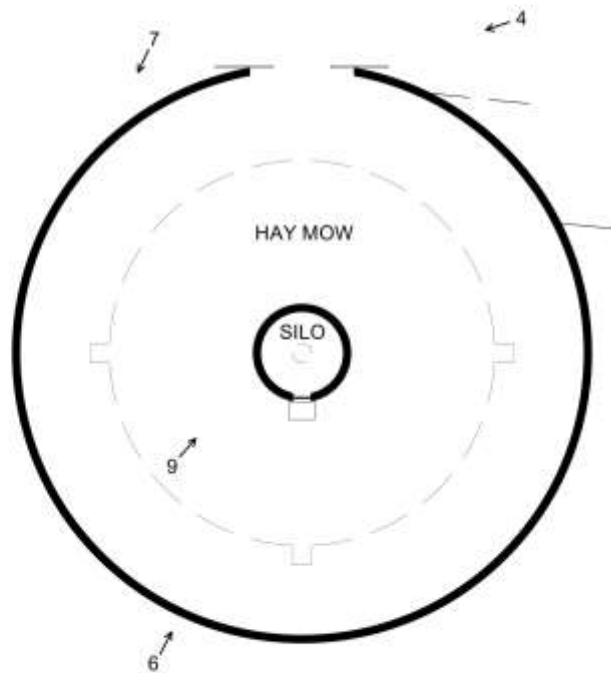
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section sketch plan & photo key Page 1

Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI



FIRST LEVEL PLAN



SECOND LEVEL PLAN

LEGEND

1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

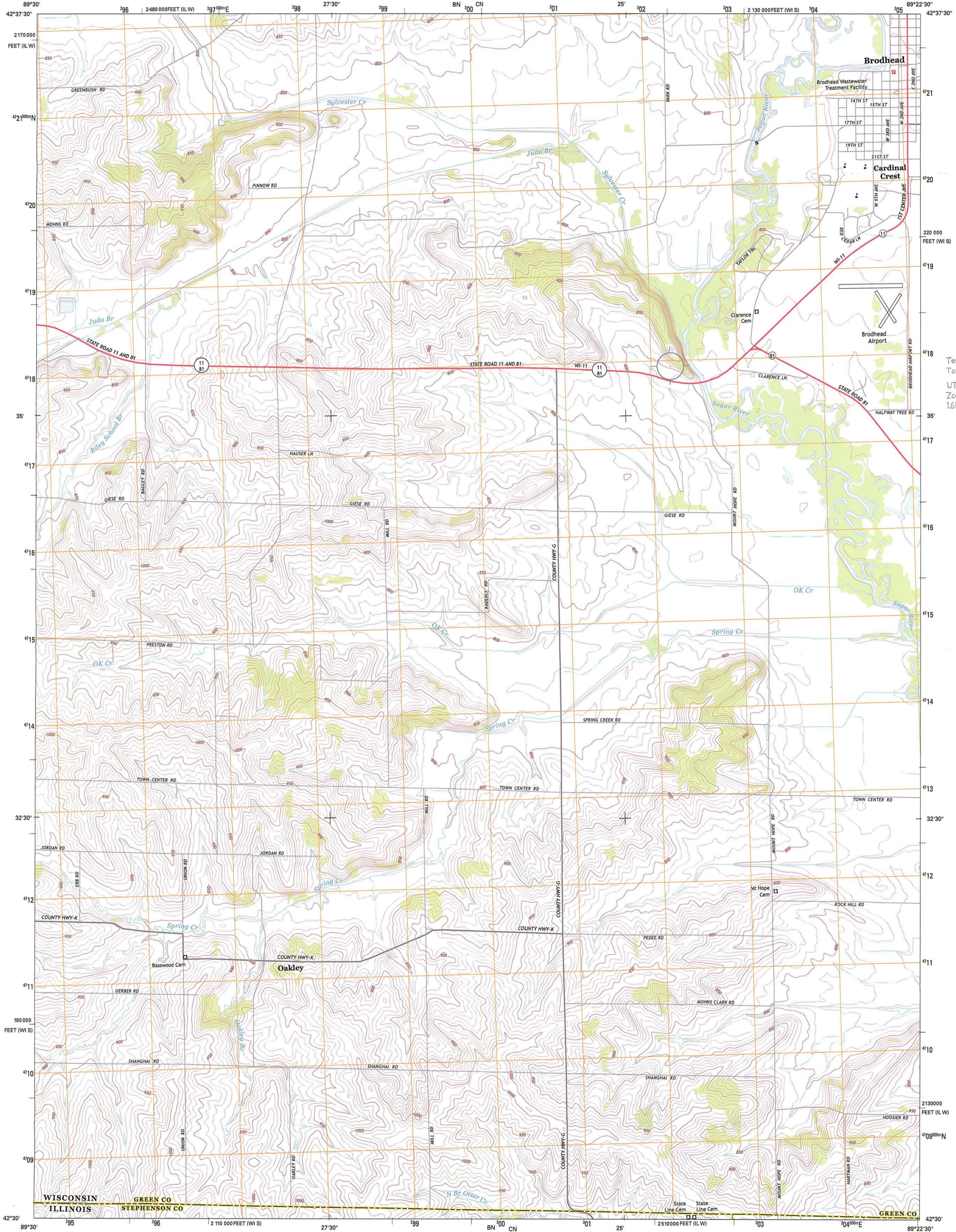




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



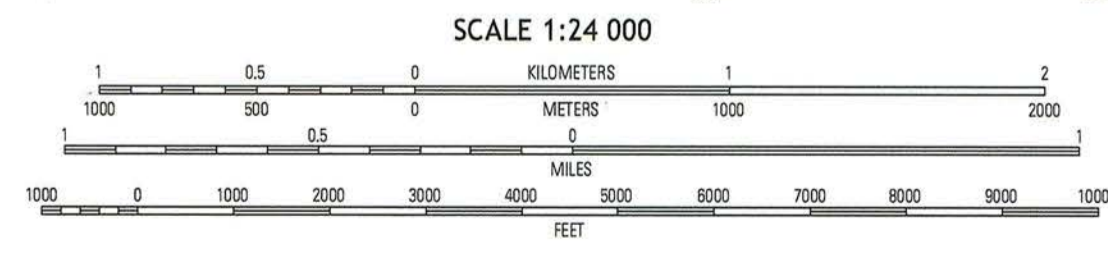
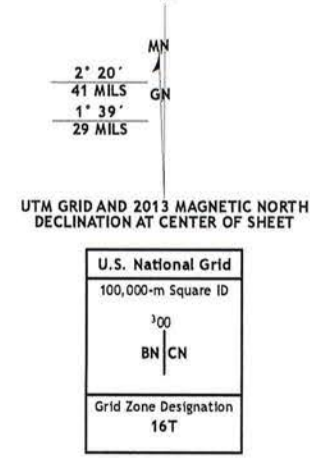
BRODHEAD WEST QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
Town of Spring Grove, Green County, WI
UTM Reference:
Zone Easting Northing
16N 302239.7 4717940.1

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 200-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16T
10 000-foot ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (south
zone), Illinois Coordinate System of 1983 (west zone)

Imagery.....NAP, July 2010 - August 2011
Roads.....©2004-2012 TomTom
Names.....GNIS, 2013
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2010
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 1999
Boundaries.....Census, IBWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2012



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



Montello	Albany	Orderville
Juda	Brodhead West	Brodhead East
Dakota	Davis	Dunsmuir



BRODHEAD WEST, WI-IL
2013

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLES



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Ten Eyck, Albert and Minna, Round Barn
NAME:

MULTIPLE Wisconsin Centric Barns MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Green

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/14/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/29/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/29/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000813

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



November 3, 2015

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

P.O. BOX 8952 • MADISON, WI 53708

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

Dear Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board:

Thank you for your consideration of the Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn in the town of Spring Grove for the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places. We write to urge your approval of listing this as a historic site.

In 1839, following the Black Hawk War, Jacob Ten Eyck and his wife, Rachel, moved to the Spring Grove Township from New York and began to farm. It is believed that their daughter, Kate, was the first non-Indian girl born in this area. Jacob's son, Andrew continued the family farming tradition.

Later, Andrew's son Albert M. Ten Eyck helped his father plant the farm's first apple orchard in 1875. Albert went on to graduate from the University of Wisconsin and became a well-known agronomy professor and expert in wheat varieties best suited for the plains of the U.S. and Canada. Albert M.'s son, Albert A. Ten Eyck took over the farm in the mid-1940s, and added the red and green Pennsylvania Dutch "Hex" sign which distinguishes this round barn from the few others in the state.

Today, Albert A.'s son, Rob, and wife, Annie manage the Ten Eyck Orchards and the farm with their son, Drew – the sixth generation to do so. The 50-acre orchard consists of over 50 varieties of dwarf apple trees. They also grow Asian pears, pumpkins, squash and gourds. The Ten Eyck's sell their crop at the orchard and the Dane County Farmer's Market in Madison.

Given the historical significance of the Ten Eyck family and farm in Wisconsin, we strongly support adding the Round Barn to the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places. If we can be helpful in any way please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Janis Ringhand
State Senator
15th Senate District

Mark Spreitzer
State Representative
45th Assembly District



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Twelfth day of October 2016, for the nomination of the Albert and Minna Ten Eyck Round Barn to the National Register of Historic Places:

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

COMMENTS:

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