

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 12 1982
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

SAME

AND/OR COMMON

Round Barns in Illinois - Thematic Group Nomination (7)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Various - See Individual Inventory Forms

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

SEE INVENTORY FORMS X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Illinois

CODE

012

COUNTY

SEE INVENTORY FORMS

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION : Thematic Group

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership--See Individual Inventory Forms

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Various--See Individual Inventory Forms

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE N/A

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

I. General Description:

The round barns in this nomination appeal as representatives of a type to barn buffs who see them as examples of largely hand-made architecture and lament the advent of the machine age. Also, the rural romanticizer emphasizes the harmony between this type of barn and the natural landscape (Whitney 1974:15). To the general observer these barns are a distinctive landscape feature, at the very least.

Beside these subjective unities, the round barns of this nomination are similar in their structural details, materials, and scale. All have single-hipped roofs save for the semi-circular roof of the Schultz Barn. As for the materials, all the round barns in this nomination rest on concrete foundations. Siding is the single greatest variation in building materials. The Tillery Barn is enclosed with vitrified tile, the Forehand Barn with metal, and the others by wooden siding. Whereas the Forehand and Schultz Barns are roofed with asphalt shingles, all the others are roofed with wooden shingles.

All but the Tillery Barn are medium scale round barns, having 56-60 foot diameters and 40-60 foot heights between grade and cupola top. With a 36 foot 6 inch diameter and 25 foot height, the Tillery Barn is representative of Illinois' small round barns. The largest round barns observed in Illinois have approximately 100 foot diameters and 80 foot heights.

Only McCarty and Tillery Barns lack the central silo which was one of the round barn's labor-saving features. Only the Forehand Barn has no cupola and the other seven vary between the elaborate design on the Schultz Barn and the metal ventilator of the Kleinkopf.

The Ryan Round Barn (Henry County) was listed in the National Register Dec. 31, 1974

II. Individual Barns:

See inventory sheets.

III. Survey Methodology:

These barns were surveyed by two members of Illinois' State Historic Preservation Office, Keith A. Sculle and Michael Ward, and a very knowledgeable enthusiast, H. Wayne Price, chairman, "Save Our Barns Committee", Illinois State Historical Society. Without the benefit of Price's knowledge, this nomination would have been impossible; the seven subjects of this nomination were selected from the fifty-five round barns Price has documented in his nine year survey (since 1973) of all kinds of Illinois barns. The twenty-four round barns with a high level of integrity and equal geographic distribution were selected for historical investigation. Only eight of the twenty-four had sufficient known historical information to permit their inclusion in this nomination. The round barns resulting from this method of selection provide a context in which to evaluate other round barns which will be considered for addition to the National Register.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES VARIOUS

BUILDER/ARCHITECT VARIOUS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

I. General

The round barns in this nomination form are significant as material manifestations of the application of scientific principles to American agriculture. They also have significance as Illinois examples of a building type especially promoted by the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois (Urbana), and as illustrations of the last type of carpenter-built barns in America.

Science was first applied to American agriculture in the colonial period when the lessons were derived from Europe. Not until Silliman, Norton, and Johnson researched agricultural chemistry in the mid-nineteenth century at Yale did America begin to develop its own tradition of scientific agriculture. American faith in material progress quickly spurred the development of agriculture as an applied science, however. Many states first appointed an official geologist to analyze rock and soil structure for their productive capacities and followed with an office of entomology to provide means for combating insects. The development of other state offices, university extension programs, and agricultural journals following the Civil War aided in the transition from traditional agriculture (Hayter 1968:10-11).

Illinois joined this national trend beginning with the creation of the Geological Survey in 1851. Illinois appointed a state entomologist in 1867 and its first three occupants won national acclaim for the office through the early twentieth century (Keiser 1977: 134; Davenport 1958). The Department of Agriculture was established in 1872 and assumed responsibility for the state and county fairs to disseminate information on the latest agricultural techniques. Nine other agencies dedicated to specific aspects of agriculture were created in the last third of the nineteenth century (Keiser 1977: 133). The University of Illinois opened in 1867 partly to teach scientific farming. The Agricultural Experiment Station was added in the spring of 1888 to convey the benefits of agricultural research.

Illinois' Agricultural Experiment Station was launched with others throughout the nation by the Hatch Act (1887) according to which the federal government granted \$5,000 annually to each state. With these funds the University of Illinois established the station whose advisory board formed a constituency in the farm community and outlined the station's research topics: (1) culture of cereals and grasses; (2) orcharding and the culture of small fruits and garden products; (3) feeding meat animals; and (4) feeding dairy cattle (Nevins 1917: 123-124). In addressing the last topic, Wilbur J. Fraser, chief of dairy husbandry, published at least seven bulletins between 1905 and 1918 including two on round barns: "No. 143: Economy of the Round Barn" (February, 1910) and "No. 230" The Round Barn" (September, 1918).

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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Continuation sheet Round Barns in Illinois Item number 8 Page 2

Fraser advocated the round barn as the architectural component of the most profitable dairy farm. In Fraser's own words, the round barn was

convenient for feeding and caring for cows, economical of construction, and containing a large storage capacity in both silo and mow. (Fraser 1910:4).

By contrast with the conventional rectangular barn, the round variety's central chute permitted feeding around the silo and saved the labor to carry feed from storage to the stalls. If the round barn had a self-supporting roof, the mow was not obstructed by roof-supporting pillars as in the rectangular barn. The round barn could also be built with between thirty-four and fifty-eight percent less material than the rectangular barn, Fraser claimed (Fraser 1910:5-7).

Fraser's research and publication was done at a time when the Agricultural Experiment Station was the most influential and best funded University program (Moore 1970: 147; Nevins 1917: 224; Rodnitzky 1979: 12). Illinois farmers were converted from folkways to the latest scientific farming as a consequence of the Station's efforts (Moore 1970: 76).

Fraser's influence was wide but not seminal. Indeed, his advocacy was part of a growing effort to alter farming through the dissemination of scientific practices by means of published material. Round barns had been a subject of such promotion from before the Civil War but especially in the late nineteenth century (Welsch 1970: 90-91). Frank B. King, chairman, agricultural physics, University of Wisconsin, preceded Fraser in promoting the round barn as part of the research and service program of a land-grant college. In 1890, King wrote the "Plan of a Barn for a Dairy Farm," Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Seventh Annual Report and is known to have influenced the construction of four of Wisconsin's approximately 180 round barns (Jost, 1980: 92). Certainly, the brief interest in round barns at the turn of the century cannot be attributed to the large (diameter 90 feet) Shaker barn at Hancock, Massachusetts (built 1826) or the type's publicity in the often reprinted Orson Fowler, A Home for All (first published 1848).

The round barn was the last of the five barn types (including the Dutch, English, Pennsylvania, and connected) to be built by carpenters in America (Arthur & Whitney 1972). Many were built from the 1890s by farmers seeking to increase their profit margin but World War I interrupted their brief popularity and halted construction throughout the nation. As Fraser explained in his war-time brochure:

No citizen should be so unpatriotic as to absorb the labor and materials necessary to build a barn while our country is at war and has such great need of them in the war industries, unless it is an absolute necessity (Fraser 1918:1).

Increasing farm mechanization ended the round barn experiment because equipment was built to operate best in square or rectangular barns. A few round barns were built in the 1920s but since that decade barns have been pre-fabricated as a result of the increasing use of machine-made products and the decreasing reliance on handcrafted products.

II. Individual Barns

See Inventory Sheets

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

I. Articles and Books

Arthur, Eric and Witney, Dudley
 1972 The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North America.
 A & W Visual Library, Ontario.
 (See Continuation Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA : See Individual Inventory Sheets

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

QUADRANGLE NAME _____

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A	_____	_____	_____
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	_____	_____	_____
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

C	_____	_____	_____
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D	_____	_____	_____
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E	_____	_____	_____
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F	_____	_____	_____
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G	_____	_____	_____
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H	_____	_____	_____
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE INVENTORY FORMS

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
MISSOURI NJA			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Keith A. Sculle, National Register Coordinator

ORGANIZATION State Historic Preservation Office (IL Dept. of Conservation) DATE March, 1982

STREET & NUMBER 405 East Washington Street TELEPHONE 217/782-3340

CITY OR TOWN Springfield STATE Illinois

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____ STATE X LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *David Kennedy*

TITLE Director

DATE 6/25/82

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

John Beth Giverson
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 8/26/82

ATTEST: *Linda McCallister*
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 5/25/82

See Continuation sheet for individual ratings

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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received Jul 12, 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet Round Barns in Illinois Item number 9

Page 2

Davenport, F. Garvin

1958 Natural Scientists and the Farmers of Illinois, 1865-1900. Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. 51: 357-379.

Fraser, Wilbur J.

1910 Economy of the Round Barn. University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Circular No. 143.

1918 The Round Barn. University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Circular No. 230.

Hayter, Earl W.

1968 The Troubled Farmer, 1850-1900: Rural Adjustment to Industrialism. Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb, Illinois.

Jost, Larry T.

1980 The Round and Five-or-More Equal Sided Barns of Wisconsin. Ms. on file, Department of Geography, Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Keiser, John H.

1977 Building for the Centuries: Illinois, 1865 to 1898 (Vol. IV: Sesquicentennial History of Illinois). University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Moore, Richard Gordon

1970 Fields of Rich Toil: The Development of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Nevins, Allan

1917 Illinois. Oxford University Press, New York.

* Rodnitzky, Jerome L.

1979 Farm and Gown: The University of Illinois and the Farmer, 1904-1918. Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. 72: 13-20.

Welsch, Roger L.

1970 Nebraska's Round Barns. Nebraska History. 51(1): 49-92.

II. Letters

Clarence Forehand, Ron George, Clarence Kleinkopf, John W. McCarty, Ray Richards, Raymond Schultz, Virginia Tillery, and Willard White to Keith A. Sculle, January - August, 1981.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Round Barns in Illinois ^{TR} Thematic Group Nomination (7)

2. Location (Stephenson and Winnebago Counties)

street & number Various - See Individual Inventory Forms not for publication

city, town vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county Stephenson.....177
Winnebago.....code 201

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
^{TR}	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	^{N/A}	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership - See Individual Inventory Forms

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Various - See Individual Inventory Forms

street & number

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title NONE has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair
 deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Section 7

I. General Description

The seven round barns in this nomination share the subjective characteristics of the eight round barns in the first installment, "Round Barns in Illinois-Thematic Group Nomination." That is, both installments evoke the barn buff's sympathy for hand-made architecture and its harmony with the natural landscape.

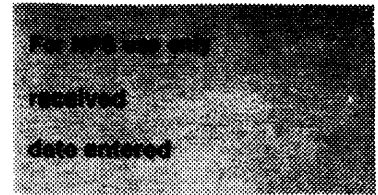
The second installment, however, deviates in some structural details, materials, and scale. Like the first installment barns, most of the roofs are single-hip (Bruce, Fehr, Harbach, Otte, and Weber); but two are conical (Jensen and Leek). Hence, the two installments illustrate all but one of the roof profiles known to have been built in Illinois, the double-hip roof. The variations in the roof details of this installment's barns, however, are a significant deviation warranting designation as a special tradition within the carpentry of Illinois' round barns. The description and explanation of this deviation is treated in Section 8 and the individual inventory sheets of this nomination. As for foundations, however, this installment is identical to the first installment's barns which rest on poured concrete slabs. Siding does vary greatly, as it does among the first installment barns. Six (Bruce, Fehr, Harbach, Jensen, Leek, and Otte) have horizontal siding. Three (Harbach, Jensen and Leek) of the six are additionally clad in tar paper. One (Fehr) is additionally clad with metal rather than tar paper. The most noteworthy deviation in siding, however, is the seventh barn (Weber) whose vitrified tile wall illustrates an important phase in round barn evolution, as explained in the individual inventory sheet. Unlike most of the first installment barns, most of the barns (Bruce, Fehr, Harbach, Jensen, Leek, and Weber) in this nomination are roofed in asphalt shingles. Only one barn (Otte) has wooden shingles.

Just as in the first installment barns, the subjects of this second installment are medium scale round barns, save for one. The diameter of six varies between 55 and 60 feet. The Leek Barn's 45 foot diameter categorizes it as a small round barn like the Tillery Barn of the first installment.

The central silo is an uncommon feature as it is among the first installment barns. Only two barns (Bruce and Weber) in this installment have central silos. Cupolas and ventilation vary considerably between the second installment barns as they do in the first installment barns.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

2

II. Individual Barns

See individual inventory sheets.

III. Survey Methodology

The Stephenson County area was selected because the large number of surviving round barns presents significant opportunities. First, the unusual number is an unusual legacy requiring preservation to the degree this is possible under National Register auspices. Second, this objective was strengthened by the likelihood of uncovering a heretofore untold aspect of Illinois' agricultural development.

For the purposes of this nomination, the Stephenson County area constitutes two Wisconsin counties (Green and Rock) contiguous with two Illinois counties (Stephenson and Winnebago). The high concentration of round barns relative to surrounding counties suggests a community within which the round barn was promoted. Field examination by Keith A. Sculle, Illinois State Historic Preservation Office, during May, June and August, 1983, in the two Illinois counties identified twelve surviving round barns. Seven were selected for their integrity to be proposed in these materials for National Register designation. As explained in Section 8 of this nomination, concentration on the study area was rewarded with the identification of a significant regional variation in the state-wide round barn topic.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

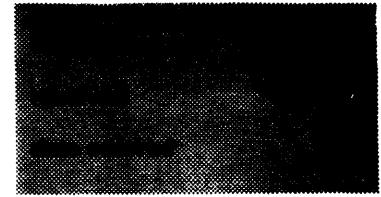
I. General

The seven round barns in this nomination satisfy National Register criteria C. They are representative of a type illustrating the application of scientific principles to agriculture. The specific source of scientific inspiration is less certain. Whereas, the examples in the first installment of the "Round Barns in Illinois--Thematic Group Nomination" are attributable to the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, the seven in this second installment cannot be attributed definitely to this source. On the one hand, the central silo in only two of the barns in this nomination underscores independence from the experiment station which advocated the central silo (Fraser 1910: 3-4). On the other hand, roof construction details in several of the barns (Bruce, Fehr, Harbach, Otte, and Weber) suggests the possible influence of the experiment station. It does seem probable, however, that inclusion of these variables in any particular barn depended on the demands of the prospective owner and the capacity of the hired carpenter. Because five of the barns can be attributed to local carpenters, the barns patently do illustrate the theme of America's last carpenter-built barns as explained in the first installment. This second installment gains additional significance as the best preserved Illinois examples in the unusual round barn tradition of the Stephenson County area.

An unusually large number of round barns, thirty-one, were constructed in a four-county area centered in Stephenson County, Illinois. Eventually, twenty-one round barns were constructed in Stephenson County. This exceeds the second highest number of round barns presently known to have been built in one county in the United States, namely the eighteen round barns built in Vernon County, Wisconsin (Jost 1980: 44-48). Certainly, it surpasses the twelve round barns on which Fulton County, Indiana, has advertised itself as the "Round Barn Capital of Indiana," (Doolittle, 1973: 23). Stephenson County's rank as the county with the greatest number of round barns is probably the result of the team of Jeremiah Shaffer and his five Haas brothers-in-law. They are known to have built twelve of the thirteen round barns whose carpenters

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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have been identified. One example in each of the other three area counties is also attributable to these unusually prolific builders (Douglas, 1978: section 7, p. 10; Haase, 15 August 1983; Wise, 22 June 1983).

Their work began in the Rock Grove area with Jeremiah Shaffer (1858-1940). He was the vanguard. Jerry, as he is still remembered, introduced the innovative round barn into the traditional farm community. Jerry is remembered as a voracious reader (Wise, 9 August 1983). He probably obtained the round barn idea from the many books and articles he read. Both farm journals at the turn of the century promoted the round barn and the agricultural experiment stations at both the University of Wisconsin at Madison and the University of Illinois at Urbana issued publications advocating the types (King 1890; Fraser 1910, 1918). Jerry apparently advocated the round variety to barn customers and he also worked with the team at the beginning of construction, probably to solve the special design problems of the innovative type (Nesemeier, 4 August 1983). Jerry directed construction of the first round barn in 1901. The oldest surviving examples, the Leek Barn, was built in 1903 (Barrett 1970: 169). It is a subject of this nomination.

The Haas brothers, however, actually built most of Illinois' unusual legacy of round barns in Stephenson and Winnebago Counties. Omer (1879-1965) was the most notable (Barrett 1970: 166). As the team's "head carpenter" he laid out the framing that was essential and directed his older brothers. The survival between eighty and seventy years of the team's round barns testifies to the high quality of Haas craftsmanship. The team's round barns whose condition can be examined or was known at their end prove that misuse and bad repair were more frequent cause for disappearance and failure than the inadequacy of the original design.

Construction details of the barns in this nomination reveal the team's efforts to perfect the type. One of the round barn's supposed advantages was a self-supporting roof which left a mow unobstructed by supporting pillars (Fraser, 1918: 7 and 10). Some carpenters were unable to build durable self-supporting roofs but the Shaffer-Haas team developed two satisfactory solutions (Price and Sculle 1983: 6). The first was the conical roof with a tall, thin cupola built in the first decade of the century. This first solution is represented by the Leek barn in this nomination. The second solution is a single-hip roof possibly designed to increase strength and influenced by the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Illinois, Urbana. This second solution is represented by the Bruce and Fehr barns in this nomination. A single variation on this second solution is reflected in the Weber barn one of whose structural changes was probably influenced by developments at Urbana. This structural detail is described in the individual inventory sheet. The persistence of the Stephenson area's tradition in structural details, however, is underscored in the last round barn built in the area, the Otte Barn. The individual inventory sheet for the Otte Barn describes its traditional consistency.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data (See individual inventory sheets)

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual inventory sheets

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Keith A. Sculle, National Register Coordinator

organization	Illinois Department of Conservation State Historic Preservation Office	date	October, 1983
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street & number	405 East Washington Street	telephone	217/782-3340
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city or town	Springfield	state	Illinois
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12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *David Perry*

title *Director* date *12/30/83*

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

<i>Bob Groves</i>	date	<i>2/23/83</i>
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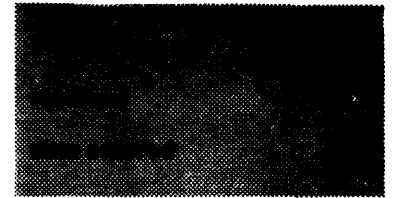
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *See Continuation sheet for details* date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

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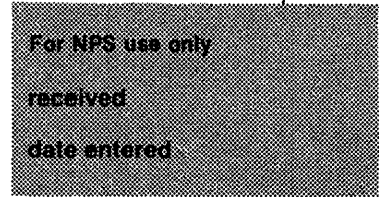
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Round Barns in Illinois Thematic Resources
State Illinois

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Kleinkopf, Clarence, Round Barn
Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper
Attest | <u>Delores Byers 8/26/82</u> |
| 2. | Forehand, Clarence, Round Barn | Keeper
Attest | <u>Bob Grosvenor 12/7/82</u> |
| 3. | Tillery, Virginia, Round Barn
82002536 | for Keeper
Attest | <u>Delores Byers 8/26/82</u> |
| 4. | Schultz, Raymond, Round Barn | for Keeper
Attest | <u>Delores Byers 8/26/82</u> |
| 5. | George, Ron, Round Barn Substantive Review | Keeper
Attest | <u>Bob Grosvenor - 12/7/82</u> |
| 6. | McCarty, John, Round Barn
Entered in the
National Register | Keeper
Attest | <u>Delores Byers 12/7/82</u> |
| 7. | White, Willard, Round Barn
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | Keeper
Attest | <u>TVS</u> |
| 8. | Buckles, Robert, Barn
Substantive Review | Keeper
Attest | <u>Linda McClelland 2/10/83</u> |
| 9. | Lewis Round Barn
Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper
Attest | <u>Delores Byers 8/26/82</u> |
| 10. | | Keeper
Attest | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received 1/9/84
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Round Barns in Illinois Thematic Resources
State Stephenson County, ILLINOIS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Jensen, Chris, Round Barn | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Groveman 2/23/84</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 2. | Weber, Robert, Round Barn | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 2/23/84</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 3. | Bruce, James, Round Barn | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 2/23/84</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 4. | Leek, Clyde, Round Barn | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 2/23/84</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 5. | Fehr, Charles, Round Barn | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 2/23/84</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 6. | Harbach, Gerald, Round Barn | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 2/23/84</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 7. | Otte, Dennis, Round Barn | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 2/23/84</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 8. | WHEELER-MAGNUS ROUND BARN | | Keeper | <u>5/18/92</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |