

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 15 1986

date entered SEP 29 1986

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

1. Name

historic N.A. (Partial Inventory: Historic &
and/or common The Historic Resources of Barneveld, Wisconsin Architectural Properties.)

2. Location

street & number see individual intensive survey forms not for publication

city, town Barneveld vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Iowa code 049

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple resources		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership - see intensive survey forms

street & number -

city, town - vicinity of state -

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds Office-Iowa County Courthouse

street & number Iowa County Courthouse

city, town Dodgeville state Wisconsin

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976, updated 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

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

Present and Original Physical Appearance

The village of Barneveld is located in the Driftless Area, the southwestern corner of Wisconsin that was not reached by the glaciers that carved away the rough edges of most of the state. Barneveld is sited on the Military Ridge, a geologic formation running east and west across Iowa County. This ridge has carried a full range of transportation functions: serving as an Indian trail, a military road, a railway right-of-way, a state highway, and finally, a bicycle trail. This high plain was a natural site for a village, and after the railway came through in 1881, Barneveld developed very quickly.

Like many villages that owe their development to the railway, the streets of Barneveld were platted parallel to the railroad tracks, which cut a block-wide right-of-way diagonally from northeast to southwest. A commercial district developed along Orbison Street to the south and Main Street to the north of the right-of-way, and residences were distributed on both sides of the tracks. Typical of small towns everywhere, each building reflected the time of its construction, and for the most part the village consisted of a mix of unpretentious vernacular buildings spanning a period of one hundred years. Fires in 1885 and 1891 required the rebuilding of some of the original wooden commercial buildings. Others were later replaced by more permanent brick or masonry block structures built to meet twentieth century needs.

In June, 1984, the village was hit by a disaster that made the earlier fires seem minor by comparison. A midnight tornado, ironically following the path of the abandoned railway corridor, cut a wide swath through the village, devastating the entire commercial district and sixty percent of its residences. Most of the houses that were not completely destroyed needed to have roofs and windows replaced or repaired, and some also required extensive interior repairs due to water damage. Of the commercial buildings, only the bank retained enough of its structure to be rebuilt. Amazingly in the light of all that destruction, only nine lives were lost and 25 people were injured seriously enough to require extended hospitalization. The tornado's path is still clearly defined by the total absence of mature trees anywhere within the village center.

In rebuilding the commercial district, the century-old form of the village has been changed. The railway corridor, which had remained a broad open space even after the trains stopped running in 1979, is now the site of a bicycle trail, a new park, and several new commercial structures. Whereas previously the town had been divided by the railroad with only three crossing points, now two other streets have been cut through, giving a more cohesive appearance to the village.

Barneveld's residential district is now characterized by all new housing in the tornado's path and many obviously repaired houses in the remainder of the village. Few houses escaped the tornado totally unscathed, as evidenced by the preponderance of new roofs and aluminum windows and siding. Since many of the

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displaced older residents chose not to rebuild their homes, additional apartment units were required, and several new apartment buildings have been constructed near the village center. Even away from the razed section of the village, many trees have been removed or still show serious damage. It will be years before the replacement saplings can provide the kind of shade and verdure that made Barneveld an attractive and comfortable place to live.

Architectural Description

As mentioned above, the Barneveld State Bank was the only commercial building that could be rebuilt after the tornado. Built of brick in 1906 in a vernacular commercial style with a round-arched corner entrance as its most distinguishing architectural feature, the two story building was doubled in size with a lannon stone addition to the rear in 1955. Tornado damage required the removal of the original second story, but the first story with its distinctive canted entrance was preserved. The rebuilt portion, although modern in style with large expanses of glass, blends well with the simple lines of both the original structure and the 1955 addition. The adjacent lot on Orbison Street, cleared by the tornado, has been used to good advantage for a further addition to accommodate drive-through banking.

The other new commercial buildings: a hardware store, service station, grocery store, tavern, and beauty shop, have been constructed in modern materials and shapes or reproductions of vernacular forms. Across Orbison Street from the bank, the grocery store uses rustic timber supports, the tavern is constructed of logs, and the beauty shop was built with a boom town front. The village hall and fire department building was reconstructed following the same blueprints as the former building, only two years old at the time of the tornado. The other new municipal buildings: post office and library, use brick facing in their functionally contemporary designs. The village has three new churches to replace those that were destroyed: the Lutheran is of mixed fieldstone in a strikingly modern design, the Catholic is partially stone-faced and modern in style, and the Congregational is of wood, with more traditional architectural antecedents.

With a few notable exceptions, most of the replaced residential buildings are variations of the modern ranch-style. North and south of the all-new core of the village are the 95 residences that survived the tornado, most of which were built between the 1890s and the 1950s. Modern subdivisions, pre-dating the tornado, extend beyond the original village limits to the northeast, southwest, and southeast. The houses southeast of the village sustained little tornado damage, but the Thoni addition to the northeast was completely destroyed and has been rebuilt. A row of older houses that extended southwestward along Jenniton Street was also totally destroyed. This street was once Jennieton Road, the route to the now-defunct settlement of Jennieton. Now, with the back yards of the replacement houses adjacent to those of the Oak Park subdivision, it appears that this is a new, rather than historic, section of town.

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Most of the surveyed residences in the village are vernacular one and two story buildings of wood frame construction. One house at 202 S. Jones is primarily of brick, and several use lannon stone facing for decorative effect. The most common house form is a simple rectangular or gabled ell shape. Numerous simple houses are enhanced by details that exhibit skilled carpentry, but very few can be categorized as exemplary of particular architectural styles. Of identifiable stylistic influences, the Queen Anne is the most common, manifested in cross plans, pent roofs, decorative shinglework in the gable ends, bay windows, and scrollwork embellishments. Notable Queen Anne houses are at 203 N. Garfield and 202 W. Wood. The house at 206 S. Jones can be classified as Italianate because of its paired cornice brackets, hip roof and two-story bay window. Its balconied front verandah has been enclosed. The house at 208 S. Jones displays the gambrel roof typical of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. There are three American Foursquare houses, at 204 W. Wood, 108 W. Wood, and 104 W. Wood. One house, at 307 N. Grove, retains the external form of the 1896 church from which it was converted in 1972. The overall effect of Barneveld's older residential district is one of sturdy, well-crafted, comfortable homes. Although most of them have been well-maintained through the years, many evidence an unusual degree of remodeling and modernization due to the tornado damage. A few notable exceptions have retained their original integrity.

Survey Methodology

The current survey, begun in the fall of 1985, was sponsored by the Village of Barneveld under the direction of Stephen Webster, Recovery Coordinator. The surveyor was Sharon Crawford. This is the second survey to have been carried out in Barneveld. In a 1976 reconnaissance survey, eight houses were identified as possessing historic or architectural interest. Of those, only four survived the tornado: 207 E. Main, 202 N. Wood, 304 N. Grove and 203 N. Garfield. Three of these houses are included in the present nomination. The fourth, 207 E. Main, lost its architectural integrity in the process of repairing tornado damage. The task of the current survey was to record all the remaining building stock in Barneveld built before 1950 and to identify and nominate to the National Register any historic districts or individually eligible properties. Fifty buildings were photographed and documented. A historic district has been defined on North Grove Street, the northwestern section of the village which most completely retains the appearance of old Barneveld. Five houses have been determined to be individually eligible as those displaying the most outstanding architectural qualities and the highest degree of integrity in the village of Barneveld.

Due to the constraints of the survey project no archeological study of the area was completed at this time. Future exploration and evaluation may provide significant information.

- 1. Interview with owner.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 1860-1925 Builder/Architect see intensive survey forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Introduction:

This nomination consists of five individual properties and a historic district containing six buildings. Although a total of fifty houses built before 1950 survived the 1984 tornado, most of them were severely damaged. Because of financial and time considerations, repairs were usually made in the most expedient manner, using aluminum siding and replacement windows, and removing damaged decorative features rather than repairing them. The buildings included in this nomination were all to the north of the main tornado path, the area least affected by the storm. Although some of them did sustain damage, repairs were made in a manner that restored the original appearance, and in most cases are not obvious to the casual observer. These are the survivors of the Barneveld tornado which have most completely retained the integrity of their original architecture and setting. Thus they represent the best remaining examples of the historic building stock in this small railroad and agricultural village.

Historical Overview

The Village of Barneveld is located in Iowa County in southwestern Wisconsin. This corner of the state was the first area to attract white settlers, who began coming in the late 1820s to mine the lead ore. Agriculture began to become important after 1840, as the lead boom declined.² The village is set on a high ridge, known now as the Military Ridge State Park Trail. First used by Indians traversing the state on foot, the ridge trail was also convenient for the first white settlers. After the Black Hawk War of 1832, the ridge was selected by the U.S. Army as the most advantageous route for a road between Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien) and Fort Winnebago (Portage). At either end it connected with roads to Fort Howard (Green Bay) and Galena, Illinois.³

The land which is now Barneveld was first entered in the Federal Land Office in 1853 to Benjamin F. Evans. In less than a year's time, Evans had sold the land to David Simpson, who had brought his family from Prince Edward Island. Simpson built a house [not extant] which also served as a guest house for travelers, and became the first postmaster of Jennieton, a few miles west of Barneveld. In 1881, when the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company was extending its line along the Military Ridge, Simpson offered the right-of-way through his property for one dollar if the company would build a depot near his home. The bargain was struck, and Simpson platted two blocks of his property south of the rail

2. Butterfield, p. 834.
3. Gruber, pp. 4-7.

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line between Orbison and Douglas, Kenzie and Garfield Streets.⁴ The lots sold quickly, and by June 1881, a carpenter shop had been built and a store and hotel were underway. By the end of July the town of Simpsonville could boast a blacksmith shop, a dress goods and millinery store, a lumber yard, a warehouse, and several new houses.⁵ At the suggestion of railway surveyor, Mr. Orbison, the name of the town was changed to Barneveld, after his home town in Holland.

Barneveld's progress was typical of small Wisconsin railroad towns. A branch office of the Dodgeville Chronicle was opened in 1882. A post office and a school were added in 1883. By the end of the century there were four churches: Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Catholic. Two fraternal organizations, the Odd Fellows and Good Templars, were also chartered before the turn of the century. The village was incorporated in 1906.⁶ The village streets were paved in the 1930s. A volunteer fire department was organized in 1937, at about the same time the village water system was installed. After its initial growth surge, the population of the village has been fairly stable, from 400 in 1891 to 526 in 1976, to 596 at present.⁷

From its outset, Barneveld has been primarily an agricultural community. As feed and seed businesses replaced the old mills, and implement dealerships replaced blacksmith and wagonmakers, most commercial activities in the village have continued to rely on the business of the surrounding farmers. The hilly land surrounding the village was found to be well suited to dairy farming. Because it was easier to transport cheese than fresh milk, twenty cheese factories had been established in the surrounding Town of Brigham by the end of the century. All have subsequently gone out of business. The last one to close was the Barneveld Cheese Factory at the eastern edge of the village. A local farmers' cooperative was organized in 1916. It is still active as the consolidated Quad County Co-op.

In addition to being the railroad route, the Military Ridge continued to be a favored roadway, and when the State Highway Commission planned the state-wide highway system in 1918, the ridge road was selected as a major state trunk. Highway 18-151 paralleled the railroad and Orbison Street as it passed between them through Barneveld. As the automobile became more popular, highways continued to improve and the railroads declined. Passenger service through Barneveld was discontinued in 1950, and freight service ended in 1979. With the abandonment of the railway, the Department of Natural Resources was able to obtain the land for public use. In 1981 the DNR began the process of establishing the Military Ridge State Park Trail along the abandoned right-of-

- 4. See map in Helmenstine, Vol. I, p. 50.
- 5. Crawford, 1913, p. 247.
- 6. Helmenstine, Vol. I, p. 54.
- 7. Helmenstine, Vol. I, 58; Village clerk.
- 8. Helmenstine, II, 13-14.

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way. The trail is used for bicycling, hiking, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. At present it is open from Verona to Barneveld, a distance of 21.3 miles. When completed, the trail will extend another 14.7 miles westward, from Barneveld to Dodgeville and 3.5 miles eastward from Verona to Fitchburg. The Barneveld Memorial Park, under construction near the trail at the eastern edge of the village, will include a shelter for trail users.

Significance: Architecture

Of the five individual residences in this nomination, two can be classified as vernacular examples of the Queen Anne style, one as an American Foursquare, one as a gabled ell with Queen Anne features, one as a stone vernacular Greek Revival, and one as a one-story cube with some bungalow characteristics. These houses are good, if not outstanding, representatives of their types. Their primary significance is in the context of a town that was half destroyed by the forces of nature. As the most intact examples of house styles that were once common in Barneveld, they are best able to evoke the image of the Barneveld that existed in the century before the 1984 tornado.

Cassidy Farmhouse, northeastern edge of Barneveld on Highway K [6].

The oldest remaining house in the village is the limestone Cassidy farmhouse, built about 1860. This house can only be reached via County Highway K beyond the village limits, so, although it is within the village limits, it is actually separate from the remainder of the village (see map). Henry and Sarah Cassidy bought this 80 acre tract of land in 1850, and had the house built in a vernacular version of the Greek Revival style with a row of frieze windows on the three-bay entrance facade. The rough cut, regularly coursed, two-foot-thick exterior walls of locally quarried limestone make use of various sized stones. The lintels and sills of the six over six windows each consist of a single stone slab. The corner quoins are also of large stones. Elsewhere, an interesting texture is produced by groupings of two or three smaller stones set to equal the height of the larger blocks. The house is built into the slope so that the full-sized basement beneath the original house can be entered through a back door at ground level. Originally, the house had two rooms on each floor, but partitions were later installed in some rooms. A one-story frame perpendicular kitchen addition late in the 19th or early in the 20th century added cooking and eating space, but not running water or electricity. An open wooden front porch may have been added at the same time. Little else had been done to the house until the 1970s when local architect Robert Carman built an enclosed front porch to the scale of the earlier open porch and renovated the kitchen, cladding both

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with board-and-batten siding. He also installed electricity and plumbing, replaced the wood-shingled roof and the doors and windows, uncovered the original stone fireplace in the living room, and rebuilt the chimney. The fireplace, with its massive stone hearth, is a focal point in the southern wall of the living room. The original 80 acre farm has been reduced to five acres, and the agricultural buildings remaining on the farm were all built in the 20th century. They include a pumphouse, converted for use as a studio; a small barn, adapted with a greenhouse roof on the southern shed extension; a corncrib, and a metal-sided barn.

Blanche Harris house, 202 W. Wood [C]

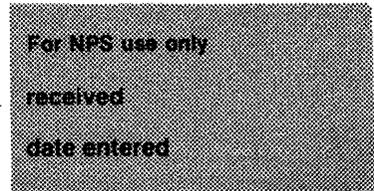
The largest house remaining in Barneveld is also one of the oldest and best maintained. It is a clapboard Queen Anne with two stories plus attic. The roof is gable, and a wall dormer is located centrally on both side walls. The house has entrances on all four sides. On the wide east-facing facade, two doors entering the main level living quarters are protected by a porch extending from the front wall dormer to the northern end. The roof of this porch, supported by four milled wooden posts, forms a second story balcony surrounded by a modern black wrought iron railing, a post-tornado replacement of the original wooden railing. An entrance in the south-facing gable end, leading to the upper level living quarters, is covered by a smaller porch with a mansard roof. The back door, on the west, is protected by a simple awning roof supported by fan-shaped brackets. A fire exit from the upper level with an exterior staircase has been installed at the northern end of the house. The frames of all the windows of the house, including those in the attic story, have pedimented lintels with carved ornamentation. All windows are double hung, with diamond-shaped muntins in the upper attic windows. Two first floor windows are further elaborated with a wide central window flanked by narrow side lights. Fishscale shingles in all gable ends are the only other decorative features. The shingles are painted brown, in contrast to the overall cream and white color scheme. Although simple in form, the size and its setting in the center of a large lot with a slight rise from the street give this house an air of majesty. Examination of the Abstract of Deed indicates that the house was built between 1885, when the property was sold to Griffith Jones for \$125, and 1893, when it was sold to David Jones for \$825. In 1907 the house was the home of John D. Jones, owner of the lumberyard and first president of the village after its incorporation in

- 10. Robert Carman, architect's notebook in possession of present occupants, Eric and Anne Nause-Osthoff.
- 11. Abstract of Deed in possession of owner, Mrs. Blanche Harris.

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1906.¹² Oral history relates that the house was built with the separate entrance to the living quarters upstairs on speculation that a nearby mineral springs would attract tourists to the village.¹³

Elizabeth Ihm house, 203 N. Garfield [F]

This white clapboard house is smaller in scale, yet more elaborate, than the other Queen Anne house, at 202 W. Wood. It is more complex in form, having both gabled and hipped roof lines. Both the front-facing gable and the side gables are chamfered to form bay windows. Both gables are overhanging and are decorated with fishscale shingles and brackets. The central windows of the east and south bays have finely carved lintels, a detail that barely shows through layers of paint. A narrow panel of leaded glass stretches horizontally across the tops of several windows, rare survivors of the tornado. The small front porch is enhanced with scrollwork, spindlework and brackets. The only obvious addition to the house is a shed-roofed garage on the north side, but since the garage is set back from the facade and is somewhat lower than the house, it barely detracts from the overall integrity of the house. Inside, the newel post of the staircase bears the hand of the same craftsman who carved the window lintels. Most of the original interior woodwork survives, including double pocket doors separating the dining and living rooms, and door and window frames with a bulls-eye corner motif. Although the house suffered both interior and exterior tornado damage, repairs meticulously match the original material. The house was probably built soon after Fred Lampop purchased the property in 1891; ¹⁴ he was still the homeowner listed in the first village tax records of 1907.

Harold Roethlisberger house, 205 N. Grove [B]

Reported by oral tradition as one of the oldest residences in the village, this vernacular clapboarded house is a classic gabled ell form with a two-story front-gabled portion perpendicular to the street and a single story ell to the south, parallel to the street. The single story portion was probably an early addition; it has been further expanded with a shed roofed addition to the rear. A shed roofed porch supported by five milled posts extends the full width of its street side. Two doors enter the house from this porch, one into the two-story section and the other into the center of the one-story ell. The door into the one-story wing features an oval window with beveled edges surrounded by carved scrolls. The upper portions of the double hung front windows are surrounded by small square panes of multi-colored glass. The gable end facing the street is

12. Tax records, 1907; Helmenstine, Vol. II, 73.

13. Owner.

14. Abstract of Deeds, Barneveld tax records.

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enhanced with rows of shaped shingles and a fan-shaped motif in the lower angles.

Duane Kittleson house, 104 W. Wood [D]

Its broad proportions, two-story cubical form and hipped roof help define this white clapboard house as an American Foursquare. The house sits solidly on its rusticated stone foundation, and is one of the few in the village to have retained its large trees. Each plane of the roof has a gabled dormer with a small square window to light the attic. Harkening back to the Queen Anne, decorative shinglework is used in each dormer. A broad hip roofed porch supported by four round posts extends across the entire front facade. Beneath the porch, a shallow bay window is located to the right of the central door. A one-story enclosed porch protects the back entrance. According to the tax records, the house was built in 1911 for William Dagenhardt. Dagenhardt owned a large warehouse in the village which he sold to the Barneveld Cooperative organization in 1919.¹⁵

Clinton and Hazel Roberts house, 302 Front [E]

This compact, bilaterally symmetrical clapboard house appears to have been derived from a simple one-story cube, with its roof ingeniously designed to expand the attic into liveable space. Basically hipped, the roof has inset gable dormers front and back, and gabled dormers on the sides, providing space for three bedrooms. The double hung windows of the main story are all approximately the same height, and are set in a band. Some of the upper panes are divided by vertical muntins. The fenestration, compact massing, modest size, and full-width front porch are reminiscent of the bungalow style. The centrally placed door of the enclosed front porch is flanked by side lights and two sets of three windows which nearly fill the south-facing facade. Window boxes under these windows are a significant decorative feature of the house. Inside the porch, the front door of the house has an oval window with beveled edges surrounded by scrolled carvings in the same maple wood as the door. The house has retained all of its original interior woodwork, including round columns flanking the wide archways separating the dining room, living room, and rear parlor, and an open staircase with a craftsman-like balustrade. The house was built in 1920 by local builder, John Lewis.¹⁶ A modern shed, built on the foundation of a former dairy barn, sits beyond and downhill from the house. The house is at the northern edge of Barneveld, set on 19 acres of rolling land

15. Helmenstine, Vol. II, 15.

16. The owners learned this from Alice Stebnitz, the daughter of a man who liked this house so much he had Lewis build a nearly identical house outside of Barneveld. The Roberts have lived in both houses.

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remaining from a former dairy farm. With its neat symmetry and attractive rural setting, the house projects an image of the pre-tornado Barneveld.

Grove Street Historic District: 304 - 316 N. Grove [A]

Grove Street is one of the few areas in Barneveld that shows no major tornado damage. Extending northwestward at the edge of the village, this street is north of the tornado's path. Although battered by the storm, most of the houses and vegetation escaped with only minor damage. Entering this block of Grove Street, one is struck by the abundance of tall shade trees, noticeably absent elsewhere in the village. This small section of town recalls the pre-tornado village of Barneveld: unpretentious but tidy houses on generous lots lining a tree-filled street.

The houses in the Grove Street Historic District were constructed between 1900 and 1925. The first two, numbers 304 and 308, were both built in 1901 by local carpenter Eric M. Hughes, who kept 304 for his own dwelling.¹⁷ The 1915 village plat map shows that lots were platted only as far as 308 N. Grove at that time. Across the street from number 308 is the former Lutheran Church, originally built as a Baptist Church in 1896, and converted to a residence in 1972.¹⁸ The vernacular house forms in the district include a one-story cube, a gabled ell, two front gabled and two side gabled houses. Typical of many small vernacular houses, each of these appears to have at least one addition or to have undergone minor remodeling through the years.

A two room addition to the north and rectangular bay to the south nearly doubled the width of the original one-story cube at 304. But the line of the hipped roof and the dentil cornice trim of the 1950s addition match the original so well that the newer foundation and entry placement are the only obvious clues. This tiny house also has one of the finest scrollwork entry porches in the village. Next door at 308, the largest house in the district has a similar scrollwork-enhanced porch, evidence that both houses, although very different in scale and style, were indeed built by the same carpenter. A bay window and decorative shinglework in the gable ends are other picturesque embellishments of this otherwise simple side gabled house with a perpendicular rear addition. Of the two front-gabled houses at 310 and 312, number 310 is the more complex, with a cut-away front bay and perpendicular side wing. This house¹⁹ was built by John Lewis, a local carpenter with a reputation for quality work. Although much of his exterior work has been obscured by aluminum siding and new windows, the interior woodwork is intact, with the Lewis skill particularly evident in the staircase. Both houses have open front porches; that of 310 is topped by a

17. Margarette Osborn, present property owner of 304.

18. Wanda Owens, present property owner.

19. Interview with Mr. & Mrs. Clinton Roberts at public meeting, 11-85.

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balcony accessible from the second story. Number 312 has a pent roofed front gable and an unusually tall attic window with a shaped lintel. The integrity of the house is excellent. Its small one-story addition to the rear is scarcely visible from the street side. The simple one-story gabled ell house at 314 displays in its three gable ends the decorative shinglework seen in many turn-of-the-century Barneveld houses. The shingle pattern has an unusual saw-tooth arrangement similar to that of number 308 and the house at 104 Wood Street. Externally, it appears that the only change made to this house has been the enclosure of the front porch. The one-story side gabled house with shallow shed dormer at 316 was built for David Lewis about 1925.²⁰ Except for the enclosure of the front porch and application of aluminum siding, this modest house has been unaltered since then.

Statement of Significance

The Grove Street Historic District is architecturally significant for the unusual degree of integrity displayed among the early 20th century houses in a community that was virtually destroyed by a 1984 tornado. It is historically significant as the street that best represents the early development of the community, displaying the surviving remnants of the community's historic plant fabric and the most intact "row" of early housing.

Architecture

The significance of the Grove Street Historic District lies not in the architectural qualities of any of its houses, but in the fact that, of all the streets in Barneveld, this small stretch of Grove Street most clearly depicts the appearance of Barneveld before the tornado. The age, size, and massing of the houses and outbuildings are typical of the former Barneveld. Of the six houses, three are nearly intact examples of the work of two local master carpenters, Eric M. Hughes, who was active at about the turn of the century, and John Lewis, who did most of his work between 1900 and 1930.²¹

Landscape Architecture

The extension of Grove Street is a good example of the pragmatic method of community development characteristic of small towns. The 1915 village plat map shows that the village had a rectangular northern boundary at that time, but with Grove Street extending (at least on paper) beyond the platted lots of the Simpson's and Harvey Jones Additions to the line demarking the edge of Section 9.²² When the demand for building lots arose sometime between 1915 and 1920, the rest of Grove Street was platted as part of Assessor's Plat Number One.

20. Mr. & Mrs. Vollen, present owners.

21. Helmenstine, Vol. II, 22, 26.

22. Map and Manuscript Collection, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, also published in Helmenstine, Vol. I.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Gruber, Bonnie, "A Guide to the Military Ridge State Park Trail" Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 1985.
Helmenstine, John F., Weehaukaja: A History of the Village of Barneveld and the town of Brigham, Volume I, 1976, Volume II, 1977.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property see individual survey forms

Quadrangle name Barneveld

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References - See individual survey forms -

A

1	6	2	6	3	7	2	0	4	7	6	6	5	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

1	6	2	6	3	8	0	0	4	7	6	6	3	1	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

1	6	2	6	3	8	1	5	4	7	6	6	4	3	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

D

1	6	2	6	3	8	9	0	4	7	6	6	4	9	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

E

1	6	2	6	3	9	8	0	4	7	6	6	6	4	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

1	6	2	6	4	0	4	0	4	7	6	6	5	0	5
Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

1	6	2	6	4	5	4	0	4	7	6	7	3	1	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

All nominated properties are within the corporate limits of the village of Barneveld, as they existed as of January 1, 1986. For specific boundary descriptions and justifications, please refer to individual survey forms.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sharon Crawford, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Village of Barneveld date April 30, 1986

street & number 5 South Kenosha Drive telephone 608- 233- 5627

city or town Madison state Wisconsin 53705

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 Barbara Wyatt
title DSHPO date 8-14-86

For NPS use only

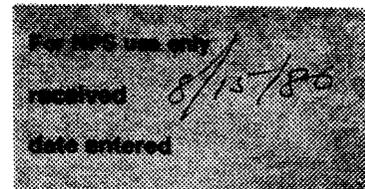
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Bob Giovenno date 9/29/86
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: See Continuation sheet for Testimony 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

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Barneveld Multiple Resource Area

State Iowa County, WISCONSIN

Substantive Review Com Beth Grosvenor 9/29/86

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Grove Street Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 9/29/86

Attest

2. Cassidy Farmhouse

for Keeper

Albion Byers 9/29/86

Attest

3. Harris House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Albion Byers 9/29/86

Attest

4. Ihm House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Albion Byers 9/29/86

Attest

5. Kittleson House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Albion Byers 9/29/86

Attest

6. Roethlisberger House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Albion Byers 9/29/86

Attest

7. Roberts House

Entered in the National Register

Keeper

Albion Byers 9/1/88

Attest

8.

Keeper

Attest

9.

Keeper

Attest

10.

Keeper

Attest