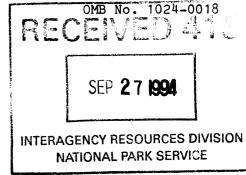
NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8/86) Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D) (Approved 3/87)

United State Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register form (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

| historic name Barney House other names/site number N/A 2. Location street & number W264 S3641 Saylesville Road N/A not for | publication |
|--|--------------|
| 2. Location | |
| | |
| street & number W264 S3641 Saylesville Road N/A not for | |
| | • |
| city, town Town of Waukesha N/A vicinity | |
| state Wisconsin code WI county Waukesha code 133 zip code | 53188 |
| 3. Classification | hin Dranant |
| Ownership of Property Category of Property No. of Resources wit | nin Property |
| x private x building(s) contributing nonco | ntributing |
| public-localdistrict _21 | buildings |
| public-Statesite | sites |
| public-Federalstructure | structures |
| object | objects |
| Name of related multiple property listing: $\frac{2}{\text{No. of contributing}}$ previously listed in N/A National Register | |

| 4. State/Federal Agency Certification | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| As the designated authority under the Na | ational Historia Preservation | Not of 1966 as | | | | | | |
| amended, I hereby certify that this x n | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | |
| does not meet the National Register of | | | | | | | | |
| does not meet the National Register d | eriteria. See continuation | n Sneet. | | | | | | |
| Signatura official | 98(94 | | | | | | | |
| Signature of certifying official State distoric Preservation Officer-WI | | | | | | | | |
| State or Federal agency and bureau | | | | | | | | |
| In my opinion, the propertymeets_criteria See continuation sheet. | does not meet the National Reg | gister | | | | | | |
| Signature of commenting or other officia | Date | | | | | | | |
| State or Federal agency and bureau | | | | | | | | |
| boase of federal agency and bareau | | | | | | | | |
| 5. National Park Service Certification | | | | | | | | |
| I, hereby, certify that this property is | • | | | | | | | |
| | Elson H. Beall | 10.28.94 | | | | | | |
| determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet | | | | | | | | |
| determined not eligible for the National Register. | | | | | | | | |
| removed from the National Register. | | | | | | | | |
| other, (explain): | Entered in the National Register | | | | | | | |
| fo | Signature of the Keeper | Date | | | | | | |
| 6. Functions or Use | | | | | | | | |
| Historic Functions | Current Functions | | | | | | | |
| (enter categories from instructions) | (enter categories from inst | cructions) | | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC/single dwelling | DOMESTIC/single dwelling | | | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC/secondary structure | DOMESTIC/secondary structur | 'e | | | | | | |
| AGRICULTURE/animal facility | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| 7. Description Architectural Classification | Materials | |
|---|------------|------------------------------|
| (enter categories from instructions) | | ategories from instructions) |
| | foundation | stone |
| ITALIANATE | walls | brick |
| MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival | | wood |
| | roof | asphalt |
| | other | wood |

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Barney House property, often called "Barney Hill," consists of two contributing buildings and one non-contributing building that sit on a hill just southwest of the City of Waukesha, Wisconsin. The buildings sit on a three acre site that is divided into two one and one-half acre lots. The house and outbuildings sit on one parcel, while the other parcel is a vacant lot in the neighboring subdivision. The property is at the intersection of State Highway 59 and County Highway X, also known as Saylesville Road, in the Town of Waukesha, approximately one mile from the edge of the City of Waukesha, a medium-sized city in southeastern Wisconsin. The buildings include an Italianate house, built in 1878, a c.1878 Gothic Revival-inspired carriage house/horsebarn, and a mid-twentieth century small animal building.

The Barney House and its outbuildings are located in an area that is in transition from rural to suburban, due to its proximity to the rapidly expanding City of Waukesha, a suburb of Milwaukee, Wisconsin's largest city. Bordering the property on the northwest is State Highway 59, a very busy highway that leads into the City of Waukesha. Bordering the property on the east is County Highway X, also known as Saylesville Road, a very busy connecting road leading to Highway 59. The immediate area around the Barney house consists of open space, farmland, and residential development. But, rapid residential development on the southwest side of Waukesha may soon make the entire area near the Barney house more suburban than rural.

The original Barney farm once included 320 acres, or the entire south half of Section 17 in the Town of Waukesha. Some of this land was eventually sold off, and during much of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Barney farm consisted of 186 acres. During the post-World War II era, most of the Barney farm was subdivided, and what was left of the Barney farmstead partitioned off into the two parcels it sits on today. Other historic farmstead buildings related to the original Barney farm are not extant.

The entire three-acre site is owned by the current residents of the Barney House and carriage house. This three-acre site features a large, slightly sloping lawn interspersed with mature trees and shrubs. Lilacs and other large shrubs make a border around the entire three acres and visually separate the property from the subdivision and the busy roads nearby. But, because the vacant lot that is part of the current Barney House parcel can be sold off and built on in the future, only the one and one-half acres immediately surrounding the house and carriage house are included in this nomination.

| 8. Statement of Significance | |
|---|---|
| | significance of this property in relation to |
| other properties:nationally | statewidex_locally |
| Applicable National Register Criteria _ | ABx _CD |
| Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) | A B C D E F G |
| Areas of Significance | |
| (enter categories from instructions) Architecture | Period of Significance Significant Dates 1878(1) N/A |
| | |
| | Cultural Affiliation N/A |
| | |
| Significant Person N/A | Architect/Builder Unknown |
| | |

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

The Barney House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, architecture, and is architecturally significant at the local level because it is a fine and typical example of the Italianate style. Specifically, the house is an excellent example of the late Italianate style as typically seen in Wisconsin. The Gothic Revival-influenced Carriage House/Horsebarn is a fine and intact example of an outbuilding in which stylistic details were used to complement the stylish house. Because all of the significant agricultural outbuildings of the old Barney farm are not extant, the Barney House, with its stylish carriage house, no longer reflect an agricultural farmstead. Rather, they are similar to the many fine houses with matching carriage houses found in nearby Waukesha, and they are architecturally significant as examples of popular nineteenth century architectural styles and methods of construction.

Historical Background

The history of the Barney House begins during Wisconsin's pioneer era. The first recorded deed for the property the house sits on was entered in 1843, when William Bowman Watson and his wife, Lydia, purchased the south half of Section 17 (320 acres) in the Town of Waukesha from the United States Government. (Watson may have purchased this land earlier, with the formal deed being recorded in 1843.) The oral history of the property indicates that the rear ell of the Barney House was constructed around this time, and it was added to a one-room structure that sat where the rear one-story porch is now located. (2)

| | $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ See continuation sheet |
|---|---|
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| Provious desurgentation on Gile (NDC). | |
| Previous documentation on file (NPS): | |
| preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) | |
| has been requested | |
| previously listed in the National | Primary location of additional data: |
| Register | x State Historic preservation office |
| previously determined eligible by | x Other State agency |
| the National Register | Federal agency |
| designated a National Historic | Local government |
| Landmark | University |
| recorded by Historic American | Other |
| Buildings Survey # | Specify repository: |
| recorded by Historic American | Wisconsin Department of Transportation |
| Engineering Record # | |
| | |
| 10. Geographical Data | |
| Acreage of property 1 and 1/2 acres | |
| IIMM Defenses | |
| UTM References | |
| A 1/6 3/9/5/9/4/0 4/7/5/8/9/8/0 Tone Easting Northing | B / //// ///// Zone Easting Northing |
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| Verbal Boundary Description | |
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| Boundary Justification | |
| boundary suscritication | |
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| | x See continuation sheet |
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| 11. Form Prepared By | |
| Name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Co | onsultant |
| organization for R. A. Smith & Assoc. | Inc. date June 21, 1993 |
| street & number W7646 Hackett Rd. | telephone (414) 473-6820 |
| city or town Whitewater | state WI zip code 53190 |

9. Major Bibliographical References

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DESCRIPTION OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Barney House (Contributing) 1878 (1)

Section number 7

The Barney House is a two-story Italianate block that features a low-pitched hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, and a cream brick veneer. A one and one-half story ell projects from the rear wall of the main block. The hip roof is decorated with metal cresting that surrounds a small deck. There is a gable-roofed dormer that projects from the front of the roof. It is covered with clapboards and decorated with corner pilasters, returned eaves, and a round-arched window sitting in a pointed-arch surround. Two brick chimneys project from the north and south sides of the roof, as well.

Under the wide overhanging eaves of the house is a plain wooden frieze that extends down as far as the second story windows. The frieze also features a plain belt course and is punctuated at the bottom with segmental arches that decorate the second story windows. These windows feature four-light double-hung sashes and are decorated with brick segmental arches, stone sills, and louvered wooden shutters that were added to the house at a later date. Window openings on the first story are identical to those of the second story except that their segmental arches are decorated with pointed arch keystones. A very small portion of the arch is filled in on all of the windows of the main block, suggesting that the existing sashes may not be original to the house, although the glazing of the windows suggest that they were installed some time during the historic period, if not originally.

The main entrance to the house sits at the southeast corner of the front wall. It is decorated with a segmental brick arch with keystones. The entry door is a wooden door with four panels, two of which are arched. It is covered with an early twentieth century wood door with 15 divided lights. The entrance is flanked by sidelights consisting of round arched, two-light openings over aprons decorated with round-arched panels. Above the entrance is a large, segmentally-arched transom. A small set of concrete steps with a wrought-iron railing is a twentieth century addition, as are the pair of decorative cast iron hitching posts at the edge of the driveway.

The rear ell of this house consists of a one-and-one-half story brick-veneer and clapboard covered structure with a brick-veneered south side porch ell and a one-story porch. Reportedly the one-story rear porch is part of or the location of the first structure ever built on the property. In the 1840s, the one-and-one-half

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story ell was added to this structure. In 1878, the main block was built, and the ell was remodeled at that time.

The ell features a steeply-pitched gable roof decorated with plain brackets. The frieze of the main block extends across the south wall of the south side porch and ends with returned eaves. A south side window is decorated with the frieze in the same manner as the second story windows of the main block of the house and is glazed with a single-light double-hung sash. The south side porch is enclosed with modern sashes and siding. The west wall of the ell features a modern door in a window opening. It is decorated with a very thin flat arch and louvered wooden shutters. The north wall of the ell is not veneered with brick, but is covered with clapboard siding. It is reported that when Sebina Barney, father of George M. Barney, who had the addition built in 1878, came to see the property one day, he stepped on a nail that eventually resulted in his death. It is said that this is the reason the north ell wall was never finished with brick veneer and why a front porch was never constructed during the historic period (see Section 8). The openings on this wall consist of modern single-light double-hung sashes, and a modern square bay window of three single-light double-hung sashes.

The rear one-story porch features a slightly-sloping flat roof, eight large, modern single-light double-hung sashes, and a modern entry door with divided lights covered with a modern screen door. The entire structure sits on a limestone ashlar foundation. The main block of the house also features a heavy stone water table above the foundation. This house is in very good exterior condition, with only a few alterations to the 1878 main block and remodeled ell. The high quality of the building's exterior makes it a picturesque historic home that sits prominently on its site.

The main entrance to the house leads into a foyer with a staircase that runs to the second story. The original staircase was removed and part of the foyer enclosed for a first floor bathroom some time in the early twentieth century. A period staircase was added in the mid-twentieth century that reflects the historic character of the house's interior.

Most of the walls and ceilings in the interior of the main block are covered with plaster and many of these walls are decorated with wallpaper. The interior trim throughout this part of the house consists of a simple wooden molding around doors and windows, and a plain, wide baseboard. Most rooms have thin cornice moldings as well. All of the trim in the house is painted. The interior doors are simple four-panel wooden doors with antique brass hardware and glass doorknobs.

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To the right of the foyer, through a single door, is the large living room of the house. Its walls are covered with wallpaper and the floor is carpeted. A period chandelier hangs from the ceiling. It was added to the house in the mid-twentieth century. The living room leads into the dining room through a large opening. This room has plain walls, carpeting, and another period lighting fixture hanging from the ceiling that was also added later. To the left of the dining room, through double doors, is the parlor. The foyer once led directly into the parlor, however, this was enclosed to make the first floor bathroom. The current owners plan to eventually restore this entrance into the parlor some time in the future. The parlor features walls covered with wallpaper, carpeted floors, a large closet, and another period lighting fixture.

Directly ahead of the dining room is the kitchen that takes up most of the interior space of the rear ell. It features painted wainscotting and simple painted cabinets. On the south wall is the entry into the south side porch. The southwest end of this porch has been converted into a utility room that has access into the kitchen. Next to the utility room is an enclosed staircase that leads to the upper half-story of the ell. A small hallway leads to the rear one-story porch that has been recently remodeled. Off of this hallway is a small bathroom.

The main staircase in the foyer leads to the second floor. It is an open string staircase with carpeted treads and risers and a walnut balustrade made up of fancy turned posts and a large turned newel post. At the top of the stairs, the interior wall curves with the balustrade. To the right and ahead run the main hallway. The hallway to the right originally extended all of the way to the east exterior wall, then turned at a right angle to the south exterior wall. The balustrade continued around this hallway, making it open to the foyer. When the first floor bathroom was added to the foyer, the east end of this hallway was enclosed for a second floor bathroom, as well.

Just ahead of the top of the staircase the hallway continues to the left of the master bedroom, then turns sharply to the left to provide access to two other bedrooms. The large master bedroom was made up of two smaller bedrooms, making it a long rectangular room. It has walls covered with wallpaper, carpeting, and several doors leading to the closets in the room and the main hallway. The other two bedrooms are smaller, but are similar in decoration to the master bedroom.

A door at the rear of the main block of the house leads into a former attic, which has been remodeled into a large bedroom. An enclosed staircase leads from this room into the kitchen. Since this was the upper half-story of the original 1840s house.

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and since it has a staircase leading to the kitchen, this room was probably a bedroom or sleeping loft in the small, original house. It was probably converted into an attic when the 1878 main block and ell remodeling took place.

The interior of this house is also in good condition, and like the exterior, there has been little alteration, other than the addition of the bathrooms and the replacement of lighting fixtures. And, while the original main staircase balustrade was removed when the bathrooms were created in that area, later owners replaced it with a balustrade that is compatible with the style and period of the house. The current owners are committed to maintaining the house's historic character and restoring some features that have been altered back to their original appearance. The result is a fine old house that has retained most of its interior and exterior historic character, while adapting well to modern living.

Barney Carriage House/Horsebarn (Contributing)
c.1878 (2)

The carriage house/horsebarn on this property is an outstanding outbuilding. The main block is two-and-one-half stories in height with a jerkinhead gable roof. A decorative cupola with an intersecting gable roof, arched openings, and a pinnacle, sits at the center of the roof's peak. A steeply-pitched projecting gable with a cross piece decorates what was probably the main entrance into the historic building.

The openings on the building's second story front wall and north wall are segmentally arched four-light sashes, except for one window which has been replaced with a single-light sash. In the peak of the front projecting gable is an oculus opening filled with simple quatrefoil tracery. Another identical opening punctuates the gable peak of the north wall.

Three large modern garage doors span most of the first story front wall. They are decorated by a shingled overhang that is interrupted by a steeply-pitched gable peak that decorates what was probably the original main entrance. On the south side wall are two second story openings enclosed with wood. Also on this wall is a large sliding wooden door that extends into the addition to the building. This addition features a large, long sloping shed roof that extends almost to the ground on the west side of the building. The entire barn is sided with shiplap wood siding, painted red.

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The interior of the barn consists of large storage spaces with unfinished walls, ceilings, and floors, in the first and second floors of the main block of the building, and in the shed-roofed addition. The barn is in good condition, and like the house, has most of its historic details intact.

Small Animal Building (Non-contributing) c.1945 (3)

This non-contributing one-story building has a quonset-hut style roof and was probably constructed for use in poultry raising. It is a long, narrow building with a gothic-arched roofline. The building is covered with tar paper over wood shingles, some of which are exposed. The long side walls have horizontal wood siding, while the end walls have vertical wood siding. The walls are punctuated with many six-light openings. Additional openings are in the end walls. On the east end of the building is a very narrow entry door covered with a screen door. The building sits on a concrete foundation. The building is in fair condition, and is currently used for storage.

Because this building has no significant architectural or historical interest, it is a non-contributing element of the property.

Notes to Section 7:

- (1) C. W. Butterfield, <u>The History of Waukesha County</u>, <u>Wisconsin</u>, Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880, p. 837.
 - (2) Field observation.
 - (3) Field observation.

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The Watson family owned the 320 acre farm until 1855. William Watson deeded the property to James Y. Watson (probably a son), and his wife Eunice, in 1845. Little is known about the Watson family, but they were probably Yankee immigrants who farmed for a short time, then followed the frontier further west, as did many Yankees who settled in Wisconsin during the pioneer era. (3)

In 1855, the Watsons sold the farm to Sebina and Polly Barney and Calvin and Calphurina Barnes. James Y. Watson held a mortgage on the property until 1857. In 1856, Calvin and Calphurina Barnes sold their interest in the farm to the Barneys and the farm, with less acreage, remained in the Barney family for over 50 years. In the 1860s, Sebina Barney sold off some of the 320 acres to other parties. He retained 186 acres and the farm remained that size until the middle of the twentieth century. (4)

Sebina Barney's obituary states that he was born in Jefferson County, New York in 1803. However, an historic source states that he was born in Vermont in 1802, then moved to New York State with his parents as a small child. Both sources indicate that he studied the blacksmith trade as a boy, probably with his father, a blacksmith. In 1836, he started west for the lead mining region of southwestern Wisconsin, and reportedly purchased land there. He returned east for his wife, Polly, and their son George M., and in 1837 the family came west. At Milwaukee, Barney found the trip for his family and goods to Mineral Point was cost prohibitive, so he settled on some land in Waukesha County and farmed it while working as a blacksmith. He apparently found farming virgin soil profitable, as he never went to Mineral Point and soon ended his blacksmithing career in favor of farming. In 1855, Barney purchased the Watson farm, and worked it successfully until 1864. Barney eventually sold land he had acquired in Ohio, along with his Mineral Point land. He purchased 140 acres of land in what is now the City of Waukesha and later retired there. In 1855 he helped establish the Waukesha County Bank (later the Waukesha National Bank), and was on its board of directors until his death. Barney Street, in the City of Waukesha, is named for Sebina Barney. (5)

In the fall of 1878, Sebina Barney came to observe the construction of the main block of this house for his son, George M. Barney, when he stepped on a nail. The injury never healed, and in May of 1879, he had the foot amputated. But, on May 29, 1879, he died, the amputation probably hurting him more than helping him. It is said that the reason the north wall of the rear ell is not veneered with brick like the rest of the house and that a front porch was never constructed, is because these were the last tasks in constructing and remodeling the house when Sebina Barney was injured, and the family never completed them. (6)

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According to his obituary, Sebina and Polly Barney lived in the City of Waukesha after 1864. So the current appearance of this house dates to the time it was occupied by their only child, George M. Barney, and his family. That it is much grander than a typical farmhouse, with an elegant carriage house/horsebarn, speaks to the prominence of George M. Barney, who was the owner of the house and outbuildings when they were constructed/remodeled.

When George M. Barney came to Wisconsin with his parents, he was 14 years old. He attended local schools and took an advanced course in the east. He married Julia Washburn, a second cousin to Wisconsin's Governor Washburn, in 1854, and they had a large family. Biographies of George M. Barney and his family indicate that he worked primarily as a farmer, but, due to the success and wealth of his father, he was more socially prominent than most farmers, as his 1878 home indicates. (7)

In 1909, George Barney died, and apparently none of the children took over the farm as the executor of the estate sold the 186-acre Barney farm to Orlin and Hannah Smith. Orlin Smith farmed the land until he died in 1936. His wife and son sold the farm to Carl Taylor, who was an executive with the Waukesha State Bank. Taylor lived on the property between 1938 and 1959 and was the owner responsible for creating the subdivision south of this property. He also parceled off the Barney house and outbuildings from the rest of the farm. In the 1960s, Robert and Mary Hampton, who owned this property, redecorated the house and filled it with antiques. They are responsible for the period light fixtures and the wallpaper that decorate the interior of the house and the cast iron hitching posts located outside. Currently the property is owned by John and Susan Kutil, who take pride in the long and illustrious history of their home. (8)

Architecture

The Barney House is architecturally significant as a fine example of the Italianate style. The architectural significance of the property is enhanced by the outstanding carriage house/horsebarn, the main outbuilding of the property. Its Gothic Revival-inspired appearance is a picturesque addition to the fine brick house.

The Italianate style was widely popular in Wisconsin between 1850 and the early 1880s. Italianate houses are generally square, two-story buildings with hipped roofs; wide, overhanging eaves with brackets; arched openings; and picturesque porches with thin posts and decorative brackets. Italianate houses built during the

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early period of the style's popularity are usually "boxy" in form, with a low, square plan, low-pitched hipped roof, wide eaves with brackets, and other picturesque details. Later Italianate houses are generally taller and more rectangular in plan, with more heavy, classical details, and sometimes, a gable roof. (9)

The Barney house is a fine and typical example of the Italianate style as described above. The square form of the main block, the brick construction, the arched openings, and wide frieze are all interpretations of details common to the Italianate style. These details are all well-executed on a house that suggests the prominence of the family that had it built. Although these details are typical of the Italianate style, they are executed in a manner that makes the house no common version of a popular style.

The most prominent feature of the house is the very wide frieze that forms arches over the second story windows. The unusual appearance of the frieze shows how a typical detail of the Italianate style could be altered to make this house architecturally distinctive. The segmental brick arches over openings are also typical of the Italianate style, but the pointed arch keystones make this common detail stand out. The main entrance, with its transom and sidelights, is another typical detail of Italianate houses, but its off-center placement is unusual. Possibly, much of the picturesque detail usually seen on Italianate houses would have been evident on the front porch that was never constructed. Without an elaborate Italianate porch, the house appears simple, yet elegant, and more formal than many of its counterparts.

Adding to the architectural significance of the house is its high level of integrity. The well-preserved building features most of its historic details intact on both the interior and exterior of the house. The exterior is little changed since 1878, and the interior has the 1878 floorplan almost entirely intact. Most of the historic moldings are intact and historic flooring is extant under the carpeting. While George Barney might be surprised at the modern facilities in the house, he would have no trouble recognizing the house he built and remodeled, both inside and outside of the brick walls.

The carriage house/horsebarn is also architecturally significant as a fine example of its type of construction and because its Gothic Revival influenced details add architectural distinction to the building. The Gothic Revival style was popular between 1850 and 1880. Popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses, and other like books of the mid-nineteenth century, the Gothic

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| Section | number | 8 | Page | 4 | Barney | House, | Town | of | Waukesha, | |
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| | | | | | Waukesh | a Coun | ty, V | Visc | onsin | |

Revival style features details such as the pointed arch in openings and gables, decorative bargeboards, pinnacles, towers, and battlements. In residential construction, the style is seen on buildings primarily in their form and massing or in a few details added to simple houses or carriage houses. (10)

The steeply-pitched roofline and projecting gables of this building, along with the arched openings, oculus windows with tracery, and cupola with pinnacle, are details of the carriage house/horsebarn that suggest popular details of the Gothic Revival style. And, like the main house on this property, the high level of integrity of the building adds to its significance. Most of its historic details are intact and well-preserved. Most Wisconsin farmhouses did not have fancy carriage houses or horsebarns attached to stylish brick houses. The additional stylistic details of this outbuilding suggests the prominence of the man who built it, a prominence that extended beyond just being a successful farmer. Rather, this outbuilding, along with the main house, would be at home in any fashionable nineteenth century neighborhood in Waukesha.

The Barney House and carriage house has been a well-known property in rural Waukesha County for many years. The size and style of the buildings, along with the association they have with the prominent Barney family, have resulted in mentions in the local newspaper and in historic publications. And, although the buildings are no longer part of the historic Barney farm acreage, their setting still suggests the rural area southwest of Waukesha that is rapidly being lost to residential development. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places will only validate what many Waukesha County residents already know; that the Barney House and carriage house are an architectural landmark in the area.

Notes to Section 8:

- (1) C. W. Butterfield, The History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880, p. 837; Interview with the current owners, May 26, 1993.
- (2) <u>Waukesha County Deeds</u>, Volume 17, p. 149, as recorded in the Property Abstract, in possession of the owner.
- (3) <u>Ibid.</u>, Volume 3, p. 522; Volume 6, p. 569; Volume 14, p. 471; Volume 17, p. 149; Volume 17, p. 152.
- (4) <u>Ibid.</u>, Volume 17, p. 153; Volume 18, p. 426; Volume 25, p. 414; Volume 27, pp. 86 and 157.

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- Biographical Record of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Chicago: Excelsior Publishing Company, 1894, pp. 215-218; Butterfield, pp 836-837. The information about Sebina Barney in the biography and the obituary do not match. The biography indicates that Sebina Barney originally settled the farm this house and its outbuildings once were part of, but the property abstract clearly shows that this is not the case. The obituary indicates that he settled elsewhere in Waukesha County when he came west in 1836, and this information matches the property abstract. All of the historic evidence has been taken into account in drawing the conclusions about Sebina Barney's life in this paragraph.
- (6) Celia Barney, "Old Homes and Their Owners," from a publication titled "Landmark Summer, 1967," in possession of the owners.
 - (7) Butterfield, pp. 836-837; Portrait and Biographical Record, pp. 217-218.
- (8) Deeds, Volume 125, p. 306, Volume 275, p. 323, as recorded in the Property Abstract; Letter from Carl Taylor to Bobby L. and Mary M. Hampton, 8 February, 1968, copy in possession of the current owner; "Renovate Home of County Pioneer," Waukesha Freeman, no date, copy in possession of the current owner.
- (9) Barbara Wyatt, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Vol. II, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Architecture p. 2-6.
 - (10) Ibid., p. 2-5.

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| | | | | | Waukesl | ha Count | ty, W | isco | onsin | | |

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Barney, Celia. "Old Homes and Their Owners." From a publication titled "Landmark Summer, 1967," in possession of the owners.
- Butterfield, C. W. The History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880.
- Letter from Carl Taylor to Bobby L. and Mary M. Hampton, 8 February, 1968, copy in possession of the current owner.
- Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Chicago: Excelsior Publishing Company, 1894.
- "Renovate Home of County Pioneer." <u>Waukesha Freeman</u>, no date, copy in possession of the current owner.
- Sebina Barney Obituary. Waukesha Freeman, 5 June 1879.
- Waukesha County Deeds, Volume 17, p. 149, as recorded in the Property Abstract, in possession of the owner.
- Wyatt, Barbara, ed. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Vol. II. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

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| | | | | Waukesha County, Wisconsin |

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The general area is a triangle with the peak on the west end of the property and the base on the east end of the property. Beginning at the northwest corner at the point where the triangular parcel meets Lot 8, Block 3 of the Lawrence Woods Subdivision, then southeast along the northeasterly line of Lot 8 and the northeasterly line of the triangular parcel 341.30 feet to the intersection with the west ROW line of County Highway X or Saylesville Road, then northeast along this line approximately 154 feet, then arcing northwest along this line 184.86 feet to the intersection with the south ROW line of State Highway 59, then southwest along this line 431.17 feet to the south lot line of Lot 8, then southeast 74 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary encompasses an appropriate setting, and includes the area immediately adjacent to, and historically associated with the subject property.

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BARNEY HOUSE, Town of Waukesha, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Photos by C. Cartwright, May, 1993. Negatives on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Views:

- 1 of 13: Site view, from the vacant lot, from the south.
- 2 of 13: Barney House, from the southeast.
- 3 of 13: Barney House, from the southwest.
- 4 of 13: Barney House, from the northwest.
- 5 of 13: Barney House, interior, foyer and main staircase.
- 6 of 13: Barney House, interior, looking into the living room from the dining room.
- 7 of 13: Barney House, interior, looking into the dining room from the living room.
- 8 of 13: Barney House, interior, kitchen.
- 9 of 13: Barney House, interior, second floor hallway.
- 10 of 13: Barney House, interior, second floor master bedroom.
- 11 of 13: Barney House, interior, second floor bedroom.
- 12 of 13: Carriage house/horsebarn, from the east.
- 13 of 13: Small animal building, from the southeast.

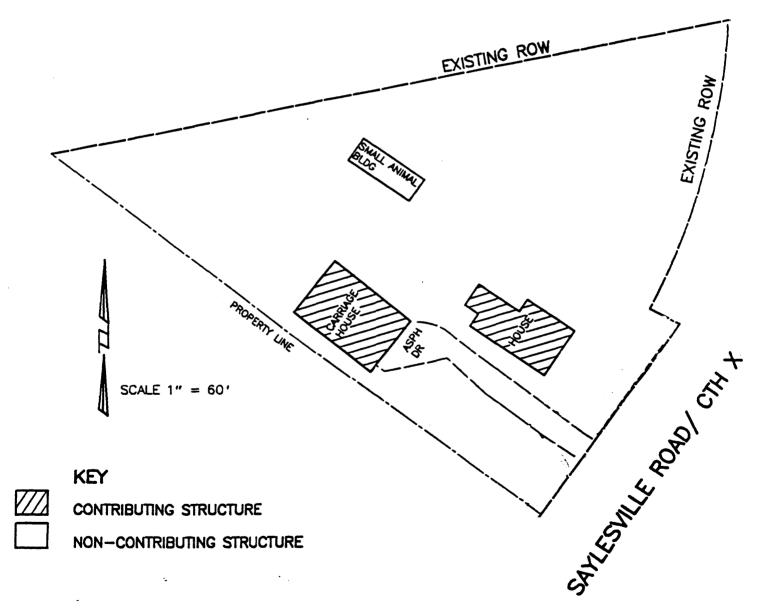
Property Owner:

John & Susan Kutil W264 S3641 Saylesville Rd. Waukesha, WI 53188

BARNEY HOUSE

TOWN OF WAUKESHA, WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

STH 59



NOTE: EXISTING ROW AND PROPERTY LINE ARE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES