

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****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 John Barnd House (BF05-85)

and/or common NA

2. Location

street & number 320 E. 31st Street NA not for publication

city, town Kearney NA vicinity of

state Nebraska code 31 county Buffalo code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
district	public	X occupied	agriculture
X building(s)	X private	unoccupied	museum
structure	both	work in progress	park
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	X private residence
object	NA in process	X yes: restricted	religious
	being considered	yes: unrestricted	scientific
		no	transportation
			other:

4. Owner of Property

name David and Lorma Wiebe

street & number 320 E. 31st Street

city, town Kearney NA vicinity of state Nebraska

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Buffalo County Courthouse

street & number NA

city, town Kearney state Nebraska

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date On-going federal X state county local

depository for survey records Nebraska State Historical Society

city, town Lincoln state Nebraska

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received MAR 2 1983
date entered

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date NA
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The John Barnd house is located in Kearney, Nebraska (1981 population 21,149), the county seat of Buffalo County. The large two and one half story frame dwelling has a rusticated stone and brick foundation and is covered with a variety of gabled and hipped roof lines. A prominent encircling verandah with turned spindlework, a second story balcony and decorative wall surfaces enhance the design of the house. Stylistically, the house exemplifies a fine example of the Victorian Queen Anne style of architecture. The house was built by John Barnd circa 1892. Structural and historical integrity has been preserved except for interior alterations where modernizations have occurred in the kitchen and laundry area, and a second story linen closet was converted to a bath. The addition of a small covered entry on the east facade provides access to the basement.

The John Barnd house is a two-and-one-half story frame Victorian Queen Anne dwelling, basically an articulated rectangle in plan with approximate measurements of 50 x 60 feet. The house sits on a rusticated stone and brick foundation and is covered with a variety of gabled and hipped roof lines. The encircling verandah, located along the south and east facades of the house, displays a pedimented gablet with a sunburst motif in the tympanum, bracket supports, a decorative balustrade, rounded archways with sunburst motifs and elaborate turned spindlework (see photo #5). The second-story walkout (south facade), located above the porch entry, features a spindled railing and rounded archways repeating the sunburst motif. The double-door front entry has transom windows and also shows decorative spindles used in the woodwork design. The west facade displays a second story cut-out bay window. The gables are adorned with bargeboards and wooden horizontal members. A frieze-like panel of rounded arches also decorate the gable facade. A gabled dormer window penetrates the hipped roof and is treated in a similar fashion, with bargeboards and arched window openings. The gabled east facade shows a grouping of three tall, narrow windows with fanlights (at the stair landing), and a porthole window. A projecting second story gable displays a modillioned cornice and recessed balcony area framed with a round arched opening and balustrade. Windows of one-over-one pane arrangement with recessed panels below flank the balcony area. The gable apex is adorned with vertical clapboarding and pseudo-half-timbering (see photo #6). The large brick chimney is located on the east facade of the house. The west facade features a side porch leading from the dining room. Stringcourses, corner pilasters and other decorative framework enhance the design of the house. A non-original porch and covered entry leading to the basement are located on the east facade.

Fenestration consists of single and grouped window openings of double hung sash with one-over-one pane arrangement. Transom windows are incorporated into the first level window design on the south and west facades (see photos # 4, 5).

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description

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The interior floor plan includes a foyer, front and back parlor, dining room, kitchen, bath, butler's pantry and ice room (presently used for laundry facilities). The second level has five bedrooms, a bath, and a large linen closet, which has been converted into an additional bath area. The third floor attic space is unfinished. The interior space features a large oak-panelled entry displaying window seats, a large ornate parlor stove and a dog-leg open stairway with landing (see photos #8, 9, 10). Other distinctive interior features include parlor stoves in the dining room (see photo #11) and the second floor bedroom, walnut woodwork in the front parlor, oak and pine flooring, and sliding doors dividing the main living areas. A copper sink is found in the Butler's pantry, and the original ice room still retains its outside delivery door.

The house was built by John Barnd c. 1892. It has remained in use as a private residence over the years. The property includes a frame carriage barn which is presently used as a garage.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation						
<input 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 c. 1892 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John Barnd house is significant as an example of the Victorian Queen Anne style of architecture, which was popular in the eastern half of Nebraska in the late 1880's and through the 1890's. The Queen Anne style is characterized by irregularity of plan and massing and variety of color and texture. As a prominent attorney, John Barnd played a significant role in the legal interests of Kearney, establishing a law practice and serving as county judge for two terms. As a prominent businessman, Mr. Barnd played an active role in the banking interests of Kearney, helping to establish the Mutual Loan and Investment Company of Kearney and also serving as co-owner of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Kearney.

The John Barnd house attains architectural significance as a representation of the Victorian Queen Anne style, which played an important part in the development of residential architecture in Nebraska during the late 1880's-1890's. The Queen Anne, a picturesque style, was one of the most popular architectural styles in 19th century Nebraska. The style is characterized by assymmetrical compositions consisting of a variety of forms, textures, materials and colors. Features readily identified with Queen Anne houses include towers, bay windows, tall chimneys, projecting pavilions, and encircling porches or verandahs (Blumenson, 1977, p. 63).

John Barnd was born in 1844 in the town of Findley, Hancock County, Ohio. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1861 as a member of Company C, Twentieth Illinois Infantry and served until the close of the war in July, 1865. After his marriage to Mary C. Stevenson, in McLean County, Illinois, Mr. Barnd began teaching school and also pursued the study of law. He was examined before the Supreme Court of Springfield, Illinois and admitted to the bar in January, 1874. That same year he came to Kearney, Nebraska, and opened a law office in connection with a collecting and land agency. He served this position for 15 years, during which he was elected county judge of Buffalo County for two terms, one in the fall of 1879 and again in 1881. In 1888, Mr. Barnd, along with other parties, organized the Mutual Loan and Investment Company of Kearney, with Mr. Barnd serving as vice-president and treasurer. In August, 1889, Messrs. Barnd and St. John, purchased a private bank, the Commercial & Savings Bank of Kearney, from L. R. Robertson, with Mr. Barnd serving as cashier. John Barnd was also somewhat involved in political affairs, working with the democratic party initially and later affiliating with the prohibitionists.

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Andreas, A. T., History of the State of Nebraska, The Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1882, p. 430.

Battey, F. A. & Company, Biographical Souvenir of the Counties of Buffalo, Kearney and Phelps, Nebraska, Chicago, 1890. pp. 334-338.

Blumenson, John J.-G., Identifying American Architecture, A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee, 1977.

Foley, Mary Mix, The American House, Harper & Row, Publishers. New York. copyright 1980.