

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Thomas Stone Barn

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 7777 State Road 18-151

N/A

not for publication

city or town Town of Brigham

N/A

vicinity

state Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Iowa

code 49 **zip code** 53507

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- site
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
1	0 buildings
	0 sites
	0 structures
	0 objects
1	0 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revivals

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation stone

walls stone

roof asbestos

other wood

Narrative Description

-See continuation sheets

Thomas Stone Barn
Name of Property

Iowa County
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

 ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

 1881

Significant Dates

 1881

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

 Jones, Isaac (Mason)

 Thomas, Walter (Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

-See continuation sheets.-

9. Major Bibliographic References

-see continuation sheet-

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: THOMAS RESIDENCE

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property UNDER ONE ACRE

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

1 16 261760 4765640
 Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description –See Continuation Sheet-

Boundary Justification –See Continuation Sheet-

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Anne Bachner and David Lowe	date	5-15-00
organization	BARNS N.O.W!	telephone	608-935-5541
street & number	4091 County Road Z	zip code	53533
city or town	Dodgeville	state	WI

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	David Harold Thomas	date	5-15-00
organization		telephone	608-924-5474
street&number	7777 State Hwy. 151	zip code	53507
city or town	Barneveld	state	WI

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

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

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Thomas Stone Barn
Iowa County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 1

Start

Narrative Description

The Thomas Stone Barn is a large, gable-roofed, quarried stone barn located in a rural, predominantly agricultural portion of Iowa County. Constructed around 1881 to a design by the property's owner, the building has undergone few alterations and retains an exceptional level of integrity. The Thomas Stone Barn is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a fine example of the stone barn building type.

The Thomas Stone Barn is located between the communities of Ridgeway and Barneveld, on State Highway 18-151, located in the mid-eastern part of Iowa County in southwestern Wisconsin. The barn stands at the northern end of a 165 acre parcel of land that is largely planted to crops and somewhat used for pasture; it is accessed by a gravel drive from the highway past the house and terminating in a barnyard turnaround in front of the barn. Bordering this property is 80 acres sold by the present owner to the Nature Conservancy.

North and east of the barn is a timber frame horse barn covered with aluminum siding that predates the barn. The property also includes a house, windmill, two silos, granary, machine shed, remnants of a hog house, a kettle house over the cistern to slaughter pigs, and a new tack shed. The older buildings are grouped together as was common to late nineteenth century farmsteads extant in this area. Historically, the property included a two-story cabin torn down in the 1930's and a smokehouse as well as a summer kitchen.¹ The barn is being nominated individually because of its unique significance.

As a result of its unusual size, construction materials and site, the Thomas Stone Barn is readily visible in all directions from the public right-of-ways adjoining the parcel. It is set back from the highway about 500 feet. The terrain surrounding the barn parcel is slightly rolling and generally devoted to agricultural purposes, prairie restoration and recreation. Residential and commercial developments are occurring within a few miles of the Thomas Stone Barn, in both Barneveld and Ridgeway, as well as along the highway.

EXTERIOR

The Thomas Stone Barn is 100 feet in length and 40 and one half feet in width; it is oriented in an east-west direction parallel with the cardinal compass points. The walls of the building are 21 inches thick and are constructed of quarried limestone. Stones of various sizes are used throughout all the walls and range in size from 21"x 10"x 11" to 4"x 10" x 6". Large dressed stones are used at the corners as quoins.

The arches of the ventilators and of the doors and windows are set in shallow arches with keystones and very little mortar. Most of the louvered ventilators are original, though some have been repaired with new wood.

¹ Photograph and Interview with David Harold Thomas, present owner, March 30, 2000.

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Thomas Stone Barn
Iowa County, Wisconsin

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The large doorways at the north façade have the original wood doors, while the doors on the east and west have been replaced to accommodate dairying. The ten doors on the south side originally were half or “Dutch” doors. All have been replaced. Transoms, some with the original glass, top them all.

The roof consists of three layers of cedar shingles and one layer of asbestos shingles. The second layer of shingles replaced the roof that blew off in a 1912 tornado. At that time, two dormer windows were added to the north side of the roof. (When the owner replaces the roof, he plans to restore the original roofline.)

The **north-facing façade** faces the house and the highway and is the most impressive façade of the barn. The façade has two arch-topped drive-through entries measuring approximately ten feet two inches in width by eleven feet six inches in height at the center. The haunches of the arch consist of a dressed, protruding keystone 8”x 12”x 6,” holding nine cut stones measuring 12”x 6”x 8” on each side. The workmanship is such that no mortar was used on these stones.

The doors are constructed of vertical planks that were originally designed to slide on the inside of the building (thus protecting the door and the appearance of the exterior). The westerly door has been cut out at the bottom 8’ 6” x 8” to permit a window to be installed in the lower level. Both doors open into the haymow that runs the length and breadth of the building.

Three original ventilators are placed evenly across the facade, one between the doors and one at each end of the building. They measure approximately 4’ 6” x 2’ and have sharply arched tops with a keystone and six stones fitted on each side.

This façade is the bank side of the barn, and the drives were originally “corduroy”—of wooden planks. The easterly drive has been replaced with stone over sod, and the westerly drive has been eliminated to allow light into the window under the door.

Between the doors, on the lower level, is an original window filled now with cement block. The window is 48” by 41” and topped by a shallow arch combining nine similarly sized cut stones that are flanked on either side by an 18” horizontal stone cut on the inside to fit the stones making the arch.

There are four tie bars visible on this side of the building, evenly spaced, one at each corner and running just inside the interior wall.

The **east-facing elevation** has a wooden gable with a 2’ x 3’ centered window used for light and ventilation. It opened to permit the hay fork pulley to come out the window. Evenly spaced on the top level of the barn are two ventilators constructed as described in the north façade above. A vertical tie bar is visible extending from

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Iowa County, Wisconsin

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the keystone of each of these windows to the roof.

The stable level was entered through an arched door, 4' 6" wide, topped by a large protruding keystone with four stones on either side and flanked on either side by an 18" horizontal stone cut on the inside to fit the stones making the arch. This doorway has been widened to accommodate modern machinery and is faced on the outside with a metal sliding door.

Evenly spaced on either side of the entry are two windows exactly like the one described on the lower lever on the north façade. They are presently filled with glass block. A twentieth century, stone milk house is attached to the northeast corner of this façade.

The **west-facing elevation** was constructed and remodeled for dairy farming identically to the east-facing façade described above, but it is attached to a later, wooden hay shed which connects to a loafing shed of corrugated steel (the present owner no longer uses these buildings and plans to tear them down).

The **south facing elevation** opens to the fields and one can walk out at ground level. This façade is asymmetrical. On the lower level are ten doors constructed like the windows on the east and west façade, except the doors were originally half doors, or "Dutch," and they have transoms above them. In between the first and second door on the east end is a window constructed like the windows on the east and west façade. These eleven openings are evenly spaced along the length of the building. While some of the transom glass may be original, the doors all have been replaced. From this side one can see the ends of the four tie bars mentioned in the north-facing façade.

The second story has five openings. Three ventilators, of the construction discussed above, are located above the second, sixth and tenth openings of the floor below. Additional openings, with the segmental arch openings seen on the other doors and windows, are located over the third and eighth openings. In the very center of the top section is a stone with "1881" carved into it.

INTERIOR

Two levels divide the interior of the Thomas Stone Barn, with a large haymow above and a stable area below. The drive doors at the north facing façade open into the mow; the stable area is accessed via the doors described in the east and west facades. The floor of the mow area is constructed of boards, some of which measure 12" by 17' 2". The floor of the stable area was originally stone, and presently covered in places with concrete.

The hay storage area of the barn constitutes the bulk of the building's volume; while originally storing loose hay, it can presently hold 10,000 small bales. The interior walls are stone, although oak sills were used on the ventilators and for the windows and doors. There was a grain bin in the northeast corner.

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There are no supporting pillars in the barn, although there are five hay chutes built to the roofline. Chutes were originally used in the barn, but these are replacements. Standing by the inside barn door is a ladderlike frame used from the beginning to keep the loose hay from falling into the door and thus preventing it from being opened. There are vertical tie bars running from the top of the east and west side ventilators to the gable ends of the roof to hold it on. (These may well have been added after the tornado took off the roof in 1912.)

The roof is constructed with 9" x 9" x 40' - 41' beams making 6 bays. The rafters are tied vertically to each beam with steel rods. A steel rail runs the length of the barn on which traveled the pulley for the hayfork.

The stable area, which may be original, includes a pen across the east end for six horses, which were fed by a rollaway feed manger. The remainder of the barn included a stone floor with gutters, at present running east and west. Most of the supporting 12" x 12" posts have been replaced with steel ones, and the entire remaining area was converted to a dairy barn before 1930. There is little evidence to suggest the original use of the stable area, which included ten doors opening to the south.

The Thomas Stone Barn retains a high level of physical and situational integrity, and excellently represents its role as a fine example of the stone barn building type. Although some alterations to the building are in evidence, these changes do not substantially detract from the building's physical or situational integrity.

The most readily visually apparent changes, the addition of the milk house and the loafing shed, reflect an adaptation to the changing technology of agriculture in Wisconsin during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Although the milk house and the loafing shed constitute an alteration to the barn site, they do not significantly distract from the barn's visual, structural and locational integrity. Moreover, the milk house and the loafing shed represent the continuing use of this barn during a period of significant technological change in agriculture, and thus constitute a reasonable adaptation of the property during the term of its use in accordance with the standards outlined in Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.² Furthermore, the present owner has plans to remove these additions, as they are no longer of use to him. The alterations to the doors do not substantially distract from the building's overall visual impact and represent relatively minor alteration in terms of the building's overall mass and visibility. Finally, the alterations in the roofline represent an effort to admit light into a rather dim interior without changing the walls in any way. When roof repairs are made, these windows will be eliminated.

² Barbara Wyatt, ed. "Agriculture," Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, vol. 2 (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 11-7.

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Impressively, the barn retains its original big wood plank doors, and many of its original features including the wooden ventilators and the rail for the hayfork. As a result of its exceptional integrity and significance as a fine example of a building form rare to Wisconsin, the Thomas Stone Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

 End of Description of Physical Appearance

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Thomas Stone Barn
Iowa County, Wisconsin

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 Insert Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance

The Thomas Stone Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion C as a fine example of the stone barn building type, a form rare in Wisconsin. Completed in 1881, or soon after, and designed by the property's owner, the Thomas Stone Barn was a local landmark virtually from its date of construction as a result of its unusual form, size and construction materials.

The barn's character-defining features, including its quarry stone walls, round-arched drive-through doorways, and interior composition and fixtures, have remained almost completely unaltered since the building's construction. The building was designed to store hay and house cattle and horses, a task that it continues to fulfill today. This nomination is prepared in order to facilitate future public and private efforts to preserve the Thomas Stone Barn as a notable element of the agricultural landscape of southwestern Wisconsin.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first known non-Native American activity in the area began in the late 1600s and continued throughout the 1700s with the French fur traders. In 1822 the first lease for lead mining was given in Wisconsin, and by 1833 a shot tower had been built near Helena in northern Iowa County. In the 1830s there was a large immigration of Cornishmen and Welshmen to work the mines. But, mining was never done on a large scale in the township of Brigham. The galena (lead bearing rock) never occurred in sufficient quantities to justify the extensive mines like those at Dodgeville, Mineral Point or Platteville, located ten, fifteen, and twenty miles to the southwest.

The railroads had come to Wisconsin in the 1850s, but it was not until 1881 when the Chicago and NorthWestern built a depot in Barneveld. In 1881 David Simpson offered the railroad the right of way for \$1.00 if they would build the depot on this land. The NorthWestern railroad accepted, and Mr. Simpson began to sell lots.³ Prior to the arrival of the railroad in Barneveld, farmers drove their cattle on foot or horseback to the railhead in Arena. Walter Thomas and his boys did not have to go as far after the railroad came to Barneveld, but he and the rest of the stock raisers found they needed to fence in their pastures because cattle were getting killed on the rails. This section of the railroad along the Military Ridge, including Barneveld and Ridgeway, ultimately became Chicago and NorthWestern's most profitable.⁴ With the arrival of the railroad the town grew to 400 inhabitants in 1891. Today the village has a population of 900 and expects to grow slowly as a "suburb" of nearby Madison.

RESOURCE HISTORY

As with many rural and agricultural buildings, information regarding the Thomas family or its farm is limited. With the exception of real-estate property records, a small number of primary document sources, and limited oral

³ Helmenstein, John F., *Weehaukaja*. Vol. 1, page 47.

⁴ *History of Iowa County*, 158.

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Thomas Stone Barn
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history accounts, as well as the evidence contained in the building itself, very few resources exist or are extant that can illuminate the details of the Thomas Stone Barn's genesis and use. The account given under this section includes the most complete information that can be gathered at this time. Although the outline is somewhat skeletal, the known history of the Thomas Stone Barn property is sufficient to establish the historical context necessary to evaluate the building's architectural significance as a fine example of the stone barn building type.

According to the property's title records, the property which became the Thomas farmstead was purchased by DeGarmo Jones, (this man and others were speculators who originally owned the Helena Shot Tower) from the United States. On June 1, 1860, Walter (Ol' Watt) Thomas purchased the east half of northeast quarter of Section 8-6-5 East, from Andrew J. Rich and Mary W., his wife (another speculator with DeGarmo Jones).

Watt or Ol' Watt (as he was called by neighbors) and his wife Margaret came from Wales before 1860, when son David D. Thomas was born at Hyde's Mill about 5 miles from the present farm. Walter Thomas died in 1900 leaving directions in his will to have his executor sell the property, which amounted to about 1330 acres and disperse the funds to specified relatives. His son David D. Thomas purchased the property and owned part of it until his death in 1964 when he passed it on to his two sons, David Harold Thomas and Walter Thomas. David Harold Thomas, his wife Amy and their son Doug still reside on the farm and own the property.

As previously cited, the Thomas Stone Barn was designed by Walter Thomas and constructed in or about 1881 by three Welsh stone masons. The most important of these was Isaac Jones, Walter's brother-in-law, a stonemason.

Walter must have decided to profit by the proximity of the railroad, as he completed his hay barn around 1881, the year the railroad arrived in the vicinity. It was a proud, beautifully constructed building to serve his growing stock-raising business. With a herd of 800 at one time, he needed adequate winter-feed. He probably had Shorthorns because they were large, quiet, and fattened readily. Butterfield in his History of Iowa County in 1881 noted that the number of cattle in Wisconsin had increased from 183,433 in 1850 to 922,900 in 1875. He wrote: "At the public sales of herds from this state, the prices have ranked high universally, and in a few cases have reached the highest of "fancy" prices, showing the estimate placed by professional breeders upon the herds of Wisconsin."⁵ So Walter Thomas and his fellow stockmen prospered during this period.

Unfortunately, no population or agricultural census information is available for the Town of Brigham in 1880, and the 1890 census material was destroyed by fire. Thus, we can only surmise Walter's relative position in the agricultural community at this time.

⁵ C.W. Butterfield, History of Iowa County (Chicago: 1881), 158.

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Iowa County, Wisconsin

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After 1912 Walter must have realized that there was money to be made in the dairy industry, so he converted the lower level of the barn to provide for dairy cows. By 1920 the family had invested in the Jenniton Cheese Factory nearby, capitalizing on the natural relationship between dairy farmers and cheese makers.

The Thomas Stone Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion C as a fine and unique example of the stone barn building type. Barns constructed fully of stone are rare in Wisconsin; no other full-sized, quarried stone barn is known to exist in Iowa County

Although barns, particularly during the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, have historically dominated Wisconsin's rural landscape, the majority of such barns have been largely constructed of wood siding on wood or timber frames. In the midst of the historically farmed regions of the state, forests provided the most readily available and most plentiful building materials.

In Southwestern Wisconsin, where the Thomas Stone Barn is located, most farms were established on forested or recently—lumbered lands. As a result, wood, in the form of logs, sawed boards or timbers, has been the most common building material for barns and most other agricultural outbuildings throughout most of Wisconsin's agricultural history.

Prior to the popularization of concrete blocks and poured concrete in the early twentieth century, stone was, however, frequently used for foundations and stable areas of barns. In much of Southwestern Wisconsin, barn and rural house foundations constructed of stone are common. Quarried stone especially was accessible in the unglaciated area of Southwestern Wisconsin, and wood was not plentiful on the prairie land that Walter Thomas owned.

Stone walls generally have higher benefits, particularly with regard to the husbandry needs of livestock. Stone walls generally have higher insulative qualities than wood, and as a result animals kept in a stone stable area remain warmer during the winter and cooler during the summer than do animals stabled in most wood frame structures. Such insulation was particularly important to the husbandry of cattle, who were historically more costly and often more profitable than other types of livestock.

The Thomas Stone Barn helps us define a little known part of Wisconsin's agricultural, economic, and ethnic development. Walter Thomas was a Welshman who purchased his property to farm and raise stock. Widely admired and respected for their social, moral and intellectual qualities, the Welsh were credited with contributing largely toward the high standard of prosperity of Iowa County in 1881. All these qualities are evident in the building Walter Thomas built for his stock-raising enterprise.

CONTEXT:

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As previously discussed, the Thomas Stone Barn is one of a few stone barns in the state. Stone buildings are not rare in Iowa County because of the abundance of stone to quarry and the ready talents of miners and stone masons used to working with stone. The town of Mineral Point is noted for its fine stone buildings on Main Street and elsewhere, while Dodgeville boasts a fine quarried court house built in 1859. Throughout the county we find occasional stone buildings and most foundations built of stone. No other stone barns are known to exist in Iowa County, and only one much smaller granary is located about 12-13 miles from the Thomas Stone Barn at 4085 County Trunk Highway Z.

As a result, it may be seen that the Thomas Stone Barn represents a significant and unique building type within the context of Iowa County and Wisconsin—one that has no known direct counterpart.

CONCLUSION:

The Thomas Stone Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register criterion C as a fine example of a stone barn, a building type rare in Wisconsin and not known to exist elsewhere in Iowa County. Due to its size, setting and excellent integrity, this barn is a highly visible landmark in its vicinity; its unique construction and design distinguish it from all other farm buildings in its region. As a result of its construction, design and integrity, the Thomas Stone Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

 End of Statement of Significance

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Insert References

References

Abstract of Title of nominated property.

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 End of References

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Section 10 Page 1

___ Insert Boundary Descriptions

Verbal boundary description

The nominated property is located in the Southeast quarter of section 8, Town 6 North of Range 5 East, all in the Town of Brigham, Iowa County. The boundary is an area consisting of the building with a 20-foot boundary at the front and sides of the building. The rear boundary corresponds to the fence line of the feed lot located behind the building.

Boundary Justification

The boundary consists of the land immediately around the nominated building. The nominated boundary is a portion of the parcel historically associated with the barn

___ End of Boundary Descriptions

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Section photos Page 1

 Insert Photo Descriptions

Photo #1 of 4 (Marked as #1 on Fig. 1)

THOMAS Stone Barn
Brigham Township, Iowa County, WI
Photo by David Lowe, July 26, 2000
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Photo shows the tight-fitting arch stones of one of the window vents.
Photo taken facing west showing a window on the eastern side.

Photo #2 of 4 (Marked as #2 on Fig. 1)

THOMAS Stone Barn
Brigham Township, Iowa County, WI
Photo by David Lowe, July 26, 2000
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Photo shows tight-fitting arch stones along with the large keystone over the main doorway.
Photo taken facing south showing one of the main doors on the north side.

Photo #3 of 4 (Marked as #3 on Fig. 1)

THOMAS Stone Barn
Brigham Township, Iowa County, WI
Photo by David Lowe, July 26, 2000
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Photo shows the uphill side of the barn.
Photo taken facing south showing the entire north side of the building.

Photo #4 of 4 (Marked as #4 on Fig. 1)

THOMAS Stone Barn
Brigham Township, Iowa County, WI
Photo by David Lowe, July 26, 2000
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Photo shows the downhill side of the barn.
Photo taken facing northwest showing the entire south side of the building.

 End of Photo Descriptions