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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 Forms (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).

1. Name of Property

historic name Halada, George, Farmstead

other names/site number Kozlik, Frank, Farmstead

2. Location

street & number E-1113 County Trunk Highway F N/A not for publication

city, town Montpelier Township N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Kewaunee code 061 zip code 54217

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>8</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

12/11/22
Date

In my opinion, the property ___meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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.
- ___ removed from the National Register.
- ___ other, (explain:) _____

Entered in the National Register

[Signature] 2/11/93

Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/ agricultural
outbuildings

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/ agricultural
outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

foundation Stone

walls Brick

Wood

roof Asphalt

other Log

Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The agricultural complex known historically as the George Halada Farmstead consists of a 4.30 acre portion of a larger 118.00 acre former dairy farm set on the rolling open land that characterizes the area. The farmstead is located on the south side of CTH F at a location that is approximately one-half mile east of the intersection formed by the north-south running CTH V and the east-west running CTH F. This farmstead is located in Montpelier Township approximately one-and-a-half miles northeast of the community of Pilsen in Kewaunee County. The buildings and structures within the district comprise an excellent and remarkably intact brick Italianate-influenced Gabled Ell form residence built by George and Catherine Halada in 1878, four timber frame agricultural outbuildings built by the Haladas (including one that now encloses a log barn that may predate the Halada ownership) and three later farm outbuildings that were built after the property passed from the Haladas to their daughter and son-in-law, Catherine and Emil Edlebeck, and then to the Edlebeck's daughter, Anna, and her husband, Frank Kozlik. The farmstead is significant for its fine intact farmhouse and for its highly intact group of associated and later agricultural farm outbuildings.

Six of the eight individual resources within the complex are distributed around the perimeter of a roughly rectilinear farmyard that is reached via a 250-foot-long gravel driveway that enters the farmstead from CTH F. The two remaining resources (Map Nos. 5 & 6) are reached via a gravel drive that extends south another 250 feet from the southwest corner of the farmyard. These resources consist of 8 buildings and include: the original brick-veneered Gabled Ell form farmhouse Halada built for his own use in 1878 (Map No. 1); a small hip-roofed frame construction garage (Map No. 2); a sizeable gable-roofed timber frame animal barn that was built ca.1878 and that incorporates within in it a smaller gable-roofed log barn (Map No. 3); a large gable-roofed timber frame threshing barn that was built ca.1878 (Map No. 4); a gable-roofed timber frame machine shed that was built ca.1878 (Map No. 5) and that is now attached to a second smaller gable-roofed timber frame machine shed building (Map No. 6) by a hyphen; a gable-roofed wood-working shop built by Kozlik in 1941 (Map No. 7) that is now connected to an "L" plan machine shop (Map No. 8) by a flat-roofed hyphen. The residence (which has never had central heating or indoor plumbing) is in an exceptionally intact original state, as are most of the timber frame outbuildings and the newest outbuildings. The only farm building that has been seriously altered is the original log barn, but the larger timber frame barn that now encloses it is believed to have its own significance. Also, the small hyphens that now connect buildings No. 5 & 6 and 7 & 8 have not diminished the significance of these buildings. Several of the farm buildings are now in poor condition, however, and buildings No. 5 and 8 may now be too far gone to save.

The following inventory lists each building in the farmstead by map number and gives a description of each, the original and current use, whether the building is contributing or non-contributing to the district, and an assessment of each building's physical condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 7 Page 1

Map No. 1 George and Catherine Halada Residence Contributing ca.1878⁺

This building is the original farmhouse built by George Halada ca.1878, and is an excellent example of the Italianate style design as applied to a gabled ell form house. The house is almost rectilinear in plan and measures 51-feet-long by 35-feet-deep. The overall design is typical of Italianate style-influenced gabled ell form houses in Wisconsin in that it has a front gable upright wing and a shorter perpendicularly placed side gable wing, which in this instance is attached in such a way as to almost bisect the east-facing side elevation of the main wing. Both of these wings are rectilinear in plan. The upright is one-and-a-half-stories in height and measures approximately 25-feet-long by 35-feet-deep, and this wing is surmounted by an asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof whose ridge line runs in a north-south direction. The side wing is one-story in height, measures approximately 25-feet-long by 33-feet-deep, and it is also surmounted by a shallow-pitched gable roof whose ridge line runs in an east-west direction. Part of the width of the side wing consists of the unequal widths of two one-story very shallow-pitched nipped roof eaves that run the full length of the north and south elevations of the wing.

The exterior walls of both wings and their supporting framework rest on fieldstone foundation walls that are now covered over by a battered concrete plinth that encircles the house. The sloping surface of the plinth is fashioned so as to resemble ashlar stone blocks separated by raised, beaded mortar joints and was added in 1914². These foundation walls enclose a crawlspace under the main wing and under much of the side wing as well, but there is also a barrel vaulted cellar space located below the central axis of the side wing and running the length of it. It is accessed from a staircase off the kitchen and is lit by a single basement window. The barrel-vaulted six-foot-tall ceiling of this space and the walls are sided in the same cream brick that covers most of the house's exterior and several metal hooks that are implanted in this ceiling suggest that the space was once used for curing meat and for food storage.

The exterior walls of the house are covered for the most part in cream brick, the bottom twelve courses of which differ slightly in color from those above them. These walls are terminated by broad fascia boards, overhanging boxed eaves, and crown molding.

The north and south-facing principal facades of George Halada's house are very similar to each other, but the north-facing facade, being the one that faces the highway, is the more important of the two. This asymmetrically designed facade is

¹ The construction dates for this building and for the other timber frame resources within the district come from tax records kept in the Kewaunee County Courthouse in Kewaunee. Two of the later buildings have dates inscribed in their interiors.

² The construction date is inscribed in the top of the plinth foundation on the north-facing elevation of the building at the juncture of the two wings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 7 Page 2

composed of the north-facing elevations of both the main wing on the right and the side wing on the left. The main wing visually dominates the side wing.

The north front elevation of the upright is asymmetrical and three bays wide. The two right-hand bays of the first story contain tall segmental-arched window openings. Both of these openings serve the front parlor/living room of the house, have wooden sills, and are crowned with Italianate style-derived segmentally arched corbelled brick hood molds whose voussoirs and enlarged keystones are formed with alternating red and cream-colored soldier-coursed bricks. These two window openings, like all of this house's window openings, are filled with their original two-over-two light double hung windows, windows whose upper sash still retain their arched shape. The left-hand bay contains a tall segmental arched entrance door opening that is reached by ascending three concrete steps. This opening contains the original wooden entrance door, which features two tall, thin semi-circular-arched lights placed above two panels. The door is surmounted by a segmental-arched two-light transom and a soldier course corbelled head.

Still visible on the wall surface between the first and second stories are the sawed off ends of four large beams that supported the second story floor of a full-width two-story wooden porch that once covered this elevation. Just when this porch was constructed is not known, and no photos have been found that show it in place. What is known, however, is that its second story was reached by ascending an exterior stairs and it is also known that the present center window opening in the second story was once a door opening that gave access to a dance hall that occupied the entire second story of the upright for a number of years. It is also not known when the porch was removed, but it was gone and the door opening had been replaced with the smaller window opening visible today prior to 1930 (when Frank Kozlik and his wife took over the farm).

The second story of this elevation contains three window openings (the center one of which has brick work below its sill that is clearly a later infill) of the same type and design as the ones described above, but these openings are shorter than the ones below. Centered in the gable end above them is a bulls-eye window that is rimmed with a corbelled course of alternating red and cream-colored header course brick. There is also a thin cream brick chimney shaft with a corbelled top that is placed on the ridgeline in the center of the roof.

The north-facing elevation of the side wing is totally covered by a full-length one-story shallow-pitched hipped roof ell. The left-hand third of this elevation consists of blank wall surface while the right-hand two-thirds contains an inset one-story porch. The north-facing wall surface of this porch is three-bays-wide. The left two bays each contain a single segmental-arched window opening filled with a two-over-two light window of the same size as those in the second story of the upright. These windows both have corbelled brick hood molds and are identical in design to the windows in the upright. The third bay from the left consists of a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 1 Page 3

single segmental-arched door opening that contains a later one-light over three panel door. At a later date within the period of significance this porch was enclosed with a clapboard-covered wall into which is set a group of four two-over-two flat-arched windows and a twelve-light storm door. In addition, the original raised floor of the porch has been replaced with a poured concrete slab.

The east-facing side elevation of the upright wing of the house is almost completely covered by what would otherwise be the west-facing elevation of the side wing and it is devoid of window openings or other architectural features. The one-story east-facing elevation of the side wing is asymmetrical in design and is composed of the ends of the two side eills and of the taller center portion, all three elements of which are placed in the same plane. The same fascia boards and crown moldings that ornament the gable end of the center portion also form the cornice of the eills. There are no openings in the ends of the eills, but the end of the center portion is two-bays-wide and consists of two double hung two-over-two-light segmental-arched windows on the first story and a circular window above that is centered in the gable end. Each of the first floor windows furnishes light to a first floor bedroom while the bull's-eye window lights the attic.

The south-facing rear elevation of the house is similar in many respects to the north-facing main facade. The south elevation of the upright is asymmetrical in design and two-bays-wide. The first story bays are offset to the right of the ones in the story above and they each contain a tall segmental-arched window opening that is identical in size and design to the ones on the first story of the main facade. Both of these openings serve the dining/front room of the house. Two identical window openings are centered on the second story above.

The south-facing elevation of the side wing is also composed entirely of a one-story shallow-pitched hip roof eill. This eill is four-bays-wide and contains three segmental-arched window openings of the same size as those found on the wall surface of the inset porch on the main facade. These openings are placed to the left of a segmental-arched entrance door opening that contains a flat-arched four-panel door. For unknown reasons, the wall surfaces between these four openings contains large areas of red brick rather than the cream brick that makes up the bulk of the wall surface. This appears to be the same brick that is also used in the corbelled hood molds and voussoirs on the house, so its use here may represent a decision based on economic necessity. There is also a tall, thin cream brick chimney shaft with a corbelled top that is placed on the ridgeline of the main roof.

The west-facing side elevation of the house consists of the side elevation of the upright wing. This elevation is two-stories in height, three-bays-wide, and is symmetrical in design. The first story of each bay contains a tall window opening of the type that fills the bays on the other elevations of the upright. The two right-hand windows provide light to a bedroom while the other one helps light the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number / Page 4

front parlor. The second stories of these bays each contain shortened versions of the same segmental-arched window used below. The heads of these windows cut into the fascia board and these are the shortest of the three equally wide but different height segmental-arched windows used on the house, all of which are two-over-two light double hung wooden sash.

When the current owners purchased the Halada farmstead early in 1992, it had been owned and occupied by Frank Kozlik since 1930, and he told them that he had done nothing to the house in the way of alterations during his sixty-two year tenure. This was in addition to the fact that the house has only the bare minimum electrical service and does not yet and never has had central heating or plumbing. Consequently, the house was in a somewhat rough but almost totally intact original state when the current owners took possession.

Aside from the addition of modern utilities (and a bathroom), it is the current owner's intent to rehab, rather than to remodel the interior of the house. This rehabilitation is currently in process, and as a result, construction details have been revealed that would not have otherwise been found. The first decision was to replace the very rough and now badly cracked original plaster used to coat all the walls and most of the ceilings throughout the house. This coarse plaster was mixed with a binding of hay and was affixed to the walls by being laid over thousands of square-cut nails that were driven into the lathing. The resulting surface was very rough by today's standards and more than a century of seasonal expansion and contraction (the house was heated by a stove in the kitchen until this year) had left it in very rough condition. Removing this plaster led to the discovery of the method of affixing it to the lathes and to the nature of the lathes themselves. The ceiling lathes are traditional, being one inch thick by two-inch-wide sawn strips. The wall lathe, however, consists of horizontal, one-inch-thick planks that range anywhere from nine to fifteen inches in width. These planks are roughly planed, have roughly sawn edges, and cover all the perimeter walls and all the original interior partition walls as well. The removal of the plaster has reaffirmed that the brick is the original cladding of the house and it has also made it possible to more precisely determine the nature of additions and alterations to the interior.

The interior has undergone some alterations over the years but in general the original first story room layout has survived intact and most of its simple original woodwork is still intact as well.³ The first story of the upright wing contains the living room, dining/front room, a bedroom and an entrance hall that contains a straight run of stairs that goes up to the second story. At an early date an original doorway located in the partition wall between the living room and the space that is now called a bedroom was closed off and a closet was created at the north

³ A floorplan of the house as it was at the time of the 1992 sale is included as Appendix A. This map was made in 1983, long before the plaster was removed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 1 Page 5

end of the bedroom. Otherwise, the original floor plan of this story is intact. The floor of the first story is fashioned from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-wide boards. All of the interior doors are a two-over-two panel design, the panels are raised, and all the original door hardware such as the decorative hinges and the simple white porcelain door knobs are still intact. In addition, all the original wood trim in these rooms is still intact as well.

The dining/front room is also almost square in plan. In this room, the original wood flooring has been covered over with floral pattern linoleum and the original plaster ceiling has been replaced at some time during the period of significance with a smooth-finished plaster ceiling. Four doors open into this room, one in the east wall, one in the west wall, and two on the south wall. Placed half way up the south wall between the two doors is a chimney shelf supporting the base of the chimney that once served this wing. Circular openings for stovepipes pierce this shaft and open into both the dining room and the living room and also into the second story above.

The almost square plan living room still retains its original window and door casings and the base of its walls is hidden by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-tall molded baseboards. In typical fashion, the trim items in this room (and the identical ones in the entrance hall) are more elaborately molded than the very basic ones found in the other rooms. The removal of the ceiling plaster in this room has also revealed that the lower part of the space between the ceiling lathes and the second story floor decking is packed with a nogging-like mixture of hay and plaster, but the purpose of this mixture (insulation? sound deadening?) is not clear.

To the left (east) of the living room is the rectilinear entrance hall. The main entrance door opens into this room, a second door to the right opens into the living room and a third door at the rear of the hall opens into the dining/ front room. The open staircase is placed against the west wall of the hall and it has a straight run of 15 steps. The edge of the tread of each of these steps has two simple turned balusters that support a 4"-wide hand rail and the lower end of the handrail is terminated by a fine turned newel post that rests on an octagonal base.

So far as can be determined, the second story of the upright wing was originally a clear span broken only by the shaft of the chimney. Sometime later, but within the period of significance, plastered partition walls made of standard framing and lathing were placed on top of the 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-wide original flooring to subdivide this space into two south-facing bedrooms separated from a single large north-facing bedroom by a central hallway set on an east-west axis. These later partitions are now in the process of being removed. Placed on the east wall of the second story hall at the top of the stairway is a small four-panel door that opens into the attic space above the side wing.

The first story of the side wing is placed a step down from the upright wing and the rectilinear plan original kitchen space takes up the core of this wing. Arrayed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 1 Page 6

around it are a pantry and an enclosed entrance vestibule on the south, two bedrooms on the east, and an enclosed porch on the north. All the rooms in this wing have the same plank walls and the same ceiling laths that are found in the upright wing and the same mixture of hay and plaster nogging is found above this ceiling lath too. At some time in the early twentieth century, matchboard wainscoting was placed over the lower three feet of this room and the original wood flooring was covered with linoleum. New cabinetry was also installed in the pantry at about this time too, and the original dry sink in this space was converted to a wet sink.

The removal of the original plaster has also revealed that the partition wall that separates the two east bedrooms from each other is of a later date than the perimeter walls, suggesting that this was originally a larger room that was later subdivided as necessity dictated. There is also a second brick chimney shaft that runs down the east wall of the kitchen and the west wall of the northernmost of the two bedrooms. Here too, a noie in the chimney that is now plugged shows where a now-vanished stovepipe once exhausted a wood stove in the kitchen.

Overall, the Halada Residence is in excellent and largely original condition today, with the few modifications it has undergone being of a type that can be easily reversed.

Map No. 2 Garage Building Contributing ca. 1910

This is a small, simple, astylistic utilitarian form building that is located just to the west of the house (Map No. 1). The garage building is one-story-tall, is of frame construction, and measures approximately 22-feet-square. The building's eight-by-eight inch posts and sills now rest mostly on poured concrete footings, although a few of the original stone footings are still in place. The walls are covered in vertical wooden boards that are backed by battens visible in the inside. The building is sheltered by a standing seam metal-covered hip roof that overlays the wide board decking beneath. This roof has overhanging eaves and these are supported by exposed rafter ends on all four sides.

The principal facade of the garage faces west, is symmetrical in design, and contains two large flat-arched door openings separated by a post. These openings are covered by two sliding barn doors that run on an overhead track. A single small square flat-arched window opening is centered on each of the other three elevations, but all of these openings are now covered over with siding. The interior has a dirt floor that is partially covered over by wide - now quite deteriorated - wooden boards. This building is used for storage and as a garage and it is in generally good condition and is considered to be contributing to the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 1 Page 7

Map No. 3 Dairy Barn Contributing

ca. 1878

The largest building of the farm complex is this one-story rectangular plan 79-foot-long by 32-foot-deep ascylistic utilitarian form, gable-roofed timber frame dairy barn that is sided in vertical wooden boards. These walls now enclose an earlier and much smaller log construction barn that was probably built by Joseph Ledvina, the man from whom George Halada bought the farm in 1877.

This earlier barn was originally a simple gable-roofed design similar to the barn that now encloses it, but it was much smaller, measuring 28-foot-long by 32-foot-deep. The walls of this early barn are still intact, although in poor condition, and they rest on a fieldstone foundation that has been renewed and partially covered over in places with concrete. The logs themselves are hand hewn and squared and measure from 9-10" thick and from 12-13" tall. They are chinked with a plaster-like mortar and are joined with dove-tail notching at the corners. The massive logs that make up the side elevations of this barn are all 32-feet in length. One of the logs log high up on each of these sides is repeatedly notched to receive the squared ends of the beam ends that support the barn's attic floor. Barn door openings were set into the front and rear walls and these openings were later surmounted with multi-light transoms to bring light into the barn's interior. At some point during the period of significance the floor of this barn was covered with concrete, and several metal stalls added at this time are still in evidence today. The original north and south-facing gable ends and the roof of the log barn have long since been removed, however, and the upper floor of this barn (which is used for hay storage) is now open to the ceiling of the larger barn that now shelters it.

The larger barn that is visible today was apparently built by George Halada around the same time that he built his house. The ridge line of the asphalt-shingle-covered roof of the new barn runs north-south and the entire structure is upheld by massive timber framing that is held together with wooden pegs. The walls of the new barn are set on rubblestone foundation walls that have been partially covered with concrete. These walls are built around the log barn and their board-covered walls also enclose a 32-foot-wide by 35-foot-long addition that is attached to the south end of the log barn. The interior of this addition is divided into two roughly equal-width parts. The north wall of the left-hand (north) half is formed by the south wall of the log barn. This half has a dirt floor that is accessed by a pair of full-height sliding barn doors that open west onto the farmyard and this space is open to the roof of the barn. The right-hand (south) half of the addition consists of an enclosed first story whose front (west) half is floored with dirt and whose rear (west) half is floored with a concrete slab. The walls of this first story space are roughly plastered and a small sliding barn door on the west-facing main facade of the barn gives access to it. This space appears to have been used as a workshop. Its flat roof is used for hay storage, as is the flat roof of the log barn, and the open space between these two hay storage areas gives easy access to the hay.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 1 Page 8

There is also a shed-roofed one-story 16-foot-wide by 32-foot-deep addition that was added to the north end of this barn as well. This addition is framed with sawn lumber and it has a dirt floor, concrete foundation walls, and it too is sided with vertical wooden boards. The roof of this addition is now in a state of collapse and it will probably be removed. The remainder of the ca.1878 barn is in good condition, but the north wall of the log barn is badly deteriorated, being partially open to the weather as a result of the collapse of the roof of the shed roof addition.

Map No. 4 Threshing Barn Contributing ca.1878

This large barn is sited on the slight slope of the south side of the farmyard, a slope just sufficient to permit the south-facing elevation of the concrete block and concrete plinth foundation wall to be largely exposed. This barn is rectilinear in plan, one-story in height, and it measures 65-feet-long by 40-feet-wide. The building is sided in vertical boards. These walls are supported by a massive wooden pegged timber frame and rise up the overhanging eaves of the standing seam metal-covered gable roof of the barn, whose ridge line runs east-west. The wooden decking underneath this roof is fashioned from the same very wide roughly planed planks (some are 24" across) that are used as decking under the roofs of the other timber frame outbuildings in the farmstead; less wide boards are used in the house.

The plan of the barn consists of a 15-foot-wide dirt-floored center portion accessed via large paired sliding barn doors centered on both the north and south facades of the barn. To the right and left of this center portion are two 25-foot-wide open pits lined by the deep foundation walls of the barn. A date inscribed on the foundation walls shows that they were built in 1951, and they were built to replace the deteriorated original rubblestone walls. The barn is still in good condition today and is almost totally intact save for the renewed foundation.

Map No. 5 Machine Shed Contributing ca.1878

This saltbox form gable-roofed timber frame astylistic utilitarian form building is believed to have been built by George Halada at about the same time as the other timber frame buildings on the farm. This building is one-story in height, rectilinear in plan and measures 35-feet-wide by 20-feet-deep. Vertical boards clad the exterior walls and are supported by a massive pegged timber frame. The building has a dirt floor and the posts of the frame rest directly on this floor, which accounts for the pronounced list it now has. The gable roof of the building is framed in sawn lumber and the roof deck that underlies the standing seam metal roof is made up of wide rough-planed boards like those on the farmstead's other timber frame buildings. The main facade of this building faces east and there is a small sliding door to the left and a larger one to the right. This barn is now used for machine storage and its original use is unknown.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 1 Page 9

The west elevation of this barn is shorter than the main facade and its length is covered by a very shallow pitched, asphalt shingle-covered, shed-roofed ell that is of a later date than the barn. This ell has poured concrete foundation walls and its vertical board siding is attached to a sawn frame that is nailed together. Like the larger barn to which it is attached, this ell has a pronounced list, but it is now in quite poor condition.

Map No. 6 Machine Shed Contributing ca.1878

This small building was originally free-standing, but at some time during the period of significance it was attached to the small barn just described (Map No. 5) by a shallow-pitched shed-roofed hyphen and by a continuation of the rear ell of the larger barn. It is rectangular in plan, measures 12-feet-wide by 31-feet-deep, and has a dirt floor. Its main facades face east and west and they each consist almost entirely of a pair of large outward-swinging board-and-batten doors. The walls rest on later poured concrete footings and are sided in vertical boards supported by a massive timber frame held together with wooden pegs. For many years this building has housed an unused and almost totally intact "The Humming Bird Thresher" made by the Wood Brothers. The original instruction manual for this machine is still extant and hand-lettered dates on the side of the machine show that it was in use as late as 1965.

The one-story shed-roof hyphen that connects this building to the barn next door is 11-feet-wide and consists of a roof that spans the ground between the two buildings. This hyphen is constructed of wood and it is in a ruinous state.

Map No. 7 Wood-working Shop Contributing 1941*

This stylistic utilitarian building was built as a woodworking shop by Frank Kozlik in 1941. Kozlik owned and operated a portable saw mill and did custom sawing. This building served as his base of operations. This is the newest building in the farmstead and is rectangular in plan, two-stories in height, and measures 40-feet-wide by 25-feet-deep. The first story of this building has a dirt floor enclosed by concrete block walls that rest on a poured concrete foundation. The frame construction second story is sided in vertical boards. The overhanging gable roof of the building is covered in asphalt shingles and its ridge runs east-west. The slope of the site hides some of the first story of the east-facing elevation, but most of the first story is visible. The main facade faces south and its first story features two flat-arched window openings, an entrance door, and a garage door opening. This building is in good, original condition and still retains most of its original contents.

* The date Nov. 15, 1941, is inscribed on the top of the first story wall.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B X C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

 Architecture

Period of Significance

 ca.1878-1941⁵

Significant Dates

 ca.1878⁶

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.

Significance

The George Halada Farmstead is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. Research was undertaken to assess this potential utilizing the NR significance areas of Agriculture and Architecture, both themes which are also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the resources in the farmstead utilizing the Italianate subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit and the Gabled Ell form and Agricultural Outbuildings study units of the Architecture theme portion of the CRMP.⁷ The results of this research is detailed below and shows that the highly original Italianate style-influenced Gabled Ell form Halada farmhouse is locally significant under criterion C for its architectural significance and it also determined that all of the agricultural outbuildings associated with this farmhouse are also of significance as good, representative examples of buildings of their particular types.

Historical Background

The George Halada farm property is located in the center of Montpelier Township in Kewaunee County, approximately one-and-a-half miles northeast of the unincorporated community of Pilsen. It consists of a 118.00 acre parcel of land located in Section 21, Township 23 North, Range 23 East. The present owners of the Halada farm are James and Debra Steffel.

⁵ The period of significance covers the period during which the farmhouse and all the contributing agricultural outbuildings were built.

⁶ The date of construction of the George Halada farmhouse (Map No. 1) and the timber frame outbuildings (Map Nos. 3, 4, 5, & 6).

⁷ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 8 Page 1

Kewaunee County was formed in 1852 and the earliest settlement occurred in the eastern townships bordering on the Lake Michigan shoreline and included the city of Kewaunee. The organization of the Town of Montpelier and other centrally located townships occurred not long afterwards.

At the first meeting of the (Kewaunee) County Board, held on Nov. 11, 1856, a resolution was passed organizing from and after April 1, 1857, the Towns of Carlton, Frederickton, Montpelier, Corryville, Casco, West Kewaunee, and Red River. The early history dates back to April 1, 1855, when into the deep shadows of the "Forest Primeval" ... and the hunting grounds of the Oneidas, Chippewa and Menominee Indians, came the early settlers to make their home.

The honor of giving the Town its name was awarded to the oldest settler in the township at that time, Thomas Paddleford, who came here from the state of Vermont, in the year 1855, named it Montpelier, after the capitol of his home state.

The soil of the township consists of red loam and light soil and on the east side some land connects to what is known as the big Kewaunee swamp. It (the town) is watered by numerous creeks and in the early years was mostly covered with pine, hardwood and cedar.

The township is also rich in limestone in the vicinity of Ellisville (one mile to the east of the Halada farm) and at one time there were seven limekilns operating in the township. ... This lime, after being finished in the kiln, and slaked, was mixed with sand, made a rich mortar which was used for building stone foundations, laying bricks and plastering for homes, churches, schools and other building purposes.⁹

The title abstract for the Halada farm and early plat maps show that the first owner was Joseph Ledvina, an immigrant from Bohemia for whom specific information has not yet been found. Ledvina, however, was and is a common name on Montpelier Township plat maps. The earliest map of the Town shows that in 1876, Ledvina's brother, John, owned the adjacent farm to the east now owned by Richard G. and Lillian Ledvina, and the map also shows that the farm directly across what is now CTH F was then owned by H. Ledvina.⁹

George Halada (1848-1916) purchased the farm in question from Joseph Ledvina in 1877 for the sum of \$2125.00.¹⁰

⁹ Prah, Arnold (Ed.). Montpelier Township Centennial: 1857 - 1957. Algoma: Algoma Record-Herald, 1957. Pg. 5. A copy is located in the local history collections of the Brown County Library in Green Bay.

⁹ Harney, E. M. & M. G. Tucker. Map of Kewaunee County, Wisconsin. J. K. Kauber & Co., Milwaukee, 1876. This map also shows a house on this property at that date, but tax rolls for the Township kept in the Kewaunee County courthouse do not indicate a value greater than one dollar an acre until after the property transfers to Halada in the following year.

¹⁰ The Kewaunee Enterprise. Nov. 16, 1877, pg. 4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 8 Page 2

Mr. Halada was born in Bohemia 68 years ago and came to this country when 18 years old, locating in the town of Franklin, Kewaunee county, where he lived until he came to Wausaukee (Marinette County) about eight years ago. For several years he did farm work in the summer time, cooking in the lumber camps during the winter, and with his savings he bought a farm at Franklin.

At the age of 27 he was married to Miss Barbara Ledvina, who lived only about a year. About two years later he married Miss Catherine Ledvina, a sister of his first wife. Besides his widow he is survived by two daughters, Anna Edlebeck of Montpelier, Mary Edlebeck of Wausaukee, and one son, James of Casco.¹¹

Halada was followed in death by his wife, Catherine Ledvina Halada (1858-1922) a few years later.

She (Mrs. Halada) was born November 25, 1858, at Montpelier, Kewaunee, County, where she was married to George Halada. After retiring from farming she and her husband took up their residence in Wausaukee where the death of Mr. Halada occurred several years ago.

The survivors are a son, James Halada of Casco; daughter Mrs. L. M. Edlebeck of Wausaukee; step-daughter Mrs. Emil Edlebeck, Montpelier; brother M. G. Ledvina, Wausaukee.¹²

The title abstract for the Halada farm shows that the Haladas sold the farm to their daughter Anna and her husband, Emil Edlebeck, in December, 1907.¹³ The Edlebecks occupied the farm until they in turn sold the farm to their own daughter, Anna, and her husband, Frank Kozlik in April, 1927. Anna Kozlik was born Anna F. Edlebeck in the town of Montpelier on January 28, 1901. She and Frank Kozlik were married at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Pilsen, May 12, 1925. They lived on the former Halada farm until Mrs. Kozlik's death in 1965, and Frank Kozlik continued to live there alone until February, 1992, when the farm was sold to the present owners.¹⁴ Since the Steffel family is also an old Montpelier township family and related to the Haladas, it can be argued that the Halada farm has been in continuous family ownership since the land was cleared in the 1860s and it is now ready to begin its fifth generation of such ownership.

¹¹ Luxemburg News. May 5, 1916, pg. 1. Obituary of George Halada. Halada was living on his farm in Franklin Township when he purchased the Montpelier farm. The tax rolls are clear, however, in showing that Halada afterwards lived on the Montpelier property. He served as the Town assessor from 1884-1889.

¹² The Independent. Wausaukee, Wisconsin, Aug. 19, 1922, pg. 1. Obituary of Catherine Halada.

¹³ Abstract of Title in the possession of James and Debra Steffel. The size of the farmstead has not changed since it was created except for being slightly reduced by easements.

¹⁴ Luxemburg News. June 10, 1965, pg. 10. Obituary of Anna Kozlik.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 8 Page 3

It should also be noted that all of these families share a common Bohemian ethnic heritage. This is not a coincidence since Kewaunee County in general and the Pilsen area in particular are places that are noted as centers of Czech-Bohemian emigration in the Eastern European section of the CRMP's Settlement Theme.

Czech settlement in Wisconsin (and elsewhere in the United States) was the earliest of any of the Slavic language groups and roughly coincided with the main body of German rather than Slavic immigration. It consisted largely of farmers and skilled tradesmen, although several refugee intellectuals entered the state as well.

The Czechs generally settled in two distinct parts of the state: the eastern lakeshore region, particularly in the counties of Racine, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, and Kewaunee, and in the bluff and coulee region of the west-central and southwest portion of the state.

Czech settlement in Kewaunee County began in 1854, with a small group of settlers from Milwaukee forming the original Czech population. From the beginning, the Czechs constituted the largest ethnic group in the county. The village of Kewaunee and the hamlets of Stangelville, Krok, Pilsen, and Slovan represented the areas of heaviest concentration. Like the earlier Manitowoc and Caledonia settlements, these colonies were originally established in heavily forested areas and were transformed into productive farming units.¹⁵

Thus, the various interrelated families associated with the Halada farmstead are part of a distinct ethnic heritage. This heritage has left its imprint on this area and some of it is visible in the farmstead's resources.

Agriculture

Like so many of the other early farms in this area, the George Halada farm eventually became a dairy farm and it remained one until recently. The introduction to the Agricultural theme section of the CRMP states that "Dairying remained the dominant agricultural pursuit [in Wisconsin] throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries" and noted that "By 1899 they [dairy cows] could be found on more than 90 percent of Wisconsin farms."¹⁶ The Industrialized Dairy Production study unit portion of this theme, however, does not identify Kewaunee County as one of the leading counties in Wisconsin in the 1880s in terms of buttermaking and cheesemaking. Thus, while the Halada farmstead was a part of a major Wisconsin industry, it was not located in an important center of that industry. Nor has any information been found that indicates that this farm was anything other than a typical example of its type, and an informal windshield survey of the surrounding

¹⁵ Wyatt, op. cit., Vol. 1, Settlement, pgs. 8-10, 8-12.

¹⁶ Ibid. Vol. 2, Agriculture, pg. 11-5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 8 Page 4

area undertaken for this nomination found that examples of similar resources in the area were widespread, although no farmstead was found that exhibits the same degree of integrity as the Halada farm.

Neither does the research undertaken for this nomination indicate that any of the owners of this farm were significant persons within the meaning of the term as used in Bulletin 16A. All the owners appear to have been respected members of their community but nothing indicates that they achieved a distinction that would make the farm eligible for the National Register on this basis.

Architecture

The principal significance of the George Halada Farmstead centers on the survival of the unusually intact Italianate style-influenced gabled ell form farmhouse (Map No. 1) that Halada had built ca.1878, and on the collection of unusually intact timber frame outbuildings that are associated with it. These buildings are also of special interest because of their associations with features that may characterize Czech-Bohemian settlement.

The Gabled Ell form section of the Vernacular Forms Study Unit of the CRMP gives the temporal boundaries of the occurrence of this form in Wisconsin as being from 1860-1910 and notes that:

The gabled ell form is one of the most ubiquitous of the mid - to late - nineteenth century vernacular house types. ... The gabled ell includes buildings that are cruciform, or "L" or "T" in plan. However, from the main elevation, all but the cruciform version appear as two gabled wings perpendicular to each other. ... If the front gable wing perpendicular to the street contains the main entry, the form is sometimes classified as an "upright and wing," a term applied by many students of vernacular architecture to buildings of this description. The "upright" is the front gable section perpendicular to the street. ... Gabled ell examples exhibit a variety of stories, although the most common seems to be a one story longitudinal wing connected to a one-and-a-half story wing or "upright." ... If heights vary, the longitudinal section parallel to the street is nearly always the lower. ... The clapboard variety of the gabled ell form is by far the most common, although brick and stone versions appear. Early examples may exhibit modest references to Greek Revival and Italianate styles.¹⁷

All of these characteristics are present in the design of the Halada house, making it a representative example of the form. In addition, though, the house exhibits characteristics which may be of local significance because they are typical of houses in this area that were built in the 1870s and early 1880s for Czech-Bohemian owners.

¹⁷ Wyatt, op. cit. Vol. 2, Architecture, pg. 3-5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 8 Page 5

The multiplicity of different ethnic groups that settled in the Manitowoc, Brown and Kewaunee county areas has made this a fertile area of study for students of vernacular architecture. The best known of these is William H. Tishler, a University of Wisconsin-Madison professor of landscape architecture and a nationally recognized authority on vernacular architecture and historic landscapes. Tishler's work relating to rural Belgian settlement architecture in areas in Brown and Kewaunee counties located just to the north and west of Montpelier Township is especially well known but this work was preceded by his earlier interest in the vernacular architecture associated with the rural Bohemian settlements in Kewaunee County. This interest ultimately resulted in a survey of farmsteads associated with Bohemian settlement that was conducted in Montpelier, Casco, Luxemburg and West Kewaunee townships in the summer of 1983. This field survey identified some 36 different sites as being of potential significance and concentrated on six of these sites as being representative of the types found. One of these six sites was the George Halada Farmstead (known in the study as the Frank Kozlik Farmstead). This house was chosen because "The Frank Kozlik house is an example of a typical Vernacular brick structure found amongst our travels."¹⁹ The survey report goes on to describe in more detail some of the salient characteristics that the Kozlik house represented.

The final category of Bohemian houses we observed is the Brick House. Built of cream-colored bricks these "T", "L", and rectangular, two-story structures were quite common in Montpelier, Casco, and West Kewaunee townships. Common features include: cream-colored brick construction; decorative brick arch over windows; wood trim painted green or red; round windows under gables; wooden overhang porches.¹⁹

Interestingly enough, Tishler's later research into Belgian vernacular buildings found a very similar type which he characterized by noting:

Most early brick houses in the area conform to a simple, rectangular, 1½-story, gable-roof form. Many examples incorporate a "bulls-eye" window just under the roof peak on the gable facing the road. In some houses, more obvious adornment was provided with patterns of cream-colored decorative bricks placed at the corners and/or around the door or window openings.²⁰

The resulting design is in several ways almost a red and cream-colored negative image of the Kozlik house and it serves to reemphasize the archtypal nature of the design of the house that is associated with the George Halada Farmstead.

¹⁹ Tishler, William H. et al. Bohemian Vernacular Architecture. Madison, 1983, Unpaginated, unpublished Mss. in the possession of the author.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ ----- and Erik Brynildson. The Architecture and Landscape Characteristics of Rural Belgian Settlement in Northeastern Wisconsin. Madison, Wisconsin. July, 1986, pg. 0575q-77.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 8 Page 6

Agricultural Outbuildings

The significance of the Halada Farmstead is also enhanced by the survival of its very intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural outbuildings. The study of agricultural outbuildings as distinct architectural entities is still in its infancy according to the CRMP's Agricultural Outbuildings study unit and the systematic work necessary to identify such buildings and to develop a morphology that describes them has not yet been completed. In the absence of such research, "A correlation between crops, technology, ethnicity, and architecture cannot always be made."²¹ What has been identified and quantified at this time are such visually distinct types as half-timber and centric barns and types related to single purpose, highly specific usages such as hophouses, corn cribs, tobacco barns and the like. For the more common multi-use types of agricultural outbuildings found on the Halada farmstead, however, most of the background material that will allow them to be properly evaluated has yet to be produced.

Never-the-less, it is still possible to evaluate these buildings according to the standards embodied in the CRMP, which states that "Like other building forms, the most significant vernacular ... examples will be those with the highest integrity."²² Using integrity as an indicator of significance for vernacular and astylistic buildings it appears that the outbuildings associated with the farmstead may rightly claim NR eligibility. These resources constitute a complete grouping of resources that individually display the characteristics of their type as described in the Agricultural Outbuildings subsection of the CRMP. This significance is enhanced by the highly original condition of these buildings.

The Halada farmstead is also significant as an intact grouping of historic agricultural resources. Groupings such as this are becoming increasingly rare in every part of Wisconsin due to age, obsolescence and changes in agricultural practices. As a consequence, identifying these groupings and nominating them to the NRHP is becoming an important priority. Intact farmsteads such as the one established by George Halada are thus of considerable importance in providing information that can be used to establish the significance of other farmsteads in the state.

Archeological Potential

No information was found that suggests that this farmstead contains any resources of archeological significance and the fact that this land has been intensely cultivated since the middle of the nineteenth century makes such an occurrence unlikely.

²¹ Wyatt, op. cit., Vol. 2, Architecture 5-1.

²² Ibid, pg. 3-10.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Abstract of Title. In the possession of James and Debra Sterfel.

Harney, E. M. & M. G. Tucker. Map of Kewaunee County, Wisconsin. J.K. Kauber & Co., Milwaukee, 1876.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 4.30 acres

UTM References

A	<u>176</u>	<u>474311870</u>	<u>492226570</u>	B	<u>1</u>	<u>11111</u>	<u>111111</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u>	<u>11111</u>	<u>111111</u>	D	<u>1</u>	<u>11111</u>	<u>111111</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

This farmstead constitutes a 4.30-acre parcel in the NW¹/₄ of the NW¹/₄ of the NE¹/₄ of Section 21, Township 23N, Range 23E in the Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin. The north edge of the farmstead is clearly defined by the southerly edge of the pavement of CTH F as shown on the accompanying USGS map. The point of See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the farmstead encompass the residence and the agricultural outbuildings and structures that are historically associated with the George Halada farmstead. All the land that surrounds the farmstead on the east, west, and south has historically been cultivated. This land is both visually and functionally distinct from the land within the farmstead boundaries.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy F. Heggland/Consultant

for: James and Debra Sterfel CTH F

organization Pilsen, WI 54217 date July 2, 1992

street & number 1311 Morrison Street telephone (608) 251-9450

city or town Madison state WI zip code 53703

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin
Section number 9 Page 1

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Tax Records. Kewaunee County Assessor's Office, Kewaunee County Courthouse, Kewaunee, Wisconsin.

Tishier, William H. et al. Bonemian Vernacular Architecture. Madison, 1983.

----- and Erik Brynildson. The Architecture and Landscape Characteristics of Rural Belgian Settlement in Northeastern Wisconsin. Madison, Wisconsin. July, 1986.

Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vols. 1 & 2.

Harney, E.M. & M.G. Tucker. Map of Kewaunee County, Wisconsin. J.K. Kauber & Co. Milwaukee, 1876.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

George Halada Farmstead, Town of Montpelier, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description, Continued

is located on this pavement edge at a point that is approximately 2250 feet east of the point formed by the intersections of the east pavement edge of the north-south running CTH V and the south pavement edge of the east-west running CTH F. The boundary continues east on said pavement edge for approximately 375 feet, then south approximately 500 feet, then west approximately 375 feet, then north approximately 500 feet to the POB. Said boundary contains a roughly rectilinear plot that contains approximately 4.30 acres.

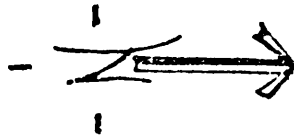
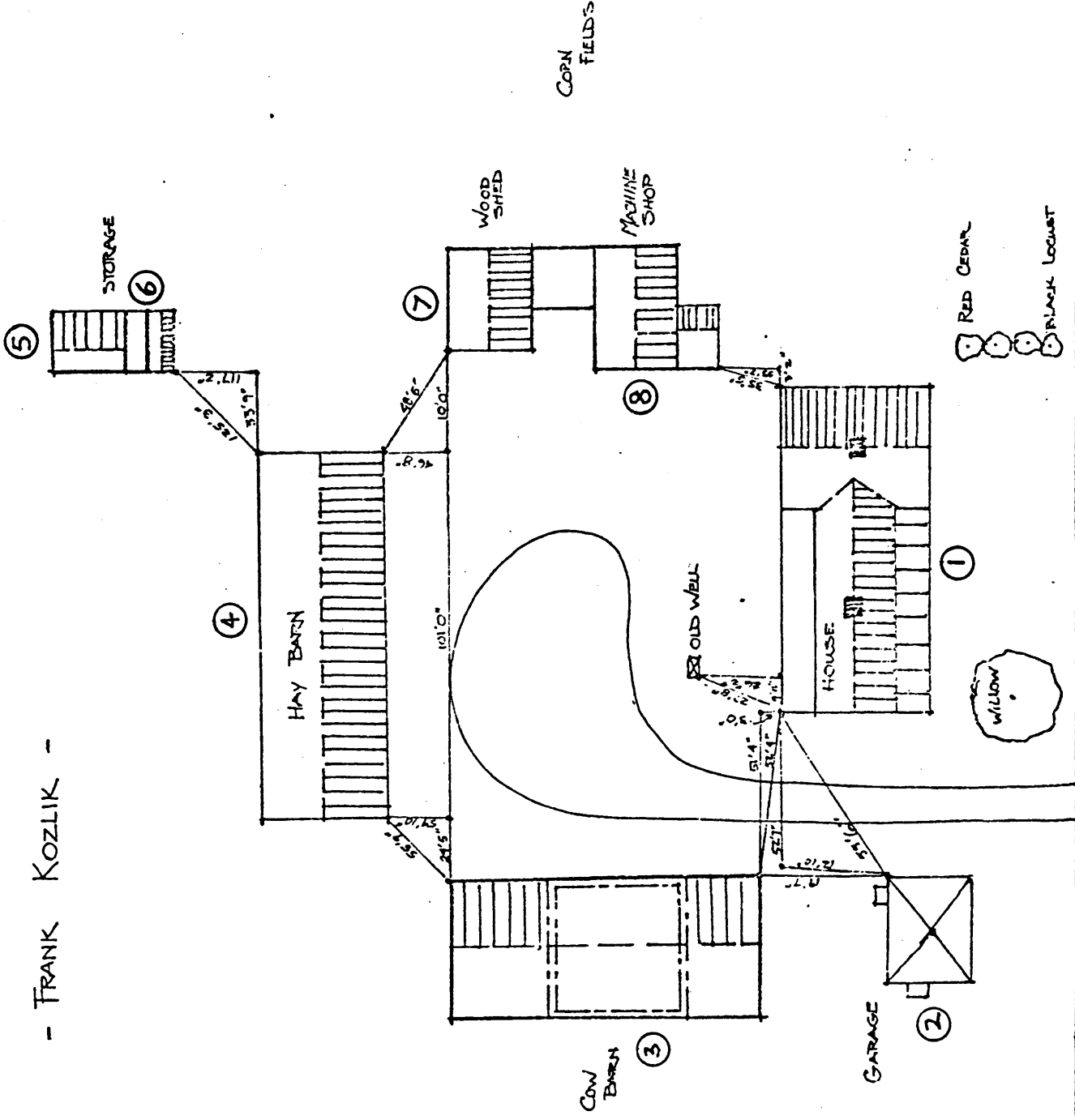
George Halasa Farmstead

- FRANK KOZLIK -

DATE: JUNE 23, 1983

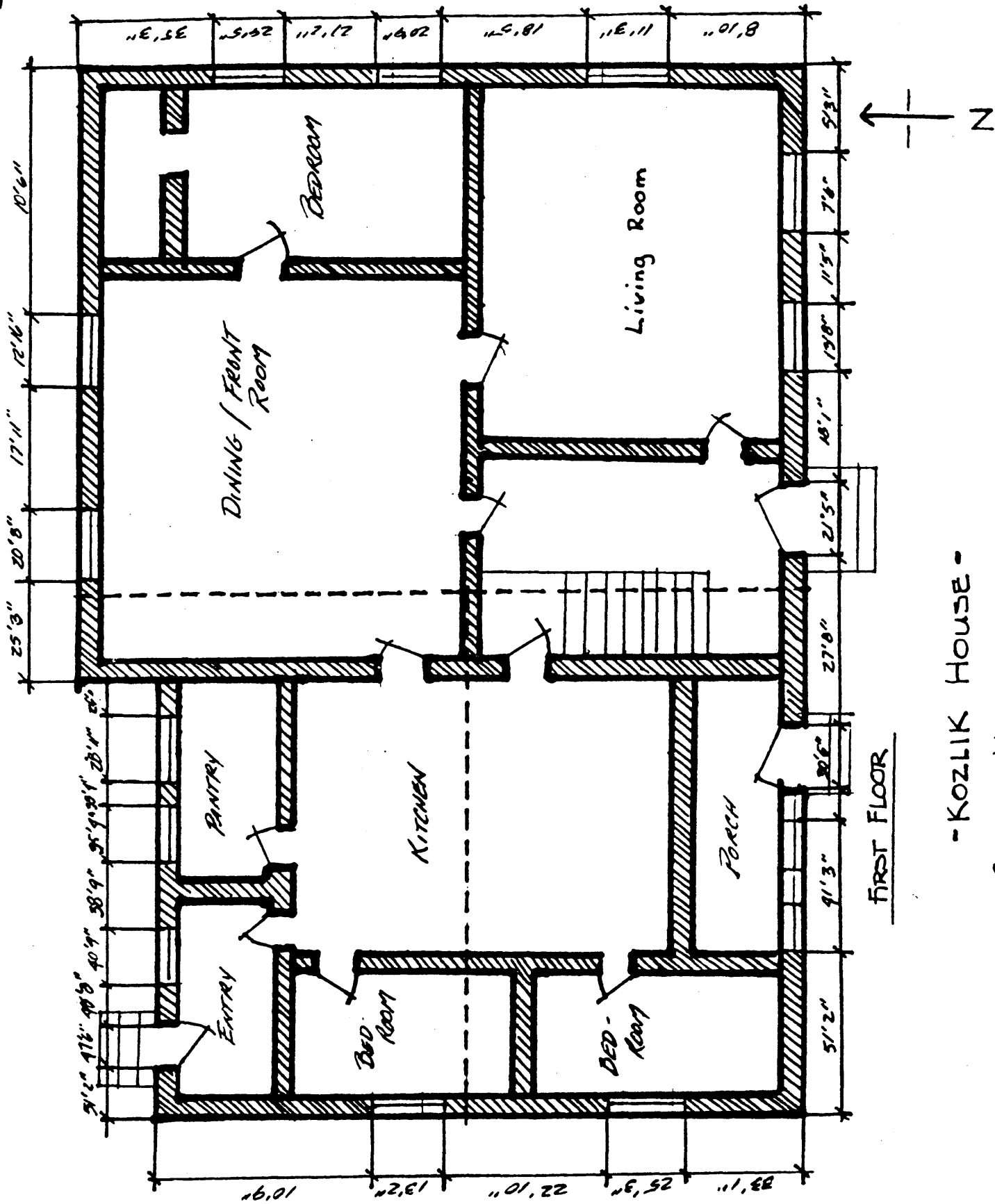
LOCATION: Kewaunee Co., WI
MONTICLER TOWNSHIP
T.25N, R.23E
SECTION 21
E1/4, NW 1/4 ; W 1/4 NE 1/4

Not to Scale



COUNTY TRUNK F

ALL CONTRIBUTING



- KOZLIK HOUSE -

George Hebea Farmstead