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**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

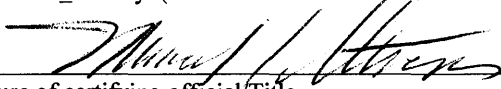
historic name Kliese Housebarn
other names/site number Langholff Housebarn

2. Location

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| street & number | <u>N366 County Road EM</u> | N/A | not for publication |
| city or town | <u>Town of Emmet</u> | N/A | vicinity |
| state <u>Wisconsin</u> | code <u>WI</u> | county <u>Dodge</u> | code <u>027</u> zip code <u>53094</u> |

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

Feb 12, 2008
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

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

Kliese Housebarn

Dodge County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

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:)

Edson H. Ball

4.2.08

[Signature]

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)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> contributing | <input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing |
| 1 | buildings |
| | sites |
| | structures |
| | 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)

Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence/ animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century
Other: German Fachwerk

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Foundation | Stone, Concrete |
| walls | Wood, Brick |
| roof | Asphalt |
| other | Wood |

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Kliese Housebarn
Name of Property

Dodge 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
Ethnic Heritage - European

Period of Significance

1850

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Kliese Housebarn
Name of Property

Dodge County
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9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #WI - 149
- 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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

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

1 16 364527 4784896
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| name/title | James Kliese | date | June 2007 |
| organization | | telephone | 262-968-5319 |
| street & number | W328 S1532 Forest Hills Court | zip code | 53018 |
| city or town | Delafield | state | WI |

Kliese Housebarn
Name of Property

Dodge County
County and State

Wisconsin

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 | Elaine Langholff | date | June 2007 |
| organization | | telephone | 920-261-7318 |
| street&number | N366 County Road EM | zip code | 53094 |
| city or town | Watertown | 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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Section 7 Page 1

Kliese Housebarn
Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin

The Kliese Housebarn is a two story plus attic, German Fachwerkbau, or half-timber structure. The building is sited with its long axis running in an east and west direction, approximately 334' from the center-line of County Highway EM. The building is situated on top of one of the many drumlins existing in the area, which allowed for a partially exposed cellar on the east end of the structure. As well, the main entrance has a southern exposure to take advantage of the sun's energy.

The building forms the northern edge of a traditional farmstead complex that includes a brick farmhouse built in 1887 to the extreme south, a gable roof wood frame barn built in 1893 and a wood frame granary to the east. The other buildings on the property are not included in the nomination.

The 30'-1" x 79'-3" housebarn rests on a fieldstone foundation. Much of the north wall and eastern-most end now rest on concrete and block that was placed in later years. The original 64'-5" east end of the building was built entirely using Fachwerk construction methods. In later years, a 14'-9" addition was added to the west end of the building with its gable end matching the existing structure's profile. As well, a 14'-1" x 14'-11" fieldstone gable-ended ell was built at the southwestern end of the building. The framework of the fachwerk structure was built of hewn oak timbers, mortised and tenoned, then pegged together with oak pins. Large diagonal braces run from the sill to the plate at the corners for stability. The spaces between the beams include vertical wood staves, which were let into the beams. These spaces were then filled with a mixture of rye straw and clay, which was most likely dug on the site. This construction is clearly visible on the west end of the building. Many of the original clay filled panels have been replaced by yellow clay brick.

The south elevation shows the most alteration from the date the barn was recorded by the Historic American Building Survey in 1960. A garage door was added to the east end removing two widows on the first floor. Above the garage doors two six over six windows remain, as does the window over the door to the house portion. To the right of the door is a single six light window. The barn is located at the west end. Openings included double doors leading into the original barn portion, as well as two six light windows to the east of the doors. The portion below the upper story windows has been covered with barn siding. To the west of the double doors is the fieldstone ell and beyond that is the barn extension mentioned above.

The east elevation retains a high degree of integrity. Here the half timbering is clearly visible, including the cross bracing at the corners. This elevation has two windows on each floor, one above the other, and evenly centered on the elevation. A single six over six window is centered in the gable and the entire gable end is covered with wood siding.

The north elevation is little changed from the time of the building's recording in 1960. The house portion has three six over six windows on the second floor. As originally seen on the south elevation, the first floor windows are coupled. On the first floor, the house has lost its door and a six over six window has been replaced with a small square opening. The barn portion is completely covered with siding and all of the original openings are covered.

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Kliese Housebarn
Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin

The current west elevation corresponds with the later barn expansion and is covered with wood siding. The first floor at the west end of the housebarn has a large stable area (32'-3" x 30'-1") intended to house cattle with a hayloft and granary on the upper level. The east half of the building was dedicated as the living space and measures 20'-11" x 30'-1". The main entry to the building is on the south elevation and leads to a brick-floored central hallway with stairways to the second floor and attic. Directly to the north of the central hallway is a brick lined, domed plastered Schwarze Küche or "Black Kitchen." This is a walk-in room, which was most likely used for the smoking and curing of meat. The Black Kitchen is directly vented into a flue in the central brick chimney that passes up through the entire building. In most German prototypes containing a Schwarze Küche, it is typically placed at the end of the central hallway, as is the case in the Kliese Housebarn.

The original east end of the structure contained a fieldstone cellar with a dirt floor most probably used for food storage. Access to this cellar was through an external door at the east end of the building or by steps that were accessed from the main central hallway. The cellar walls show evidence of mud mortar on the stones.

Above this, the first floor was divided into two nearly equally sized rooms, the northern room being a living area or Güte Stube and the southern the kitchen. There was also an entrance to the living area on the north elevation of the building. The plaster surfaces on most walls still exist, as does the wood wainscoting which extends around the perimeter of the area. An original wood, six panel door remains between the central hallway and the kitchen. The door retains its original cast bronze, "Dutch Elbow Lock."

It should be noted that the entire east living space of the building has had the original first floor removed and a concrete floor poured on what was the original cellar dirt floor, thus turning this space into a workshop. As well, a modern overhead garage door has been added to an opening cut into the south wall to gain entry to this workshop area. The entire east end of the fieldstone foundation has been replaced by either poured concrete or cement block with the exception of the south-east corner of the building. These are the major modifications to the structure.

The second floor is reached from the central stairwell and contains two bedrooms and a large storage area outside of these rooms. This part of the structure never would have been heated. The floor in this area is made from wide plank boards. The attic area covers the entire living space of the building and was used primarily for storage. Within this space, the brick chimney is visible which contains an opening covered by a wood door. There is a pole extending between the walls of the chimney behind the door and was most probably used for smoking meat.

The attic rafters are poles which were flattened on one side to accept the roofing boards which vary in width from 10" to 20" in width. Most of the rafters retain their original tree bark and rest on tapered wooden wedge blocks which then rest on the wall plates. Richard Perrin referred to these as "Bolster Blocks" and indicated

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Kliese Housebarn
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they were used to level the ridge pole of the building.¹

While the housebarn has been altered over the years as it transitioned in use from housing to storage, it retains sufficient integrity to display both its method of construction and its uniqueness as a building type.

¹ Interview with Alan C. Pape, August 2001.

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Kliese Housebarn
Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin

The significance of the Kliese Housebarn design is its similarity to medieval Prussian Colonial half-timber construction combined with the concept of the house and barn under one roof. While there once existed many timber-frame buildings in Wisconsin, the state inventory shows that there exist only two other house and barn combinations in the state, these being the Lutze Housebarn in Centerville, Manitowoc County, and the Stradall Housebarn in the Town of Franklin, Manitowoc County. The Kliese Housebarn is a fine example of the combination of living space with the area housing the animals of the farm. The Housebarn qualifies for the National Register Criterion C. The building's unique building construction and architectural style make it a candidate for the criterion. The housebarn is an example of German ethnic method of construction, fachwerkbau or half-timber construction. Many Germans brought their building tradition of half-timber construction to Wisconsin. These buildings are distinctive in their timber framing and infill of primarily bricks or masonry or mud and straw. The Kliese House barn is also significant under Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage. The building represents the transfer of traditional building methods and ideas from the old world to the new and the perpetuation of an ethnic identity through living practices.

The period of significance is 1850. The Kliese family is known to have owned the property on which the building stands between 1845 and 1850 and extant historic documents indicate that the building was constructed between these dates. Because of the rarity of the resource, it is nominated at the statewide level of significance.

Historical Background:

Between 1836, the year Dodge County was created and Wisconsin was established as a territory, and 1848 when statehood was conferred on the territory, "some interesting and unusual structures were erected by German settlers principally from Pomerania, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg and Silesia."² "The builders of Wisconsin Fachwerkbau came from the eastern provinces of Germany. They were descendants of Saxons and Franks, who migrated into eastern Germany as pioneers and settlers in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Coming to Wisconsin 700 years later, traditional construction methods were continued."³

Many of these very early houses were nothing more than log houses, built with timber harvested from the property they were built on and were known as "Blockhauser."⁴ Since many of these immigrants

² Perrin, "Fachwerkbau Houses in Wisconsin," p. 29.

³ Ibid, p. 29, 32.

⁴ Ibid, p. 29.

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Kliese Housebarn
Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin

had sold property in their homeland they most often had sufficient means to cross the Atlantic and buy property on the new frontier of America. "Among the German settlers coming into the area were skilled craftsmen including carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers, stonemasons and blacksmiths."⁵

There were two large German emigration groups that came during these early years, specifically 1839 and 1843. The two groups were known as the Old Lutheran, or Altlutheraner movement. Most of the members of these groups were leaving Prussia due to the government sponsored religion changes. The Prussian King, Friedrich Wilhelm III, had forced a merger of the Lutheran and Calvinist Churches into the "Foundation of the Prussian State Church," better known as The Reformed Church in 1817.⁶ The Lutherans, who held strongly to their faith, rejected this merger and began petitioning the Prussian Government for permission to emigrate.

It is probable that many left for economic reasons as well with the prospects of establishing a new start in America. The 1839 group settled mainly in Freistadt, Washington County. The 1843 group made their roots in Kirchayn, Washington County and Dodge County.

It was in 1843, in the early years of Dodge County's population growth, and aligned with the subject property's dates of significance, that Friedrich Kliese immigrated to America with his family. Friedrich, his wife Frederike and their three children initially made their residence in Milwaukee where he worked as a tailor. Beginning in 1844, he purchased 40 acres of land from the U.S. Government and in 1845 an additional 80 acres was purchased. The Kliese Housebarn resides on the second of these properties.

In 1850 the Kliese family, which now included six children, lived on the property with farming as their livelihood. The Agricultural Census of that year shows Kliese owning three Milch cows, three working oxen, two other cattle and five swine. Output of the farm was 60 bushels of wheat, 20 of rye, 25 Indian corn and 15 oats.⁷

On October 20, 1851, Friedrich Kliese sold the property to Gottlieb Winde and moved to the city of Watertown to resume his prior occupation of tailoring. Gottlieb Winde owned the property until October 23, 1866 when he sold it to Johann Scholz. Several generations of the Scholz family lived

⁵ Ibid, p. 30.

⁶ Smith, "Nineteenth Century Emigration of 'Old Lutherans' from Eastern Germany (mainly Pomerania and Lower Silesia) to Australia, Canada and the United States," p. 1.

⁷ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *United States Census schedules for Wisconsin, 1850*. Part 4: Agriculture Schedule for Dodge County.

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Kliese Housebarn
Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin

there until 1950 when the Langholff family acquired the property.⁸

Tax records and assessments are unavailable for Dodge County during these early years because of a fire at the County Courthouse in 1877. Although we cannot definitively say what year the building was constructed, it would seem it was completed before 1850 as the Federal Census of that year states the value of the property to be \$800 at the time.

Half-Timber Construction/ Fachwerkbau:

The half-timber, or German Fachwerkbau, has its roots in Europe in the Middle Ages and continued as a traditional building method in the eastern provinces of Germany. "The local name for Fachwerkbau in Washington and Dodge counties is Deutscher Verband."⁹ Prussian emigrants came to America, and particularly southeastern Wisconsin, in the mid-nineteenth century with many Pomeranians and Brandenburgers settling in the vicinity of the towns of Lebanon and Emmet where the subject building is located.

According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, this half-timber method of construction was a medieval building technique used in Great Britain, France, and Germany and brought over to the United States primarily by German immigrants who settled in Ohio, Missouri, Texas, and Wisconsin. Heavy German immigration to southeastern Wisconsin meant that most half-timber buildings are found in this part of the state.¹⁰

Wisconsin's most important scholar of pioneer architecture was Richard W. E. Perrin. In *Historic Wisconsin Buildings*, he discusses the half-timber method of construction and its relationship with German immigrants. Perrin indicates that German immigrants used the half-timber construction method for houses that replaced rudimentary log structures since the method required a carpenter or builder with some degree of skill. He indicates that in European half-timber construction, heavy timbers were mortised, tenoned, and pegged together and the resulting spaces in between the timbers were filled with a nogging of brick, rubble masonry, or a clay and straw mixture. The clay and straw

⁸ Property Abstract of Elaine Langholff (in her possession).

⁹ Perrin, "The Architecture of Wisconsin," p.6.

¹⁰ Wyatt, *Vol. II*, Architecture, p.4-3. Much of the information in this section and the references to Perrin's work are taken from Carol Cartwright's nomination for the Saxonia House located in Washington County.

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Kliese Housebarn
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mixture was sometimes replaced with more sturdy materials at a later date.¹¹ This was the case with the Kliese building.

Perrin describes the features of many half-timber houses in southeastern Wisconsin that he investigated for his book. He indicates that most timbers were oak and the half-timber framing was started with a heavy timber sill laid on a low fieldstone foundation. Floor beams were then mortised to the sill. At the corners and near the center of the walls, posts that extended the full height of the wall were erected and end panels were braced diagonally. One-story high posts were used to frame openings. A "girt" supporting the second floor beams was notched into the two-story posts to build a second floor structure that was framed like the first floor. All joints were mortised and tenoned and secured with pegs. The examples Perrin studied had infill of kiln-fired or dried bricks, rubble masonry, or a straw and mud mixture.¹²

Perrin's survey of German-built half-timber houses in Wisconsin resulted in some other general conclusions. He indicated that half-timber buildings generally had no fireplaces, but that most houses featured twin chimneys projecting from the roofs connected to interior stoves. Perrin found one other example of a "black kitchen," a vaulted brick, walk-in room used for smoking and curing meat and possibly for baking, in a house in the town of Herman, Dodge County. In another half-timber house, Perrin found an unusual cellar. In this cellar there was a brick vaulted ceiling supported by masonry walls and featuring segmental arched openings. He noted that this type of cellar provided a cool environment for keeping perishables in the summer and vegetables in the winter.¹³

The half-timber construction method was used not only for houses, but for barns, as well. Perrin also found evidence that the technique was used for some German churches. When Perrin published his book in 1962, he noted that extant half-timber buildings were rare. But, he also noted that some of the half-timber buildings had been given a covering of wood clapboards. Since Perrin's book was published, other half-timber buildings have been discovered, usually under some type of siding materials and there may be other examples that are still covered and remain undiscovered. A 1990 survey of the City of Mequon in Ozaukee County, an area of heavy German settlement, concluded that the form and massing of many mid-nineteenth century farmhouses suggested that a log or half-timber structure might be a part of the building. Some building owners self-reported log or half-timber structures, but they were not verified. However, any area of intensive German settlement could have

¹¹ Richard W. E. Perrin, *Historic Wisconsin Buildings: A Survey of Pioneer Architecture, 1835-1870*, Milwaukee, WI: Milwaukee Public Museum, 1962, p. 16.

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 16-20.

¹³ *Ibid.*

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Kliese Housebarn
Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin

hidden half-timber buildings yet to be discovered, but the known examples are, as Perrin indicated in 1962, still rare.¹⁴

Because of centuries of war, wood was scarce in the regions of Germany these emigrants came from. Although that was not an issue in Dodge County where timber was abundant, many of the German settlers continued to use a framing system consistent with their wood-scarce homeland. They would construct the building's frame of wood off-site at the framer's yard. After the frame was erected, the open spaces would be filled with a mixture of mud and straw, most often done by the family who would occupy the building. The rye straw would many times be braided in a rope-like manner. The frames of the buildings most often were built of white oak in Dodge County.¹⁵ Some of the buildings had straw thatched roofs as well.

Typically, in Germany, roof angles were greater than forty-five degrees, with the exception of rural farmhouses where the attic was not used. Comparing the Kliese Housebarn, we find the structure with a roof angle of forty degrees, and the building "bears a strong resemblance to a prototype Mitteldeutsches Ernhaus (Middle German Hearthhouse) with a forty degree roof pitch."¹⁶ Perrin notes, "The Germanic peoples of the European continent and the countries around the North Sea, seem to have been habitual builders in wood since prehistoric times."¹⁷

In 1796, the Prussian government issued a regulation which forced a prohibition on the joining of living and service functions in one building.¹⁸ These house and barn combination structures were typically a West German influence, but equal numbers were found in the eastern provinces as well. Even though a prohibition was established in Prussia, the ancient style of this building was brought to America with the new settlers in Wisconsin. Thus, they perpetuated old building practices and thereby retained their cultural identity. Research indicates that Wisconsin examples of the housebarn were often constructed as first buildings; they were later replaced by permanent, stand alone houses.

As stated at the beginning of this nomination, this unique structure, the house and barn under one roof, stands out among the other timber-frame buildings found in southeastern Wisconsin. The Kliese

¹⁴ Ibid.; Carol Lohry Cartwright, *City of Mequon Intensive Survey Report*, Mequon: City of Mequon, 1990, pp. 43-45.

¹⁵ Perrin, "Fachwerk Houses in Wisconsin," p. 31.

¹⁶ Lobe, "The Evolution of Rural Timber Frame Construction in Northern Germany and its Influence on the Vernacular Architecture of Dodge County, Wisconsin," p.93.

¹⁷ Perrin, "The Architecture of Wisconsin," p.6.

¹⁸ Lobe, "The Evolution of Rural Timber Frame Construction in Northern Germany and its Influence on the Vernacular Architecture of Dodge County, Wisconsin," p.93.

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Kliese Housebarn
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Housebarn represents a surviving example of a unique building type whose function was to provide both housing for the family and shelter to the farm animals. The house also contains a rare example of a "black kitchen." This ancient form of construction exhibits the true definition of the "organic building" and the storage of energy. The sun and rain produce the grass, the farmer cuts the grass, stores it and feeds it to his cattle. The cattle then release warmth into the building to help keep its inhabitants warm.

The building continues to exhibit its half-timber construction. While the original clay and straw infill was later replaced with brick, this was a fairly typical evolution for this construction method. The frame and its method of assembly remain intact.

The Kliese Housebarn continues to exhibit its historical association with German settlement and the perpetuation of traditional living practices and construction techniques. For this reason, this building is significant to the history and culture of Wisconsin and qualifies for Criteria A and C.

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Kliese Housebarn
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Kliese Housebarn
Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Housebarn is located in the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 9 North, of Range 15 West, in the Town of Emmet, County of Dodge and the State of Wisconsin. The nominated property boundaries extend 25' beyond the external wall surface of the building, including the later-added ell. The southwest corner of the box around the housebarn is located 334' from the centerline of County Highway EM, as indicated on the attached site map. The boundary was drawn to exclude the other buildings on the property which are not related to the significance of the housebarn.

Boundary Justification:

These boundaries include the entire structure and form a rectangle 129' x 95'. The length of this rectangle was sized so as not to encroach on the frame granary immediately to the east of the Housebarn.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Kliese Housebarn
Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin

Kliese Housebarn
Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin
Photographer: James Kliese, August 15, 2006
Negatives at the Wisconsin Historical Society

Number 1 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, northeast elevation. Camera facing southeast.

Number 2 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, north elevation. Camera facing south.

Number 3 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, south elevation. Camera facing north.

Number 4 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, end of original west wall. Camera facing east.

Number 5 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, interior of "Black Kitchen", camera facing north.

Number 6 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, southern entrance and central hallway. Camera facing south.

Number 7 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, "Dutch Elbow" door handle on door from central hallway to living space.

Number 8 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, attic space showing rafters and ties.

Number 9 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, detail of rafter and collar tie showing oak peg.

Number 10 of 10: Kliese Housebarn, detail of rafter end resting on "Bolster Block" and plate.

COUNTY HWY EM

STORAGE SHED

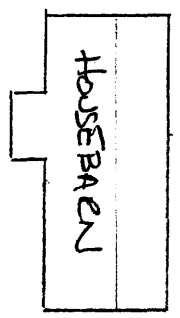


Not to Scale

NORTH

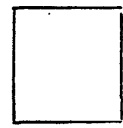
THIS IS ONLY BLDG. INCLUDED IN THE NOMINATION

95'



HOUSE BARN

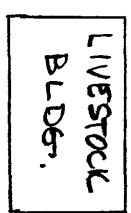
125'



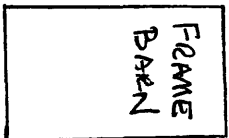
GARAGE

334'

129'



LIVESTOCK BLDG.



FRAME BARN

GARAGE

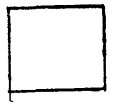


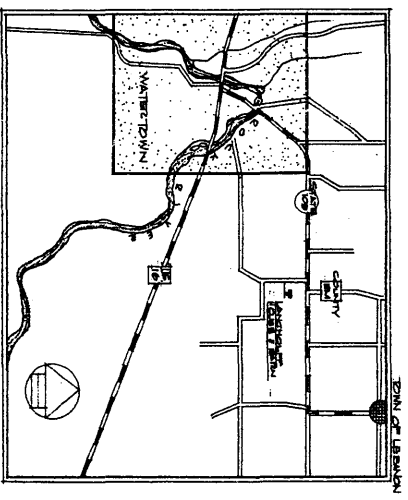
Figure 1: KLIESE HOUSEBARN
TOWN OF EMMET,
DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

BEIKL
HOUSE

LOCATED IN SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SECTION 36,
TOWNSHIP 9 NORTH, RANGE 15 WEST

THE LANGHOLFF HOUSE AND BARN

WATERTOWN VICINITY EMMET TOWNSHIP, DODGE COUNTY WISCONSIN



RECORDED BY THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED FROM FUNDS OF THE MISSION 661 PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. MEASURED AND DRAWN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES E. PETERSON SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND HENRY G. EDWARDS, SUPERVISOR, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, BY STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS JOHN F. GROVES, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA; FLEMINGTON MOONEY, CLEMSON COLLEGE; JOHN S. REMONDS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

HISTORICAL NOTES

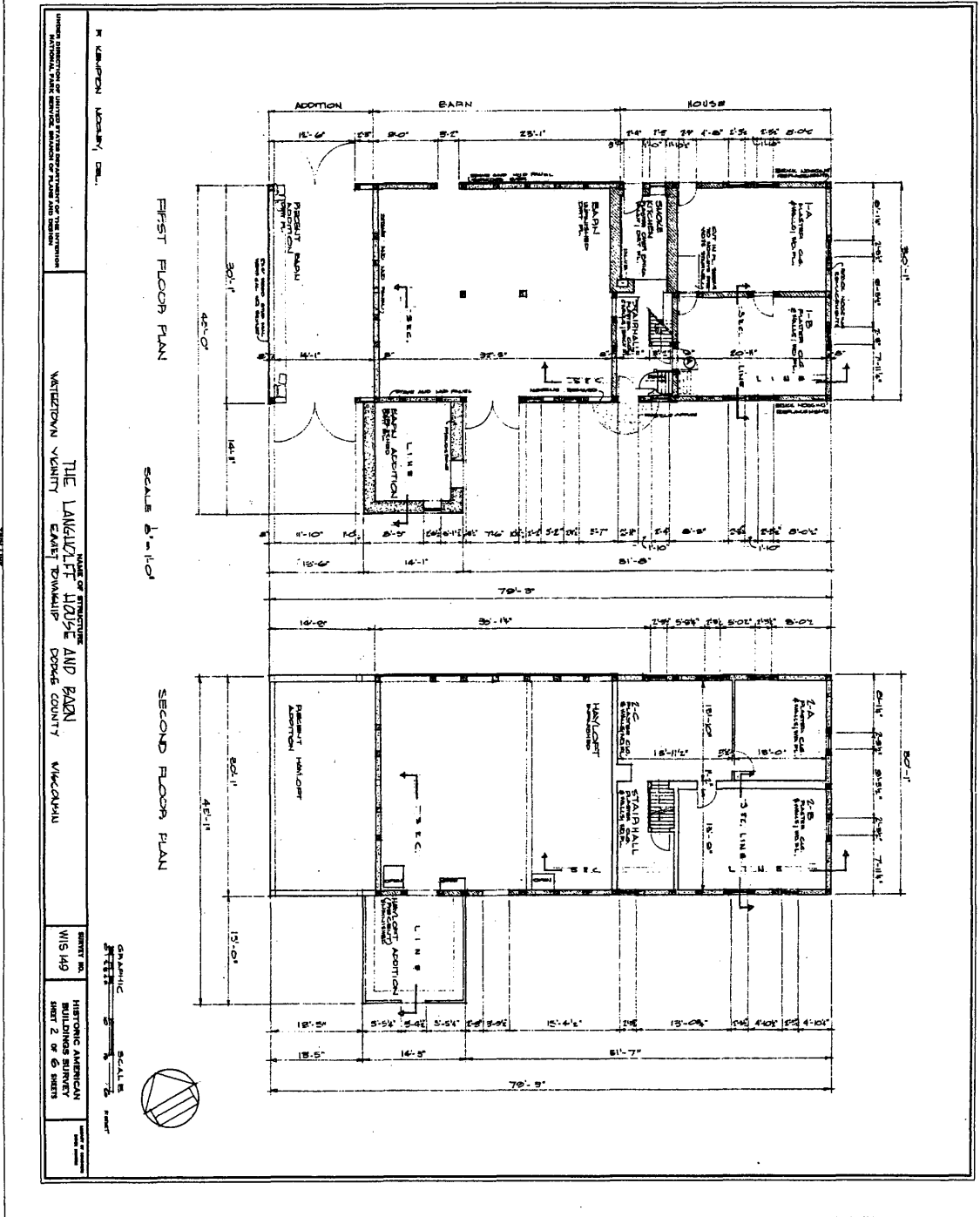
The Langholf house is believed to have been built around 1840 and is the only four-towered structure this far discovered [in Wisconsin] which incorporated both the house and the barn under one roof... It is believed that the Langholf house was built by an early settler from the prairie provinces or situated by the laws of pre-emption laws, although the property was subsequently owned by the school fund for more than seventy years. The Langholf house and barn combination, unlike some of the half-timbered counterparts of the same type, shows definite evidence of a prairie house or of building because of the fact that the steep roof and other features.

Quoted from Historical Wisconsin Buildings by Richard W. Leppin, Jr. in 1928. Volume 10, a Summer 1928 number of the Wisconsin Historical Review, Wis.

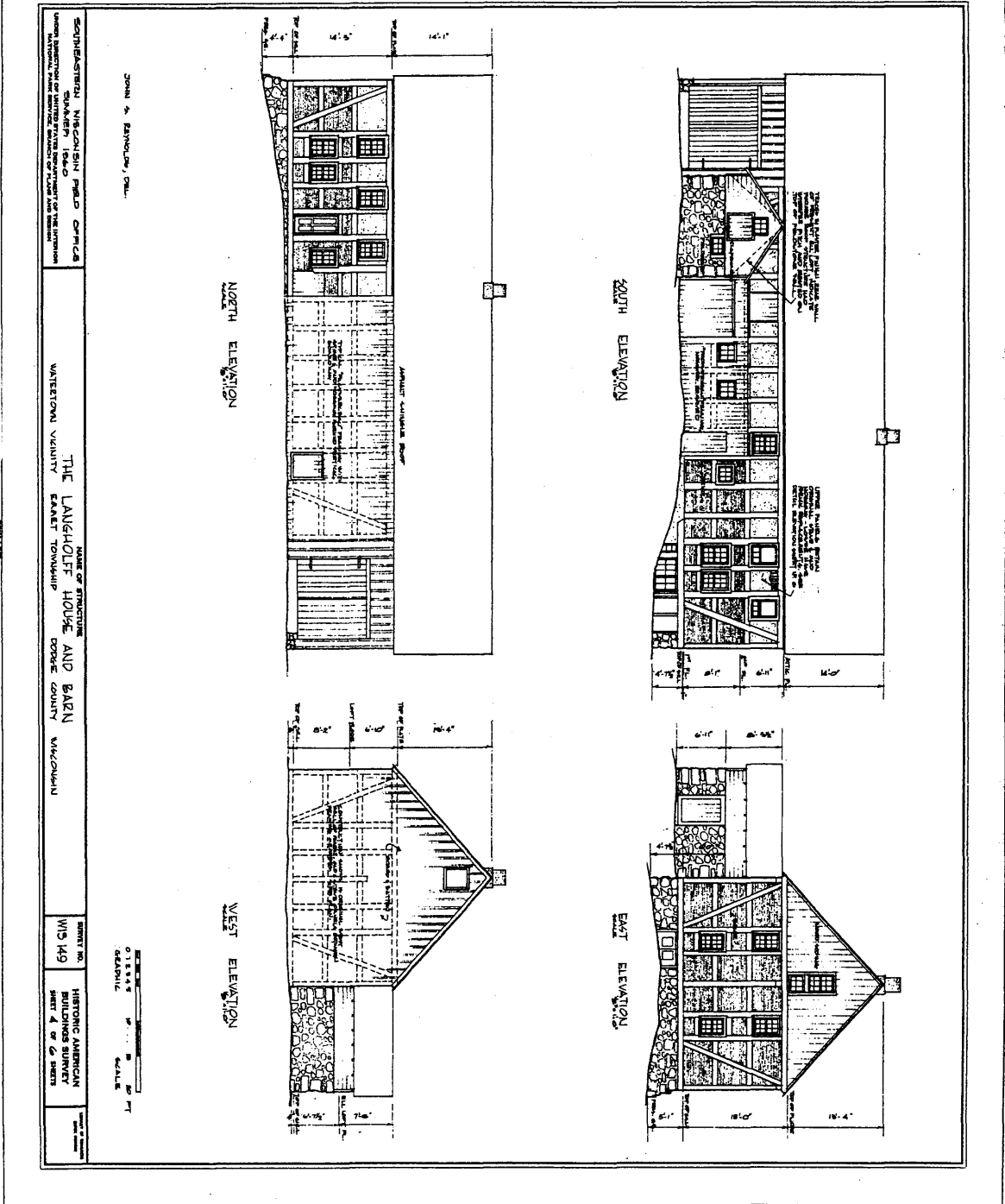
| | | |
|--|------------------------|---|
| NAME OF ARCHITECTURE THE LANGHOLFF HOUSE AND BARN | COUNTY NO. WIS 149 | HISTORIC AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE DIST. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 |
| NAME OF ARCHITECT JOHN F. GROVES, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA; FLEMINGTON MOONEY, CLEMSON COLLEGE; JOHN S. REMONDS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. | COUNTY DODGE COUNTY | DISTRICT DISTRICT 1 |
| NAME OF ARCHITECT JOHN F. GROVES, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA; FLEMINGTON MOONEY, CLEMSON COLLEGE; JOHN S. REMONDS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. | COUNTY DODGE COUNTY | DISTRICT DISTRICT 1 |

Figure 2: KLIESE HOUSEBARN
TOWN OF EMMET,
DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

**Figure 3: KLIESE HOUSEBARN
TOWN OF EMMET,
DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**



**Figure 4: KLIESE HOUSEBARN
TOWN OF EMMET,
DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**



**Figure 5: KLIESE HOUSEBARN
TOWN OF EMMET,
DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

