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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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 Greenfield, Willard, Farmstead

other names/site number Puls, Walter, Farmstead

2. Location

North-7436

street & number State Trunk Highway 26 N/A not for publication

city, town Burnett Township N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Dodge code 027 zip code 53032

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>	<u>4</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>      </u> objects
		<u>10</u>	<u>5</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.

X [Signature] 9/21/92  
Signature of certifying official 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.

   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

**Entered in the  
National Register.**

[Signature] 11/5/92

   determined eligible for the National Register.    See continuation sheet

   determined not eligible for the National Register.

   removed from the National Register.

   other, (explain:)   

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
AGRICULTURE/ agricultural  
outbuildings

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
AGRICULTURE/ agricultural  
outbuildings

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)Materials  
(enter categories from instructions)Greek Revival

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foundation Stone

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walls Weatherboard

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Wood

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roof Asphalt

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other Steel

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Wood

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**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The agricultural complex known historically as the Willard Greenfield Farmstead consists of a 6.00 acre portion of a larger 102.56 acre former dairy farm set on gently rolling open land that comprises most of the northeast corner of the intersection formed by the north-south running State Highway 26 and the east-west running Prospect Road. This district is located in Burnett Township approximately two miles northwest of the Village of Horicon in Dodge County. The buildings and structures within the district comprise an excellent and largely intact Greek Revival style residence built by Greenfield in 1862 and fourteen later farm outbuildings and associated farm structures that were built between 1891 and 1935 by the third owner, Fred Spaltholtz, and his son-in-law, Walter Puls, the fourth owner of the property. The district is noteworthy for its fine early farmhouse and for its highly intact and well-kept group of later farm outbuildings.

The 15 individual resources within the district are distributed along the top of a slight rise that parallels STH 26 and they are reached via a 250-foot-long gravel driveway that enters the farm from the highway. These resources consist of 12 frame construction buildings and 3 structures and include: a small shed-roofed brooder shed (Map No. 1) that was originally part of a larger building (see Map No. 8) that Walter Puls moved to this site from an adjoining farm in 1920; the original frame construction Greek Revival style farmhouse Greenfield built for his own use in 1862 (Map No. 3); a small gable-roofed privy that was built in 1935 (Map No. 2); a small gable-roofed smokehouse that was built in 1891 (Map No. 4); a large gable-roofed machine shed that was built in 1900 by Fred Spaltholtz (Map No. 5); a gable-roofed two-car garage building (Map No. 6) that was once half of a larger farm building on an adjoining farm that Walter Puls moved here in 1920 and divided into two separate buildings; a smaller gable-roofed machine shed (Map No. 7) that is the second half of the larger building mentioned immediately above; a small gable-roofed shed that is the other half of the first building Walter Puls moved here in 1920 (see Map No. 1); a modern circular metal corn crib (Map No. 9); a medium-sized, shed-roofed poultry barn built by Walter Puls in 1920 (Map No. 10); a gable-roofed corn crib (Map No. 11); a medium-sized gable-roofed small animal barn built by Walter Puls in 1920 (Map No. 12); a very large gable-roofed bank barn built in 1895 by Fred Spaltholtz and enlarged by him in 1900, that functioned as the principal dairy barn of the farm (Map No. 13); and twin poured concrete circular plan silos built between 1929-1930 (Map Nos. 14 & 15). The residence and several of the contributing farm outbuildings have been somewhat altered by later additions, but these alterations do not seriously detract from their historic appearance and all the resources in the district are in good to excellent condition.

The following inventory lists each building or structure in the district 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.

X See continuation sheet

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Map No. 1 Brooder House Non-Contributing

Ca. 1920<sup>1</sup>

This is a small, simple, astylistic utilitarian form building that is located just to the north of the house (Map No. 3) on a slight downward slope of the rise. It was once part of a somewhat larger building of unknown date of construction. Walter Puls split the original building into two parts in 1920 and then remade this portion as a brooder house (the other portion is now building No. 8). The brooder house is one-story-tall, frame construction, rectilinear in plan, and measures 12-feet-long by 8-feet-deep. The building's sills sit on stone corner blocks, its walls are covered in 12"-wide butt-jointed vertical wooden boards that overlay earlier horizontal shiplapped siding. It is sheltered by a rolled asphalt-covered shed roof that slopes down to the north and which has overhanging eaves that are supported by exposed rafter ends on the north and south sides.

The principal facade of the brooder house faces south, is symmetrical in design, and one bay wide. A single six-over-six-light double hung window is centered on this facade although it appears that identical-sized window openings were once placed on either side and afterwards covered with siding. The north-facing elevation is also one bay wide, and is asymmetrical in design and has a single six-light window located on its right-hand side. The west-facing side elevation has no openings and the east-facing side elevation has a single door opening that contains a batten door made of the same siding as that which covers the rest of the walls. The interior has a wood board floor and the building is now used for storage. This building is in generally good condition but the boards that shield the crawl space below it are deteriorating. Because of the unknown history of this building's original construction and because of its subsequent alteration, it is not considered to be contributing to the district.

Map No. 2 Privy Contributing

1935

This is a small, handsome, astylistic utilitarian form building that is located just to the northeast of the house (Map No. 3) at the end of a concrete sidewalk that leads from it to the house. This two-hole privy was built for Walter Puls in 1935 at the same time as an adjacent ell was added to the house, and it is one-story-tall, is of frame construction, is square in plan and measures 4-feet-long by 4-feet-deep. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, its walls are sided in narrow clapboards enframed by corner boards and by fascia boards, and it is sheltered by an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west and which has wide overhanging eaves.

<sup>1</sup> The construction date for this building and for all the other resources within the district came from Robert W. Puls, the son of Walter Puls and the current owner of the farm. Mr. Puls was born on the farm in 1921 and has lived there continuously since that time.

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The principal facade of the privy faces south and it is symmetrical in design and one bay wide. A single door opening is centered on this facade and it contains a batten door made of close-fitting vertical boards. The north-facing elevation has no openings save for a ventilator pipe and the east and west-facing side elevations are identical and each have a small circular opening placed high in the gable end that admits light to the interior. This building is no longer in use but it is in excellent condition and it is the newest contributing building within the district.

Map No. 3 Willard Greenfield Residence Contributing Ca.1862

This building is the original farmhouse built by Willard Greenfield Ca. 1862 and is an excellent example of Greek Revival style design as applied to a gabled ell form house. The house is "T"-shaped in plan, one-and-a-half stories in height, and measures 40-feet-long by 26-feet-deep. The overall design is typical of early "T" plan examples of gabled ell form, Greek Revival style houses in Wisconsin in that it has a front gable main wing and a slightly less tall perpendicularly placed side gable wing, which in this instance is attached in such a way as to bisect the south-facing side elevation of the main wing. Both of these wings are rectilinear in plan. The main wing is one-and-a-half-stories in height and measures approximately 18-feet-long by 26-feet-deep, and this wing is surmounted by a shallow-pitched gable roof whose ridgeline runs in an east-west direction. The side wing is also one-and-a-half stories in height and it measures approximately 22-feet-long by 14-feet-deep, and it is also surmounted by a shallow-pitched gable roof whose ridgeline runs in an north-south direction. The width of the side wing is increased by two identical full length 22-foot-long by 5-foot-deep one-story shed roof ells that are placed on the east and west sides of the wing. When these ells are added to the width of the center portion of the wing they give it a total depth of 26 feet.

The exterior walls of both wings and their supporting framework rest on fieldstone foundation walls. These walls enclose a full basement under the main wing and a crawl space under the side wing. The exterior walls of the house are all covered in exceptionally intact and well maintained original narrow clapboard siding. The clapboard-covered portion of the exterior walls is then enframed by a system of typically Greek Revival style wooden trim consisting of water table boards and corner pilasters terminated by simple capitals that themselves terminate just below broad fascia boards. All the exterior walls terminate in shallow overhanging boxed eaves and the gable ends are further distinguished in typical Greek Revival fashion by the use of wide fascia boards, returned cornices and raked molding.

The east and west-facing principal facades of Willard Greenfield's house were originally almost mirror images of each other, but the west-facing facade, being the one that is visible from the highway, is the more important of the two. This asymmetrically designed facade is composed of the west-facing elevations of both the main wing on the left and the side wing on the right; the main wing visually and physically dominating the connected side wing.

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The west elevation of the main wing is symmetrical and is two bays wide. Only a small portion of the fieldstone basement story is visible above grade level and this portion is punctured by two small rectilinear window openings, openings which are placed directly below the two first floor windows. The first floor of this elevation features two rectilinear, flat-arched window openings that are each flanked by a pair of modern plastic louvered shutters that replace the original wooden shutters, some of which are still stored elsewhere on the farm. Both of these window openings serve the front parlor of the house and they are simply enframed with flat wooden casings and sills. These two window openings, like almost all of the window openings on the house, are each now filled with a one-over-one-light double hung window that replaced the original six-over-six-light windows in 1980. Most of the original windows, however, are still stored elsewhere on the farm.<sup>2</sup>

The second floor of this elevation also contains two window openings of the same size and type as those below. These openings admit light to the largest of the second floor bedrooms. Both of these openings are also flanked by modern louvered plastic shutters and the inner edges of the returned cornices of the gable end above touch the outer edges of these shutters at a point just above the meeting rail of the windows.

The elevation of the west-facing side wing is dominated by the one-story full-length shed-roofed porch. The remainder of the elevation consists of a small portion of the upper all surface of the wing. The only openings on this elevation consist of two pairs of one-over-one-light windows, both of which have clapboard-covered panels below them. These paired window groups flank a single door opening that contains an aluminum screen door. This group is a modern alteration dating from 1950 that takes up the left half of the wall surface of the one-story shed roofed porch. It serves to enclose the original inset open porch that is still intact behind it. This porch originally served as one of the main entrances to the house and its roof is still supported by two square columns terminated by capitals. Their design is identical to that of the corner pilasters that decorate the exterior of the house. Two engaged pilasters of the same design are also placed on the same axis against the walls of the porch and together with the columns these form a small colonnade that originally accentuated the Greek Revival design of the house. The inner walls of this porch are also still intact and two original six-over-six-light windows are placed on the west-facing wall and the original six-panel entrance door is placed on the north wall where it opens into the main parlor.

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<sup>2</sup> Interview with Robert Puls, August 18, 1990. Puls, who is 70, was born on this farm in 1921 and has lived here continuously since that time.

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The east-facing facade of the house is almost a mirror image of the west-facing facade. The elevation of the main wing is identical except that originally a small shed-roofed one-story ell was attached to this elevation and it covered what would have been the right-hand first floor window opening. In 1935 this ell was razed and the present gable-roofed one-story rectilinear plan ell was added to provide a utility room. This ell is also sided in narrow clapboards (narrower than the original) that are enframed with corner boards and fascia boards and it is a sympathetic addition to the original house. The south-facing elevation of this ell contains an entrance door that now serves as the principal entrance to the house and this door is flanked on its right by a modern horizontal sliding window.

The east-facing elevation of the side wing is also almost identical with the west-facing one. It too consists primarily of the full-length one-story shed-roofed porch and upper portion of the wall surface of the wing. Originally, this ell too had an inset open porch that was almost identical to the one on the other facade except that the right-hand third of its space was used as a pantry for the adjacent kitchen and the exterior wall surface of this space was lit by a single six-over-six-light window that was later altered in the same way as the other windows. This porch was also altered in 1950 and in the same way as the one on the other facade, the porch being enclosed by a screen door and a pair of one-over-one-light double hung windows. Here too, one of the original six-over-six-light windows on the inner wall of the porch still survives and it is placed to the left of a centered door opening that opens into the dining room beyond. The only other difference between this facade and the west-facing one is that there are two small frieze windows set into the fascia of this wing. These windows are positioned over the windows on the first floor and provide light for an upstairs bedroom. They too are now one-over-one-light double hung sash.

The south-facing side elevation of the main wing of the house is almost completely covered by what would otherwise be the north-facing elevation of the side wing and it is devoid of window openings or other architectural features. The one-and-a-half story south-facing elevation of the side wing shows excellent Greek Revival design. This elevation is symmetrical in design and is composed of the ends of the two side ells and of the taller center portion, all three elements of which are placed in the same plane. Corner pilasters ornament the corners of the ells and the returned eaves and the wide raked fascia boards and crown moldings that ornament the gable end of the center portion are then echoed by the similar decoration that ornaments the identically sloping roofs of the ells. There are no openings in the south ends of the ells but the end of the center portion is three-bays-wide and consists of two double hung one-over-one-light windows on the first floor and a single identical window on the second floor that is centered on the elevation. Each of the first floor windows furnishes light to the two first floor bedrooms while the second floor window lights a stairhall.

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The north-facing side elevation of the house consists of the side elevation of the main wing and the utility room ell, both of which are on the same plane. The ell occupies the left-hand portion and it is one-story in height, asymmetrical in design and has a single small horizontal sliding window placed close to its juncture with the main wing. The elevation of the main wing is one-and-a-half stories in height, two bays wide, and asymmetrical in design because the left-hand of the two original first floor window openings was reduced in size and moved slightly to the left of its original position when the kitchen inside was remodeled in 1950. The right-hand window - which provides light to the front parlor - is intact, however, and still retains its original six-over-six light double hung sash. Both of these windows are flanked by pairs of louvered plastic shutters that replace the originals. There are no window openings on the second floor.

Parts of the interior have undergone alterations over the years but in general the original room layout has survived intact and much of the simple original woodwork is still intact as well. A full basement with massive fieldstone walls underlies the main wing and large handhewn beams support the floor above. The first floor of this wing contains a kitchen, the front parlor, and a straight run stairway that goes up to the second floor and down to the basement. At an early date the original doorway between the parlor and the dining room in the side wing was widened and the original door removed. In 1950 the kitchen was entirely remodeled. The parlor still retains its simple original window and door casings, however, and the base of the walls are hidden by tall baseboards.

The first floor of the side wing has a dining room placed in its center. The south end is taken up by two bedrooms separated by a second stairway that leads up to the second floor. Here too, the original door and window casings are still intact and the original doors are also in place as well. The baseboards in the dining room are less tall than those in the parlor but are of the same design.

The second floor of the main wing contains three bedrooms, the largest of which is identical in size to the front parlor and is placed directly above it. The second floor of the side wing contains another large bedroom located above the dining room. This bedroom was originally occupied by hired hands on the farm, who gained access to it by using the second stairway that separates the two downstairs bedrooms. Later a doorway was placed in the north wall of this bedroom, connecting it with the rooms in the main wing.

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

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<sup>3</sup> Floorplans of the house are included with this form as Attachment A.



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Map No. 4      Smokehouse      Contributing      1891

This is a small, simple, astylistic utilitarian form building that is located just to the east of the house (Map No. 3). The smokehouse is one-story-tall, has 1½-foot-thick walls constructed of fieldstones set in roughly applied mortar, and it is rectilinear in plan and measures 8-feet-wide by 6-feet-deep. The building rests on a fieldstone foundation and its walls are sheltered by a simple gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west and which has overhanging eaves that are supported by exposed rafter ends on the north and south sides. This roof is simply framed and is sheathed in wide wood boards that are protected by a layer of wood shingles.

The essentially symmetrical main facade of this building faces west. A batten vertical board door is centered on the facade and is surmounted by a massive wood lintel that is set into the masonry walls. A small rectilinear-shaped ventilator is placed over the door in the gable end and the date "1891" is incised into the wall to the right of it. None of the side elevations have openings of any kind and the building is unornamented save for having roughly dressed fieldstone quoins at its corners for strength. This building was constructed as a smokehouse by Fred Spalholz in 1891 and it is now used for storage. It has been well maintained and is in excellent original condition today.

Map No. 5      Machine Shed      Contributing      1900

Fred Spalholz built this gable-roofed astylistic utilitarian form building in 1900 to serve as a machine shed for the farm. This building is one-story in height, rectilinear in plan and measures 16-feet-wide by 38-feet-deep. The building walls were originally supported by a fieldstone foundation. Most of this foundation is still intact, but the posts on the main north-facing facade now have concrete footings. The walls are covered in vertical board siding that is supported by a wooden frame and they are sheltered by a gable roof that is covered in deteriorated asphalt shingles and whose ridgeline runs east-west. The original farm bell is also placed on the west end of the ridge.

The main facade of the building faces north and the right half is fixed in place while the left half is comprised of four sliding barn doors of batten construction that run on a track that spans the full length of the facade. The west-facing side elevation of the barn faces the gravel turnaround and has two sliding, batten construction, tongue and groove vertical wooden board barn doors centered on it that slide on a full-width metal track above the doors. The east-facing side elevation has a single one-over-one light window centered on its length as does the south-facing elevation. The only decoration on this building consists of cornerboards.

This building is very intact but problems with the foundation have caused the building to develop a pronounced sag in the middle and some of the siding is now in deteriorating condition.

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Map No. 6      Garage Building      Non-Contributing      Unknown

This astylistic utilitarian building was once (along with the adjacent building, Map No. 7) part of a residential building of uncertain design that stood on an adjoining farm owned by Orin Greenfield, the son of Willard Greenfield. Walter Puls moved the original building to this site in the 1920s, split it in half, and placed it in this location after first moving an existing corn crib on the site to a new location (Map No. 11). The new building was reused as a machine shed before becoming an automobile garage. This building is rectilinear in plan, one story in height, and measures 18-feet-wide by 21-feet-deep. The building is of wood frame construction and rests on a concrete pad foundation that is newer than the building itself. Shelter is provided by an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof with overhanging eaves whose ridgeline runs north-south. The east slope of this roof was extended downward in 1960 in order to cover an extension that was added to the entire east elevation to house larger modern cars.

The principal facade of the building faces west and it is symmetrical in design and two bays wide. Each of these bays consists of a large modern garage door opening that contains a modern sectionalized roll-up door. The wall surface that surrounds these openings has been resided in narrow vertical tongue and groove boards. The south-facing side elevation of the building is mostly clad in wide drop siding that is enframed by corner boards and raked fascia boards and a single one-over-one-light double hung window is centered on this elevation. The 1960 extension of this elevation to the east resulted in a smaller wall area on the right that was sided in narrow vertical tongue and groove boards. The north-facing side elevation is identical to the south-facing elevation except that a second window opening placed on the right hand side has been filled with narrow clapboards. The east-facing rear elevation now consists of the extended portion of the building and it too is clad in narrow vertically placed tongue and groove boards.

The interior of the building (except for the recent extension) is notable for still retaining the original thin plaster walls and ceiling that have survived from the time it was a residential building. This building is now in excellent condition but because of its history and subsequent alterations it is not considered to be contributing to the district.

Map No. 7      Machine Shed      Non-Contributing      Unknown

This astylistic utilitarian building was also once (along with the adjacent building, Map No. 6) part of a residential building of uncertain design that stood on an adjoining farm owned by Orin Greenfield and which was moved to this farm in the 1920s by Walter Puls. Puls split it in half, placed it in this location and this portion was then reused as a machine shed. This building is one story in height, square in plan, and measures 20-feet-wide by 21-feet-deep. The building

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rests on a poured concrete foundation and it is of wood frame construction. Shelter is provided by an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof with overhanging eaves whose ridgeline runs north-south.

The principal facade of the building faces south. It is symmetrical in design and two bays wide. Each of these bays consists of a large barn door opening protected by a sliding barn door that runs on a steel track above and which is of batten construction and made of wide vertical tongue and groove boards. The gable end above the doors is sided in vertical board siding. There is also a small door opening centered in the gable end that provides access to the attic and that is covered by a hinged vertical board door. The asymmetrical design two bay wide west-facing side elevation of the building is clad in drop siding that is enframed by corner boards and raked fascia boards. The left-hand bay contains a two-light over three-panel door while the right-hand bay contains a paired group of two two-over-two-light double hung windows. The east-facing side elevation has a two-over-two-light window centered on it. A second window opening placed on the left-hand side of this elevation has been filled with narrow clapboards. The north-facing rear elevation is also covered in horizontal drop siding. It is asymmetrical in design, two bays wide and has corner boards and raked trim edging the eaves. A single six-over-one-light window is placed left of center on the first floor and an identical window is centered in the gable end above.

The interior of this building too, is notable for still retaining some of the original thin plaster walls and ceiling that has survived from the time when it was a residential building. This building is now in very good condition but because of its history and subsequent alterations it is not considered to be contributing to the district.

Map No. 8 Shed Non-Contributing

Unknown

This is a small, simple, astylistic utilitarian building that is located just to the east of the machine shed just described (Map No. 7). It was once part of a somewhat larger building of unknown date of construction that Walter Puls moved here in 1920 and split into two parts. This portion was then remade as a shed (the other portion is now building No. 1). This building is one-story-tall and is of frame construction. It is rectilinear in plan and measures 9-feet-wide by 12-feet-deep. The building sills sit on corner blocks, its walls are covered in 12"-wide butt-jointed vertical wooden boards and it is sheltered by an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west and whose slopes extend down to within 3½ feet of the ground.

The principal facade of this building faces west. It is symmetrical in design and one-bay-wide. A single batten construction door of vertical wooden boards is centered on this facade. Otherwise, there are no other openings or features of any

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kind on either this facade or on the other elevations. The building is now used for storage and it is in generally good condition. Because of the unknown history of this building's original construction and because of its subsequent alteration, it is not considered to be contributing to the district.

Map No. 9    Corn Crib    Non-Contributing    Ca. 1965

This structure is a circular plan metal corn crib of modern design that measures 8-feet in diameter and is about 18-feet in height. The structure has a three-section steel frame that is bolted together and then screwed to a wood plank floor. Wide steel screening is then attached to the frame to hold in the corn cobs and the whole is protected by a conical shape standing seam metal roof.

Because of its ordinary design and late date of construction this structure is considered to be non-contributing to the district.

Map No. 10    Poultry Barn    Contributing    1920

This is a medium size, astylistic utilitarian form building that was built as a poultry barn by Walter Puls in 1920. The poultry barn is one-story-tall and is of frame construction. It is rectilinear in plan and measures 32-feet-long by 14-feet-deep. The building sits on a fieldstone foundation, its walls are clad in wide shiplap horizontally laid wooden boards enframed by corner boards. It is sheltered by a metal-covered shed roof that slopes down to the north. Its overhanging eaves are supported by exposed rafter ends on the north and south sides.

The principal facade of the poultry barn faces south, is asymmetrical in design and six bays wide. Each bay containing a single rectilinear window opening. A single original six-over-six-light double hung window is still in place in the second bay from the right and the bottom half of the window in the first bay from the right also contains its original six-light sash. Otherwise all the other openings have had their original windows replaced with one-over-one-light double hung windows. The asymmetrical east-facing side elevation is two bays wide. The right-hand bay contains a single window opening that is now covered with a sheet of plywood. The left-hand bay has a door opening that is filled with a batten construction door faced with vertical wooden boards. A much smaller rectilinear batten door faced with horizontal wooden boards is placed above the main door and gives access to the upper portion of the building. The west-facing elevation is identical with the east-facing elevation except for having no window opening. The north-facing rear elevation has no openings of any kind. The interior has a wood board floor and the building is now used for storage. This building is largely intact and is in generally good condition but the siding is deteriorating and some of the boards are becoming detached from the building framework.

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Map No. 11    Corn Crib    Contributing

Pre 1920

This small, distinctive astylistic utilitarian form building is located just south of the poultry barn (Map No. 10) and was built as a corn crib. It was originally located where the garage building (Map No. 6) was later placed and then moved to its present location by Walter Puls in 1920. The corn crib is one-story-tall, is of frame construction. It is rectilinear in plan and measures 13-feet-wide by 18-feet-deep. The building sits on a timber foundation and the walls of its north and south-facing elevations slope outward and are clad in wide vertical boards that are separated from each other in order to ventilate the interior. The east and west-facing principal facades are clad in butt jointed vertical boards. Both of these facades have a pair of sliding batten construction barn doors centered on them that run on a steel track. The interior of the building has a dirt floor and it has two slatted inner partitions that create a center aisle that runs the length of the building.

This building is in very good condition and it is in a highly intact state. Consequently, it is felt that the fact that the building was moved during the period of significance does not prevent it from being a contributing element to the district.

Map No. 12    Small Animal Barn    Contributing

1920

This is a medium size, astylistic utilitarian form building that was built as a hog barn by Walter Puls in 1920. The hog barn is one-story-tall, frame construction, and rectilinear in plan. It measures 40-feet-long by 20-feet-deep. The building sits on a fieldstone foundation, its walls are clad in wide shiplap horizontally laid wooden boards enframed by corner boards. It is sheltered by a gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west. The south-facing slope of this roof is covered in asphalt shingles, the north-facing slope is covered in standing seam metal and there are two cylindrical metal ventilators located on the ridge of the roof.

The principal facade of the hog barn faces south and it is asymmetrical in design and five bays wide. Starting from the left the first, second, and third bays each contain a single rectilinear six-light window that is placed towards the top of the bay. The fourth bay contains a large sliding batten construction vertical board barn door and the fifth bay contains another six-light window. Four small door openings placed at the base of the wall in between the windows were originally used to allow the hogs to exit the barn into the pens outside. These openings are filled with top-hinged clapboard-covered batten doors.

The asymmetrical east-facing side elevation is two bays wide. Its right-hand bay consists of a single door opening that contains a sliding batten construction barn door. The left-hand bay is centered on the elevation and consists of a one-light

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window on the first floor. A hay loft door opening above in the gable end is also filled with a top-hinged batten construction door. The west-facing elevation is a mirror image of the east-facing elevation except that it does not have a loft door in the gable end and the window opening contains a six-over-six light double hung window. The north-facing rear elevation has a single door opening placed about two-thirds down the length of the elevation from the right. The interior has a concrete pad floor and the building is now used for storage. This building is largely intact and is in generally good condition.

Map No. 13 Dairy Barn Contributing

1895/1900/1920

The principal building of the farm complex is this very large astylistic utilitarian form, gable-roofed bank barn, whose first part was built by Fred Spaltholz in 1895. The original barn was similar to the existing one but much smaller. It was enlarged in 1900 by Spaltholz, who added another third to the width, which resulted in a major reconfiguring of the structural supports inside the barn. This barn was then lengthened by Fred Puls in 1920 after a fire destroyed an adjacent granary. It was further lengthened by the construction of a smaller one-story, 20-foot-wide by 24-foot-deep gable-roofed addition, added to the north end of the barn, whose ridgeline also runs north-south. The resulting two-part barn combines features from both bank barns and basement barns.

The barn is sited on a slight slope and this slope was just sufficient to permit the south and east-facing elevations of the basement story to be fully exposed after some excavation work was done on the east side. The main portion of this barn is rectilinear in plan and one-and-a-half-stories in height. It rests on a partially exposed basement story. This portion measures 80-feet-long by 32-feet-wide. The massive foundation walls of the barn enclose the full basement story and are fashioned of fieldstone. This basement story has a later (1920) poured concrete floor and a center aisle that is flanked by metal animal stalls. The much taller upper story of this portion is of frame construction and its exterior walls are sided with vertical wooden boards. The walls of the upper portion then rise up to the large asphalt shingle-covered gable roof that shelters the building and whose ridgeline runs north-south.

The east-facing side of the barn is its principal facade and the asymmetrical design of the basement story of the main portion is 12 bays wide. Reading from left to right the first eight bays consist of rectilinear window openings that were originally filled with two-over-two-light double hung windows. Only the eighth bay opening still retains its original window. Bays 1-4 and 6-7 are now filled with glass blocks and bay 5 with a ventilator. Bay 9 consists of a small hip-roofed one-story entrance porch that shelters an entrance door placed in the basement wall. This porch is attached to a one-story square plan shed-roofed concrete block cooler house that occupies the tenth bay. Bays 11 and 12 also contain rectilinear window

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openings that are now filled with glass block. The upper portion of this facade has three large pairs of sliding batten construction barn doors spaced at regular intervals across its length. A small six-light window is placed between the second and third pair of doors. The east-facing facade of the 1920 north addition has basement walls made of fieldstone and its basement story is completely open to facilitate the storage of machinery. The frame construction upper story is clad in vertical boards. There are no other openings on this facade.

Only a small part of the basement story of the west-facing rear elevation of the main portion of the barn is visible above grade. This portion is located at its left end and contains two small rectilinear window openings now filled with glass block. The remaining part of the basement story is covered by a sloping earthen ramp that was constructed to permit drive-in delivery of hay to the hay storage part of the barn. The facade of the upper part of this portion is asymmetrical in design and features a large pair of sliding batten construction barn doors placed towards the left end. A group of four identical doors is placed further to the right and a small six-light window is centered on the wall space between them. Part of the fieldstone basement of the north addition is also visible. It is three bays wide and features two three-light windows that flank a small, centered door opening that contains a batten construction door. A six-light window is centered on the wall of the upper story above.

The south-facing side elevation of the barn has a fully exposed asymmetrical basement story that is four bays wide and that contains two large, separate sliding batten construction barn doors that permit animals to exit the barn. A small rectilinear window opening filled with glass block is placed just to the right of each of these doors. The upper story is sided in vertical boards and there is a single small two-over-one-light window placed high in the gable end above.

The north-facing side elevation of the main portion of the barn is mostly covered by the 1920 addition but its basement elevation is still visible. It is two-bays-wide and has a small four-light window placed to the left of a centered pair of sliding batten construction barn doors that open into the basement story of the 1920 addition. The north elevation of the basement story of the addition is covered by earth, but its upper story is visible and contains a pair of side-hinged batten construction doors that are centered on the elevation.

The interior of the basement story of the main portion of the barn has already been described above. Massive 12" by 12" posts support the floor joists of the upper story and metal posts were later added on both sides of the center aisle to supplement the original posts. The upper story consists of the hay loft and this space is distinguished by more massive timber posts that support the roof and walls. Massive struts were added to support the existing framework in 1900 when the width of the barn was increased and the resulting interior dates from this date and is almost completely intact. The exterior of the barn is also intact and is in very

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good condition. Its significance is undiminished by the later north addition and by the later cooler house.

Map No. 14    Poured Concrete Silo                      Contributing                      1929

This large poured concrete silo is located towards the south end of the west-facing rear elevation of the dairy barn. It was built in 1929 to replace an earlier silo that was destroyed in 1928, which was located closer to the center of this elevation. The present silo is circular in plan and consists of eight sections that are stacked vertically. The silo measures approximately 9 feet in diameter. It has an inverted dish-shape domical concrete roof and is in excellent condition.

Map No. 15    Poured Concrete Silo                      Contributing                      1930

This large poured concrete silo is identical to the one just described. It is located just to the north of the first one and was built a year later.



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)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1862-1935 <sup>4</sup>	1862 <sup>5</sup>
		1895 <sup>6</sup>
		1920 <sup>7</sup>
	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 Willard Greenfield 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 Greek Revival subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit and the Agricultural Outbuildings study unit of the Architecture theme portion of the CRMP.<sup>8</sup> The results of this research is detailed below and determined that the excellent Greek Revival style Greenfield farmhouse is locally significant under criterion C for its architectural significance and it also determined that a number of the agricultural outbuildings associated with this farmhouse are also contributing resources to the farmstead as well.

Historical Background

The Willard Greenfield farm property is located in the extreme south part of Burnett Township in Dodge County two miles northwest of the village of Horicon. It consists

<sup>4</sup> The period of significance covers the period during which the farmhouse and all the contributing agricultural outbuildings were built.  
<sup>5</sup> The date of construction of the Willard Greenfield farmhouse (Map No. 3).  
<sup>6</sup> The date of construction of the dairy barn (Map No. 13).  
<sup>7</sup> The date of construction of several of the contributing agricultural outbuildings (Map Nos. 10, 12).  
<sup>8</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2.

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of a 102.56 acre parcel of land located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 34, Township 12 North, Range 15 East. The present owner of the Greenfield farm is Mr. Robert Puls.

Willard Greenfield (1813-1876) was one of the first settlers in Dodge County and acquired this land in 1844. Greenfield was born on March 27, 1813 in Saratoga County, New York. He later married Susannah Hunt Greenfield - who was also born in Saratoga County on April 1, 1819. The couple had several sons and farmed land in Erie County, New York before coming to Milwaukee in 1844, where they stayed for six months before coming to Dodge County. Dodge County had only recently been opened to settlement when the Greenfields arrived, but the land was conducive to settlement, being rich, rolling prairie land that was well watered by the Rock River and its branches, and Burnett was one of the earliest townships to be settled.

The first settlement dates back to 1841, when Lewis Sawyer first came. Some credit Samuel R. Jewett as being the pioneer, who came in 1842. ... Lewis Sawyer, who seems to have been the first settler here, was a native of New Hampshire. He married Sarah Sanborn and with her came to Wisconsin in June, 1841, and located in the town of Burnett, in the southwest corner of section 31, and in company with M.B. Hall built the first house and made the first improvements in the town of Burnett. ... At that time there were less than two dozen houses in the whole county.<sup>9</sup>

Thus, the township was still in its infancy when the Greenfields began their tenure three years later. Greenfield may have been attracted to this particular farm because there was already a small log cabin on the property when he found it and a few acres had already been cultivated. Gradually, he set about improving his holdings and by 1862 he was able to replace his now altered and enlarged log cabin with the excellent Greek Revival style farmhouse that is the subject of this nomination. He later added another 40 contiguous acres that formed the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 33 to his original 80 acres (the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 34). His son Orin F. Greenfield had in the meantime purchased the remaining E $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 34. The value of these lands was enhanced by the coming of the railroads. By 1873, the tracks of the Mississippi and St. Paul Railroad had been laid diagonally across the township and the tracks of the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad crossed the township from south to north, the two tracks meeting some 3 miles due north of the joint farms of the Greenfields at the community of Burnett Junction. The track of the Chicago and Northwestern line in particular had been laid so as to bisect Section 34 vertically, thus splitting the land of father and son in half.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Hubbell, Homer Bishop. Dodge County, Wisconsin: Past and Present. S.J. Clarke Publishing Company: Chicago, Illinois, Vol. 1, pg. 389.

<sup>10</sup> Harrison and Warner. Atlas of Dodge County, Wisconsin. Harrison and Warner, Madison, Wisconsin: 1873, pg. 59.

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Orin F. Greenfield came to Wisconsin with his father in the spring of 1844, at which time he was but six years of age, and in Dodge County his home has been ever since. He remained with and assisted his father on the home place until he arrived at mature years, and in the meantime was given the advantage of the district school in the vicinity of his home (northeast corner of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 33, non-extant). He purchased 103 acres of land adjoining the home farm, has remodeled and rebuilt a number of buildings, and after the death of his father (December 21, 1876) purchased the old home place and moved some of the buildings to his present farm. He has sold off about seventy acres of the old homestead, but still owns a fine farm. He has been married three times: First in 1866, to Miss Mary Jane White, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of James White, who came to this region in 1847. This wife died January 20, 1886, after which he married, in this county, Miss Ella Thomas, who was born and reared in Burnett Township. She passed away June 21, 1886, leaving three children: Mary A., Emma, and Willard. ... He next married Mary E. Babcock, who was born in Canada, widow of Norman Babcock, and daughter of Stephen Wells and sister of Horace Wells, whose sketch appears in this work. ... Mr. Greenfield has always supported the principles of the Republican party ... and for years he has been a member of the school board of his district.<sup>11</sup>

By 1890 the county plat book of that year showed that Greenfield owned all of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 33 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 33 as well, for a total of 183 acres (less road and railroad right-of-ways). The 70 acres that Greenfield then sold off was the land in Section 33 and the area in the northwest corner of Section 34 that included the Willard Greenfield farmhouse. This land was purchased in 1891 by Frederick Louis Spaltholz, a former employee of Greenfield's, who was born in the province of Brandenburg in Germany on January 6, 1857 and who had come to this country with his parents in 1883, settling in Dodge County. For two years Spaltholz worked as a farm hand near Stone's Corner and then, on December 4, 1885, he married Miss Regina Weinke, who had been born January 19, 1858 in Leitnin, Linz, Germany and who then came to America with her sister in 1883, where they settled in Minnesota Junction, which is a half mile south of the Greenfield farm. Spaltholz purchased the part of the Greenfield farm mentioned above in 1891. Soon after Orin Greenfield died in 1909<sup>12</sup> he purchased the remainder of the farm from Greenfield's estate.

Over the years Spaltholz brought back to the original farmstead a number of buildings that had originally been built elsewhere on the farm by Greenfield. The Spaltholzs had three daughters; Emma, Louise, and Ella. Ella Spaltholz was born September 29, 1886 and she married Walter A. Puls, a native of Lomira, Wisconsin who was born March 9, 1889, the son of Mr. and Mrs. August Puls, on November 20, 1912.

<sup>11</sup> Memorial and Genealogical Record of Dodge and Jefferson Counties, Wisconsin. Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers: Chicago, Illinois, 1894, pgs. 309-310.

<sup>12</sup> Horicon Reporter. Horicon, Wisconsin, December 17, 1909. Obituary of Orin F. Greenfield.

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Fred Spaltholz died on December 10, 1910,<sup>13</sup> leaving his wife Regina as the owner of the farm, and it was she who sold the farm to Walter and Ella Puls later in 1912, after which she moved to a home in nearby Minnesota Junction where she lived until her death in 1936.<sup>14</sup>

Walter and Ella Puls continued to farm the former Greenfield property for many years and Puls also served for 38 years as a director and later as the chairman of the board of the Burnett State Bank and as a director of the Western Dodge County Co-Op. Puls died on February 20, 1970<sup>15</sup> and Ella Puls died four years later on April 21, 1974.<sup>16</sup> For much of their life they were aided in the running of the farm by their only son, Robert W. Puls, who was born on September 3, 1921, and who also became a farmer. Robert Puls succeeded to the ownership of the farm after his father's death and he continues to operate it to this day.

#### Agriculture

Like so many of the other early farms in this area, the Willard Greenfield farm eventually became a dairy farm and it has 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."<sup>17</sup> The Industrialized Dairy Production study unit portion of this theme also identifies Dodge County as one of the leading counties in Wisconsin in the 1880s in terms of buttermaking and cheesemaking and notes that the the Wisconsin Dairyman's Association was founded in Watertown in Dodge County in 1872.<sup>18</sup> Thus, for much of its history the Greenfield farm was part of a major Wisconsin industry and it was located in an important center of that industry as well. Never-the-less, no information has 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 area undertaken for this nomination found that examples of similar resources in the area were widespread, although few comprise a farmstead that is in such good original condition as the Greenfield farm.

The research undertaken also does not 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, even prominent members of their community but nothing indicates that they achieved a distinction beyond this that would make the farm eligible for the National Register on this basis.

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<sup>13</sup> Horicon Reporter. December 23, 1910, pg. 1. Obituary of Frederick Spaltholz.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. December 31, 1936, pg. 1. Obituary of Regina Weinke Spaltholz.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid. February 26, 1970, pg. 2. Obituary of Walter A. Puls.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid. April 25, 1974, pg. 2. Obituary of Ella Spaltholz Puls.

<sup>17</sup> Wyatt, op. cit., Vol. 2, Agriculture, pg. 11-5.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. Vol. 2, 10-3 and 10-4.

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Architecture

The principal significance of the Willard Greenfield Farmstead centers on the intact survival of the excellent Greek Revival farmhouse (Map No. 3) that Greenfield had built in 1862. The Greek Revival subsection of the Architectural Styles Study Unit of the CRMP gives the temporal boundaries of the occurrence of this style in Wisconsin as being from 1830-1870 and notes that:

The Greek Revival was the first national style to have a wide-ranging impact on Wisconsin building. It originated in the East during the late eighteenth century and was brought to maturity in the architecture of Benjamin Latrobe and two of his contemporaries, Robert Mills and William Strickland. From the east coast the style was carried westward with the great population surge of the first half of the nineteenth century.<sup>19</sup>

The Greek Revival subsection then goes on to list features that are characteristic of the style.

The Greek Revival style is symmetrical, formal, and orderly. It is often characterized by porticos and pilasters reflecting the three Grecian orders: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Eaves of Greek Revival buildings are typically detailed as classical cornices, and prominent gables are framed with heavy moldings. Roofs tend to be low-pitched and are generally heavy-looking and simple compared to later styles.<sup>20</sup>

All of these characteristics are present to some degree in the design of the Greenfield house. The purest expressions of the Greek Revival style are so-called "temple front" variants that have a symmetrical main facade consisting of a gabled portico or pilastered design surmounted by a triangular pediment, resulting in a facade that bears a considerable resemblance to classical Greek temples. Such buildings are rare in Wisconsin, however, the most common examples of this style being examples of the gabled ell variant. The gabled ell form is a vernacular form consisting of an upright gable-roofed wing joined to a perpendicularly placed gable-roofed side wing of equal or lesser height. When such buildings exhibit Greek Revival details the symmetrical temple front design can usually be found on the ends of the wings so that a typical example may have three such fronts, two on the ends of the main upright wing and one on the end of the side wing. Such buildings are the most frequently encountered rural expressions of the Greek Revival style in Wisconsin and the Greenfield house is an excellent and largely intact example of such a building.

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<sup>19</sup> Wyatt, op. cit. Vol. 2, Architecture, pg. 2-3.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

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The Greenfield house has plain but sizable Ionic order pilasters decorated with modified capitals entraining every corner of both wings and its low-pitched gable ends are accentuated by the use of very broad frieze bands that are located below the heavily molded eaves of the roof. Each wing's end elevations were originally symmetrical and the west and south-facing ones still are. Even small porticos were utilized in the original design as decorative elements of the twin porches that were inset into the lengths of the ells that span the lengths of the side wing.

In addition, the Greenfield house also exhibits characteristics more commonly associated with vernacular expressions of the style.

In addition to these relatively rare examples of relatively pure Greek Revival buildings are the many vernacular structures that are basically astylistic, but which display limited Greek Revival details and possess fairly simple gabled forms. Typically, these vernacular Greek Revival buildings exhibit the rectangular massing, regular fenestration, and returned cornices characteristic of the style.<sup>21</sup>

The totality of the various Greek Revival style elements in the Greenfield house design adds up to a relatively simple overall design, but one which incorporates nearly all the elements that one would expect to find in such a house. It is for this reason that the Greenfield house has been chosen by Fred W. Peterson, Professor of Art History at the University of Minnesota-Morris, as one of a number of Wisconsin buildings to illustrate his soon-to-be published book on vernacular architecture of Midwestern Pioneers.

Town and country examples of Greek Revival houses were once more numerous in Dodge County than they are today and vernacular examples may once have been quite common. A plat map of the county that was published in Chicago in 1860 is illustrated with a number of woodcuts of Dodge County buildings and no less than three of the houses shown are Greek Revival examples, each one of which is a gabled ell variant.<sup>22</sup> An informal survey of the area surrounding the district, however, found no other intact examples of the style in the vicinity. Gabled ell form farmhouses are common in the area, but nearly all of these have been resided so it is possible that some other Greek Revival examples may still be extant but are unrecognizable in their current state.

The significance of the Greenfield house is enhanced by its simple but relatively intact exterior, a fact that also played a role in its selection by Prof. Peterson.

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<sup>21</sup> Wyatt, op. cit., Vol. 2, Architecture, pg. 2-3.

<sup>22</sup> Map of Dodge County, Wisconsin. Burnham & Scott: Chicago, Illinois, 1860. The houses shown include: the residence of C.C. Ammacks, Trenton; Bachelor's Hall, F. Frings, Proprietor, Beaver Dam; and the farm residence of G.C. Gunn, Town of Trenton.

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Agricultural Outbuildings

The significance of the 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."<sup>22</sup> 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 Greenfield 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."<sup>23</sup> Using integrity as an indicator of significance for vernacular and astylistic buildings it appears that the contributing outbuildings associated with the farmstead may rightly claim NR eligibility. The farmstead's seven contributing outbuildings are: the privy (Map No. 2, 1935); the smokehouse (Map No. 3, 1891); the machine shed (Map No. 5, 1900); the poultry barn (Map No. 10, 1920); the wooden corn crib (Map No. 11); the small animal barn or hog house (Map No. 12, 1920); and the dairy barn (Map No. 13, 1895/1900/1920). The same indicator can also be used to evaluate structures that are related to agriculture. The Greenfield farmstead has two such contributing structures: the concrete silo (Map No. 14) built in 1929; and the concrete silo (Map No. 15) built in 1930. All of these resources date from the Spaltholz-Puls period of occupancy and together they constitute a complete grouping of resources which individually display the characteristics of their type as described in the Agricultural Outbuildings subsection of the CRMP. This significance is enhanced by the very well maintained condition of these buildings and structures.

The Greenfield 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 Willard Greenfield are thus of considerable importance in providing

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<sup>22</sup> Wyatt, op. cit., Vol. 2, Architecture 5-1.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid, pg. 3-10.

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information that can be used to establish the significance of other farmsteads in the state.

Archeological Potential

No archeological survey has been conducted of the nominated property, except for a strip immediately along State Trunk Highway 26. No archeological sites were reported on the property as a result of this survey or from any other source.

However, the Willard Greenfield Farmstead, located on a small rise overlooking the north end of an unnamed marsh, has a high potential for containing prehistoric archeological resources. The many recorded sites surrounding Horicon Marsh indicate the Native American use of such locations. The farmstead also has a high potential for historic period archeological resources. When Willard Greenfield acquired the property in the mid-1840s, there was a small log house on it, located somewhere on the property. In 1862, Greenfield constructed the extant Greek Revival Style farmhouse on the nominated property. While there has been much subsequent alteration of the property, artifacts and food remains are likely, particularly in features such as trash piles, wells, privies, and cellars. This material would have the potential to provide information on changes in daily life during the transition from settlement on the Euro-American frontier to established farm in an industrial society.



9. Major Bibliographical References

Harrison and Warner. Atlas of Dodge County, Wisconsin. Harrison and Warner, Madison, Wisconsin: 1873

Horicon Reporter. Horicon, Wisconsin, December 17, 1909; December 23, 1910; December 31, 1936; February 26, 1970; April 25, 1974.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
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 5.20 acres

UTM References

A 1/6 3/6/3/3/3/0 4/8/1/3/6/6/0 B 1/6 3/6/2/3/4/0 4/8/1/3/5/1/0
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
C 1/6 3/6/2/2/2/0 4/8/1/3/4/9/0 D 1/6 3/6/2/2/0/0 4/8/1/3/6/5/0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

This farmstead constitutes a 5.20-acre parcel in the W1/2 of the NW1/4 of the SW1/4 of Section 33, Township 12N, Range 15E in the Town of Burnett, Dodge County, Wisconsin. The west edge of the farmstead is clearly defined by the easterly curblines of STH 26 as shown on the accompanying USGS map. The point of beginning
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 Willard Greenfield farmstead. All the land that surrounds the farmstead on the north, east, 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: Mr. Robert Puls, N-7436 STH 26
organization Horicon, WI 53032 date April 19, 1991
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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Major Bibliographical References Continued

Hubbell, Homer Bishop. Dodge County, Wisconsin: Past and Present. S.J. Clarke  
Publishing Company: Chicago, Illinois, Vol. 1.

Interview with Robert W. Puls, August 18, 1990.

Map of Dodge County, Wisconsin. Burnham & Scott: Chicago, Illinois, 1860.

Memorial and Genealogical Record of Dodge and Jefferson Counties, Wisconsin.  
Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers: Chicago, Illinois, 1894.

Property Abstract in the possession of the owner.

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

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

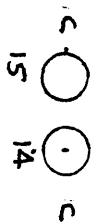
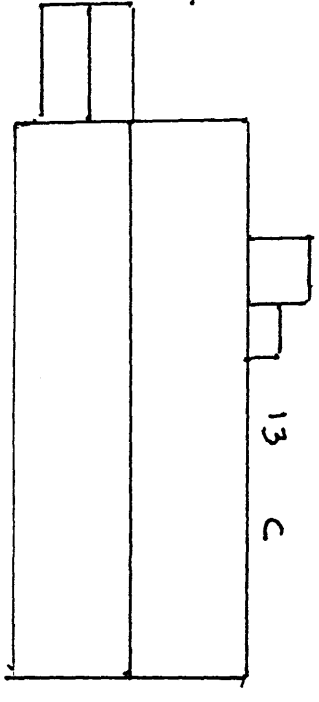
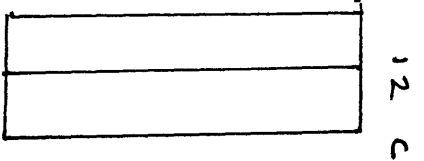
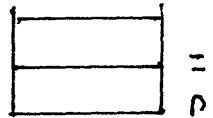
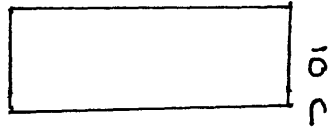
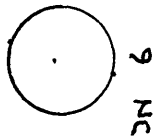
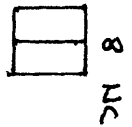
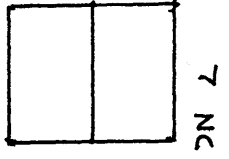
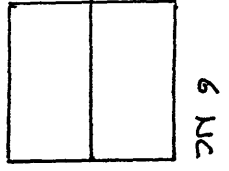
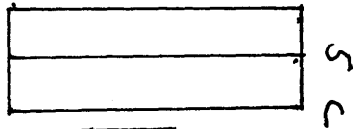
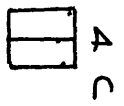
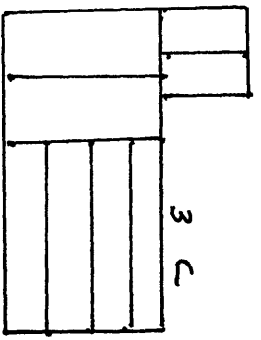
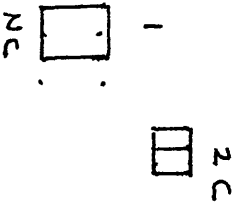
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Verbal Boundary Description, Continued

is located on this curbline at a point that is approximately 1650 feet north of the point formed by the intersections of the east curbline of STH 26 and the north curbline of the east-west running Prospect Road. The boundary then continues north on said curbline for approximately 500 feet, then easterly approximately 450 feet, then south approximately 500 feet, then west 450 feet to the POB. Said boundary contains a roughly rectilinear plot that contains approximately 5.20 acres.



Greenstead, Willow Farmstead  
Town of Bennett, Dodge County, Wisconsin

Not to Scale