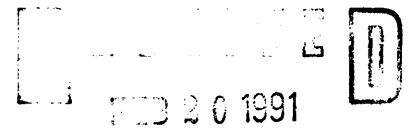


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)
(Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018



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 Chambers-Markle Farmstead
other names/site number Stelzig Property

2. Location

street & number 6104 State Trunk Highway 35 N/A Not for Publication
city, town La Crosse N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county La Crosse code 063 zip code 54601

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u> </u> objects
		<u>6</u>	<u>9</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]

15 JAN. 1991
Date

Signature of certifying official
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

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

[Signature] 3/22/91

 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 Outbuilding
Agriculture /Irrigation Facility

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Vacant/Not in Use
Agriculture /Irrigation Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Other: Basement Barn

foundation Stone

walls Brick

Wood

roof Slate

other Stone

Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The historic Chambers-Markle farm was established in 1853 and originally comprised of 80 acres located on the river bottom of the Mississippi in Section 27, Town 15, Range 7 West.¹ Although the acreage of the farm increased to 384 acres by 1890, the Markle farm presently contains 24 acres.² Located directly southwest of the intersections of Highways 14-16/35, the Chambers-Markle buildings are generally grouped around a circular drive and located on a strip of land between the sloughs of the Mississippi on the west and State Trunk Highway 35 on the east. The range of bluffs along the Mississippi River are situated directly northeast of the Markle farm and continue to the southeast and along Highway 35. Dominated by the red brick Queen Anne farmhouse, the site also contains thirteen vernacular outbuildings and an irrigation system installed in 1938.

(1) House (Contributing)

Built for Emmanuel Markle in c. 1885-1886 of three layers of hand pressed brick (with an inch air space) from the nearby Meir Brickyard and covered by a slate hipped roof,³ the two-and-a-half story Emmanuel Markle house exhibits the irregularity of form typically associated with the Queen Anne style. The building is composed of a hipped roof center block and rear wing on a stone foundation. The roof line is broken by gabled dormers slightly projecting over all four sides of the house. A conical roofed tower at the northeast corner, a projecting bay window on the north and one story porches on the north and east create the irregularity of form essential to the Queen Anne style. Because of the brick building material, the house shows less irregularity of surface than examples of the style executed in wood.

The surface of the Markle house is ornamented by decorative wooden shingles and window cornices over paired windows in the gable ends as well as decorative wooden brackets under the over-hang of the dormers. Stone window lintels and sills, an enclosed front porch, (formerly open with brick pier supports) and an enclosed southside porch located in the angle of the house further characterize the house. The fenestration is simple one-over-one double-hung windows placed according to interior function. Windows generally occur singly, but in several instances are paired with a narrow brick pilaster separating them.

The exterior design was altered when the front porch was enclosed and the enclosed rear porch was added by Simon Peter Markle in the early 20th century.⁴ Despite alterations, the house maintains its basic original architectural character, including location, size, scale, material, workmanship and design.

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	1885-1940	1885

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

_____	Cultural Affiliation
_____	N/A

_____	_____
_____	_____

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
N/A	Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Chambers-Markle Farmstead is being nominated under Criterion C as a representative local example of a Queen Anne style residence and as an example of a farmstead property type.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The original 80 acres comprising the Markle farm was obtained by James Chambers from the United States government in 1853. The farm was subsequently lost through non-payment of taxes between 1864 and 1867.¹⁷ Emmanuel Markle purchased the 80 acres and all appurtenances at a tax sale from La Crosse County in May, 1867.¹⁸ Soon after, Markle began to accumulate additional farmland including 80 acres in Section 16, 80 acres in Section 21 and 149 acres in Section 33.¹⁹ The property was divided between the Markle children when Emmanuel Markle died in 1918. The 80 acres in section 16 and 80 acres in Section 21 were given to Markle's children, Laura, Lillian, Harriet and Joe. The homestead and the 80 acres in Section 27 and the 149 acres in Section 33 were willed to his son, Simon Peter.²⁰ In the 1930s, all of the land willed to Simon Peter by Emmanuel Markle except 24.90 acres in Section 27 was taken by the United States government to facilitate the construction of Lock and Dam No. 8 in 1935-1938 at Genoa, Wisconsin.²¹ The Markle farmland affected by the dam project is now part of Goose Island County Park. The remaining acreage was purchased from Sophia Markle, the widow of Simon Peter Markle by Harry and Della Stelzig in 1943. Because of its location at the intersection of the transportation system in the area, Markle property has been acquired by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in the 1880s and at various times for highway purposes.²⁴

 X See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): See continuation sheet
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
X 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:
X State Historic preservation office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 24 acres

UTM References

A 1/5 6/4/4/7/6/0 4/8/4/5/6/0/0 B 1/5 6/4/4/9/2/0 4/8/4/5/6/0/0
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
C 1/5 6/4/4/7/2/0 4/8/4/5/1/5/0 D 1/5 6/4/4/9/2/0 4/8/4/5/1/4/0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description:

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

X See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

X See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Newbery Wis DOT: Joan Rausch, Private Consultant
organization Wis. Dept. of Transportation date July 16, 1987
street & number 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Room, #951 telephone (608) 266-0369
city or town Madison state Wisconsin zip code 53703

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The interior of the Markle house has basically retained the original floor plan. It exhibits original stained and varnished woodwork including an open stairway featuring turned balusters and paneled posts. Alterations of the interior include remodeling of the pantry for use as a bathroom, and incorporation of the front porch into the living room space. To facilitate the remodeling of the kitchen, the windows on the west (rear) wall were rearranged.⁵

The entry into the main floor from the south, brings the visitor through the side porch (which was enclosed prior to 1943), and into the kitchen. As noted earlier, the kitchen was remodeled by the Stelzigs, including the movement of windows on the west facade. The pantry on the north wall was converted at that time into a bathroom.

There are two other doorways on the north wall of the kitchen. One leads to the basement, and the other goes to the upstairs. This stairway was utilized by the "hired man" to gain access to his room which was immediately above the kitchen.

Turning (eastward) off the kitchen, one enters the dining room, which features a built-in china cabinet. The three north windows in the dining room are located in the projecting bay window. Leaving the dining room, one can enter either the large living room (east), or the bedroom (south). The entries to either room are through large, sliding pocket doorways. The bedroom and dining room were remodelled in 1959 (ceilings were lowered). It is likely that the bedroom originally functioned as a sitting room or parlor.

The living room area is now composed of the original living room and parlor, plus the front porch area, that was enclosed and made part of the interior of the living room in 1954-5.

Off the living room is a stairway that reaches the upstairs bedrooms. The stairway features the original stained and varnished woodwork. The upstairs has four bedrooms and one bathroom. In addition, there is a large room on the south that is now used as a storage room. During the ownership of Simon Peter Markle, this room was used by a "hired man," who assisted on the farm. It is likely that Emmanuel Markle also used the room for this purpose. During the time that Simon Peter Markle owned the property, portions of the upstairs were converted for use as an apartment, with two of the bedrooms serving as a kitchen and a living room. This was the home of one of Simon's sons and his bride. All of the rooms have since been converted back into bedrooms. One unusual feature of the house for this era are the large closets in all of the rooms.

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Section number 7 Page 2 Chambers-Markle Farmstead
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The attic is reached via a stairway off the western portion of the upstairs hallway. Equipment used by Simon Peter Markle to dry seed corn and shell it still hangs in the attic. During the winter months, the corn was shelled, graded, and sacked to sell.

The eastern portion of the basement contains a fruit cellar which was used to store various fruits and vegetables grown on the farm, as well as canned goods. When Simon Peter Markle resided there, the north end of the cellar was partitioned off with canvas or tarp and 8 to 10 bee hives were kept there in the winter. The north window was covered so that the area remained dark to keep the bees "quiet."

The southern end of the basement has a doorway which leads into the "milk house." This small room contains a tank of water which is constantly fed by one of the artesian wells on the property. The tank was used to keep the milk from the dairy cattle cold until it was picked up by the creamery truck. Milk cans were placed in tank and the surrounding cold water kept the milk at a constant temperature in both winter and summer. The artesian well provided sufficient pressure (through the use of a ram) to have cold running water in the house when it was built. The ram was not used after a well was dug, and a pressure tank was installed in the basement.

(2) Barn (Contributing)

The barn was constructed by Simon Peter Markle on the old stone foundation of the previous 1913 barn destroyed by fire in 1923.⁶ The painted wooden basement barn has a typical gambrel roof and vertical board and batten siding. It sits on a raised foundation with full-size two over two windows and a large entrance door in the end wall. The barn has a earth ramp framed by concrete retaining walls leading to the upper storage level. Barn dances were held in the hay loft and the dance floor was protected by heavier boards when the wagons full of hay came into the barn.

(3) Shed (Contributing)

Evidence of fire scarring on the east side of the shed indicates it was built sometime before the present 1923 barn by the Markle family.⁷ This two-story shed

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has vertical board and batten wood siding and a gable roof covered by metal. The large service doors on metal tracks on the lower story allow easy access to the interior which was used for machinery and auto storage. Second story windows are 2/2 double-hung sash. An interior stairway leads to the second story of the shed, used by Simon Peter Markle to house strawberry crates and boxes. The area was also used in the winter to build crates. A small, shed-roofed lean-to is attached to the west side of this storage structure.

(4) Corn Crib (Noncontributing)

Moved from the Peter Stephan farm (now the Stephens Party House restaurant),⁸ the small gable roofed corn crib supported by metal pilings has walls of horizontal slats and a door of vertical slats. The date of construction is not known, but it was likely early twentieth century. The corn crib is noncontributing due to its relocation.

(5) Shed (Noncontributing)

Constructed of an old Markle corn crib and a rectangular flat roofed addition in the 1950s by the present owner, Harry Stelzig,⁹ this shed features vertical metal siding, a metal roof and two large service entrances.

(6) Chicken Coop (Noncontributing)

Built during the proprietorship of the Markle family before 1943, the chicken coop covered by a metal roof has a metal facade and wooden rear and side walls. Cupolas used for ventilation top the gable roofed structure, which now has large south side service doors installed when the structure was converted to storage use.

(7) Brooder House (Contributing)

This small shed roofed wooden building was built by the Markle family before the property was sold in 1943. Although the date of construction is not known, it is believed that the south portion of the chicken coop was remodelled or added in 1920. It has a slightly sloping shed roof with a slight overhang. The exterior is clad with rolled asphalt composition material. The fenestration consists of a rectangular window and door.¹¹

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(8) Smoke House (Contributing)

The smoke house built by the Markle family is a small rectangular gable roofed structure.¹² It is constructed of brick and has a roof covered by metal, a rectangular wooden slat door, and a smoke stack. Stucco has been applied to the exterior walls up to the roofline. The smoke house is believed to be one of the few remaining buildings that were originally built by Emmanuel Markle. The date of construction, however, is not known.

(9) Garage (Noncontributing)

This was the site of the first house built by Emmanuel Markle. Built for the Markle family sometime around 1920,¹³ the hip and gable roofed garage is constructed of concrete block. Three double-leafed garage doors as well as a small window and single entrance door are located across the front facade. A cupola for ventilation sets on the top of the metal roof.

(10) Shed (Noncontributing)

Constructed by the present owner, Harry Stelzig, in 1951,¹⁴ this flat-roofed storage shed is constructed of concrete blocks. A single small window and an entrance door are located on the facade.

(11-14) Outbuildings (Four) (Noncontributing)

A collection of small one story sheds of rather impermanent construction techniques and materials to house cattle being fed for market, the sheds were constructed by the present owner, Harry Stelzig, in the 1950s.¹⁵

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(15) Irrigation System (Contributing)

A system of metal pipes was installed in 1938 under the assistance of the University of Wisconsin Extension System. Simon Peter Markle was well known for the seed corn he raised, and utilized the irrigation system to ensure the stability and quality of his corn and other crops. The irrigation system facilitated the production of food crops after the United States government purchased a good share of the Markle farmland for the Genoa Lock and Dam project. The supply pipes for the irrigation system are buried approximately five feet in the ground. The sons of Simon Peter Markle provided some of the necessary manpower for the extensive digging for the installation of the supply lines for the system. Using water pumped from the Mississippi River, the irrigation system is set for 50 feet intervals.¹⁶

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The Chambers-Markle farm was initially located in the township of La Crosse which became part of the town of Greenfield in 1856. When the towns of Greenfield and Barre were reformed into three towns in 1867, the Chambers-Markle farm became part of the newly created town of Shelby.²⁵ The Chambers-Markle farm was included in the territory annexed by the city of La Crosse in the early 1980s.

Born in Ohio in 1837, Emmanuel Markle moved with his parents to Indiana in 1843, emigrating to La Crosse County in 1851. Several years later in 1853, the Markle family began farming.²⁶ In 1861, Emmanuel and his brother J. D. enlisted in the Union Army in the Second Wisconsin Infantry, Company B, where he remained until 1864. Emmanuel Markle was captured by the Confederacy at the Battle of Gettysburg.²⁷ After Emmanuel Markle's marriage to Caroline Harnisch, a native of Austria, he purchased the original 80 acres of the Markle farm in 1867.²⁸

Markle was active in community affairs serving as Justice of the Peace of Shelby township for over 20 years. He was elected Shelby town Supervisor on several occasions and was elected as a Shelby town constable at the initial meeting on April 2, 1867. He was also a member of the school board. Markle ran unsuccessfully for Assemblyman of his district as a Democrat in the 1880s.²⁹

Emmanuel Markle continued to live on his farm until his death in 1918. Upon his death he divided his property between his surviving children, Laura, Lillian, Harriet, Joe and Simon Peter.³⁰

During the ownership of James Chambers, the land was probably used for wheat farming in the mid-19th century as was typical of the area. The farm was also used for the production of food crops early in its history. By the 1890s when Emmanuel Markle had accumulated a total of 389 acres, his principal business was "in the raising of small fruits, and in bee-keeping." In addition, Markle kept about twelve head of cattle, three horses, and some hogs.³¹

In the late 1930s when the United States government acquired most of the Chambers-Markle Farmstead, it was willed to Simon Peter Markle, the farm was reduced to approximately 24.9 acres.³² Consequently increasing production per acre became essential to the survival of the Chambers-Markle farm. An irrigation system installed on the farm in 1938 utilized river water and supplied not only moisture control for increased production, but also was a carrier of suspended organic

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matting which supplied fertilizer for the plants. The relative warmth of the river water was used to warm the soil in the spring and fall, thereby lengthening the growing season of the vegetable and fruits produced for sale in the city of La Crosse market. Still operated by the original irrigation pump, the system has pipes located 50 feet apart that spreads the water over a 50 foot area. Utilizing the irrigation system to grow a large crop of strawberries, the Markles named the farm, the Cedar Lawn Berry Farm. Other vegetable crops as well as three milk cows also were part of the farm operation at that time.³³

The production of food crops under the irrigation system was continued by the present owners, Harry and Della Stelzig, when they purchased the property in 1943. In addition to strawberries, the Stelzigs presently grow vegetable crops such as cabbage, onions and corn, which are sold to the grocery stores in the La Crosse area.³⁴

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Located on a farmstead, once the center of a 389 acre farm in the later 19th century, the 1885-86 Emmanuel Markle house is architecturally significant as one of the best examples of its type and period of construction known to remain in Shelby township as well as La Crosse County. It exhibits the irregular forms and surface treatments typical of the Queen Anne style. Built for the prominent land owner and community leader, Emmanuel Markle, of brick from the adjacent Meir Brickyard, the house is a highly articulated example for a rural property. Even the wood frame examples in La Crosse County are quite vernacular and are largely cross-gabled vernacular forms with canted bays, spindled porches and decorative gable trusses.

Comparisons

A review of the Inventory of Historic Places of the State Historical Society Division of Historic Preservation indicates that 22 notable brick farmhouses were recorded in La Crosse County in a 1977 reconnaissance survey. Only six of these could be loosely classified as Queen Anne. Three of the group were vernacular forms with applied Queen Anne details (Map #s LC 7/25, 6/29, and 7/11). The Markle house is one of the second group of good examples of rural Queen Anne style houses included in this inventory. The Richard Houser Farmstead in the town of Shelby (LC 7/37) was built slightly later than the Markle house in 1902 and is a much larger house. It has the same red brick construction and simple Queen Anne details, but shows a decidedly Arts and Crafts influence in the half-timbered bay window and on the interior detailing. It was determined eligible for listing on 6/30/86.

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Another example in the town of Shelby in town 15 north, range 07 east, section 23 (LC 8/11) shows a remarkable similarity to the Chambers-Markle house. It shares the same material, massing, workmanship and form. The house has a nearly identical corner tower with conical cap, gabled dormers with paired windows and decorative shingling, and one-over-one windows. These similarities strongly suggest a common builder. The overall integrity of this example appears to be stronger with no alterations visible in the 1977 photo.

The Chambers-Markle outbuildings contribute to the overall siting, setting and functional relationship of the residence as a rural farmhouse. The gambrel roofed basement barn was constructed by Simon Peter Markle on the stone foundation of the previous barn destroyed by fire in 1928. The well maintained two-story basement or dairy barn was designed to house cattle and horses on the ground floor in the immediate vicinity of the Markle farm. This type of barn is less common because in this instance, the more typical large dairy herds were not the primary farming operation. Some of the remaining structures including the various sheds, chicken houses, smokehouse and garage are placed in the typical group arrangement and were constructed by the Markle family using vernacular forms before the property was sold to the Stelzig family in 1943.

When purchased at a La Crosse County tax sale in 1867, the Emmanuel Markle farm comprised of 389 acres. It remained in the Markle family until it was sold to Harry and Della Stelzig in 1943. The Chambers-Markle farm was reduced to approximately 24 acres when it was divided, first after the death of Emmanuel Markle in 1918, and later when it was appropriated by the government for the Genoa Lock and Dam construction project in the 1930s.

An irrigation system was installed in 1938 to increase production on the reduced acreage has potential historical interest, but there is insufficient historical context on irrigation cash crops in Wisconsin to permit an evaluation of the agricultural significance of this component. It is known that the Chambers-Markle farm is not particularly representative of farming in La Crosse County as a whole, but is more typical of the immediate vicinity. Although it probably produced a wheat crop in the mid-19th century, the Markle farm's principal crop were cash crops as early as the 1890s. In addition, the relatively small bank barn indicates dairying was not as significant to the Markle farm production as it was in La Crosse County in general in the 20th century. Although apparently a prominent farm, the historical importance of the Markle farm as a significant representative of the theme of agriculture in La Crosse County cannot be established at this time because the context for the agricultural history of the area has not been sufficiently established.

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The approximately 24 acres remaining from the historic Markle farm was reduced further when the Stelzig's sold 1/2 acre in 1972. This site was a building constructed by the Stelzig's in 1951 and operated by them until 1972 as the Sunset Gardens Grocery and Motel. It consisted of a grocery store (which sold much of the fresh produce grown on the adjacent acres) plus three motel units. It is now operated as Holly's One-Stop, a convenience store and gas station. The acreage of the farm was enlarged when the Stelzig's purchased about 6 adjacent acres to the north (west) from the heirs of Peter Stephan in 1984.

FOOTNOTES

1. Deed Record, Vol. 22:170, Register of Deeds office, La Crosse County Courthouse.
2. Lewis publishing Company, Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1892)., p. 259.
3. Harry and Della Stelzig, interview with the author, La Crosse, Wisconsin, September 12, 1986.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.

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10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
17. Deed Record, Vols. 27:6, 30:409; Tax Records, Town of Greenfield 1864-1866, Town of Shelby, 1867, Area Research Center Murphy Library, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.
18. Deed Record, Vol. 30:408.
19. Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin, 1892, p. 259; Tax Records, Town of Shelby, 1867-1895.
20. Deed Record, Vol. 136:24,25.
21. Tax Records Town of Shelby, 1920, 1930, 1940; Patricia Dukkin, "Drainage and Sewers," unpublished report, 1978, Files, Shelby Town Hall, 2801 Ward Avenue, La Crosse, Wisconsin.
22. Deed Record, Vol. 194, 2 July 1943; Harry and Della Stelzig, interview.
23. Ibid.
24. Deed Records, Vol. 59:417, 161:261, 183:308.
25. Deed Records Town of Greenfield, 1854-1866, Town of Shelby, 1867.
26. Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin, 1892, p. 258-259.

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27. Ibid., p. 259; History of La Crosse County, 1881, pp. 427, 436, 438.
28. Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin, 1892, p. 259; United States Census, La Crosse County, 1870.
29. Biographical History of La Crosse Trempealeau and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin, 1892, pp. 259-260; Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, Town of Shelby, La Crosse County, Wisconsin, 2 April 1867.
30. Deed Record (Will), Vol. 136:24,25.
31. Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin, 1892 p. 259.
32. Tax Records, Town of Shelby, 1930, 1940.
33. Harry Stelzig interview.
34. Ibid.

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PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

Chambers-Markle Farmstead
La Crosse, La Crosse County, WI
Photo by Eileen S. Evans, June 12, 1989
Negatives at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

- 1) House, looking Northeast
- 2) House, looking Southeast
- 3) House, looking South
- 4) Barn, looking Northeast
- 5) Barn, looking Northwest
- 6) Barn, looking Southeast
- 7) Corn Crib, looking South
- 8) Corn Crib, looking Southwest
- 9) Shed, looking Southeast
- 10) Shed, looking Northwest
- 11) Shed, looking Northeast
- 12) Smokehouse, looking Northwest
- 13) Smokehouse, looking Southwest
- 14) Brooderhouse, looking Southeast
- 15) Brooderhouse, looking Northwest

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PHOTO DOCUMENTATION CON'T.

- 16) Brooderhouse, looking Northwest
- 17) Pumphouse, looking West (Shows holding pond for irrigation water)
- 18) Pumphouse, looking West
- 19) Irrigation system, looking North-northwest
- 20) Irrigation system and fields, looking South-southeast
- 21) Irrigation system and fields, looking West
- 22) Irrigation system and fields, looking West

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All that part of the SE 1/4-NW 1/4, Section 27, T15N, R7W, La Crosse County bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the north property line of the Harry Stelzig property intersects the west right of way line of STH 35, 500 feet south of the intersection of STH 35 and USH 14, said point being 370 feet north of the north edge of the farmhouse; thence south and east along the right of way line approximately 550 feet to the north property line of Holly's One-stop; thence west 125 feet to the west property line of Holly's One-stop; thence 250 feet south along the west property line; thence east 125 feet to the right of way; thence south 550 feet to the city limit line of the city of La Crosse; thence west along the city limit line 560 feet to the east right of way line of the Burlington Northern Railroad; thence northwest 450 feet along said railroad right of way line; thence northeast 350 feet; thence north 670 feet; thence east 320 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

As noted in sections 7 & 8, the Chambers-Markle farm has consisted of 24 acres of land since 1938. Because this is the intact portion of the landholding containing the farmstead including its residence, outbuildings and outlying irrigated farmland, it is being nominated in its entirety.