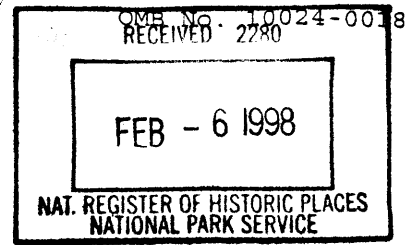


United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service



221

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Northwest Side Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number various (see inventory) N/A not for publication  
city or town Stoughton N/A vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53589

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 1/28/98  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State of Federal agency and bureau

Northwest Side Historic District  
Name of Property

Dane County, WI  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper      Date of Action

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

see continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

see continuation sheet  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.

see continuation sheet  
 removed from the National Register.

see continuation sheet

other, (explain:)

*for*  
Edson H. Beall      3.5.98

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within the count)	
		Contributing/Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>249</u>	<u>76</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state sites	<input type="checkbox"/> site		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal structures	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		
<input type="checkbox"/> objects	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
	Totals	<u>249</u>	<u>76</u>

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

-0-

Northwest Side Historic District  
Name of Property

Dane County, WI  
County and State

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

Materials

Italianate  
Queen Anne  
Bungalow/Craftsman  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Foundation Stone  
Walls: Weatherboard  
Vinyl  
Roof: Asphalt  
Other: Brick  
Aluminum

**Narrative Description**

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

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The Northwest Side Historic District comprises approximately eighteen residential blocks on the northwest side of Stoughton, an old agricultural trading and industrial center of approximately 9,000 people located about 14 miles south of Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin. In recent years, Stoughton has experienced considerable growth as a bedroom suburb of Madison, but the older parts of the town, including the Northwest Side Historic District, have largely retained their historic character.

The district is separated from the Stoughton central business district by the Yahara River, which borders the district on the east. On the south, the district is bordered by Main Street, an old territorial road that is now U.S. Highway 51 and the principal east-west thoroughfare of Stoughton. To the north and west, the dense historic residential settlement pattern of the district quickly thins out into a mid- to late-twentieth century suburban style neighborhood of unexceptional houses and undeveloped land.

X see continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

These changes in land use and natural geographical features clearly define the boundaries of the district, which has a physical and visual cohesiveness that makes it an easily identifiable entity separate from the surrounding areas.

The Northwest Side Historic District occupies gently sloping terrain that rises from Main Street and the Yahara River to a ridge at Prospect Street. The district is laid out in a discontinuous grid of streets creating a patchwork of irregularly sized blocks. The tree lined streets themselves are named mostly after early nineteenth century U.S. presidents and political figures, with Prospect, Prairie, Manilla, and Main Streets being the most notable exceptions.

The buildings in the district are nearly all free-standing, frame, single-family houses set on relatively spacious landscaped lots. The houses span Stoughton's entire historic development period, from its founding period in the early 1850s to the 1950s. They illustrate nearly the full spectrum of domestic architectural styles popular during those years and range in scale from diminutive, vernacular cottages to opulent architect-designed mansions. Not surprisingly, the best represented architectural style is Queen Anne, with Italianate houses also being numerous. The early twentieth century Progressive styles are also represented, with good examples of American Foursquare, Craftsman and Bungalow style houses. The period revival styles, such as the Tudor Revival and the Mediterranean Revival, which dominated the later 'teens and the 'twenties in many other towns

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

in Wisconsin, are hardly to be seen. There are some non-contributing houses in the district. Some of the non-contributing buildings are actually old houses that have been so insensitively altered that they no longer are recognizable as historic buildings. The rest are postwar Cape Cod and ranch style houses built as infill on the lots that remained vacant at that time.

In terms of the total building stock of 324 houses and one modern commercial building, only 76 or about 23 percent are non-contributing because they post-date the period of significance or are old buildings that have been so altered that they no longer retain sufficient historic integrity to contribute to the character of the historic district. Of the 249 contributing houses, 19 (8 percent) are gabled-ell cottages; 32 (13 percent) are traditional nineteenth or twentieth century astylistic vernacular dwellings; 17 (7 percent) are Italianate; 106 (42 percent) are Queen Anne; 20 (8 percent) are American Foursquare; 31 (12 percent) are Craftsman houses or Bungalows; and 16 (6 percent) are Colonial Revival. The remaining houses (4 percent) are examples of such uncommon styles as Greek Revival, Second Empire, Prairie, Mission or English Cottage style dwellings.

Looking at it another way, the existing building stock indicates that the years between 1880 and 1915 were boom years for construction in the historic district. Only 18 houses remain from the 1850 to 1880 period, while 47 houses survive from the 1880s, 41 from the 1890s, and 80 from the booming decade of 1900-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

1910. Construction remained strong for the next two decades with 39 houses built between 1910 and 1920, most before 1915 and 34 more built in the 1920s. Not surprisingly, the 1930s were lean years for construction with only 12 houses built during this decade. Construction picked up again after World War II, and the remaining 53 houses were built from 1940 into the 1960s.

Greek Revival

The Northwest Side Historic District contains two superb Greek Revival style houses. The best preserved of these is the Nathan Parker House built in 1854-55 at 600 West Main Street. This end-gabled, 1 1/2-story frame house with its corner pilasters, deep entablature, and trabeated classical door surround is a textbook example of the type of simple, Greek Revival style dwelling that can be found throughout the northern portions of the United States that were settled before 1865. The six-over-six windows, door with sidelights and transom, and stone foundations contribute to its period appearance.

The L. M. Van Buren House of 1855 at 217 S. Prairie Street is another fine example of a Greek Revival gabled-ell house. Although it is somewhat more elaborately trimmed than the nearby Parker House and still retains its fine porch on the ell, it has suffered several alterations that detract from its period appearance, most notably the asbestos tile siding that now covers the clapboards and the installation of a pair of windows in place

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

of the original front door and sidelights. Of special interest are the pilasters flanking the original front door with their Greek key fretwork and the reeded architrave and corner block trim around the windows and door of the ell. This detailing gives the Van Buren House a level of finish that would have been considered quite high-style when it was built.

**Gabled-Ell Houses**

Closely related in genre to these fully realized gabled-ell Greek Revival style houses are the numerous vernacular gabled-ell houses that are ubiquitous to the small towns and rural areas of the Old Northwest Territory. The Northwest Side Historic District has its share of these utilitarian cottages, of which the Charles Allen House (1859) at 408 W. Washington Street and the James H. Hanes House (1881) across the street at 409 W. Washington Street are typical examples. These dwellings reflect the form of the Greek Revival style Nathan Parker and the L. M. Van Buren houses, previously described, but are smaller and lack formal architectural embellishments such as deep frieze boards under the eaves, corner pilasters, and classically enframed doors with sidelights and transoms. From the 1840s into the 1890s, these gabled ell cottages were the dwellings of choice for people of modest means in rural Wisconsin. The Haylow Flatt House (1880) at 417 W. Washington Street and the Charles Showers House (1886) at 116 S. Prairie Street illustrate the evolution of the gabled-ell as the one-story ell grew to one-and-one-half or a

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(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

full two stories. This expanded gabled ell became a mainstay of Stoughton's middle class residential housing stock until the turn of the century. The handsome H. Putnam House at 200 N. Prairie Street built in 1886 and the H. R. Hanson House at 201 N. Page Street built in 1884 illustrate the layering of fashionable architectural trim, in this case Queen Anne, over the basic gabled-ell cottage form. The Martin Pennewell House of 1894 at 830 W. Main Street and the S. C. Omsberg House of 1900 at 205 Forton Street illustrate the long popularity of the practical gabled-ell house type in Stoughton.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

### Italianate

The growth of Stoughton and the accumulation of wealth from mercantile activities and the commodity trade reflected itself in the construction of more substantial houses in the newly fashionable Italianate style from the late 1870s through the 1890s. The most typical expression was the two-story, low-hip-roofed cube with broad overhanging eaves, usually embellished with brackets. Many of these houses are quite austere, such as Mrs. Wyman's House (1885) at 224 N. Page Street and the George Parish House (1891) at 135 N. Prairie Street with only their proportions and skimpy brackets betraying their stylistic leanings. With a more ample budget, curved-top windows with shaped caps and more developed eaves trim, as at the Andrew F. Scheldrup House of 1882 at 124 N. Page Street or the Paul Tannert House (1883) at 309 N. Page Street, could suggest more clearly an Italian inspiration. Perhaps the most charming Italianate house in the district, in spite of its somewhat incongruous early twentieth century porch, is the O. O. Forton villa of 1885 at 133 N. Page Street with its little bell-cast mansard-roofed tower.

As one could easily surmise from looking at the construction dates of the preceding examples, one of the most remarkable things about the Italianate style in Stoughton is its late appearance in the 1880s, after it had long been *passe* in more fashion conscious communities, and its persistence in the architectural vocabulary of the town, even for the costly homes of the community's leading families. Dwellings such as the James

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

Clancey House at 116 S. Page Street built in the Italianate style in 1889 and enlarged and remodeled for its affluent attorney-owner in the Queen Anne mode in 1893 illustrate that the Italianate was still a style of choice in the late 1880s even for those who could afford to build in -- and were no doubt aware of -- more up-to-date architectural modes. This incredible loyalty to things Italian by the town's carpenter-contractors and Anglo-American residents is dramatically manifested in such houses as the J. C. Brickson House (1887) at 101 N. Page Street, the Fred R. Usher House (1888) at 100 N. Madison Street, and the A. McNeil House (1890) at 524 Hamilton Street. In Stoughton, it seems, the Italianate mode just would not die, even in the 1890s, when it was adopted by Norwegians such as Morton Christensen who built his Italianate house at 201 N. Harrison Street in 1894. Its last gasp is reflected in the aesthetically conflicted Andrew Larson House of 1904 at 103 N. Manilla Street with its stubby brackets and picturesquely composed fenestration.

Second Empire

The Second Empire style enjoyed a brief popularity in America in the 1870s. Characterized by the distinctive Mansard roof, these French-influenced Italianate buildings epitomized elegance and sophistication to affluent post-Civil War Americans. While many communities sprouted imposing three-story mansarded mansions, in Stoughton the Second Empire style is represented by only a few buildings. The charming and diminutive O. S.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

Torgerson House of 1892 at 516 Hamilton Street with its crested, bell-cast tower is perhaps the best local house in the style. The twin Queen Anne front porches were a nod by its marginally fashion conscious builder to the prevailing Queen Anne style of the era. In this respect, the Torgerson House reflects a persistent theme of Stoughton's conservative domestic architecture, the layering of somewhat current ornamental features over house types or architectural styles that were already out of date by the time they were built.

Queen Anne

Perhaps because of economic conditions, or maybe because of just a general lack of knowledge of or appreciation for the style by local builders and homeowners in the 1870s and early 1880s, there are no recognizable Victorian Gothic style houses to be found in the historic district. The cubical Italianate style house lingered on in popularity until the Queen Anne style burst upon the scene in the mid-1880s. The general prosperity of the later 1880s and the growth of population ushered in a building boom in the historic district that lasted until World War I. During much of this time, the Queen Anne style dominated residential construction. There are examples of several phases of this evolving mode on the Northwest Side, although most numerous are the relatively boxy houses with their gabled, pyramidal hipped roofs and spindlework porches. The J. M. Palmer House (1902) at 108 S. Madison Street is a typical example of the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 9

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

many similar Queen Anne houses that create the background context for the more outstanding, one-of-a kind houses.

A number of Stoughton's Queen Anne houses bear the unmistakable stamp of professional design. Whether derived from a mail-order plan service, from a pattern book, or custom designed by a Madison or Milwaukee architect, several houses in the district reflect a level of sophistication that makes them stand out from their neighbors. The E. H. Gerard House of 1886 at 118 N. Page Street is a classic Queen Anne cottage with its expansive spindlework veranda with corner gazebo and intricate gable ornaments. The Dr. B. Atwood House at 216 N. Madison Street of 1892 with its fan-gabled porch and jerkinhead gables illustrates the same cozy cottage aesthetic as the Gerard House, as does the rambling, picturesque Mary Manter/Dr. George H. Fox House of 1886 at 404 N. Page Street. Reflecting the same labored striving for the picturesque is the somewhat more imposing David Utter House (1894) at 207 N. Monroe Street with its ornamental shingling, multiple layered gables, spindlework porches, and corner trim. The same desire to disguise the box by encrusting it with ornamental shingling, projecting bay windows, porches, gables, and highly decorative windows in diverse shapes and sizes that is illustrated by the Utter House also motivated the unknown designers of the charming Charles S. Crosse House (1891) at 324 N. Page Street and the curiously original Dr. Julius Noer House (1893) at 229 N. Page Street. Each of these frame houses strives for uniqueness in its own way: the Crosse House through its highly effective exploitation of a ponderous, ground-hugging

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 10

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

cottagey aesthetic and the Noer House through interesting massing and decorative windows. The Christ Olson House (1894) at 102 E. Prospect Street is the district's only cream brick Queen Anne house. It also employs a complex roofline, picturesque massing, extensive spindlework porches, diverse types of ornamental fenestration, patterned brickwork, and decorative fishscale shingling to achieve originality.

At the turn of the century, the Free Classic phase of the Queen Anne style manifested itself in the use of "colonial" style decorative elements such as classical columns and a generally more compact massing than the rambling cottages of earlier years. These stacked-up houses with their massively gabled pyramidal roofs and wide classical porches were much heavier compositions than their informal cottagey predecessors with their spindly verandas.

Typical of this new approach to designing in the Queen Anne style are the J. C. Sampson House (1904) at 225 N. Monroe Street and the Theodore Olson House (1910) at 100 S. Monroe Street. These houses, like many other similar ones in the Northwest Side Historic District, reflect a move away from picturesqueness toward compactness. Although the box was clearly reasserting itself at the turn of the century, the lingering influence of the picturesque manifested itself in the several boxy, hip-roofed houses with faceted corner towers to be seen in Stoughton, such as the Sever Egdtvedt House of 1902 at 224 N. Madison Street. One of the curious local variations on roofing the faceted towers

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 11

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

on these houses can be seen in the Morten Christensen House (1904) at 801 W. Hamilton Street with its somewhat baroque bellcast domed tower.

Equally as interesting, and more numerous, are the many late Queen Anne houses with arched second story loggias. This feature is to be seen on the finest house in the historic district of this late Queen Anne Free Classic type, the Edward Gricke House of 1902 at 100 S. Van Buren Street with its expansive, wrap-around, Ionic veranda, an engaged corner turret, and a soaring bellcast gabled roof. The shell-topped, inset attic windows in the three gables were clearly intended as Colonial references, as was the garland frieze on the porch. The arched second story loggia on this house may have started the vogue for this feature, which can also be seen on the Knud Jensen House (1904) at 208 N. Harrison Street, the Adelbert McNeil House (1909) at 116 S. Madison Street, and a number of other contemporary houses in the district. These arched loggias may have become the trademark of some unknown local builder who in some cases expanded the arched loggia to cover the entire second floor facade, as can be seen at the E. J. Kjolseth House of 1906 at 316 N. Johnson Street. There are so many of these expansive, arched, second story porches, both inside and outside the historic district, that they virtually constitute a local subtype of the late Queen Anne style in Stoughton.

Colonial Revival

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 12

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

It wasn't a big creative leap from the Free Classic phase of the late Queen Anne style to the Colonial Revival style. So many nominally "colonial" elements were already integral to the late Queen Anne style and the trend to a compactly-massed house under a single dominating roof was so far advanced by the turn of the century that it was perhaps the next logical step to start building in the Colonial Revival style. Most of the earlier Colonial Revival houses, such as the Dr. D. D. Culham House (1907) at 113 S. Page Street were actually just dormered, hip-roofed boxes with symmetrical facades and classical porches. Eventually, after the 1893 Columbian Exhibition in Chicago made all things classical popular, big, boxy, hip-roofed houses with fancy classical features and monumental porticos came to be thought of as "Colonial" as well. The Clara R. Terry House of 1905 at 206 W. Prospect Street is Stoughton's finest example of a Colonial Revival mansion of this type.

In the second and third decades of this century, more evocative renditions of actual colonial houses became popular. In the historic district, these later Colonial Revival houses are chiefly of the Dutch Colonial type characterized by the presence of a gambrel roof. The George Ford House at 200 S. Monroe Street of 1921 is a particularly fine example of this classic middleclass American house type with its tile roof, window boxes, and sun porch.

**The Progressive Styles**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 13

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

Although the Colonial style was popular with many Stoughton homeowners, the so-called Progressive Styles were also favored by many Stoughton residents. The non-historically based Progressive Styles include the American Foursquare, the Craftsman, and the Prairie School styles.

The **American Foursquare style** produced a plain, hip-roofed, square or rectilinear plan two-story house with a porch across the front. These no-nonsense houses were built by the tens of thousands throughout America in the period from 1905 to 1925. The historic district has its share, of which the J. W. Criddle House (1915) at 125 S. Monroe Street and the Julseth Ingvald House (1919) at 708 W. Main Street are typical.

The **Craftsman** movement enjoyed a huge national popularity in the first three decades of this century, and Stoughton did not escape its pervasive influence. The Craftsman movement popularized two types of houses: bungalows and two-story boxes with wide overhanging eaves. The boxy two-story house type could be executed in either wood, such as the John Holmsted House of 1924 at 208 S. Prairie Street, or wood and stucco as at the Gunder Anderson House (1921) at 201 S. Van Buren Street, or brick and stucco as at the Ernest O. Brewer House (1922) at 424 W. Main Street. In all cases the desired effect was informal and chaste, with the lines and materials of the house and, in some cases, some pseudo-structural detailing, supplying the aesthetic impact rather than fancy applied ornamental flourishes. The Craftsman



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 14

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

was the not-too-radical Modern style of its era, and the bungalow was its most characteristic expression.

The **Craftsman Bungalow**, perhaps the most original and best known American house type, was the most popular middle class dwelling of its era. The historic district has the predictable array of bungalows built as infill among the older houses. These range from consciously high-style, low slung, one-story California bungalows like the Albert Root House of 1915 at 401 W. Prospect Street to the more commonplace bracketed frame bungalow found in most American cities of the era like the Bernard Kroken House (1916) at 200 S. Harrison Street. In between are some truly fine bungalows of varying degrees of architectural pretension such as the sizable Claude Skibrek House (1922) at 209 S. Prairie Street with its stucco cladding and broad front porch sheltered under the dormered gable roof of the main block.

The **Prairie School style** was much more *avant garde* than either the American Foursquare or the Craftsman styles, but like them, it reflected the same popular trend away from the fussy ornamentation and contrived picturesqueness of the Victorian styles that had preceded it. With its horizontal emphasis and uncluttered surfaces, the Prairie School style was the most modern mode of its period. The best Prairie School-influenced house in the historic district is the Roy Patterson House (1912) at 716 Hamilton Street with its three types of siding arranged in three distinct horizontal tiers graduating from wide weatherboards at the foundation to smooth stucco at the top of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 15

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

the wall. The high-waisted siding, the banded windows, and the exaggerated prow-shaped eaves at the gable ends are successful at lending a Prairie character to what is essentially just a two-story box.

Period Revival Styles

The **period revival styles** are little represented in the historic district. As a result, the popular Mediterranean and Tudor Revival modes of the 1920s are virtually non-existent. The only notable period revival-influenced dwellings in the district are the W.E. Patterson House (1932) at 208 N. Johnson Street in the English Cottage style and the Mission style John Brickson House of 1922 at 408 N. Page Street, a Sears Roebuck catalogue pre-cut house marketed in the 1920s as the "Alhambra" model.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 16

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

**BUILDING INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>**

Address	Building Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
201 W. Brickson St.	House	c. 1930	Front Gable	C
209 W. Brickson St.	House	c. 1911	American Foursquare	C
211 W. Brickson St.	House	c. 1960s	Ranch	NC
216 W. Brickson St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
111 Forton Ct.	House	c. 1950s	Modern	NC
119 Forton Ct.	House	c. 1960s	Modern	NC
103 W. Forton St.	John Petersen House	1901	Cross-Gabled	C
109 W. Forton St.	Henry Swan House	1919	Bungalow	C
116 W. Forton St.	Thomas Ingebretson House	c. 1870s <sup>2</sup>	Gabled Ell	C
119 W. Forton St.	H. H. Swan House	1901	Multi-Gabled	NC
132 W. Forton St.	Carl Peterson House	1885	Multi-Gabled	NC
137 W. Forton St.	Andrew Orren House	1907	Queen Anne	C
140 W. Forton St.	Clement Anderson House	1886	Side-Gabled	C
145 W. Forton St.	Andrew Orren House	1901	Queen Anne	C
148 W. Forton St.	Carl Hanson House	1906	Queen Anne	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 17

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

200 W. Forton St.	Chris Veom House	1911	Queen Anne	C
205 W. Forton St.	S. C. Omsberg House	1900	Queen Anne	C
208 W. Forton St.	Nels Kittleson House	1884	Side-Gabled	C
208 - rear W. Forton St.	Cottage	c. 1885	Front-Gabled	C
215 W. Forton St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
216 W. Forton St.	House	c. 1950	Colonial Ranch	NC
508 W. Hamilton St.	Fred Usher Estate- owned House	1919	2-Story Hipped Cube	C
516 W. Hamilton St.	O. S. Torgerson House	1892	Second Empire	C
517 W. Hamilton St.	A. A. Duller House	1880	Multi-Gabled	C
524 W. Hamilton St.	A. McNeal House	1890	Italianate	C
600 W. Hamilton St.	Elizabeth Criddle House	1887	Queen Anne	C
608 W. Hamilton St.	L. S. Chandler House	1887	Queen Anne	C
616 W. Hamilton St.	Ole Andersen House	1891	Queen Anne	C
617 W. Hamilton St.	George M. Patterson House	1897/ 1902	Queen Anne	C
701 W. Hamilton St.	Lucia Doan House	1900	Queen Anne	C
704 W. Hamilton St.	William Pratt House	1887	Italianate	C
713 W. Hamilton St.	House	c. 1955	Ranch	NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 18

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

716 W. Hamilton St.	Roy Patterson House	1912	Prairie	C
724 W. Hamilton St.	Rasmus Peterson House	1892	Queen Anne	C
725 W. Hamilton St.	William N. Pennewell House	1894	Queen Anne	C
800 W. Hamilton St.	J. H. Carter House	1903	Queen Anne	C
801 W. Hamilton St.	Morten Christensen House	1904	Queen Anne	C
808 W. Hamilton St.	Walter Atkinson House	1902	Queen Anne	C
809 W. Hamilton St.	W. E. Patterson House	1904	Queen Anne	C
816 W. Hamilton St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
817 W. Hamilton St.	A. P. Torgerson House	1904	Queen Anne	C
824 W. Hamilton St.	House	c. 1935	2-Story Hipped Cube	C
900 W. Hamilton St.	House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C
118 N. Harrison St.	House	c. 1950	Cape Cod	NC
119 N. Harrison St.	Lansing Hildreth House	1887	Side-Gabled	C
126 N. Harrison St.	House	c. 1950s	Cape Cod	NC
127 N. Harrison St.	Hans Nelson House	1892	Queen Anne	C
134 N. Harrison St.	N. A. Jenkins House	1906	American Foursquare	C
135 N. Harrison St.	House	c. 1950	Cape Cod	NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 19

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

200 N. Harrison St.	House	c. 1895	Italianate	NC
201 N. Harrison St.	Morten Christensen House	1894	Italianate	C
208 N. Harrison St.	Knud Jensen House	1904	Queen Anne	C
209 N. Harrison St.	Hendricka Onsrud House	1920	Bungalow	C
216 N. Harrison St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
217 N. Harrison St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
224 N. Harrison St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
225 N. Harrison St.	Knut Jensen House	1911	American Foursquare	C
116 S. Harrison St.	Arthur Peterson House	1904	Queen Anne	NC
124 S. Harrison St.	O. C. Swenson House	1904	Queen Anne	C
200 S. Harrison St.	Bernard Kroken House	1916	Bungalow	C
208 S. Harrison St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
209 S. Harrison St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
210 S. Harrison St.	House	c. 1938	2-Story Hipped Cube	C
504 Jackson St.	Lizzie Dahlmeyer House	1893	Colonial	NC
518 Jackson St.	Elver Oscar House	1924	Dutch Colonial	C
524 Jackson St.	Ingeborg Everson House	1904	Queen Anne	C
600 Jackson St.	L. W. Wentzel House	1915	Craftsman	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 20

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

608 Jackson St.	D. D. Usher House	1923	Dutch Colonial	C
616 Jackson St.	O. N. Dahlby House	1902	Queen Anne	C
621 Jackson St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
624 Jackson St.	Ole O. Flom House	1904	Queen Anne	C
702 Jackson St.	O. H. Hemsing, Sr. House	1888	Queen Anne	C
716 Jackson St.	Charles Howe House	1907	American Foursquare	C
724 Jackson St.	House	c. 1948	Side-Gabled	NC
118 N. Johnson St.	House	c. 1940s	Ranch	NC
119 N. Johnson St.	Theodore Gilbertson House	1921	American Foursquare	C
126 N. Johnson St.	House	c. 1950	Cape Cod	NC
127 N. Johnson St.	House	c. 1950	Ranch	NC
134 N. Johnson St.	L. J. Swan House	1906	Queen Anne	C
135 N. Johnson St.	Fred Huber House	1902	2-Story Hipped Cube	NC
201 N. Johnson St.	House	c. 1950	Cape Cod	NC
206 N. Johnson St.	J. A. Roberts House	1905	Queen Anne	C
208 N. Johnson St.	W. E. Patterson House	1932	English Cottage	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 21

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

209 N. Johnson St.	House	c. 1930s	1-Story Hipped Cottage	C
217 N. Johnson St.	House	c. 1950	Colonial Ranch	NC
220 N. Johnson St.	House	c. 1950	Ranch	NC
224 N. Johnson St.	Thor Olson House	1902	Queen Anne	C
316 N. Johnson St.	E. J. Kjolseth House	1906	Queen Anne	C
101 N. Madison St.	O. A. Olson House	1892	Queen Anne	C
102 N. Madison St.	Fred R. Usher House	1888	Italianate	C
103 N. Madison St.	J. G. Baker House	1892	Italianate	NC
111 N. Madison St.	John Searles House	1893	Italianate	C
118 N. Madison St.	Ira Palmer	1892	Queen Anne	C
119 N. Madison St.	Lucinda Page House	1893	Italianate	NC
126 N. Madison St.	Andrew C. Johnson House	1893	Queen Anne	C
127 N. Madison St.	Lena Alme House	1903	Queen Anne	C
134 N. Madison St.	Magnus Kalhagen House	1891	Italianate	NC
135 N. Madison St.	Mrs. George K. Johnson House	1922	Bungalow	C
200 N. Madison St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
201 N. Madison St.	Mrs. O. N. Howland House	1893	Queen Anne	C
208 N. Madison St.	B. F. Compton House	1894	Queen Anne	C



United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
 Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 22

Northwest Side Historic District  
 Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

209 N. Madison St.	Hiram Emmons House	1902	Queen Anne	NC
216 N. Madison St.	Dr. B. Atwood House	1892	Queen Anne	C
217 N. Madison St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
224 N. Madison St.	Sever P. Egdtvedt House	1902	Queen Anne	C
225 N. Madison St.	O. O. Skavlen House	1909	Queen Anne	C
229 N. Madison St.	Earl Brickson House	1938	Colonial Revival	C
312-16 N. Madison St.	W. C. Dahlmeyer Duplex	unknown <sup>3</sup> ; remodeled 1939	2-Story Hipped Cube	NC
324 N. Madison St.	H. H. Kessler House	1922	Dutch Colonial	C
333 N. Madison St.	Tony Nelson House	1920	Craftsman	C
100 S. Madison St.	Church Parsonage	1900	Queen Anne	C
108 S. Madison St.	J. M. Palmer House	1902	Queen Anne	C
109 S. Madison St.	Otto Phillips House	1903	Queen Anne	C
115 S. Madison St.	Lena Alme House	1908	Queen Anne	C
116 S. Madison St.	Adelbert McNeil House	1909	Queen Anne	C
124 S. Madison St.	David McNeil House	1878	Side-Gabled	C
132 S. Madison St.	Fred Falk House	1882	Side-Gabled	NC
200 S. Madison St.	Mrs. H. N. Connors House	1902	Front-Gabled	C
201 S. Madison St.	House	c. 1905 <sup>4</sup>	Queen Anne	NC
207 S. Madison St.	Andrew Oren House	1923	Craftsman	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 23

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

208 S. Madison St.	Martin Ranwick House	1878	Front-Gabled	C
215 S. Madison St.	H. J. Everest House	1863 <sup>5</sup>	Side-Gabled	C
216 S. Madison St.	William Anderson House	1914	Queen Anne	NC
416 W. Main St.	Jens Andersen House	1920	Craftsman	C
424 W. Main St.	Ernest O. Brewer House	1922	Craftsman	C
500 W. Main St.	David McComb Estate- owned House	1923	Craftsman	C
508 W. Main St.	Fries & Lear Doublehouse	1911	2-Story Hipped Cube	C
510 W. Main St.	Baptist Church Parsonage	c. 1905	Queen Anne	C
524 W. Main St.	Two Brothers Restaurant	c. 1970s	Modern	NC
600 W. Main St.	Nathan Parker House	1854-55	Greek Revival	C
608 W. Main St.	John McComb House	1923	Craftsman	C
616 W. Main St.	Alfred Schroder House	1897	Queen Anne	C
624 W. Main St.	Hans Olson House	1902	Queen Anne	C
700 W. Main St.	Bernhard Torbjornson House	1911	Queen Anne	C
708 W. Main St.	Julseth Ingvold House	1919	American Foursquare	C
716 W. Main St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
724 W. Main St.	John Searles House	1901	Dutch Colonial	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 24

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

800 W. Main St.	Stoughton Lumber Assn.- owned House	1907	Queen Anne	C
816 W. Main St.	House	c. 1960s	Ranch	NC
820 W. Main St.	House	c. 1960s	Modern	NC
824 W. Main St.	Martin K. Pennewell House	1894	Queen Anne	C
100 Manilla St.	E. E. Howland House	1902	Queen Anne	C
103 Manilla St.	Andrew Larson House	1904	Italianate	C
110 Manilla St.	A. C. Johnson House	1901	Queen Anne	C
111 Manilla St.	Ole Evesham House	1906	Queen Anne	C
112 Manilla St.	D. L. Johnson House	1901	Queen Anne	C
119 Manilla St.	M. A. Lund House	1904	Queen Anne	C
126 Manilla St.	J. M. Torgerson House	1903	Queen Anne	C
127 Manilla St.	Gullick Naset House	1905	Queen Anne	NC
308 McKinley St.	House	c. 1960s	Ranch	NC
316 McKinley St.	Enice Tipple House	1907	Queen Anne	NC
317 McKinley St.	L. S. Crosse House	1910	Queen Anne	C
324 McKinley St.	Thomas Ripchen House	1924	Craftsman	C
325 McKinley St.	House	c. 1940s	Colonial	NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 25

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

332 McKinley St.	Congregational Church Parsonage	1924	Craftsman	C
333 McKinley St.	House	c. 1950s	Colonial	NC
340 McKinley St.	Clarence Onsgard House	c. 1880 <sup>6</sup>	Gabled Ell	C
341 McKinley St.	Mary McDougal House	1896	Queen Anne	C
400 McKinley St.	V. K. Speas House	1938	Dutch Colonial	C
118 N. Monroe St.	T. Thorwich House	1887	Queen Anne	C
119 N. Monroe St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
121 N. Monroe St.	O. N. Dahlby House	1899	Queen Anne	C
126 N. Monroe St.	Fred McNeil House	1893	Side-Gabled	C
134 N. Monroe St.	John Sime House	1899	Queen Anne	C
139 N. Monroe St.	Clauden Stebbins House	1893	Queen Anne	C
200 N. Monroe St.	G. O. Okken House	1908	Queen Anne	NC
207 N. Monroe St.	David Utter House	1894	Queen Anne	C
208 N. Monroe St.	L. D. Webb House	1906	Queen Anne	NC
215 N. Monroe St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
216 N. Monroe St.	House	c. 1940s	Side-Gabled Cottage	NC
224 N. Monroe St.	James H. Campbell House	1891	Italianate	C
225 N. Monroe St.	J. C. Sampson House	1904	Queen Anne	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 26

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

316 N. Monroe St.	Martin Anderson House	1922	Craftsman	C
324 N. Monroe St.	Anfin Moen House	1905	Queen Anne	C
100 S. Monroe St.	Theodore Olson House	1910	Queen Anne	C
101 S. Monroe St.	George Connors House	1902	Queen Anne	C
104 S. Monroe St.	R. S. Allen House	1879	Gabled Ell	C
116 S. Monroe St.	Ida McNeil House	1903	Queen Anne	C
124 S. Monroe St.	J. H. Cannon House	1903	Queen Anne	C
125 S. Monroe St.	J. W. Criddle House	1915	American Foursquare	C
133 S. Monroe St.	O. H. Dahlby House	1893	Queen Anne	C
200 S. Monroe St.	George Ford House	1921	Dutch Colonial	C
208 S. Monroe St.	Mrs. C. L. Dearborn House	1912	American Foursquare	C
209 S. Monroe St.	Frank Soule House	1901	Queen Anne	C
100 N. Page St.	George M. Burnett House	1879	Gabled Ell	C
101 N. Page St.	J. C. Brickson House	1887	Italianate	C
102 N. Page St.	Charles Harrington House	1880	Gabled Ell	C
110 N. Page St.	House	c. 1929	English Cottage	C
111 N. Page St.	Andrew Quam House	1925	Dutch Colonial	C
118 N. Page St.	E. H. Gerard House	1886	Queen Anne	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 27

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

119 N. Page St.	Heirs of O. O. Forton House	1912	Front-Gabled	C
124 N. Page St.	Andrew F. Scheldrup House	1882	Italianate	C
127 N. Page St.	N. A. Nyhagen House	1917	Dutch Colonial	C
133 N. Page St.	O. O. Forton House	1885	Italianate	C
134 N. Page St.	George Parrish House	1882	Gabled Ell	C
139 N. Page St.	George Bitter House	1913	Colonial Revival	C
200 N. Page St.	Charles Randecker House	1911	Queen Anne	C
208 N. Page St.	C. M. Hintz House	1882	Gabled Ell	C
215 N. Page St.	H. R. Hanson House	1884	Queen Anne	C
216 N. Page St.	C. E. Parrish House	1885	Queen Anne	C
224 N. Page St.	Mrs. Wyman's House	1885	Italianate	C
229 N. Page St.	Dr. Julius Noer House	1893	Queen Anne	C
232 N. Page St.	A. E. Anderson House	1887	Queen Anne	C
302 N. Page St.	L. K. Luce House	1886	Queen Anne	C
309 N. Page St.	Paul Tannert House	c. 1883 <sup>7</sup>	American Foursquare	C
316 N. Page St.	Dr. F. G. Henderson House	c. 1923 <sup>8</sup>	American Foursquare	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 28

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

317 N. Page St.	Dr. W. G. Pargeter House	1914	American Foursquare	C
324 N. Page St.	Charles S. Crosse House	1890	Queen Anne	C
325 N. Page St.	Dr. W. G. Pargeter House	1891/ c. 1915 <sup>9</sup>	Hipped Cottage	C
401 N. Page St.	Carl Ellingsen House	1902	Queen Anne	C
404 N. Page St.	Mary Manter/ Dr. George H. Fox House	1886	Queen Anne	C
405 N. Page St.	Adolph Sannes House	1921	Colonial Revival	C
408 N. Page St.	John Brickson House	1922	Mission	C
416 N. Page St.	Frank Page House	1922	Bungalow	C
424 N. Page St.	Sarah Leslie House	1924	Bungalow	C
109 S. Page St.	John Brickson House	1878	Italianate	C
110 S. Page St.	Jane Hill House	1859	Side-Gabled	C
113 S. Page St.	Dr. D. D. Culham House	1907	Colonial Revival	C
116 S. Page St.	James Clancey House	1889/ 1893	Italianate/ Queen Anne	C
121 S. Page St.	Victor Falk House	1918	American Foursquare	C
126 S. Page St.	John F. Gilman House	1858 <sup>10</sup>	Multi-Gabled	C

United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
 Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 29

Northwest Side Historic District  
 Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

131 S. Page St.	Frank Allen House	1858/ 1869/ 1898 <sup>11</sup>	Colonial Revival	C
134 S. Page St.	House	c. 1950s	Cape Cod	NC
201 S. Page St.	James Lowry House	1863	Gabled Ell	C
608 W. Patterson St.	House	c. 1916	American Foursquare	C
616 W. Patterson St.	Julius Johnson House	1917	Bungalow	C
617 W. Patterson St.	Perley Criddle House	1916	Hipped Cube	NC
624 W. Patterson St.	Henry Onsgard House	1922	Bungalow	C
625 W. Patterson St.	House	c. 1950s	Cape Cod	NC
700 W. Patterson St.	Nels Offerdahl House	1917	Bungalow	C
701 W. Patterson St.	John Brickson-owned House	unknown/ 1919 <sup>12</sup>	Side-Gabled	C
708 W. Patterson St.	W. H. Montague House	1916	American Foursquare	C
709 W. Patterson St.	House	c. late 1940s	Side-gabled Cottage	NC
715 W. Patterson St.	House	c. 1955	Ranch	NC
716 W. Patterson St.	Andrew Mattson House	1916	American Foursquare	C
724 W. Patterson St.	Ole O. Hoel House	1921	Bungalow	C
102 N. Prairie St.	L. Wilcox House	1886	Gabled Ell	NC



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 30

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

103 N. Prairie St.	Henry D. Hanson House	1902	Queen Anne	C
110 N. Prairie St.	George Parrish House	1885	Gabled Ell	C
111 N. Prairie St.	E. H. Gerard-owned House	1901	Queen Anne	C
118 N. Prairie St.	William Tibbetts House	1891	Queen Anne	C
119 N. Prairie St.	House	c. late 1930s	English Cottage	C
126 N. Prairie St.	John Brickson House	1887	Italianate	C
127 N. Prairie St.	House	unknown <sup>13</sup>	Gabled Ell	NC
134 N. Prairie St.	E. M. Camp House	1887	Queen Anne	C
135 N. Prairie St.	George Parrish House	1891	Italianate	C
200 N. Prairie St.	H. Putnam House	1886	Queen Anne	C
201 N. Prairie St.	Andrew Hansen House	1914	American Foursquare	C
208 N. Prairie St.	House	c. 1950s	Cape Cod	NC
209 N. Prairie St.	A. Braaveld House	1889	Gabled Ell	C
216 N. Prairie St.	James Hart House	1902	Queen Anne	C
217 N. Prairie St.	House	c. late 1930s	Colonial Revival	C
224 N. Prairie St.	Lewis Johnson House	1886	Queen Anne	C
225 N. Prairie St.	Ole Gunder House	1887	Queen Anne	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 31

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

232 N. Prairie St.	Dr. Julius Fix House	1886	Queen Anne	C
233 N. Prairie St.	Carl Tannert House	1892	Queen Anne	C
316 N. Prairie St.	House	c. 1915	Side-Gabled	C
100 S. Prairie St.	A. Chapman House	1892	Italianate	C
101 S. Prairie St.	House	c. 1925	Colonial Revival	C
107 S. Prairie St.	Jonathan Mosher House	1856/ 1905 <sup>14</sup>	Front-Gabled	C
108 S. Prairie St.	Charles Showers-owned House No. 1	1885	Gabled Ell	C
115 S. Prairie St.	Carl Heil House	1920	Bungalow	C
116 S. Prairie St.	Charles Showers-owned House No. 2	1885	Gabled Ell	C
124 S. Prairie St.	Minnie and Eva Showers House	1911	Queen Anne	C
131 S. Prairie St.	E. A. Lewis House	1906	Queen Anne	C
132 S. Prairie St.	Herbert Showers House	1922	American Foursquare	C
200 S. Prairie St.	Sylvester Giles House	1858	Side-Gabled	C
201 S. Prairie St.	L. D. Clark House	1882	Side-Gabled	C
208 S. Prairie St.	John Holmsted House	1924	Craftsman	C
209 S. Prairie St.	Claude Skibrek House	1922	Bungalow	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 32

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

217 S. Prairie St.	L. M. Van Buren House	1855 <sup>15</sup>	Greek Revival	C
102 W. Prospect St.	Christ Olson House	1894	Queen Anne	C
105 W. Prospect St.	Henry R. Swan House	1911	Craftsman	C
109 W. Prospect St.	Lydia Gilley House	1903	Queen Anne	C
116 W. Prospect St.	A. P. Johnson House	1911	Queen Anne	C
117 W. Prospect St.	L. C. Currier House	1910	Craftsman	C
124 W. Prospect St.	Dr. A. L. Olson House	1924	Colonial Revival	C
125 W. Prospect St.	F. L. Melcher House	1907	Side-Gabled Cottage	C
201 W. Prospect St.	Vern Kirby House	1908	Queen Anne	C
206 W. Prospect St.	Clara R. Terry House	1905	Colonial Revival	C
207 W. Prospect St.	J. W. Robson House	1891	Queen Anne	C
316 W. Prospect St.	E. A. Lewis House	1918	American Foursquare	C
324 W. Prospect St.	Angus E. Owen House	1896/ 1899 <sup>16</sup>	Queen Anne	C
332 W. Prospect St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
340 W. Prospect St.	H. A. Huber House	1908	American Foursquare	C
402 W. Prospect St.	Albert E. Root House	1915	Bungalow	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 33

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

408 W. Prospect St.	Stoley Nelson House	unknown/ 1916 <sup>17</sup>	Queen Anne	C
118 N. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
119 N. Van Buren St.	Iver Ladd House	1901	Front-Gabled Cottage	C
127 N. Van Buren St.	Theodore Gilbertson House	1905	Queen Anne	C
134 N. Van Buren St.	House	c. late 1930s	Side-gabled Cottage	C
135 N. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1950s	Cape Cod	NC
200 N. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
201 N. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1950s	Ranch	NC
208 N. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1950s	Colonial Ranch	NC
209 N. Van Buren St.	H. L. Hanson House	1907	Queen Anne	C
216 N. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1880	Gabled Ell	C
217 N. Van Buren St.	Susan Orren House	1930	Multi-Gabled Cottage	NC
224 N. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1935	English Cottage	C
225 N. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1955	Ranch	NC
300 N. Van Buren St.	Ole Hemsing, Jr. House No. 2	c. 1910	Queen Anne	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 34

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

308 N. Van Buren St.	Ole Hemsing, Jr. House No. 1	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C
100 S. Van Buren St.	Edward Gricke House	1902	Queen Anne	C
101 S. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1950	Ranch	NC
116 S. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1905	Queen Anne	C
117 S. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1950s	Colonial Ranch	NC
124 S. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1905	Front-Gabled	C
125 S. Van Buren St.	Frank Usher House	1915	2-Story Hipped Cube	C
200 S. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1915	2-Story Hipped Cube	C
201 S. Van Buren St.	Gunder Anderson House	1921	Colonial Revival	C
208 S. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1950	Ranch	NC
209 S. Van Buren St.	Frank Usher House	1911	Bungalow	C
216 S. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1905	Queen Anne	NC
217 S. Van Buren St.	Martin Pennewell-owned House	c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC
218 S. Van Buren St.	House	c. 1905	Queen Anne	C
301 W. Washington St.	Frank Allen House	1868	Gabled Ell	C
307 W. Washington St.	J. S. Hutson House	1888	Gabled Ell	C

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 35

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

310 W. Washington St.	Herbert Jacobsen House	1925	Bungalow	C
311 W. Washington St.	Charles McNeil-owned House	1888	Multi-Gabled Cottage	NC
315 W. Washington St.	Charles McNeil-owned House	1886	Side-Gabled Cottage	C
408 W. Washington St.	Charles Allen House	1859	Gabled Ell	C
409 W. Washington St.	James H. Hanes House	1881	Gabled Ell	C
415 W. Washington St.	Mrs. Roy Coon House	1920	Craftsman	C
416 W. Washington St.	Walter Atkinson House	1919	American Foursquare	C
424 W. Washington St.	Haylow Flatt House	1880	Gabled Ell	C

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 36

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

#### FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> All dates and names derived from historical maps and atlases and from the City of Stoughton tax rolls 1850-1940.
- <sup>2</sup> Apparently moved here from an unknown location by Ingebretson about 1890.
- <sup>3</sup> The tax rolls indicate that a large increase in the value of the building previously on this site occurred in 1939. The building has been drastically remodeled since that time.
- <sup>4</sup> Apparently moved here after 1939 from an unknown location.
- <sup>5</sup> Moved here in 1920 from the northeast corner of Madison and Main Streets.
- <sup>6</sup> Moved here in 1922 by Clarence Onsgard from an unknown location.
- <sup>7</sup> Apparently moved here from Lot 6 adjacent to the west after 1940.
- <sup>8</sup> This may be a radical remodeling of the G. W. Currier House of 1886 that previously occupied this site.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 37

---

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

- <sup>9</sup> The second story was removed, and the house remodeled to its present appearance between 1914 and 1926.
- <sup>10</sup> The old John F. Gilman House was moved north from its original site on Lots 7 and 8 in about 1925 to make way for the construction of 310 W. Washington Street. After it was moved, the Gilman House was remodeled to its present appearance.
- <sup>11</sup> The Allen House was enlarged and remodeled in 1869 and 1898, and possible was further altered after that.
- <sup>12</sup> This appears to be a mid-nineteenth century cottage that was moved to this site in 1919 by John Brickson who apparently used it as a rental property.
- <sup>13</sup> Apparently moved here from an unknown location between 1912 and 1926.
- <sup>14</sup> The old Mosher House was moved here in 1905 by K. G. Olsen from its original site at the northeast corner of Washington and Prairie Streets to make way for the E. A. Lewis House at 131 S. Prairie Street.
- <sup>15</sup> The Van Buren House was moved here from its original site at the northeast corner of Main and Prairie Streets after 1926 to make way for commercial development.



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(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 38

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Description (continued)

- <sup>16</sup> According to the tax rolls, the Owen House was substantially improved or rebuilt in 1899, only three years after it was built.
- <sup>17</sup> The c. 1900 Stoley Nelson House was probably moved here in 1916 from an unknown location.

Northwest Side Historic District

Dane County, WI

Name of Property

County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from  
instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

A Property is associated with events  
that have made a significant  
contribution to the broad patterns of  
our history.

B Property is associated with the lives  
of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive  
characteristics of a type, period, or  
method of construction or represents  
the work of a master, or possesses  
high artistic values, or represents a  
significant and distinguishable entity  
whose components lack individual  
distinction.

Period of Significance

1850-1940<sup>1</sup>

D Property has yielded, or is likely to  
yield, information important in  
prehistory or history.

Significant Dates

N/A

**Criteria Considerations**

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

A owned by a religious institution or  
used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or  
structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age achieved  
significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is  
marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Law, James

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**SIGNIFICANCE**

See Continuation Sheets

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

SIGNIFICANCE

The Northwest Side Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C, Architecture, as an intact, visually cohesive, late Victorian residential area retaining a high degree of architectural integrity. The exclusively residential district contains a wide range of types and styles of houses illustrating the growth and settlement of Stoughton from 1850 to 1940, with the predominant development period being the years from 1880 to 1920. The district contains a number of individually outstanding houses reflecting national architectural trends, as well as interesting stylistic variations that illustrate peculiar local influences on the development of Stoughton's domestic architecture.

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Settlement of Stoughton

Stoughton takes its name from its founder, Luke Stoughton, a Vermont native who purchased the 800 acre tract where the town is now located in 1847. Stoughton platted a town and built a dam on the Yahara River to power a sawmill. Stoughton used the sawmill to produce lumber to build a general store. Soon other settlers followed erecting houses, an inn, a grist mill, and other buildings on Stoughton's original town plat.<sup>2</sup> The northwest

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

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

---

**Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI**

**Significance (continued)**

quarter of this original town plat was the genesis of settlement in the historic district and forms the southeast quarter of the neighborhood today.

Stoughton grew steadily in the 1850s as it developed into the commercial service center for the rich agricultural hinterland in this part of Dane County. Its convenient location halfway between the already established communities of Madison and Janesville made it a natural stopping off point for travelers between those two towns and a local center of commerce. The future prosperity of his settlement was assured when Luke Stoughton donated land so that a railroad would pass through his town rather than neighboring Dunkirk. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad established service between Stoughton and Milwaukee in December of 1853. The line was extended to Madison in 1854. The presence of the railroad made Stoughton the rail center of this part of Dane County, since it served as the shipment point for sending agricultural products and, later, manufactured goods, to the port of Milwaukee.<sup>3</sup>

Stoughton remained unincorporated until 1868 when a village form of government was instituted. Prior to that, Stoughton had been governed as part of the Town of Dunkirk.<sup>4</sup> At the time Stoughton became self-governing, it was a village of about 950 people confined almost entirely to Luke Stoughton's original town plat.<sup>5</sup> The population was largely of Yankee descent, since Luke Stoughton had promoted the town primarily among his English-speaking friends. The economic mainstay of the region was wheat,

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

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

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**Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI**

**Significance (continued)**

which was a dependable and lucrative cash crop until the 1870s when the natural depletion of the soil and locust infestations reduced the yield of the wheat crop and forced the farming community to diversify.

During the post-Civil War era Stoughton began to develop a manufacturing economy. The most important industry was the Mandt Wagon Works, begun in the mid-1860s. Although this company had its ups and downs, by 1883 225 men were employed at the wagon factory. Mandt eventually established another wagon works providing additional employment opportunities and encouraging settlement in the town. The two wagon works employed over 800 men by the time of World War I, and Stoughton was nationally known as a center of wagon production.<sup>6</sup>

On the agricultural scene, tobacco replaced wheat since the peculiar combination of climatic and soil conditions in the region were ideal for growing high quality leaf tobacco. After the crop was introduced in 1871, it steadily grew in importance until Stoughton became Wisconsin's tobacco capital. In fact, at one time, more tobacco was allegedly raised in Dunkirk than in any other township in America. By 1882 grading, sorting and curing tobacco in the town's nine tobacco warehouses provided employment to over 200 persons, many of them women. The tobacco industry flourished for the next thirty years until by 1915 there were seventeen tobacco warehouses in the town, which at their height employed over 800 workers during the peak winter season.<sup>7</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

The principal source of labor for the town's industries was the pool of Norwegian immigrants that began to swell the population of Stoughton in the 1870s. These immigrants probably chose Stoughton as a destination because of the pre-existing Norwegian farming community that had become established in the northern part of Dunkirk Township beginning in 1843. The Norwegians eventually became the dominant ethnic group in Stoughton, establishing a full complement of Norwegian religious and cultural institutions. They provided most of the work force in the mills and factories and transformed Stoughton into one of the most thoroughly Norwegian towns in the state. It is estimated that by the turn of the century, when it was known as "Little Norway," over 75 percent of Stoughton's population was of Norwegian descent. This is reflected in the names of many of the residents of the historic district in the 1890s and later.<sup>8</sup>

As Stoughton's population grew, settlement in the historic district increased. Whereas up to the mid-1880s there was little settlement outside of Luke Stoughton's original town plat, in the following years the pressure for residential development encouraged the subdivision of adjacent tracts of farmland into house lots.<sup>9</sup> In 1885, Orvin M. Turner, a Stoughton merchant, subdivided a large tract he owned north of Luke Stoughton's original plat and named it after his wife, calling it Sarah E. Turner's Addition. Within two years, Lansing Hildreth (1887) and J. C. Johnson (1887) had also created new subdivisions.<sup>10</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

The years up to 1917 were very prosperous ones for Stoughton. The wagon industry thrived, and the tobacco industry flourished, in spite of the gradual depletion of the soil. The population, which had reached 4,243 by 1905, gradually swelled to about 5,000.<sup>11</sup> During these years, particularly between 1900 and 1915, substantial houses gradually filled the older plats. This encouraged the subdivision into house lots of the remaining large vacant parcels owned by Ole O. Forton (1900), Martin K. Rennewell (1903), and O. H. Hemsing (1905).<sup>12</sup>

The close of World War I brought an end to Stoughton's golden age. The soil was so depleted from over cultivation of wheat and, later, tobacco that the tobacco crops dwindled in quality and quantity. The market for Stoughton tobacco collapsed resulting in the closing of most of the Stoughton tobacco warehouses as well as the small cigar factories and the cooperage that fed off the tobacco industry. The automobile and tractor supplanted the horse-drawn wagon, and both of the wagon works closed.<sup>13</sup> As the rest of the nation was entering into an era of unprecedented prosperity and booming construction in the 1920s, Stoughton languished. Few new houses were built, with the result that the popular architectural styles and house types of the 1920s, especially the period revival styles, are little in evidence in the district. Many of the still vacant lots in the old plats would remain vacant until after World War II.

Settlement in the Northwest Side Historic District

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

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

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**Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI**

**Significance (continued)**

Although it was part of Luke Stoughton's original town plat, the historic district was somewhat removed from the center of town on the east side of the Yahara River, which was known as the Catfish River until the early 1900s. Not surprisingly, in the early years many people preferred to live as close as possible to the commercial district centered at the intersection of Main and Division Streets on the east side of the river because of the convenience of being close to work and shopping. Gradually, however, houses began to spread west along Main Street. A few houses were also built on Washington Street once it was finally graded and connected to the main highway leading out of town to the west, which is today's Hamilton Street. By 1873 there were twenty-three houses in the historic district as well as a Baptist church and a school house on the northeast and northwest corners of Main and Page Streets respectively.<sup>14</sup> There were no commercial structures in the historic district and never would be, since it developed as an exclusively residential area. Eighteen of the houses built prior to 1880 are still standing today, although the church and school are gone.

The 1880s and early 1890s witnessed the gradual settlement of the lots in the Original Plat and considerable residential growth north along Page Street, which emerged as an important and prestigious residential address. Page Street was, and still is, a major highway leading north out of Stoughton and soon became densely lined with houses on its west side as far north as Prospect Street. Much of the east side of Page Street was the farm-estate of Ole O. Forton and remained undeveloped, except for



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

the handsome Forton House, until the early 1900s. After 1885, Prairie Street was cut through from Washington Street north to Prospect and quickly became lined on its west side with handsome houses. The east side of Prairie Street remained largely vacant until the later 1890s because most of this land was part of the block-deep parcels fronting onto Page Street that had been sold off earlier. Interestingly, unlike most of the rest of the historic district, neither Page nor Prairie Streets between Hamilton and Prospect Streets were part of platted subdivisions. The lots were created piecemeal as individual parcels ranging in size from one-quarter acre to a full acre were sold off by Haylow Flatt and O. M. Turner, who owned this land. The same thing happened along the north side of Forton Street. The new subdivisions that had been created prior to 1890, including Hildreth's, J. C. Johnson's, and Sarah E. Turner's, existed more on paper than in reality, since there were virtually no houses on them, except for a handful along the old highways of Hamilton and Page Streets, and most of the platted streets did not, in fact, exist. These conditions persisted into the late 1890s when the original plat streets, including Monroe and Madison, were extended north into the vacant subdivisions and scattered houses started to appear. The large lot subdivision pattern and the leisurely pace of settlement ensured that the historic district would have the relatively spacious appearance it does today. This was true even in Luke Stoughton's old Original Town Plat, which still retained a number of vacant lots as late as World War II.

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

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

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**Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI**

**Significance (continued)**

As Stoughton reached its peak period of economic prosperity in the first two decades of the twentieth century, a building boom ensued in the historic district. Many similar, voluminous, late Queen Anne style houses were built. Over one-third of the houses in the historic district date from the years between 1900 and 1915. In some cases, old houses from the 1860s and 1870s, especially along Main Street, were moved to less desirable lots and their valuable sites were filled with fine new houses. Some large lots were subdivided and new houses were squeezed into former side yards, but this was not a widespread practice. The remaining large, undeveloped holdings in the historic district, most notably M. K. Pennewell's six-acre tract at the west end of Main Street and Ole O. Forton's five acres on the east side of Page Street were finally subdivided and quickly built up after 1900. Much of O. H. Hemsing's forty-acre subdivision of 1905 was too remote to attract residents and remained vacant until after World War II.

After World War I, Stoughton entered a period of economic stagnation. Although forty-seven new houses were built in the 1920s and 1930s, for the most part, the district's most significant development period had ended by 1920.

A surge of new construction began after World War II as modest 1940s and 1950s Cape Cod and ranch style houses filled the remaining, scattered vacant lots in the historic district. Although a couple of these houses are expensive, well detailed evocations of the architecture of their era, for the most part

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

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

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**Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI**

**Significance (continued)**

they are forgettable, one-story, utilitarian boxes of little character. Tracts of these post-war ranch houses filled the mostly vacant older subdivisions bordering the north and west edges of the historic district creating a clear demarcation between the historic district and its more modern surrounding environs today.

**II. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Northwest Side Historic District is architecturally significant for its varied collection of houses representing a wide range of the architectural styles popular in Wisconsin between 1850 and 1940. The district, which consists almost exclusively of single-family, detached, frame houses, includes excellent examples of the ubiquitous vernacular gabled-ell house type, as well as more stylistically distinct houses representing the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. The neighborhood is interesting for its mix of houses of varying sizes, periods and styles representing the architectural aspirations of a diverse population comprising different ethnic groups and economic strata. The random mix illustrates the lack of class consciousness typical of small town America at the turn of the century.

Another notable thing about the Northwest Side Historic District is the visual cohesiveness of the neighborhood. Exclusively residential, the neighborhood's predominantly frame

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

houses are sited on relatively spacious lots amidst a patchwork grid of pleasant, tree shaded streets. In spite of the diversity of domestic architectural styles represented, the uniformity of scale and the repetition of certain familiar house types throughout the district lends it a sense of unity and creates a distinct sense of place. Although a number of non-contributing post-war houses are scattered throughout the district, the Northwest Side retains a high degree of integrity as an essentially late Victorian residential area.

The district is also interesting for the way it illustrates the architectural conservatism of rural Wisconsin in general and Stoughton in particular. Certain types of houses and distinct architectural styles continued to be built in Stoughton for decades after they had become passe in larger urban areas. The gabled-ell and the Italianate cube form house types, for instance, lingered into the 1890s as a mainstay of Stoughton's new house construction long after their heyday in the 1870s had passed elsewhere. A vivid example is the Second Empire style O. S. Torgerson House at 516 Hamilton Street which was built in 1892, long after the mansard style of the 1870s had generally lost favor. Similarly, the late Queen Anne style gabled-hip-roofed house type illustrated by the Bernhard Torbjornson House of 1911 at 700 W. Main Street continued to be built in the district almost until World War I, by which time it had long since passed from fashion in most other places.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 11

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

These conservative trends can partially be ascribed to the lack of professional architects working in Stoughton. Most houses were probably designed and built by a few local builders who probably offered little variation in their house plan offerings from year to year. This would account for the large number of similar, and even identical, houses to be found throughout Stoughton. An example would be the considerable number of late Queen Anne houses with somewhat quirky arched second floor porches. There are enough houses with this atypical feature, which was no doubt a holdover from the Shingle Style, to actually constitute a distinct and easily identifiable house subtype in Stoughton. The Chris Veom House of 1911 at 200 W. Forton Street and the E. J. Kjolseth House of 1906 at 316 N. Johnson Street are only two of the many examples, most of which may have been the work of a single builder partial to arched porches.

The town's lack of architectural trendiness in the early twentieth century can also partially be ascribed to the aesthetically conservative character of the predominantly Norwegian population. Being architecturally up to date was, more than likely, not a priority to a people who had come from a country where middle class housing types had changed little for centuries. It is probably no coincidence that many of the district's high style houses were built by people with German or Yankee surnames, many of whom were also well-educated professionals, including doctors, educators and lawyers. These families, conscious of the aesthetic standards of their time and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

desiring a home to reflect their learned stature in the community, probably acquired their house plans from architects in other cities or from mail-order house plan books. The district's one-of-a-kind, architectural stand-outs, such as the E. H. Gerard House (1886) at 118 N. Page Street, the Angus E. Owen House (1896) at 324 W. Prospect Street, and the Clara R. Terry House (1905) at 206 W. Prospect Street, were clearly the products of non-local designers.

In terms of the specific architectural styles represented, the houses of the pioneer era are excellently illustrated by the handsome Greek Revival style Nathan Parker House, 600 W. Main Street, built in 1854-55. This well-preserved, end-gabled, three-bay house with its trabeated doorway, corner pilasters, and deep classical cornice is a textbook example of the Greek Revival style. The L. M. Van Buren House (1855), now at 217 S. Prairie Street, but originally on the northwest corner of Main and Prairie Streets, is another fine Greek Revival house of the gabled-ell type with a Greek key fretwork ornamented trabeated door on the main block and reeded windows enframements with corner blocks on the ell. Although not as well preserved as the Parker House, the Van Buren House reflects more sophisticated detailing, probably derived from a pattern book, and, in its day, must have been one of the town's showplaces.

The gabled-ell is the most ubiquitous rural house type found in the Old Northwest Territories of southern Michigan, northern Ohio, and southern Wisconsin. The historic district has a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 13

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

considerable inventory of these simple, functional dwellings which remained popular in Stoughton well into the 1890s. The Charles Allen House of 1859 at 408 W. Washington Street is one of the best preserved of the smaller pioneer era houses of this type with its spartan flat board detailing, Greek Revival cornice, and diminutive proportions. Of the larger, later, gabled-ells, the H. Putnam House of 1886 at 200 N. Prairie Street is a good example of the enduring popularity of the basic, functional gabled-ell, in spite of its veneer of fashionable Queen Anne detailing.

The Italianate style succeeded the Greek Revival as the next high style architectural expression to appear in the district. The Italianate style only manifested itself here in one form: the cubical, two-story, hip-roofed house. There were no L-plan cottages or towered villas, only the many, many, three-bay, cubical houses that continued to be built into the 1890s typified by the J. C. Brickson House of 1887 at 101 N. Page Street.

One of the finest Italianate houses remaining in the district is the James Clancey House at 116 S. Page Street built in 1889. It was originally a typical example of the relatively plain Italianate mode that was a mainstay of Stoughton's residential architecture in the 1870s and 1880s until it was updated with a fancy Queen Anne porch and additions in 1893. Somewhat more elaborate and reflecting the belated influence of the Second Empire style is the Ole O. Forton House at 133 N. Page Street (1885) with its diminutive little mansard roofed tower.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 14

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

The Queen Anne style became popular in the mid-1880s directly succeeding the Italianate style. The neighborhood has a large number of fine examples of Queen Anne style houses. One of the most eye-catching and one of the earliest is the E. H. Gerard House at 118 N. Page Street of 1886 with its fine spindlework porch. Houses like this epitomize the popular notion of what a whimsical Queen Anne cottage is supposed to be. Its circular corner porch gazebo is unique in Stoughton. Evoking the same nostalgic image of gingerbread Victoriana is the George M. Paterson House of 1897, with its fanciful twin spindlework porches with their wheel fretwork. The Dr. Julius Noer House of 1893 at 229 N. Page Street and the Dr. B. Atwood House of 1892 at 216 N. Madison Street are also splendid manifestations of the picturesque, ornamented Queen Anne mode with their complex massing, ornate woodwork, and highly decorative window sash. All of these houses were no doubt architect designed or taken from published patternbooks.

Reflecting a much more typical Stoughton expression of the Queen Anne style are the Hans Olson House of 1902 at 624 Main Street, the J.M. Palmer House also of 1902 at 108 South Madison Street and the A.C. Johnson House of 1901 at 110 Manilla Street. These fairly straightforward houses derive their aesthetic appeal not from complex massing, but rather from the application of patterned shingling, ornamental fenestration and spindlework porches to the exteriors of plain boxes to create a Queen Anne appearance. Perhaps the most unique Queen Anne house in the district is the Christ Olson House at 102 W. Prospect Street



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 15

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

built in 1894. This is one of the few brick Victorian era houses in the district, having been built of imported Milwaukee cream brick, and is a fine large example of a Queen Anne house with a wraparound spindlework verandah. It is one of the most notable Queen Anne houses in Stoughton.

The emergence of the wraparound verandah as a hallmark of Queen Anne architecture and the appearance of the corner tower signalled the advent of the next phase of the Queen Anne style, the Free Classic phase, with its massively hipped or gabled roof, its dominant front porch, and its corner tower, roof turret or second floor arched loggia. Classically derived elements such as porch columns, Palladian motif windows, and swags and garlands were popular ornamental features. Of the towered houses, the Sever Egdtvedt House at 224 N. Madison built in 1902 is a fine transitional example with its compact massing, faceted corner tower and classical porch. The most fully realized late Queen Anne house of the Free Classic type is the Edward Gricke House at 100 S. Van Buren Street built in 1902. In spite of the application of narrow gauge aluminum siding to the exterior, this large house with its expansive wraparound porch ornamented with classical columns and a garland frieze, its arched second story loggia balanced by a round corner turret and its soaring gables with shell pediments crowning the inset attic windows is still a quintessential example of the style.

Perhaps the most singular residential landmark in the Northwest Side Historic District is the Clara R. Terry House

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 16

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

at 206 W. Prospect Street built in 1905. This gleaming white, pillared, Colonial Revival mansion is one of the most impressive houses in Stoughton. Architecturally it is an example of the boxy, hip-roofed, Neoclassical Revival houses that were considered to be "Colonial" in the early 1900s. The impressive pedimented Corinthian portico with its four colossal columns supporting a second floor balcony shelters a door with a fan light and sidelights. The portico is the most impressive feature of what is otherwise a fairly plain, albeit large, box of a house. The built-to-impress Terry House would have commanded attention in any city at the time it was built and was, no doubt, architect designed for its well-heeled owner.

Reflecting the transition from the picturesque Queen Anne to the more sober, non-historical Progressive styles of the early twentieth century is the Angus Owen House at 324 W. Prospect Street built in 1896. This uniquely eclectic dwelling combines elements drawn from the Queen Anne, such as the round corner tower, and the Shingle style, including the high, boulder stone foundation cladding, with the boxy shape and dormered hipped roof of the American Foursquare style. Perhaps taken from a house plan book, or perhaps architect-designed, the Owen House clearly pointed toward the compact massing, the use of natural materials, and the simplified vocabulary of ornament advocated by early twentieth century architectural reformers. As a harbinger of modern architectural trends, however, the Owen House was something of a failure in conservative Stoughton where the Queen

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 17

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

Anne style continued to reign almost unchallenged into the 'teens.

Two notable houses in the district do reflect the progressive architecture of their day. The Henry R. Swan House at 105 W. Prospect, designed by Madison architect James Law in 1911, reflects a more avant-garde Prairie School/Craftsman influence in its sophisticated stucco exterior. The much more modest Roy Patterson House of 1912 at 716 Hamilton Street is a fine example of a Prairie School-influenced, middle class house. This little-altered, two-story, frame dwelling with its three graduated levels of different widths of horizontally banded, high-waisted cladding and broad low-gabled roof with its wide overhangs projecting to prow-shaped points on the side elevations exemplifies the horizontal emphasis and design simplicity espoused by Prairie School theoreticians. When they were new, the Patterson and Swan houses must have seemed like the last word in avant garde design in a conservative Stoughton still struggling to free itself from the aesthetic shackles of the Victorian era. They make an interesting comparison with the late Queen Anne style Bernard Torbjornson House at 700 West Main Street built in 1911, which was much more typical of the houses being constructed in Stoughton at the time.

The Northwest Side Historic District is thus being nominated to the NRHP as a visually distinct, architecturally coherent collection of primarily late nineteenth and early twentieth century single family residences. Collectively, the buildings in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 18

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

the district make up one of Stoughton's largest and most intact historic residential neighborhoods. Individually, these buildings are, for the most part, fine, intact, and representative examples of the most common styles and vernacular forms that were applied to residential architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

Historic sources state that there was prehistoric and historic Native American activity in the Stoughton area. These activities, along with activity related to early white settlement, suggest that there may be both prehistoric and historic archeological resources within the boundaries of this historic district, especially in the area adjacent to the Yahara River. A complete archeological study was beyond the scope of this nomination. Although there have been surface disturbances in the district for over 100 years, a thorough archeological study and excavation in the district may yet reveal archeological resources.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

The Stoughton Landmarks Commission is an active historic preservation advocate in Stoughton. This nomination was sponsored by the Stoughton Landmarks Commission and partially

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

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 19

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

**Significance (continued)**

funded by the City of Stoughton. The Landmarks Commission also sponsors historic preservation-oriented educational programs for the public.

**Criteria Consideration B:**

Historic research suggests that 11 of the buildings in the district were moved to their present sites from other locations. Because the buildings involved all appear to have been moved within the period of significance, however, and because they were mostly moved from one part of the district to another, they are believed to meet the necessary criteria for inclusion in the district. They are integral parts of the district, which otherwise meets the necessary criteria for inclusion, and the fact of their having been moved has not, generally speaking, altered their architectural significance.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 20

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> The period of significance includes the entire period of historic settlement and development in the district up to World War II. The change in domestic architectural styles after World War II resulted in the construction of buildings so different from the traditional building stock of the Northwest Side Historic district as to be intrusions.
- <sup>2</sup> Ferd Homme, Oak Opening: The Story of Stoughton, Stoughton: Stoughton Centennial History Committee, 1947 (1992 edition) pp. 20-21.
- <sup>3</sup> Homme, p. 30.
- <sup>4</sup> Homme, p. 33.
- <sup>5</sup> Atlas of Dane County, WI Madison: Harrison and Warner, 1873.
- <sup>6</sup> Homme, pp. 44-49.
- <sup>7</sup> Homme, pp. 62-63; Stoughton City Directory, Madison: Sneath C. Wilson, 1882.
- <sup>8</sup> Homme, p. 17; pp. 50-54.

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 21

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Significance (continued)

- <sup>9</sup> Birdseye Views of Stoughton, 1872 and 1883. On file in the archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.
- <sup>10</sup> Dane County Tax Rolls.
- <sup>11</sup> Stoughton City Directory, Stoughton: Linderud and Johnson, 1906.
- <sup>12</sup> Dane County Tax Rolls.
- <sup>13</sup> Homme, p. 63.
- <sup>14</sup> Atlas of Dane County, WI Madison: Harrison and Warner, 1873.

Northwest Side Historic District  
Name of Property

Dane County, WI  
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

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

X See Continuation Sheets

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:  
  X   State Historic Preservation Office  
     Other State Agency  
     Federal Agency  
     Local government  
     University  
     Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 90 acres

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

A <u>1/6</u> <u>3/1/7/8/8/0</u> <u>4/7/5/4/2/3/0</u>	B <u>1/6</u> <u>3/1/8/7/5/0</u> <u>4/7/5/4/2/0/0</u>
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
C <u>1/6</u> <u>3/1/8/5/6/0</u> <u>4/7/5/3/8/2/0</u>	D <u>1/6</u> <u>3/1/7/8/8/0</u> <u>4/7/5/3/8/0/0</u>
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing

     See Continuation Sheet

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

X See Continuation Sheet

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

X See Continuation Sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Leslie J. Vollmert, Historic Preservation Consultant  
organization City of Stoughton, WI date March 14, 1996  
street & number 2840 N. Stowell Ave. telephone 414/286-5705  
city or town Milwaukee state WI zip code 53211



NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

References (continued)

#### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bird's Eye Views of Stoughton, Wisconsin. 1871 and 1883. On file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Butterfield, C. W. History of Dane County, Wisconsin. Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880.

City Directories for the City of Stoughton. On file in the Stoughton Public Library, Stoughton, Wisconsin and the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Dane County Atlas for 1873. On file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dane County Atlas for 1899. On file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Homme, Ferd. Oak Opening. The Story of Stoughton. Stoughton: Stoughton Centennial History Committee, 1947 (1992 edition).

Keyes, Elisha, ed. History of Dane County. Madison: Western Historical Association, 1906.

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 2

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

References (continued)

Plat Book for Dane County for 1890. On file in the Archives of  
the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps. 1892, 1898, 1904, 1912 and  
1926. On file in the Archives of the State Historical Society

Wyatt, Barbara, ed., Cultural Resources Management Plan, Madison,  
WI: Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical  
Society of Wisconsin.

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Geographical Data (continued)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of the west lot line of 220 S. Van Buren St. and the north curb line of W. Main St.; then north along the west lot lines of all the houses fronting on the west side of Van Buren St. to the north lot line of 308 N. Van Buren St.; then east along said north lot line to the west curb line of N. Van Buren St.; then south along said curb line to the north curb line of Jackson St.; then east along the north curb line of Jackson St. to the east curb line of N. Harrison St.; then north along the east curb line of N. Harrison St. to the north lot line of 724 Jackson St.; then east along the north lot lines of 724 and 716 Jackson St. to the west lot line of 316 N. Johnson St.; then north along the west lot line of 316 N. Johnson St. to the north lot line of same; then east along said north lot line to the west curb line of N. Johnson St.; then south along the west curb line of N. Johnson St. to the north lot line of 624 Jackson St. extended; then east along the north lot lines of 624 and 616 Jackson St. to the west lot line of 316 N. Monroe St.; then north along said west lot line and the west lot line of 324 N. Monroe St. to the south curb line of Roy Ave.; then east along side said south curb line extended to the east curb line of N. Monroe St.; then south along the east curb line to the north lot line of 524 Jackson St.; then east along the north lot lines of 524 and 518 Jackson St. to the west lot line of 312 N. Madison St.; then north along the west lot lines of 312 and 324 N. Madison St. to

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 2

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Geographical Data (continued)

the south curb line of Roy Ave.; then east along said south curb line extended to the east curb line of N. Madison St.; then north along the east curb line of N. Madison St. to the north lot line of 400 W. McKinley St.; then east along said north lot line and the north lot lines of 340, 332, 324, 316 and 308 W. McKinley St. to the west lot line of 416 N. Page St.; then north along said west lot line and the west lot line of 424 N. Page St. to the south curb line of Taft St.; then east along the south curb line of Taft St. extended to the east curb line of N. Page St.; then south along said curb line to the north lot line of 405 N. Page St.; then east along said north lot line to the east lot line of same; then south along the east lot lines of 405, 401, 325, and 317 N. Page St. to the north lot line of 206 W. Prospect St.; then east along said north lot line and the north lot lines of 124, 116 and 102 W. Prospect St. to the west curb line of Grant St.; then south along said west curb line to the south curb line of W. Prospect St.; then west along the south curb line of W. Prospect St. to the east lot line of 105 W. Prospect St.; then south along said east lot line and the east lot line of 116 W. Forton St. extended to the south curb line of W. Forton St.; then east along said south curb line to the west bank of the Yahara River; then southwesterly along said riverbank to the south lot line of 201 Brickson St.; then west along said south lot line and the south lot line of 209 and 211 Brickson St. to the east lot line of 109 S. Page St.; then south along said east lot line and the adjacent east lot lines of 113, 121, 131, and 201 S. Page St. to the south lot line of 201 S. Page St.; then west along said

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 3

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Geographical Data (continued)

south lot line extended to the west curb line of S. Page St.; then south along said west curb line to the south lot line of 301 W. Washington St.; then west along said south lot line and the adjacent south lot lines of 307, 311 and 315 W. Washington St. to the east lot line 209 S. Prairie St.; then south along said east lot line and the adjacent east lot line of 217 S. Prairie St. to the south lot line of 217 S. Prairie St.; then west along said south lot line extended to the west curb line of S. Prairie St.; then north along said west curb line to the south lot line of 208 S. Prairie St.; then west along said south lot line and the adjacent south lot line of 409 W. Washington St. to the east lot line of 416 W. Main St.; then south along said east lot line to the north curb line of W. Main St.; then west along the north curb line of W. Main St. to the point of beginning in the City of Stoughton, Dane County, WI.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 4

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Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Geographical Data (continued)

#### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary was drawn to include as much of the intact historic fabric of the Northwest Side Historic District as possible. The eastern boundary is for the most part the Yahara River, except for the eastern sections of Prospect, Main and McKinley Streets, which were developed largely after the period of significance of the district. The Yahara River has historically divided Stoughton into eastern and western sections and is a natural boundary.

The southern boundary is Main St., a major traffic artery that has historically been a major dividing line between neighborhoods in Stoughton. Some modern commercial intrusions on the north side of Main St. at the eastern end of the district have been excluded from the district.

The western boundary was drawn along Van Buren St., which, historically was the city's western limit. To the west of Van Buren St. the neighborhood is predominantly of post World War II vintage. On the north, the boundary was drawn to demarcate the dividing line between predominantly pre- and post-World War II development. The resulting historic district is a cohesive residential neighborhood with a strong Victorian character that has as few non-contributing elements as possible.

Northwest Side Historic District  
Name of Property

Dane County, WI  
County and State

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Stoughton Quadrant U.S.G.S. map 7.5 minute series.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

44 black and white glossy (5 x 7) photographs labeled:

1. Name of property
2. Location
3. Photographer
4. Date photographed
5. Repository for survey negatives
6. View
7. Photo number

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

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_ multiple \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

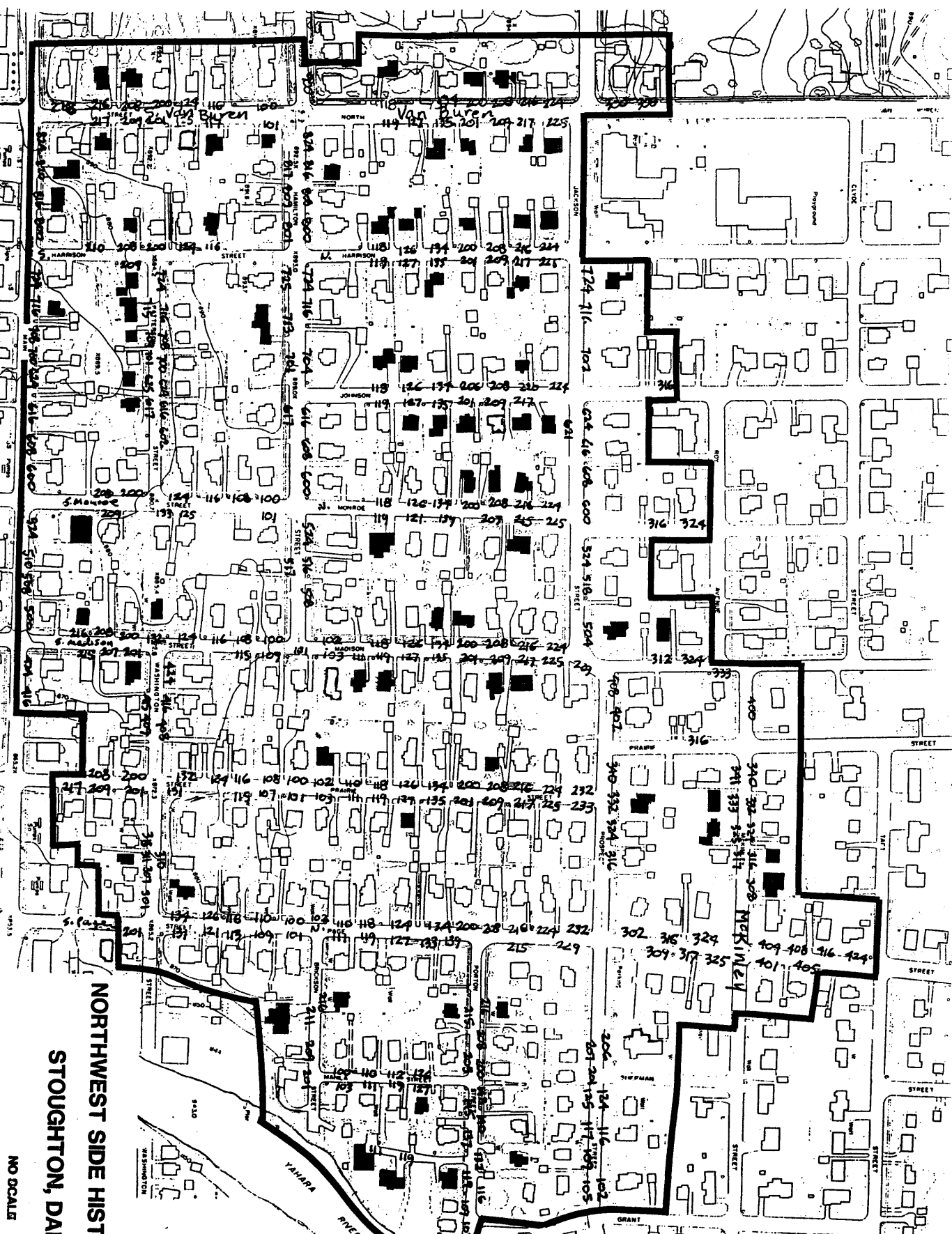
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**NORTHWEST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
STOUGHTON, DANE CO., WI**



**LEGEND**

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

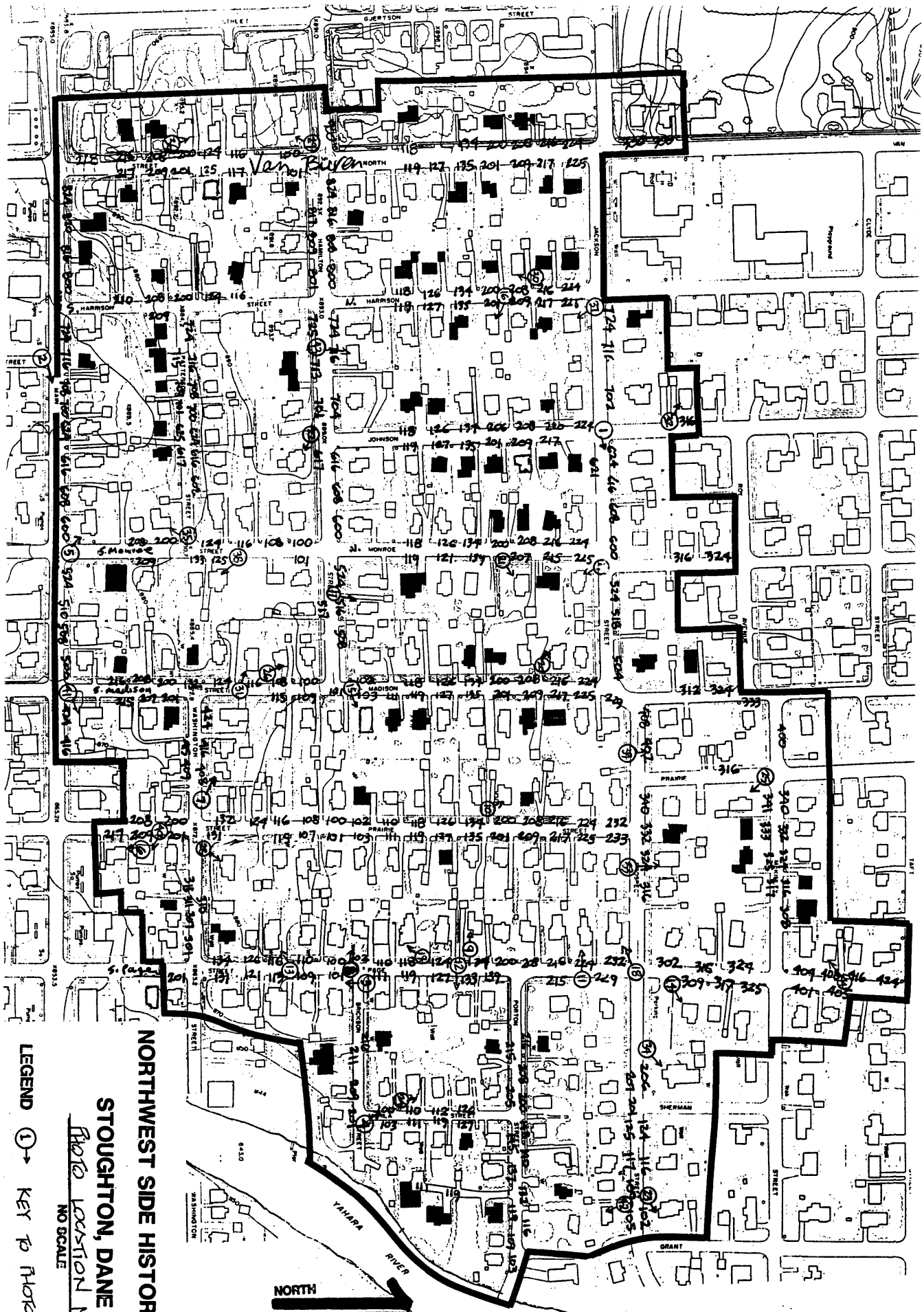
CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

NO SCALE







**NORTHWEST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**STOUGHTON, DANE CO., WI**

*Photo Location Map*  
NO SCALE

- LEGEND**
- ① → Key to Photos
  - District Boundary
  - Contributing
  - Non-Contributing

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Northwest Side Historic District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Dane

DATE RECEIVED: 10/06/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/19/04  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000221

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

     ACCEPT      RETURN      REJECT                      DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE                     

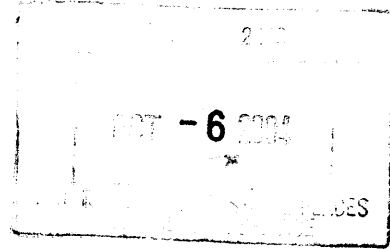
DATE 11/2/04

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**



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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Northwest Side Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number Roughly bounded by Van Buren, Clyde, Grant, and Main streets N/A not for publication  
city or town Stoughton N/A vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53589

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_ nationally statewide \_ locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] SHPO 9/29/04  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section 5 Page 1

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Start description on line below

**Section 5**

The building count should be amended to 250 contributing and 75 non-contributing buildings.

116 S. Harrison Street/ Arthur Peterson House was listed in the building inventory as non-contributing. At the time of the nomination, the building was considered non-contributing because aluminum siding had obscured the original wall finish. In 2002 the current owners began to remove the siding. By 2004 all of the siding had been removed, exposing the original wood siding, and the exterior molding had been restored. The building currently has sufficient architectural integrity to be considered a contributing building to the district.

\_\_\_ End of Description of Physical Appearance

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Northwest Side Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Dane

DATE RECEIVED: 4/20/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/03/05  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000221

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 6/3/05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

~~additional~~ Documentation Accepted

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER Edson Beall

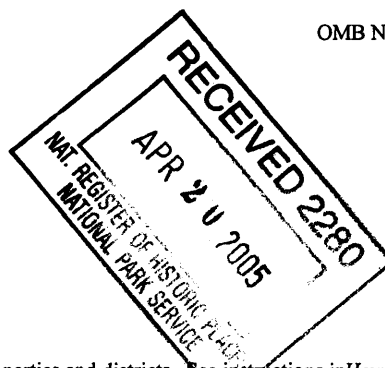
DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

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

**1. Name of Property**

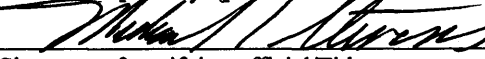
historic name Northwest Side Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number	Roughly bounded by Van Buren, Clyde, Grant, and Main streets	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Stoughton	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Dane	code 025
			zip code 53589

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

 \_\_\_\_\_ Date April 8, 2005

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 5 Page 1

Northwest Side Historic District  
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

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Start

Section 5

The building count should be amended to 251 contributing and 74 non-contributing buildings.

504 Jackson Street/ Lizzie Dahlmeyer House was listed in the building inventory as non-contributing. At the time of the nomination, the building was considered non-contributing because aluminum siding obscured the original wall finish, brackets had been removed and it had an unsympathetic porch addition. Original features have since been replicated using historic photographs. The building currently has sufficient architectural integrity to be considered a contributing building to the district.

    End