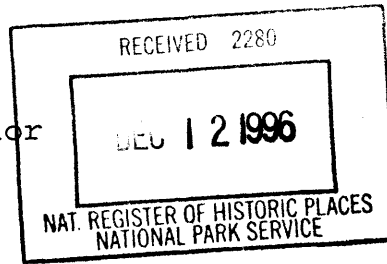


NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 8/86)  
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)  
(Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018



United State Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register form (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the nstructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

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

2. Location

street & number (See Inventory) N/A not for publication  
city, town Stoughton N/A vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53589

3. 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 previously listed resources in the count)		
		Contributing	Non-contributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	78	7	building sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district			structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			objects
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	78	7	Total
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			

Name of related multiple property listing:

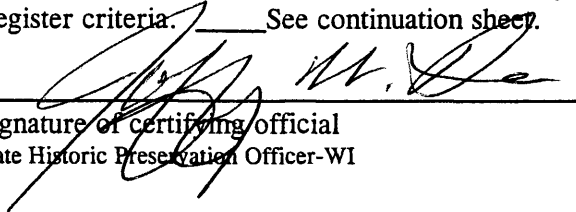
No. of contributing resources  
previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  x  nomination   request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  x  meets   does not meet the National Register criteria.   See continuation sheet.

  
Signature of certifying official  
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

11/22/96   
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property   meets   does not meet the National Register criteria.   See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official/Title

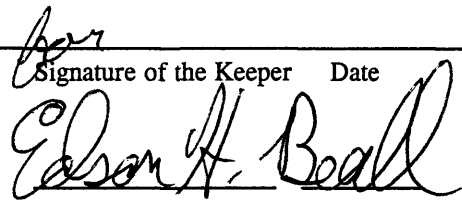
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
  See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.   See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain):

  
Signature of the Keeper Date  
 1.9.97

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Functions or Use**

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling   
 COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store   
 EDUCATION/school   
 RELIGION/religious facility

DOMESTIC/single dwelling   
 DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling   
 RELIGION/religious facility   
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials  
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate  
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne  
19/20th CENTURY AMERICAN/Bungalow

foundation stone  
walls weatherboard  
vinyl  
roof asphalt  
other brick  
aluminum

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The East Side Historic district is a medium-sized historic residential neighborhood in Stoughton, a small city in south-central Wisconsin. Stoughton is in the southeastern part of Dane County, approximately 14 miles south of Madison, the state Capital, and one of the state's largest urban areas. During the last 30 years, this proximity to Madison has resulted in Stoughton's change from a small agricultural and industrial community into a larger suburban city. Despite this rapid growth, Stoughton has retained its "small-town" charm, with a thriving "Main Street" commercial center (Main Street Historic District, NRHP 1982) surrounded by picturesque nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhoods.

The Yahara River curves through the city of Stoughton, and historically, the river divided the community almost in half, with a bit more residential development on the west side of the river. During the post-World War II era, the west and northwest edges of the city have exploded with residential subdivisions, as this side of the community is closest to Madison. The result is that today, about two-thirds of the city lies west of the river, and most of the community's edge-of-town "strip" malls and modern retailers have been established along Main Street (U. S. Highway 51) on the western edge of town.

Another feature that divided Stoughton historically was the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Milwaukee Road) railroad tracks that run from northwest to southeast through the eastern one-third of the city. These railroad tracks were, until the late nineteenth century, the eastern boundary of the city, as both Stoughton's downtown commercial district and its residential development ended on the west side of the tracks. Even in the twentieth century, the railroad tracks have remained a barrier to east side residential and commercial growth in favor of the west side.

The East Side Historic District was developed primarily between 1890 and 1915 as a turn-of-the-century suburb of stylish middle-class homes. This rapid development is partly responsible for giving the district its cohesive architectural appearance. The district's physical setting also contributes to its cohesiveness. As East Main Street leaves Stoughton's downtown, it drops sharply to a low point near the railroad tracks, then sharply curves and rises before it runs through the East Side Historic District and out of town. This dramatic topography physically separates the East Side Historic District from much of the rest of the community even though it is only a few blocks east of Stoughton's historic downtown.

x See continuation sheet

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The East Side Historic District sits on generally flat terrain that rises slightly toward the Stoughton Hospital complex at the northwestern edge of the district, and falls slightly toward Vernon Street at the southern edge of the district. Although the district is made up of several historic plats, most of the houses have similar setbacks and sit on average-sized urban lots that feature mature lawns, trees, and bushes. There are no parks or large open spaces within the district boundaries, with the exception of the large lawn of the old East Side School and the large parking lot of the Christ Lutheran Church. There is a city park about a block from the southwestern boundary of the district and large grounds are associated with the Skaalen Home at the northern edge of the district (see district map).

The streets in the East Side Historic District are typical urban streets that are wide enough to allow for two-way traffic with parking on both sides of the streets. The streets are improved with concrete sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, and are lighted with standard sodium-vapor street lighting. Most of the district's streets have a low traffic flow that increases slightly near the hospital and nursing home. East Main Street is the exception, however. As a main thoroughfare through the city, as well as being a U. S. Highway, East Main Street has a heavy traffic flow throughout the daytime hours. While this highway might be intrusive in some historic districts, East Main Street does not significantly interfere with the architectural cohesiveness of the district.

The buildings in the East Side Historic District are all frame-constructed, primarily one and one-half or two-story houses that have wood clapboard or aluminum/vinyl siding. Two exceptions are the cream-brick East Side School and the brown brick Christ Lutheran Church. As stated earlier, most of the buildings in the district were constructed between 1890 and 1915. Specifically, of the 78 contributing buildings in the district, only 10 (13%) were constructed in the 1880s. Eleven buildings (14%) were constructed during the 1890s, 42 (54%) were constructed during the first decade of the twentieth century, and 11 (14%) were constructed during the 1910s. Only four (5%) buildings were constructed later than 1920.

The development of this district at the turn of the century is reflected in its architectural styles. The Queen Anne style was popular during these years and this style is reflected in 44 (56%) of the district's buildings. Only four buildings (5%) reflect the Italianate style, popular prior to 1890. Eleven buildings (14%) reflect styles popular after the Queen Anne style, such as the American Foursquare and Bungalow styles. The other buildings in the district (19, 30%) are vernacular forms that were primarily constructed during the turn of the century years.

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Because the houses in the district are different from houses or other buildings located outside the district's boundaries, the East Side Historic District is easily distinguished from its surroundings. To the north and northwest of the district are the non-residential institutional buildings of the Stoughton Hospital and Skaalen Nursing Home. To the northeast of the district are houses built after World War II. To the east of the district are both modern commercial buildings lying along East Main Street and post-World War II residential construction.

To the south and west of the district boundaries are residential neighborhoods of a different character than the East Side Historic District. To the southwest is a neighborhood with Bungalow, American Foursquare, and period revival houses. These houses are of a different age, scale, and style than most of the buildings in the East Side Historic District. While this neighborhood is not an appropriate addition to the East Side Historic District, it may be a potential historic district by itself. There is more residential housing to the south and northwest of the district boundaries, but this housing consists of primarily working-class houses which have a different scale and style than the buildings in the district.

There are very few non-contributing or intrusive elements in the district. Only seven (8%) of the 85 buildings in the district are non-contributing. Four of these buildings are non-contributing because they were constructed after the period of significance for this district. Three of these buildings are non-contributing because they have been remodeled so much that they have lost most of their historic character. Two buildings have major non-contributing additions. The Christ Lutheran Church has a very large addition at the back of their historic building. Because of its location and the fact that most of the 1914 church building is intact, the church was counted as contributing with a non-contributing addition. The house at 121 S. Morris St. also has a large non-contributing addition. It, too, is counted as a contributing resource with a non-contributing addition.

The East Side Historic District includes many outbuildings. These outbuildings consist of old and new garages and old carriage houses. Many of the old garages and carriage houses have also been remodeled. While there are several interesting old carriage houses in the district, they and the other carriage houses and garages are not included in the building inventory or noted on the district map because they are of insufficient size and scale.

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DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT

Italianate

1001 E. Main St.  
E. H. Bjoin House  
c.1885

The Bjoin House is a compact two-story Italianate style building with a square main block and a one-and-one-half story gable-roofed rear wing. The main block of the house features a hipped roof with a deck that may have been decorated with metal cresting. Under the wide overhanging eaves of the roofline are delicate single and paired brackets attached to a wide wooden frieze that is decorated with a row of dentils. The entire house is covered with narrow clapboards and the walls are punctuated with windows decorated with carved, pedimented lintels. The windows are filled with modern single-light double-hung sashes that have slightly enclosed the openings.

Projecting up from the west elevation is a three-story square bay that is topped with a mansard roof. The roof deck is flat and may have been decorated with metal cresting. Three gable-roofed dormers project from the mansard. They feature round arched openings that are currently filled with shutters. The first two stories of the bay have a complex sheathing of horizontal wood, wood pilasters, plain wooden moldings, carved pedimented lintels, and wood shingles in a sawtooth pattern. The openings of the bay are also filled with modern single-light double-hung sashes that have slightly enclosed their openings.

There are two entrances into the house. The main entrance is in the north elevation and consists of a simple wood and glass door covered with a modern screen door. It is decorated with a pedimented lintel. A wide front porch decorates the north elevation. It features thin posts supporting small brackets and an elaborate "cut-out" frieze. The porch balustrade features spool-and-spindle balusters. Another entrance is in the west elevation of the rear ell. It is also decorated with a pedimented lintel. This entrance is covered with an ell porch that features one thin post and thin pilasters, and thin brackets.

This house was probably built for Edwin H. Bjoin in the 1880s. It was held by him until 1902. During most of the first three decades of the twentieth century, the house was owned by Susan Levenson. There have been several owners of the building since that time. (1)

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Queen Anne

201 S. Franklin St.  
Lewis Rinde House  
1904

The Lewis Rinde House is a two-story Queen Anne house with a generally rectangular form highlighted by several gable-roofed wall projections. The house has a steeply-pitched hipped roof punctuated with projecting gables. The projecting gables have wood shingled walls in a sawtooth pattern, small rectangular openings, and wood carvings in the gable peak. Under the wide overhanging roof eaves is a frieze decorated in a classical motif. The walls are covered with narrow clapboards and are punctuated with primarily single-light double-hung sash windows. There are larger single-pane openings in the north and west projecting bays. They are decorated with stained glass transoms.

The house sits on a cut limestone foundation and features an unusual two-story front porch. The porch projects from the west elevation of the house and is supported by round columns on the second story and square posts on the first story. Both stories have spool-and-spindle balustrades. There is a set of wooden steps leading up to the main entrance and the entire structure sits on a limestone foundation with a base made up of narrow wooden slats. A one-story porch sits along the rear of the north elevation. It also features round columns, a spool-and-spindle balustrade, and a deck with a similar balustrade attached to square posts. The house has simple, undecorated entrances.

This stylish house was built in 1904 for Lewis Rinde. Mrs. Iver (Inger) Quale owned the house between 1911 and 1920. It was the residence of Carl Berg until the mid-twentieth century. (2)

224 N. Franklin St.  
Ole Simonson House  
1906

This two and one-half story late Queen Anne house has a generally rectangular form highlighted by wall projections and a three-story tower. The house has a steeply-pitched hipped roof punctuated with projecting gables. The gables, along with the rest of the house, are covered with narrow clapboards. The house sits on an attractive fieldstone foundation.

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The main feature of the Simonson house is the three-story round tower at the northeast corner. It is topped with an "onion"-domed roof and accented with decorative wood shingles. There is also a small rectangular oriel with a hipped roof that projects from the south elevation between the first and second stories.

The windows of the house are primarily single-light double-hung sashes. There are a few single-light openings with transoms on the first story of the building. A few of the openings are filled with multi-light glazing that appears to be a recent addition to the house. The house probably had a front porch or veranda at one time, but it has been removed in favor of a double flight of stairs accented with a fieldstone balustrade that lead up to the modern entrance.

This house was built for Ole Simonson in 1906. The Simonson family owned the house until 1920. It was the John Lee house until the mid-twentieth century. (3)

124 S. Morris St.  
Ole Amle (Amble) House  
1904

208 S. Morris St.  
Halvor Christianson House  
1909

225 S. Morris St.  
Peterson House  
1907

These three Queen Anne style houses have similar details. They are all two-story frame buildings that sit on cut limestone foundations. They have steeply-pitched hipped roofs punctuated with gable-roofed wall projections. The gables are all covered with clapboards and have small windows in the center. The walls of these houses are sheathed with narrow clapboards and are punctuated with largely single-light double-hung sashes. There are also a few single-light openings with transoms. At 124 S. Morris St., single-light openings have been replaced with a set of double-hung sashes.

The main feature of these houses are the two-story porches on their front elevations. The porches are topped with projecting gables and the porch roofs are supported by primarily square posts. At 208 S. Morris St., the second story porch roof is supported with narrow, turned posts and the first story of the porch spans the full width of the first story of the front elevation. The balustrades of the porches are filled in, except at 124 S. Morris St., which has spool-and-spindle balustrades on both the first and second stories. The house at 124 S. Morris St. also has a side porch with round columns, a spool-and-spindle balustrade, and large screens that partially enclose it.



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The house at 124 S. Morris St. was built for Ole Amle (Amble) in 1904. It remained in the family until the mid-twentieth century. The house at 208 S. Morris St. was built for Halvor & Pauline Christianson. Halvor Christianson owned a meat market in Stoughton and owned the house until the 1950s. The house at 225 S. Morris St. was built for the Peterson family, listed as Anna, A.E.H., and Martin in the historic tax rolls. A. M. Peterson was listed as an occupant in twentieth-century city directories. The Peterson family owned the house until the 1970s. (4)

125 S. Academy St.  
Osev & Tone Overland House  
1905

117 S. Franklin St.  
John & Katie Rue House  
1906

116 S. Morris St.  
Ole Uglum House  
1903

These three two-story houses represent another type of Queen Anne design that is found in many areas of the East Side Historic District. These houses have a generally rectangular plan broken up by gable-roofed wall projections. They all have steeply-pitched hipped roofs punctuated with projecting gables. The Overland and Uglum houses are covered with narrow clapboards, while the Rue house has been sided with narrow vinyl clapboards. The three houses sit on cut limestone foundations.

Each of the houses have two-story bays that project from their front elevations. Attached to these bays are front porches that cover the main entrances to the houses. The Overland house's porch is the smallest. It has round columns, a spool-and-spindle balustrade, and a second-floor deck with a balustrade of plain and crossed square balusters. The Uglum house's porch partially wraps around the front bay. Its hipped roof is supported by square posts and thin brackets and features a spool-and-spindle balustrade. The Rue house's porch fully wraps around the front bay. Its low-pitched hipped roof is supported by round columns and features a spool-and-spindle balustrade. All of the porches of these houses have lattice covered bases between foundation posts of cut limestone.

The house at 125 S. Academy St. was built in 1905 for Osev and Tone Overland, who owned it until the 1950s. The house at 117 S. Franklin St. was built in 1906 for George Holtan, who owned it for a very short time. John and Katie Rue, retired farmers, acquired the house in 1910 and owned it until the mid-twentieth century. The house at 116 S. Morris St. was built in 1903 for Ole Uglum, who owned it until around 1930. Elling Reseland owned the house in the 1930s. (5)

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1016 E. Main St. Ole Holtan House 1904	1024 E. Main St. Edward Gunderson House 1906
1100 E. Main St. Louis & Helen Jorgenson House 1905	1108 E. Main St. Mons Olson House 1906

These four Queen Anne style houses have a similar appearance that suggests a common plan and/or a common builder. They are all two-story houses with generally rectangular plans that are broken up by gable-roofed wall projections. They have steeply-pitched hip and gable roofs. Three of the houses have a prominent projecting front gable, while the fourth house features a gable-roofed dormer projecting from the front of the roof. The Holtan and Olson houses are covered with narrow vinyl siding, while the Gunderson and Jorgenson houses have narrow wood clapboards. Windows in all of the houses are generally single-light double-hung sashes. There are also some large, single-light openings with transoms. The Gunderson house features a palladian window in its projecting front gable.

The Holtan and Gunderson houses are mirror images of each other and the Jorgenson house is almost identical to the Holtan house. The Holtan and Gunderson houses have front porches supported by round columns. The porch of the Holtan house has a metal balustrade and there is a second floor metal balustrade around the porch roof. The Gunderson house has a one-story front porch with a balustrade made up of narrow wooden balusters. The Jorgenson house has no front porch, only a modern gable-roofed overhang over the main entrance. It has a side porch at the rear of the west elevation that has thin posts and a spool-and-spindle balustrade. The Olson house has two porches flanking the front bay. The east porch is enclosed with clapboards and sash windows and has a balustrade on the second story deck. The west porch is a gable-roofed overhang supported by simple round columns.

The house at 1016 E. Main St. was built for Ole H. Holtan in 1904 and he owned the house until the 1930s. Later, it was owned by Truman Felland. The house at 1024 E. Main St. was built for Edward Gunderson in 1906. In 1919, Gabriel and Lena Gunderson acquired the house and owned it into the 1930s. It was owned by the Weum family during the mid-twentieth century. The house at 1100 E. Main St. was built in 1905 for Louis and Helen Jorgenson. Louis Jorgenson was a painter and he owned the property until the 1950s. The house at 1108 E. Main St. was built in 1906 for Mons Olson, who owned it until 1919. During the 1920s, Lars Kravick owned the house. From the 1930s until the 1970s, Aagot Sannes owned the property. (6)

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120 N. Henry St.  
Evan K. and Anna Midtbon House  
1909-10

The Midtbon house is a two-story late Queen Anne house that has a form and massing that also suggests the Colonial Revival and American Foursquare styles. The house has a generally rectangular plan with projecting two-story bays. It has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with projecting hipped-roof dormers. The dormers have flared roof eaves, clapboard walls, wide friezes and corner boards, and paired single-light, double-hung sash windows. The wide, overhanging eaves of the main roof are also flared. Two-story shallow projecting bays break up the walls of the house that are covered with very narrow clapboards.

Windows of the building are almost all single-light, double-hung sashes that are decorated on the first story with narrow lintels. There are also some small, single-light openings and larger single-light openings with transoms. The most prominent feature of the house is the wide front porch that projects from the east elevation. The porch roof is supported by round columns and there are spool-and-spindle balustrades around the first and second story decks. A smaller porch projects from the north elevation of the house. It also has round columns and a spool-and-spindle balustrade, but is enclosed with screens. The porches, as well as the entire house, sit on a cut limestone foundation. The porch bases consist of narrow wooden slats.

This house was built for Evan K. and Anna Midtbon in 1909-10, who owned the house until the 1940s. After their deaths, the house was owned by their daughter, Selida Midtbon. (7)

Neo-Classical Revival

1124 E. Main St.  
Henry Severson House  
1904

The Henry Severson house is a two-story Neo-Classical Revival house with many fine classical details. The house has a rectangular plan with a one-story sun room that projects from the building's northwest corner. The house has a steeply-pitched hip roof with two projecting dormers. The dormers have gable roofs, round-arched, four-light openings, pilasters, and clapboards. Under the wide, overhanging roof eaves

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is a wide frieze decorated with narrow moldings and a row of dentils. The walls of the house are clad with very narrow clapboards and the corners are decorated with plain pilasters. Windows are, in general, large single-light double-hung sashes. There are a few single-light windows with transoms, as well. The upper lights of the windows are decorated with muntins in a criss-cross pattern.

The most prominent feature of the house is the two-story classical portico which projects from the south elevation. The portico is topped with a pediment decorated with a lunette. Under the pediment is a continuation of the wide roof eaves of the house that are decorated with narrow moldings and a row of dentils. The portico is supported by two colossal columns with Ionic capitals. The second story balcony has a balustrade of thin posts and this balustrade is repeated on the first story. A large set of wooden steps leads to the main entrance of the house. These steps are flanked by a wood-paneled, enclosed balustrade.

A smaller, but similar porch projects from the first story of the east elevation of the house. This porch features round columns with Ionic capitals supporting a deck that has an entablature decorated with moldings and dentils. Around the deck is a balustrade of thin posts. The same balustrade runs around the first story deck. A set of steps that are identical to the steps of the south elevation lead up to the east elevation porch, as well. The entire house sits on a cut limestone foundation, and limestone posts support the porches.

The sun room projects from the northwest corner of the house. It is a one-story room with a flat roof. The roof deck has a balustrade that is identical to those found on the porches. The walls of the sun room are largely comprised by long, narrow openings.

This house was built in 1904 for Henry Severson. It has remained in the Severson family throughout most of the twentieth century. (8)

Prairie School

1004 E. Main St.  
John & Hattie Holtan House  
1896

The John and Hattie Holtan house is a long, remodelled two-story house with details that now suggest the Prairie School Style. The house has a moderately-pitched hipped roof with

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wide, overhanging eaves that flare out at the ends. At the end of the roof eaves is an unusual paneled fascia that is decorated with small, thick brackets. Under the eaves are very large, curved brackets. The house is covered with very narrow clapboards and the walls are punctuated with a variety of windows. These windows included single-light double-hung sashes that are placed individually or in pairs in the walls. There are also some single-light openings, and on the first story of the west elevation of the house, there is a three-part opening topped with an elliptically-arched fanlight.

Projecting from the north end of the west elevation, there is a large two-story rectangular bay. It is sheathed with wood panels between sets of single-light, double-hung sashes grouped in window bands. Large awnings cover these window bands on the west elevation. The main entrance features a wood and glass door covered by a multi-light storm door. The entrance is covered with a trellised entry porch that consists of a pair of large round columns supporting a massive trellis. The trellis consists of two levels of rafters laid perpendicular to each other. The rafters have curved ends and the top row has a decorative edging.

The original John & Hattie Holtan house was constructed on this lot in 1896. Tax rolls and Sanborn-Perris maps indicate that the original house was either completely remodeled or was replaced by the current building around 1911. Its current style reflects the Prairie School and Craftsman styles popular during that era. John Holtan was a tobacco buyer and Vice President of the First National Bank in Stoughton. He owned this house until the 1940s. (9)

Late Gothic Revival

Christ Lutheran Church  
848 E. Main St.  
1914

The Christ Lutheran Church building is a brown brick Gothic Revival style church building that sits on a concrete foundation. It has a steeply-pitched gable roofline with a front parapet and exposed rafter ends under the eaves. There are two shallow gable-roofed projections that extend from the north and south ends of the east elevation. Punctuating the walls of the building are many gothic-arched openings filled with pictorial stained glass. The openings are decorated with gothic-arched brick surrounds. Also decorating the main walls of the church are many stepped buttresses decorated with stone accents. A stone water table runs underneath the church windows all around the building.

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Dominating the south elevation of the church is a massive square tower that contains the gothic-arched main entrance to the building. The tower is decorated with stepped corner buttresses that rise to form pilasters. There are two gothic-arched, stained glass windows and a rose window decorating the front wall of the tower. The top of the tower features gable-roofed parapets, pinnacles, and gothic-arched louvered openings. At the very top of the tower is the tent-roofed steeple.

Norwegian Lutherans organized Christ Lutheran Church in 1875 as the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church. They erected a frame church building on this site and it was one of the earliest buildings erected in the neighborhood. In 1914, the congregation erected this building. Over the years, the church complex has grown into the now vacated North Academy Street, and several houses were demolished for the construction of the parking lot and the modern addition in back of the church. (10)

School Architecture

201 S. Academy St.  
East Side Public School  
1892

The old East Side Public School is a three-story Queen Anne-influenced building constructed of cream bricks. The building has a rectangular main block with a large ell projecting from the south elevation. It has a straight mansard roof behind which is the third story of the building. There are no dormers; rather, the window openings in the mansard are inset in the mansard wall. These openings are filled with single-light double-hung sashes. The other windows of the building are modern single-light, double-hung sashes with transoms that fill up the opening.

A four-story square tower rises above the west elevation of the building. It has a straight mansard roof with no openings. Under the roof are round-arched openings that probably housed the old school bell. The openings are enclosed for small rectangular windows. The main entrance is in the first floor of the tower. It consists of two doors and a large transom. A overhang supported by thin turned posts sits over the entrance. Another entrance in the west elevation of the ell is similarly decorated. And, another simple overhang covers the rear entrance in the east elevation of the building. This entrance has a partially-enclosed transom.

Fannie Duncan started the first school in Stoughton in 1850, and when the first brick schoolhouse was erected in that same year, she was the first teacher. In 1862, a new three-story brick schoolhouse was built on Albion Street and was

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expanded in 1877. In 1875, a free public high school was established in Stoughton. In 1892, this school building was erected to serve the growing far east side of the community. A major addition to the building was made in 1908. The East Side Public School was used until the early 1970s and remained vacant until 1981, when it was purchased for conversion into apartments. In February of 1983, the new East School Apartments were available for rental and the building has remained an apartment house since that time. (11)

BUILDING INVENTORY (12)

<u>Address</u>	<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>District Status</u>
217 N. Academy St.	Adolph Sannes House	Side Gable	c.1913	C*
225 N. Academy St.	Halver & Bergit Christenson House	Gabled Ell	1905	C
117 S. Academy St.	L.J. & Augusta Skau House I	Gabled Ell	1888	C
125 S. Academy St.	Osev & Tilla Overland Hse	Queen Anne	1905	C
201 S. Academy St.	East Side Public School	Queen Anne	1892	C
117 N. Franklin St.	Alme-Holtan House	Queen Anne	1895	C
125 N. Franklin St.	Lena Alme House	Queen Anne	1895	C
216 N. Franklin St.	Andrew & Clara Asbjornson House	Queen Anne	1915	C
217 N. Franklin St.	Hill-Moen House	Queen Anne	1906	C
224 N. Franklin St.	Ole & Josephine Simonson House	Queen Anne	1906	C
225 N. Franklin St.	Severson-Sorenson House	Gabled Ell	1905	C
116 S. Franklin St.	Louis & Susan Johnson Hse	Queen Anne	c.1892	C
117 S. Franklin St.	John & Katie Rue House	Queen Anne	1906	C
124 S. Franklin St.	Ole Aalseth House	Two Story Cube	1891	C
125 S. Franklin St.	Halvor Eggelson House	Queen Anne	c.1890	C
201 S. Franklin St.	Lewis Rinde House	Queen Anne	1904	C
209 S. Franklin St.	L.J. & Augusta Skau House II	Queen Anne	1899	C
217 S. Franklin St.	Johnson-Norgaren House	Queen Anne	1907	C
225 S. Franklin St.	Adolph & Dina Jacobson House	Queen Anne	1902	C

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BUILDING INVENTORY (continued):

<u>Address</u>	<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>District Status</u>
900 Giles St.	Christen & Liv Christenson House	Queen Anne	1911	NC*
908 Giles St.	Andrew Thompson House	Side Gable	1888-89	NC
909 Giles St.	John Jorgenson House	Side Gable	1884	C
916 Giles St.	residence	Gabled Ell	c.1890	C
917 Giles St.	S. H. Severson House	Cross Gable	1885-86	C
921 Giles St.	B. T. Oftelie House	Queen Anne	1901	C
924 Giles St.	Eggen-Homme House	Front Gable	1884	C
1000 Giles St.	Ole Trulson House	Queen Anne	1900	C
1008 Giles St.	Samuel & Sophia Orvold House	Queen Anne	1901	C
1016 Giles St.	John & Elizabeth Kroener House	Gabled Ell	c.1945	NC
1100 Giles St.	Betsy Brattlie House	Queen Anne	1905	C
1101 Giles St.	Austin & Tilla Holtan House	Queen Anne	1901	C
1108 Giles St.	Carrie Severson House	Queen Anne	1906	C
1109 Giles St.	Benjamin & Anna Jenson House	Queen Anne	1905	C
1116 Giles St.	Orrin & Iva Alderman Hse	Queen Anne	1909	C
1117 Giles St.	Edward & Mamie Espelie House	Queen Anne	1913	C
1124 Giles St.	Thomas & Susan Asleson House	Queen Anne	1906-07	C
120 N. Henry	Even K. & Anna Midtbon House	Queen Anne	1909-10	C
117 S. Henry	Tena Felland House	Queen Anne	c.1895	C
848 E.Main St.	Christ Lutheran Church	Gothic Revival	1914	C
901 E.Main St.	O. C. Lee House	Queen Anne	1886	C
908 E.Main St.	Lewis Severson House	Gabled Ell	1884	C
909 E.Main St.	S. C. Ormsberg	Italianate	1889-90	C
916 E.Main St.	Halvor & Tilla Lee House	Bungalow	1917	C
917 E.Main St.	John Lee Building	Commercial Vernacular	1890	C
921 E.Main St.	Sever H. & Gurina Severson House	Italianate	1887	C



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BUILDING INVENTORY (continued):

<u>Address</u>	<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Architectural Construction</u>		<u>District</u>
		<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
924 E.Main St.	Christen Hanson House	Italianate	1881	C
1001 E.Main St.	Edwin Bjoin House	Italianate	c.1885	C
1004 E.Main St.	John & Hattie Holtan Hse	Prairie	1896;1911	C
1009 E.Main St.	Ole & Helen Gabrielson House	American 4square	1916	C
1016 E.Main St.	Ole & Sophia Holtan House	Queen Anne	1904	C
1017 E.Main St.	Lucy Iverson House	Queen Anne	1904	C
1024 E.Main St.	Edward & Betsy Gunderson House	Queen Anne	1906	C
1025 E.Main St.	Severson-Jerde House	Dutch Colonial	1901	C
		Revival		
1100 E.Main St.	Louis & Helen Jorgenson House	Queen Anne	1905	C
1101 E.Main St.	George & Susan Holtan Hse	Craftsman	1922	C
1108 E.Main St.	Mons Olson House	Queen Anne	1906	C
1109 E.Main St.	Leonard Osland House	Side Gable	c.1955	NC
1117 E.Main St.	Andrew Homme House	Queen Anne	1904	C
1124 E.Main St.	Henry & Mary Severson House	Colonial Revival	1904	C
1201 E.Main St.	Trace & Thea Christenson House	American 4square	1904-05	C
1209 E.Main St.	Ole Myron House	Queen Anne	1890	C
116 N.Morris St.	Benny Gilbertson House	Queen Anne	1906	C
124 N.Morris St.	Ralph & Elsie Sorenson House	American 4square	1910	C
204 N.Morris St.	Morris & Anna Halvorson House	Queen Anne	1901	NC
216 N.Morris St.	Knud Johnson House	Queen Anne	1906	C
217 N.Morris St.	Melvin & Inga Vold House	Bungalow	1920	C
224 N.Morris St.	Peter & Betsy Christopher House	Two Story Cube	1906	C
225 N.Morris St.	J. J. Hoveland House	American 4square	1919	C
116 S.Morris St.	Ole & Ellen Uglum House	Queen Anne	1903	C
121 S.Morris St.	Anna Eliason House	Gabled Ell	1900	C
124 S.Morris St.	Ole Amle (Amble) House	Queen Anne	1904	C

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BUILDING INVENTORY (continued):

<u>Address</u>	<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>District Status</u>
208 S. Morris St.	Halvor & Pauline Christianson House	Queen Anne	1909	C
216 S. Morris St.	Holtan-Mennes House	Side Gable	1905	C
217 S. Morris St.	Leroy & Anna Hatzinger House	Ranch	c.1955	NC
224 S. Morris St.	Peter & Christena Johnson House	Queen Anne	1911	C
225 S. Morris St.	Peterson House	Queen Anne	1907	C
1021 Park St.	Olaf Haugen Jr. House	Side Gable	c.1950	NC
1101 Park St.	Frances Lewis House	Front Gable	1905	C
1108 Park St.	Brita Christopher House	Side Gable	1905	C
1109 Park St.	Christian & Mattie Hanson	Gabled Ell	1905	C
1115 Park St.	Louis Quammen House	Queen Anne	1907	C
1116 Park St.	Edward & Belle Swan House	Front Gable	1905	C
1025 Vernon St.	Nels Lerum House	American 4square	c.1920	C
1033 Vernon St.	residence	Front Gable	c.1925	C
1101 Vernon St.	residence	Queen Anne	c.1910	C

Notes to Section 7:

- (1) Tax Rolls for the City of Stoughton (microfilm), on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (2) Ibid., City Directories for the City of Stoughton, on file in the Stoughton Public Library, Stoughton, Wisconsin, and the Library of the State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (3) Ibid.
- (4) Ibid.
- (5) Ibid.
- (6) Ibid.
- (7) Ibid.
- (8) Ibid.
- (9) Ibid.; Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance maps, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1912-1926.

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(7) Ibid.

(8) Ibid.

(9) Ibid.; Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance maps, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1912-1926.

(10) Ibid.; C. W. Butterfield, History of Dane County, Wisconsin, Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880, p. 853.

(11) Butterfield, p. 844; Stoughton City Directory for 1882, on file in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, p. 48; Mary Penn, "East School Becomes Apartments," The Capital Times 5 January 1983, Today Section, p. 1.

(12) All historic building names and dates of construction for resources listed in the building inventory were derived from an examination of the Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps and the historic Tax Rolls for the City of Stoughton (microfilm), both on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; and historic city directories for the City of Stoughton, on file in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin and the Stoughton Public Library, Stoughton, Wisconsin. There are two exceptions. The East Side Public School and the Christ Lutheran Church dates of construction were derived from their datestones.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

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

<p>Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)</p> <p>Architecture _____                  _____                  _____                  _____                  _____                  _____                  _____</p>	<p>Period of Significance                  1881-1940 (1) _____                  _____                  _____</p>	<p>Significant Dates                  N/A _____                  _____                  _____</p>
	<p>Cultural Affiliation                  N/A _____                  _____</p>	
<p>Significant Person                  N/A _____</p>	<p>Architect/Builder                  N/A _____                  _____</p>	

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

The East Side Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C, Architecture, because it contains several residential buildings that are significant examples of popular nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. In particular, the district has fine examples of the late Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. But more importantly, this district's architectural significance lies in its turn-of-the-century buildings as a whole.

The rapid development of this district between 1890 and 1915 created an historic "subdivision" that is more typical of much larger communities than Stoughton. Thus, it is the architectural cohesiveness of the East Side Historic District, rather than its abundance of outstanding individual buildings, that make it architecturally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Historical Background

The settlement of Stoughton came later than other communities in Dane County because, during the late 1830s and 1840s, the land where Stoughton now sits on was held by non-resident land speculators. Finally, in 1847, Luke Stoughton purchased 800 acres of land from these speculators and made the Original Plat of the community. Stoughton was attracted to the site by its water power potential, and he immediately built a dam and a sawmill on the Yahara River. He also erected a general store and Alvin West erected the first inn in the fledgling community. In 1848, Colton and Westcott erected the first brick commercial building in the settlement. (2)

see continuation sheet

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Luke Stoughton set about boosting his community among his friends and relatives, and in 1850, he convinced DeWitt Davis to erect and operate a grist mill. Since the old sawmill already was located at the dam site, and there was no mill race, Stoughton had a race built for the grist mill. The small grist mill was soon inadequate to handle all of the wheat the local farmers were producing during the wheat boom of the 1850s, and a larger brick mill was built. This mill, though, was short-lived, collapsing in 1855 due to structural damage. The water-power was then sold to John C. Jenkins, who erected a more lasting mill. (3)

The Stoughton settlement grew steadily in the 1850s, and Luke Stoughton made an addition to his original plat in 1855. Like all pioneer communities in Wisconsin during the 1850s, Stoughton's citizens wanted a railroad link. When plans for a railroad link in the area were announced, Luke Stoughton donated land to the railroad company so the line would be built through his community instead of nearby competing settlements. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad established freight and passenger service between Stoughton and Milwaukee in December of 1853. (4)

By the 1860s, Stoughton was the size of a small village, but its citizens did not seek incorporation to form their own village government. Instead, the village remained governed by the Town of Dunkirk until 1868, when Stoughton citizens decided to incorporate their community as a village and to elect a village president and a board of trustees. At this time, Stoughton's development was almost totally confined to Luke Stoughton's Original Plat and his addition, an area lying west of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad tracks. In fact, the 1873 plat map for the Village of Stoughton (in the 1873 Dane County Atlas) shows the city limits at the railroad tracks. The small community was also a Yankee settlement, with only a few of its residents European immigrants. But, two significant events would radically change the community in the late nineteenth century. (5)

The first event was the development of the Mandt Wagon Works. Started by T. G. Mandt after the Civil War, the company had some early success, but the financial panic and bad farming conditions of the early 1870s resulted in company losses. Mandt persevered, though, and eventually built the company into a considerable success. By 1883, 225 men were employed at the wagon works. A disastrous fire again halted production in that year, but Mandt rebuilt a second time. In 1889, he left this company, which became the Stoughton Wagon Company, but soon started up yet another wagon company in Stoughton. The success of these wagon companies meant many jobs for workers whose families supported the businesses of the community. They also provided employment for the Norwegian immigrants who were pouring into the area during that same period. (6)

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The early Norwegian immigrants to Dane County were farmers who found cheap land in the state. But, as Norwegian immigration continued, many came to find work instead of farmland. And, many of these immigrants found work in Stoughton's wagon factories or other businesses. By the turn of the century, the old Yankee village of Stoughton had been transformed into an almost entirely Norwegian ethnic community. The Norwegian language was heard throughout the community and youngsters did not learn English until they attended school. Churches offered Norwegian services and common activities carried Norwegian names. (7)

The success of the local wagon works and the Norwegian immigration fueled Stoughton's growth in the late nineteenth century and the city expanded on both the east and west sides and, in part, resulted in the development of this district. In 1875, the first east side development took place when O. M. Turner platted his addition to Stoughton's Original Plat. By 1890, about half of Turner's addition was filled in with houses. One of the most important buildings erected in this addition was the first Christ Lutheran Church, then known as the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church (not extant). It was built on the location of the current Christ Lutheran Church, 848 E. Main St., at the eastern edge of the East Side Historic District. (8)

The 1883 bird's eye view of Stoughton shows only one house that is extant in the area encompassed by the East Side Historic District. This is the Christen Hanson House, 924 E. Main St., built in 1881. By the next year, though, there was the beginning of development in the district. The 900 block of Giles St. and the even side of the 900 block of East Main St. was developed during the mid- to late 1880s. By 1884, the Lewis Severson House (908 E. Main St.), the John Jorgenson House (909 Giles St.), and the Eggen-Homme House (924 E. Main St.), were built in this area. Between 1885 and 1890, six more houses were built in the unplatted area, including those at 908, 916, and 917 Giles St., and 901, 909, and 921 E. Main St. (9)

Two other houses were built in the district during the 1880s. About 1885 the John Nelson Addition was platted, but little construction took place on it prior to 1900. One exception was the L. J. and Augusta Skau House I (117 S. Academy St.), built in 1888. Another house was built in the district around 1885. This house, the Edwin Bjoin House was built at 1001 E. Main St. It would later be in the Bjoin and Gunderson plat that was completed around 1900. (10)

The building activity that took place in O. M. Turner's plat outside of the district boundaries, along with the building activity in the unplatted area of the district and the potential for many buildings in Nelson's Addition resulted in the location

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of a new elementary school east of the railroad tracks. The East Side Public School (201 S. Academy St.) was built in 1892 in Nelson's Addition. The location of this school was a reaction to the beginning of the rapid development of the neighborhood included in the East Side Historic District.

The plat map of the City of Stoughton in the 1890 Dane County Plat Book shows that at that time about half of O. M. Turner's Addition (outside of the district) was filled with houses. The map also shows the houses built in the 1880s in the 900 blocks of Giles and East Main Streets in the unplatted area that was, nevertheless, divided into lots the same size as those in the Turner and Nelson Additions. The map also shows the Nelson Addition, which included a few houses near East Main St. and a group of small houses in the southern part of the plat, three blocks south of East Main St. (out of the district). (11)

Besides the East Side Public School, 10 houses were built in the district during the 1890s. Three of these houses were built in the Nelson Addition and two were built in a then unplatted area that would shortly become the Bjoin and Gunderson Addition. The remaining five houses were built in unplatted areas along North Franklin, East Main, and South Henry Streets. Three buildings were constructed in 1890, two were built in 1891 and c. 1892, three were built in 1895, and two were built in 1896 and 1899. The plat map of the City of Stoughton in the 1899 Atlas of Dane County shows the additional houses that were built in the district, but the appearance of a neighborhood is not yet evident. Still to be platted are the Bjoin and Gunderson and the Halvorson Additions, two of the most important plats in the district. (12)

While the 1890s began the rapid growth in the East Side Historic District, the first decade of the twentieth century accelerated that growth and brought the district to its maturity. By 1905, the City of Stoughton had grown to over 4,200 people. It had a thriving Main Street commercial center, many small industries and shops, 12 tobacco warehouses, a water system, and an electric lighting plant. The city had a small hospital, four graded elementary schools, and a high school. Two large wagon factories made up the largest industry in the city, although the tobacco trade was reaching its zenith. In fact, the area's agricultural base probably supported much of the retail and service trade in the city's downtown commercial center. (13)

The general growth of the city of Stoughton probably fueled the growth in the district during the first years of the twentieth century. Over half (42, 54%) of the district's buildings were constructed between 1900-1910 on the existing Nelson Addition, and on two new additions, the Bjoin and Gunderson and Halvorson's Additions, both platted around 1900. Despite being at the end of the Queen Anne

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style's popularity, 71% of the houses built during this period reflect this style. These houses, added to the mostly Queen Anne houses built during the 1890s, resulted in the district's appearance as a Victorian era suburb. The Queen Anne style remained popular during the 1910s, which marked the end of the most intense phase of development in the district. Of the 10 houses built in the district in the 1910s, over half still reflected the Queen Anne style. Only three houses were built in the more popular Bungalow and American Foursquare styles. (14)

One of the most significant buildings erected in the district during the 1910s was the new Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church (Christ Lutheran Church, 848 E. Main St.), built in 1914. It replaced the old frame church on the site, and quickly became an architectural landmark on the east side. Sanborn Perris maps show that by the 1920s, most of the lots in the district were filled with buildings, so construction of new houses in the district was limited. Only four buildings were erected on vacant lots in the district during the 1920s. The Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II also limited construction, but since the district had little vacant land available, this factor probably did not have an effect on the lack of building there. Four houses were built after 1945 in the district, but many more houses were built during the post-World War II era outside the edges of the district. (15)

Architectural Significance

The East Side Historic District is significant for architecture because it contains many fine representative examples of the most popular nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles that were applied to residential design in Stoughton during the period of significance. The district's significance is further enhanced by the generally high integrity level of its resources; the district still retains its period charm and the historic relationship of its buildings is still intact as well. The East Side Historic District is a district in the purest sense of the word; its buildings, with just a few exceptions, although not architecturally significant individually, acquire significance by being a part of the larger district. The significance section that follows will address both the individually significant buildings in the district and also the importance of the larger group of buildings that surround them, which, taken together, constitute the primary architectural significance of the district.

Queen Anne style houses make up the majority of the buildings in the district, but there are some good examples of other styles that are worth noting and which add to the architectural significance of the district. A few of the houses in the district have details that reflect the Italianate style, a style that was widely popular in the mid-nineteenth century.



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The Italianate style was very popular in Wisconsin between 1850 and 1880, although Italianate houses were still built in the 1880s. Early Italianate houses are generally square with low-pitched hipped roofs, wide eaves with brackets, tall windows with round arches or label moldings, and often a cupola. Later Italianate houses are often more rectangular than square; are taller with gable as well as hipped roofs; and have more classical than picturesque details. (16)

All of the Italianate-influenced houses in this district were built during the very late period of the style's popularity, and none are elaborate. The Edwin Bjoin House (1001 E. Main St.), though, is a good example of the style. Even though it was built during the mid-1880s, the Bjoin house is surprisingly compact, resembling Italianate houses built during the mid-nineteenth century. It has the typical features of the style, including attractive, delicate brackets, decorative window lintels, and a two-story square bay topped with a mansard roof. Of particular interest is the front porch, with its unusual lace-like cut-out frieze and brackets. The high level of historic integrity of this house adds greatly to its significance, and its location on a spacious corner lot, adds to its attractiveness. It is one of the prominent buildings in the district, yet it is typical of the less elaborate, less spacious houses that make up this district.

One of the most architecturally significant buildings in the district is the Henry Severson House. This house is an fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival style. The Neo-Classical Revival style was one of the first period revival styles to attain popularity during the early twentieth century. Period revival buildings feature historical forms and details that are executed with modern materials. Among the period revival styles are the Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and the Colonial Revival styles. The Neo-Classical Revival style features a symmetrical form and massing and has details such as classical columns, pilasters, returned eaves, and regular fenestration. (17)

The Henry Severson House (1124 E. Main St.) is a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival style. Its symmetrical form and massing is accented by some high-quality classical details. In particular, the two-story entry portico, with its colossal Ionic columns, gives the building a grand appearance. Other classical details on the dormers, sun room, and east elevation porch add to the distinctiveness of this house. The Severson house is in excellent condition and has a high level of integrity and these factors add to its significance. As one of the first historic houses seen upon entering the city from the east, the Severson house makes a grand statement, and is an architectural anchor in the district.

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Another architecturally significant house in this district is the John and Hattie Holtan House (1004 E. Main St.), an unusual example of the Prairie School Style. The Prairie Style was popular during the early twentieth century and the style's most influential architect was Frank Lloyd Wright. The hallmark of the Prairie School style is a horizontal form and massing, and Prairie School style houses usually have long and low hipped or gable rooflines, window bands in horizontal ribbons, and prominent belt courses. Wood, brick, and stucco were all used for the exterior of Prairie Style houses, and often stylized, abstract, and angular patterns can be found in leaded glass windows, interior designs, and furnishings of Prairie School Style houses. (18)

The Holtan house has a horizontal form and massing that is typical of the Prairie School Style. The grouped windows in the two-story bay suggest window bands, and this detail also adds to the horizontal line of the house. The most unusual detail, though, is the trellised entry porch. The massive trellis, supported by thick, round columns, is a detail that reflects the Craftsman influence on the Prairie School Style and adds distinctiveness to this house. Although the Holtan house is not the most typical example of the style, it is an interesting variation of a popular style in Wisconsin.

One of the early twentieth century buildings that is architecturally significant is the Christ Lutheran Church (848 E. Main St.). It is a good example of a late Gothic Revival church building. The Gothic Revival style was one of the picturesque reactions of builders and architects against the classical styles that preceded them. Popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses, and other books, the Gothic Revival style features details such as the pointed arch, decorative bargeboards, pinnacles, towers, and battlements. The style was particularly popular in church designs and the gothic details on churches are often more ornate than the details on houses. While the Gothic Revival style died out in house designs in the late nineteenth century, it continued to be popular for churches well into the twentieth century. Even today, some modern churches are built with Gothic Revival details. (19)

The Christ Lutheran Church is an excellent example of how the Gothic Revival remained an important style in church architecture well into the twentieth century. The church was built in 1914, long after the style had died in house designs. But this church building, although somewhat less elaborately detailed than many nineteenth century Gothic Revival churches, still has all of the details that make it Gothic Revival. These details, executed in a high-quality manner on the building, include pointed-arch openings and parapets, buttresses, and pinnacles. The most outstanding detail

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of this church is the massive square tower that reaches high above the main block of the church. Although there is a large addition attached to the back of the church building, its location makes it less intrusive than if it were located elsewhere. It does not significantly detract from the architectural significance of the building since the bulk of the historic church is visible and all of its important historic details are intact.

The above-mentioned buildings individually add to the architectural quality of this historic district. But, as stated earlier, the real significance of the district does not lie in the individually significant buildings, but in how the majority of the buildings relate to each other in style, age, scale, and building materials. And, in this district, the Queen Anne influenced houses are the buildings that, as a group, best relate to each other.

The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin between 1880 and 1910 and is seen in the state in large numbers. The style is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity of plan and massing, and a variety of surface materials. Other common details of the style include steeply pitched multiple roof peaks, gable projections, bays with elaborate hoods, round or polygonal turrets, classical details, and a large, wrap-around veranda. Windows are irregular in size and in placement. Later Queen Anne houses are often less picturesque and more symmetrical than their earlier counterparts, and have more classical details. (20)

Because the majority of the Queen Anne houses in this district were erected after 1900, they are late examples of the style. As stated above, later examples of the style tend to be less picturesque and more symmetrical than the Queen Anne houses built in the 1880 and 1890s. This is certainly the case in the East Side Historic District. All of the Queen Anne houses have generally rectangular plans and show the asymmetry of the style in the use of projecting gables and bays. In this regard, they are very typical of less elaborate Queen Anne houses that are seen in communities throughout the state, although usually not in the concentration found in this district.

The most elaborate and well-preserved of the Queen Anne houses in the district is the Lewis Rinde House (201 S. Franklin St.). Its generally rectangular form is made more complex with many projecting gables and bays. Like most of the Queen Anne houses in the district, the Rinde house does not have a wrap-around veranda, but a two-story, smaller porch instead. What makes this house such a fine example of the style is its high level of preservation that can be seen in the intact porch, decorative shingles, a classically-decorated frieze, and original windows.

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Most of the Queen Anne houses in the district are not as decorative as the Rinde House, but they possess similarities in scale, details, and building materials that help create the architectural cohesiveness of the district. For example, the group of houses at 124, 208, and 225 S. Morris St. feature the projecting gables and bays of most of the Queen Anne houses in the district. But, their two-story front porches, with a prominent front gable decoration, make them stand out as a group. A similarity in form and massing ties together the group of houses at 117 S. Franklin St., 125 S. Academy St., and 116 S. Morris St., all built within three years of each other. The similarity in plan includes prominent gable-roofed two-story bays on the front elevations of the houses and one-story front porches.

Another group of houses with a similarity of plan sit alongside each other on East Main St. at 1016, 1024, 1100, and 1108 E. Main St. Their similarity of plan includes two-story bays on the front elevations of the houses and prominent projecting front gables. When viewed briefly, these four houses appear to be almost identical, adding to the architectural cohesiveness of the district.

One group of Queen Anne houses that have a variety of plans and details is the streetscape of the 1100 block of Giles Street. The houses in this streetscape range from the more typical rambling Queen Anne house at 1101 Giles St. to the Craftsman influenced Queen Anne house at 1116 Giles St. and the Colonial Revival influenced Queen Anne house at 1124 Giles St. Despite these variations, the scale and similarity of building materials, along with common style elements, give this block of Giles Street a harmonious appearance.

Not all of the Queen Anne houses in the district are as large and detailed as the ones mentioned above. Queen Anne details are seen in the simple houses at 216 N. Morris St., and 1009 and 1017 E. Main St. These houses have rectangular or square plans and few, if any, projecting gables and bays, making them almost American Foursquare houses. These houses illustrate that the builders of this district favored the Queen Anne style even as new styles were becoming popular in the early twentieth century.

It is also of interest that in this district, given the fact that so many of the houses were built during the first decade of the twentieth century, so few houses reflect the transition between the Queen Anne and the other styles becoming popular in the early twentieth century, specifically period revival, Prairie School, and Craftsman styles. A few of the Queen Anne houses suggest these upcoming styles, but only one house (120 N. Henry St.) suggests it in a strong manner. One explanation may be

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that the district's Queen Anne houses were built for a largely middle-class clientele who wanted their houses to reflect a known style rather than a new, more radical choice. Also, most of these houses were probably not designed by architects, but constructed by local builders who may have had little training to change the older plans they were familiar with to reflect more up-to-date architecture. It is not just the fact that the district contains such a high concentration of Queen Anne houses that make it architecturally cohesive. There are also many vernacular buildings that also, as a group, add to the distinctiveness of the neighborhood. This is because they were also built during the 1890-1915 period and have a similar scale and used similar building materials as the dominant Queen Anne houses. Also, since vernacular forms have the form and massing and a few simple details of styles that were popular during the era in which they were erected, most of the vernacular forms in this district reflect the Queen Anne style, as well.

All of the above factors make the East Side Historic District a distinctive architectural entity in Stoughton. The high quality of outstanding individual examples of architectural styles adds architectural significance to the district, but it is the overall architectural cohesiveness of all of the district's buildings that make it eligible for the National Register. The fact that most of the district's buildings were constructed between 1890 and 1915 in an area that was physically separated from the rest of Stoughton resulted in a turn-of-the-century suburban neighborhood that stands out in the community. In this district, the sum of its parts is greater than any individual element, making the East Side Historic District one of the most interesting residential neighborhoods in Stoughton.

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Notes to Section 8:

- (1) The period of significance includes all of the dates of construction and period alterations for the contributing buildings in this district.
- (2) Ferd Homme, Oak Opening The Story of Stoughton, Stoughton: Stoughton Centennial History Committee, 1947, pp. 20-27; C. W. Butterfield, History of Dane County, Wisconsin, Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880, p. 842.
- (3) Homme, pp. 27-30; Butterfield, p. 842.
- (4) Homme, pp. 29-30.
- (5) Butterfield, p. 842, 853; Homme, pp. 32-50; Dane County Atlas for 1873, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (6) Homme, pp. 44-49.
- (7) Homme, pp. 50-54.
- (8) Butterfield, p. 842, 853; Dane County Atlas for 1873, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (9) Bird's Eye View of Stoughton, Wisconsin, 1883, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; Tax Rolls for the City of Stoughton (microfilm), on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (10) Tax Rolls.
- (11) Plat Book of Dane County for 1890, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (12) Tax Rolls, Dane County Atlas for 1899, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (13) Elisha W. Keyes, ed., History of Dane County, Madison: Western Historical Association, 1906, pp. 396-397.
- (14) Tax Rolls.
- (15) Tax Rolls, Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps, 1912-1926, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (16) Barbara Wyatt, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. II, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Architecture, p. 2-6.
- (17) Ibid., pp. 2-28--2-30.
- (18) Ibid., pp. 2-21--2-22.
- (19) Ibid., p. 2-5.
- (20) Ibid., p. 2-15.

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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. A complete archeological study was beyond the scope of this nomination. Although there have been surface disturbances in the district for 100 years, a thorough archeological study and excavation in the district may reveal archeological resources.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

The Stoughton Landmarks Commission has supported historic preservation in Stoughton for many years, including nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places. This nomination was sponsored by the Stoughton Landmarks Commission and partially funded by the City of Stoughton. The Landmarks Commission is also active in creating historic preservation-oriented educational programs for the public.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS (EXCEPTIONS)

Ordinarily religious properties are not eligible for the National Register except if their significance is derived from their architecture or history. The Christ Lutheran Church is a contributing resource within this district because of its architectural significance, not for its association with any religious group or belief.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

x See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 25 acres

UTM References

A 1/6 3/1/9/6/0/0 4/7/5/4/1/2/0 B 1/6 3/1/9/9/0/0 4/7/5/4/0/6/0  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1/6 3/1/9/8/2/0 4/7/5/3/6/8/0 D 1/6 3/1/9/6/0/0 4/7/5/3/7/4/0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

x See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

x See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant  
organization for the City of Stoughton date 7/15/95  
street & number W7646 Hackett Rd. telephone 414-473-6820  
city or town Whitewater state WI zip code 53190



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

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Penn, Mary. "East School Becomes Apartments." The Capital Times 5 January 1983, Today Section, p. 1.

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. On file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Stoughton City Directory for 1882. On file in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, p. 48.

Tax Rolls for the City of Stoughton (microfilm). On file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. II. Madison: State Historical Society

of Wisconsin, 1986, Architecture Theme.  
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of the south curb line of Ridge St. and the east curb line of N. Academy St., then east along the south curb line of Ridge St. to the east lot lines of 217-225 N. Morris St., then south along these lines to the north lot lines of 1108-1124 Giles St., then east along these lines to the west curb line of N. Henry St., then south along this line to the south curb line of E. Main St., then east along this line to the east lot line of 1209 E. Main St., then south along this line to the south lot line of 1209 E. Main St., then west along this line to the east lot line of 117 S. Henry St., then south along this line to the south lot line of 117 S. Henry St., then west along this line to the west curb line of S. Henry St., then south along this line to the south lot line of 1115 Park St., then west along this line to the east lot lines of 217-225 S. Morris St., then south along these lines to the north curb line of Vernon St., then west along this line to the east lot line of 1101 Vernon St., then south along this line to the south lot lines of 1025-1101 Vernon St., then west along these lines to the west lot line of 1025 Vernon St., then north along this line to the north curb line of Vernon St., then west along this line to the west curbline of S. Franklin St., then north along this line to the south lot line of 201 S. Academy St., then west along this line to the east curb line of S. Academy St., then north along this line to the south curb line of E. Main St., then west along this line to the west lot line of 848 E. Main St., then north along this line to the north lot line of 848 E. Main St. and the south curb line of Giles St., then east along these lines to the east curb line of N. Academy St., then north along this line to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for this district was drawn to include as much of the historic turn-of-the-century east side neighborhood as possible, while excluding intrusive or non-contributing elements around it. Specifically, the northern boundary was drawn to exclude the modern Stoughton Hospital and Skaalen Home complexes. It was drawn on the east to exclude the modern development that begins past the 1100 blocks of the streets in the district. The boundary was drawn on the south to include several homes that fit into the district's architectural profile, but exclude the modern and non-contributing houses nearby. The boundary was drawn on the west to exclude the residential housing adjacent to the district that was not of the same scale, age, and style of that in the district. The result is a cohesive turn-of-the-century residential historic district that has only a few non-contributing elements within its boundaries.

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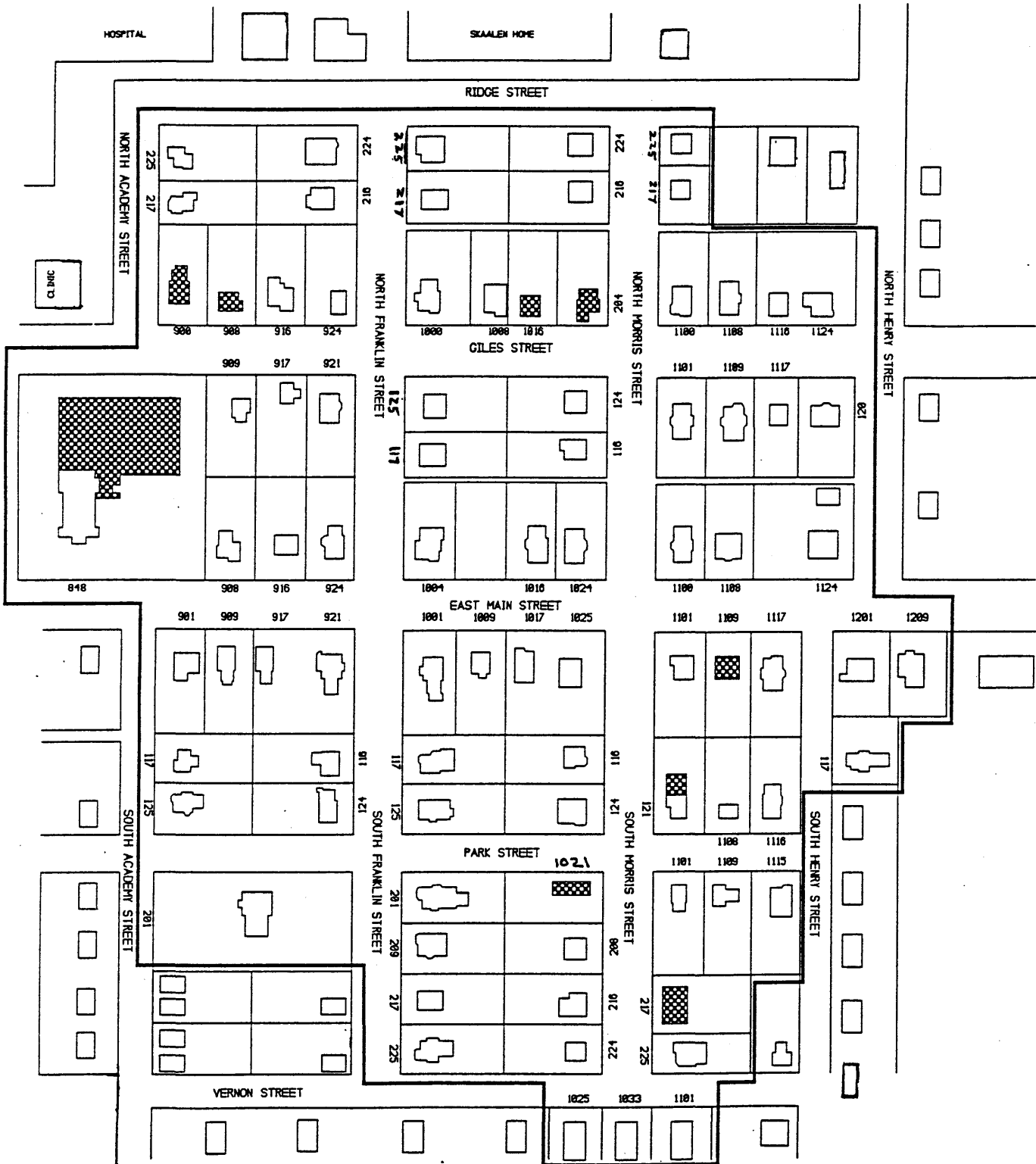
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EAST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin. Photos by C. Cartwright,  
November, 1994. Negatives on file in the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin. Views:

- 1 of 17: 120 N. Henry St., view from the northeast.
- 2 of 17: 1101-1117 Giles St., view from the northeast.
- 3 of 17: 1116-1124 Giles St., view from the southwest.
- 4 of 17: 216-224 N. Franklin St., view from the southeast.
- 5 of 17: 117-125 N. Franklin St., view from the northwest.
- 6 of 17: 916-924 E. Main St., view from the southeast.
- 7 of 17: 1124 E. Main St., view from the southwest.
- 8 of 17: 1100-1108 E. Main St., view from the southwest.
- 9 of 17: 1016-1024 E. Main St., view from the southwest.
- 10 of 17: 1004 E. Main St., view from the southwest.
- 11 of 17: 1201-1209 E. Main St., view from the northwest.
- 12 of 17: 1001 E. Main St., view from the north.
- 13 of 17: 901-909 E. Main St., view from the northeast.
- 14 of 17: 201 S. Academy St., view from the west.
- 15 of 17: 116-124 S. Morris St., view from the southeast.
- 16 of 17: 116-124 S. Franklin St., view from the southeast.
- 17 of 17: 201 S. Franklin St., view from the west.

# EASTSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT STOUGHTON, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- 01234 PROPERTY ADDRESS
- CONTRIBUTING
- ▣ NON-CONTRIBUTING



DR. DENNIS M. RICHTER  
COMPUTER GRAPHICS LAB  
UW-W DEPT. OF GEOG., MAY 1995