

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Thematic Resources of the Cooksville Area

CONTINUATION SHEET

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<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner Name &amp; Mailing Address</u>
39 <u>Savage House</u> Cooksville vicinity (Dane County)	Mrs. Earl Anderson Route 1 Evansville, WI 53536
40 <u>Leedle Mill Site &amp; Truss Bridge</u> Cooksville vicinity	Town of Union Wayne Disch, Chairman Croft Road Evansville, WI 53536
41 <u>Cooksville Cheese Factory</u> Cooksville vicinity	Dr. Adolf & Allison Lunde U 188, Leedle Mill Road Route 3 Stoughton, WI 53589
42 <u>John T. Dow House</u> Cooksville vicinity	Norman & Laura Jean Hatlen Route 1 Evansville, WI 53536
43 <u>Cooper-Gillies House</u> Cooksville vicinity	Norman & Laura Jean Hatlen Route 1 Evansville, WI 53536
44 <u>Miller House</u> Cooksville vicinity	James D. & Thomas N. Hatlen Route 1 Evansville, WI 53536
45 <u>Miller House</u> Cooksville vicinity	Carl Liedholm Route 1 Evansville, WI 53536
46 <u>Champney Brickyard &amp; House Site</u> Cooksville Historic District	Sidney Anderson Route 1 Evansville, WI 53536
47 <u>Joseph K. P. Porter Farmstead</u> Cooksville vicinity	Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd Tait Route 1 Evansville, WI 53536
48 <u>Harrison Stebbins House ("Windermere")</u> Cooksville vicinity	Earl & Lavon Keehn Route 1 Evansville, WI 53536
49 <u>Richardson Grout House</u> Cooksville vicinity	Harold Porter 6641 Gettysburg Drive Madison, WI 535705

42. John T. Dow house ca. 1850-54 Acreage: less than 1 acre  
(KO'C - corrections  
rec'd 9/16/80)  
SW SW S. 6, Porter UTM Reference: (1) 16/316360/4744690  
Owner: Norman and Laura Jean Hatlen R 1 Ev

This handsome two-story Greek Revival house of Cooksville vermilion brick is significant architecturally as typifying a style or type of building and historically for its connection with a locally well-known person. Its brick portion closely resembles the Miller house (No. 44), with its three-bay front with straight wooden lintels, elliptical attic fanlight, and door with lights, placed asymmetrically on the right of the facade. It was illustrated in 1873 with a 1½ story frame wing on its right side (the Miller house retains its 1½ story frame wing on the right). This has been replaced by a late 19th century two-story frame wing on limestone foundations, with simple turned veranda, on its left side, which also does not detract from the brick core of the house. A new redwood back entrance and a concrete block chimney, also on the rear of the house, are placed so as to detract minimally from the historic integrity of the building.

The house was probably built, like the Miller house (No. 44), by Chambers and Lovejoy. Lovejoy bought the land in 1850 and sold it to John T. Dow in 1854, with the basic house on the site. Dow was a state legislator as well as a farmer. He served in the 1870's and was known among other things for his early espousal of women's rights. Dow owned the house and farm until 1891, when it was bought by Charles Miller, who expanded his holdings from Section 7. The Dow diaries, which have been preserved in Cooksville, give insight into the history of the village. The metal farm buildings on the site are not part of the nomination.

(Abstracts; Atlas, 1873, illus., p. 58; Raney notes.)

43. Cooper-Gillies house ca. 1850-53 Acreage: less than  
1 acre  
(KO'C - corrections  
rec'd 9/16/80)  
SE SE S. 1 Union UTM Reference: (q) 16/315720/4744640  
Owner: James D. and Thomas N. Hatlen, R 1 Ev

Located about ¾ of a mile west of Cooksville on a low ridge overlooking the village, this two-story vermilion brick house is significant architecturally as an example of the use of Cooksville brick, just outside the village. It is also significant as a well-preserved example of construction in local Greek Revival style with some Federal characteristics. The house, a "four-bay" house with straight wooden lintels, is entered on the long side; the door, with simple pilastered Greek Revival enframing, is second from the left. Cornice returns are on the short side.

When the land was sold by John Adams to Mathew (sic) Cooper in 1853, the brick core of the house may have been in place, on limestone foundations. A 1½ story frame wing, with small "eyebrow" windows under the frieze board, was added to the rear, flush with the west side, before the house was sold to David Gillies in 1862. Gillies, born in Scotland in 1818, farmed and lived in the house until his death in 1878.

In the early 20th century, most of the window panes were changed to three-over-one or one-over-one. The frame portion was sided with asbestos. Its west facade was recently re-covered with new vinyl siding. New metal supports have replaced the simple pillars of the concrete based veranda.

A small frame buggy shed about 25' to the west of the house and a large 19th century sheep barn, about 100' northeast of the house, are of some historic interest but ~~are not considered part of the nomination.~~ do not contribute to  
of the nomination, contributing elements. (KO'C - corrections rec'd 9/16/80)

(Raney notes.)