



Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Name of Property

Dane County  
County and State

Wisconsin

## 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.)

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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 or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

c.1872

### Significant Dates

N/A

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Name of Property

Dane County  
County and State

Wisconsin

**Property Owner**

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

<b>name/title</b>		<b>date</b>	February 2006
<b>organization</b>	Veridian Homes	<b>telephone</b>	(608) 226-3000
<b>street&amp;number</b>	6801 South Towne Drive	<b>zip code</b>	53713
<b>city or town</b>	Madison	<b>state</b>	WI

**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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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**Amendment**

*Section 7*

In 1997 the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) determined that Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) Project ID No. 1112-07-03, an upgrade of U.S. Highway (USH) 151 at Reiner Road in Dane County, Wisconsin, would have an adverse effect on the Adam and Mary Smith Farmstead. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) developed in 1997, in consultation with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and WisDOT, stipulated that the Adam and Mary Smith House would be moved in accordance with the procedures recommended in *Moving Historic Buildings* (John Obed Curtis, 1979, American Association for State and Local History). In February 2003 the house was moved to the village green in Smith's Crossing, a Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin. A TND is a mixed-use neighborhood with a recognizable center, in this case the village green, and interconnected narrow streets.

The Adam and Mary Smith House is currently located at the south corner of the intersection of Smith's Crossing and Leopold Way, and it faces northwest towards the village green, an open square with a gazebo and street lamp-lined sidewalk that leads to the house. A mixed-use commercial and residential building is located on the lot adjacent to and southwest of the house.

The new site did not have historical or archaeological significance. An archival and literature review of archaeological sites found there were no known archaeological sites in the relocation area, which is under a half acre.

The Adam and Mary Smith House retains significance under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a fine local example of an Italianate style residence. The relocation has not affected its integrity; the original design and materials have not been altered. In addition, the house retains stylistic features such as brick construction, narrow windows, a bay window, window hoods, an elaborately constructed first-story porch, and carved brackets. Veridian Homes, the current owner of the Smith house, has rehabilitated the house in accordance with the MOA and in consultation with the Wisconsin SHPO.

*Section 8*

The Adam and Mary Smith House meets *Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties*. Relocation to Smith's Crossing has not affected the house's architectural significance. The property retains its original architectural features and integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. It is still able to convey its significance under *Criterion C: Architecture*.

*Section 10*

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The historic boundary corresponds to a portion of legal Lot 1 of CSM No. 10777, Part of Lot 32 Smith's Crossing, as designated on the attached site plan. The boundary is a rectangle with a clipped corner. Beginning at the north corner, the boundary proceeds southeast approximately 157.1 feet. It then turns southwest and proceeds along the back of the sidewalk approximately 96.8 feet before turning northwest and following the lot line approximately 157.1 feet. It then turns northeast and proceeds approximately 96.8 feet to the starting point. UTM References: Zone 16, Easting 315792, Northing 4781073.

**Boundary Justification**

The historic boundary encompasses the historic structure and provides an appropriate setting.

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**National Park Service**

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**Photographs**

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Adam and Mary Smith House  
Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin  
December 2005  
Photographer: Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
Negatives located at the Wisconsin Historical Society

*Photograph 1 of 8*  
Overview of Adam and Mary Smith House  
View looking southeast

*Photograph 2 of 8*  
Main (northwest) facade  
View looking east

*Photograph 3 of 8*  
Northwest and southwest facades  
View looking east

*Photograph 4 of 8*  
Southwest facade  
View looking northeast

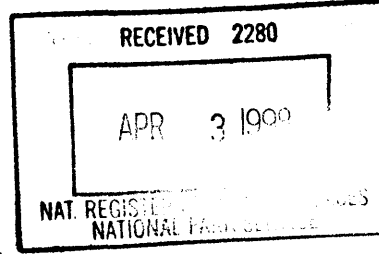
*Photograph 5 of 8*  
Southwest and southeast facades  
View looking north

*Photograph 6 of 8*  
Rear (southeast) facade  
View looking north

*Photograph 7 of 8*  
Rear (southeast) facade  
View looking northwest

*Photograph 8 of 8*  
Northeast facade  
View looking west





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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 Smith, Adam and Mary, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 3427 U.S. Highway 151 not for publication N/A

city or town Sun Prairie vicinity N/A

state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53590

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] 3/19/98  
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI Date

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 certifying official/Title Date

State or federal agency and bureau

Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

- 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.
  - other (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper: Edson H. Beall Date of Action: 4/30/98

**5. Classification**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Ownership of Property<br>(check as many as apply) | Category of Property<br>(Check only one box)    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local             | <input type="checkbox"/> district               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state             | <input type="checkbox"/> site                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-federal           | <input type="checkbox"/> structure              |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> object                 |

	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources in the count)	
	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	0

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

0

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof METAL

other WOOD

**Narrative Description**

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



Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin  
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.

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

Period of Significance  
c. 1872  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates  
c. 1872  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person  
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)  
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.

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder  
Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin  
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.)

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

Primary location of additional data:  
 State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other state agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: State Historical Society Wisconsin

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

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

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

1 1/6 3/1/5/8/8/0 4/7/8/1/2/1/0 3 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1 4 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

see continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kirk R. Huffaker and Stacey C. Pilgrim, Historic Preservation Specialists  
organization Mead & Hunt, Inc. date April 1, 1997  
street & number 6501 Watts Road, Suite 101 telephone (608) 273-6380  
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53719

**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.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**Property Owner**

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

name Dave and Don Simon, c/o Don Simon Homes, Inc.  
street & number 2800 Royal Avenue #210 telephone (608) 223-2626  
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53713

name Richard M. Heines, Heines Business Consulting  
street & number 6333 Odana Road telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53719

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Adam and Mary Smith House is located at 3427 U.S. Highway (USH) 151 within the corporate limits of Sun Prairie in northeastern Dane County, Wisconsin. The house is located on the southeast side of USH 151 and faces northwest. The farm house is the only contributing resource within the property's nominated boundary and is significant for its architectural style. Two additions do not compromise the integrity of the structure as they are both located on the rear of the property. The house was converted into two apartments c. 1970. Despite the interior conversion, the house retains a high degree of integrity and is an excellent example of the Italianate style in Burke Township.

## **DESCRIPTION**

### **Exterior**

The Adam and Mary Smith House is composed of a two-story, cross-gable main block with a two-story, rear-gabled wing, both Italianate in style. The house was erected c. 1872 for Adam and Mary Smith, early settlers of Burke Township. The house was located on a farmstead with five other buildings. These resources are not being evaluated for historic significance and will be demolished.

Constructed of load-bearing brick walls set in a running stretcher bond pattern, the main house rests on a coursed limestone ashlar foundation. The roof is covered by standing seam metal and has three chimneys. One decorative chimney is found on the northeast facade (Photo 13), and two plain chimneys are found on the rear wing and the south facade. Italianate features include limestone sills on brackets, limestone window heads, limestone quatrefoil oculi, courses of brick forming dentil molding below the cornice, wood dentil molding above, and scrolled brackets. The majority of the openings on the house retain their original wood sash windows with four-over-four construction (Photo 17), although some have had aluminum sash storm windows added. Original doors are also found throughout the house. The size and shape of most window and door openings have not been altered. The only significant change to a window opening occurs on the north gable end where a window was converted into a door for access to the second apartment.

Consisting of the projecting front-gable end, the main facade of the house is situated facing USH 151. This facade consists of a three-bay gable end and a one-bay ell to the right. A single door, set in an off-center placement, is found in the southernmost bay of the front gable. The transom has been filled with wood, but the original five-panel door remains (Photo 9). There are six four-over-four, double-hung sash windows found on the facade and one four-over-six, double-hung sash, located on the first floor of the ell. Other decorative features on the gable end include a quatrefoil vent in the gable end, brick and wood dentil molding, and scrolled brackets.

A one-story, flat-roofed porch with single and triple columns, scrolled brackets, pendants, and dentil moldings is the dominant feature of the main facade (Photo 11). Divided in two sections, the main portion of the porch is located on the gable end and a smaller section is found in the intersection of the ell. The smaller porch is gained through a full-story, sash window with four-over-six pane construction. The columns of the porch rest on a concrete-faced brick closed rail, which appears to date from c. 1920. The concrete steps and sloping floor may also date from this time.

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Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin

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Dominated by a central gable, the northeastern facade of the gabled-ell is divided into two bays. The cornice is ornamented by brackets and dentil molding. The two bays of this facade consist of two widely-spaced windows on each floor, including the basement. Each of the windows are four-over-four, double-hung sash. On the first floor, the easternmost window opening was lengthened to accommodate a door when the house was converted into apartments c. 1970. The original window frame is still visible. A raised redwood deck was also added at this time.

The rear (southeast) facade of the gabled-ell is mostly obscured by the rear wing. An off-center gable is found at the roof line, and a window at each floor is found to the northeast of the wing. Access to the crawlspace is gained through a sloping door also found northeast of the rear wing.

The southwestern facade of the main structure consists of a gable end. The south facade of the west gable is narrow and has a single window at each floor. As on the northeastern facade, the southwestern gable end is divided into two bays. Two windows are found on each floor, including the basement. The dominant feature of this facade is the polygonal wood, bay window located in the westernmost bay of the first floor (Photo 16). The bay window is ornamented with paneling, slender columns, scrolled brackets, and dentil molding. The decorative brackets found on the bay window differ from those found on the house. Other decorative features of this facade include scrolled brackets and dentils in the cornice, and a quatrefoil vent at the attic story.

The two-story, rear-gabled wing is also constructed of load-bearing, red brick walls in a running stretcher bond pattern. The wing is set on a fieldstone rubble foundation and covered with concrete. The gable roof is covered by a seam metal roof. This wing was built at approximately the same time as the main house. Although not as elaborate as the main house, this wing also displays Italianate features, including plain limestone lintels and sills, a narrow frieze board with dentil molding, and smaller single and paired scrolled brackets.

Both the northeastern and southwestern facades of the rear wing are divided into three bays. The northeastern facade contains only four windows – one in the basement level, one on the first floor, and two on the second floor. Three windows are found on the second story of the southwestern facade. The first floor on this facade is dominated by a single-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch. The frame porch is set on a raised, poured concrete foundation and is enclosed with weatherboard and wood awning windows. From its materials, it appears to date from c. 1950 and is considered a noncontributing addition. An original two-panel door with a transom and two flanking double-hung windows are found on the interior of the porch. Each floor of the southeast facade of this wing contains one window.

A noncontributing kitchen addition was built c. 1900, after the house's period of significance. The addition exhibits frame construction and sits on a fieldstone rubble raised basement that has been covered with concrete. Finished with narrow clapboard and a plain frieze, the addition is topped by a gabled seam metal roof. The windows are aluminum storm windows and an aluminum storm door has been added. A poured concrete porch extends from the foundation and has a modern iron railing.

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Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin

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**Interior**

The interior of the Smith House was divided into two apartments c. 1970. The first apartment uses the north half of the first floor and the entire second floor of the main house. The second apartment uses the south half of the first floor of the cross-gable, as well as the entire rear wing. The main hall of the original house is part of the first apartment.

The first floor of the first apartment has ornamental ceiling and window moldings, pocket doors between the kitchen and parlor, and wood floors. Ceiling sconces are found in the kitchen and parlor. A rear room has been altered to accommodate a kitchen and a bathroom. The hall also contains a small ceiling sconce, which is the most decorative of the ceiling sconces (Photo 26). A winding staircase with a steep angle leads to the second floor. The banister is decorated with a newel post and lathe-turned spindles (Photo 27). Alterations in the hall include wood bracing on the staircase and modern air ducts.

Divided into four bedrooms, the upper floor has fewer decorative window and door moldings and no ceiling ornamentation. No other decorative elements are found on this floor. The floors of the second floor are wood, but are presently covered with carpeting.

The second apartment is entered through the rear wing. The c. 1900 addition serves as the kitchen and is heavily altered with modern cabinets and wall and floor coverings. The original kitchen, currently the dining room, is the largest room in the house and has undergone few changes. The original wainscotting, wood floors, and two radiators are still visible. The only change is the conversion of a door into a built-in shelf. The original pantry has been converted into a bathroom. Two parlors, one small and one large, were originally part of the main house. The large front parlor contains the majority of the decorative features (Photo 22). A marble fireplace is the main ornamentation for this room and includes a decorative shield motif and a bronze fire grate. Other features of this parlor include a ceiling sconce, a bay window with arch in the form of decorative molding, and a full-story window with four-over-six panes that allows access to the front porch.

Two bedroom and two storage rooms are found on the second floor of the rear wing. The second floor retains the wood floors in the hall and stairway and includes simple wood molding. Vinyl flooring is found in the other rooms.

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Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Adam and Mary Smith House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a fine local example of an Italianate style house. It is one of a few Italianate style residences in the area that retains integrity of design and material. Stylistic features of the Smith House include brick construction, narrow windows, a bay window, window hoods, porches, and brackets. Some features are detailed to the extent that they can be considered high-style elements, including the intricately carved brackets, the elaborately constructed first-story porch, and the decorative bay window and window hoods. The period of significance for the house, c. 1872, is the estimated date of construction for the main house and contributing rear wing. The house was built for Adam Smith, an early settler who was active in local politics, and his wife Mary.

**Historical Background**

Settlement in the future town of Burke started in 1837, when Horace and William Lawrence erected the first house. The majority of the area's first settlers were of Irish descent. In the early 1840s, Horace Lawrence became the proprietor of the Prairie House, a hotel located near Token Creek.<sup>1</sup>

Born in Steuben County, New York, in 1819, Adam Smith migrated to Milwaukee in 1837. That same year, architect Augustus Bird and his crew of builders moved to Madison from Milwaukee to construct the first state capitol building. Following Bird the next year, Adam Smith moved to Madison where he helped construct the first capitol by making roof shingles.<sup>2</sup> In Dane County's first election held in 1839, Smith was elected Constable and Collector. He was re-elected to these positions in 1840.<sup>3</sup>

In 1841, Smith and Abel Rasdall, another early settler, built a cabin on Section 14 in the town of Windsor. By 1843, Smith held 520 acres in Sections 13 and 14.<sup>4</sup> Soon afterwards, he built the Brook Cottage Tavern (non-extant) on the west side of Sun Prairie Road (currently USH 151).<sup>5</sup> Smith married Mary Corbet of Milwaukee in 1844, and together they operated the tavern and hotel while living in it. Adam Smith was active in the community's politics and his tavern served as a local meeting place. In these early years, Smith assisted in laying out the public roads in the township. In 1848, one of the first schoolhouses in the town was built on farmland donated by the Smiths.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mary Jo McHugh, Community Resources: Town of Burke, (Madison, Wis.: Dane County Extension Office, 1981), 3.

<sup>2</sup> Madison, Dane County and Surrounding Towns, Being a History and Guide, (Madison, Wis.: William J. Park and Company, 1877), 427.

<sup>3</sup> Evidence of Smith's work as collector is given by collector's certificates recording taxes of land sales during 1839 and 1840. The certificates are held in the collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives Division.

<sup>4</sup> History of Dane County, (Chicago: Western Historical Association, 1880), 400, 1288.

<sup>5</sup> A. Ligowsky, Map of Dane County, Wisconsin, (Madison, Wis.: Menges and Ligowsky, 1861).

<sup>6</sup> Madison, Dane County and Surrounding Towns, Being a History and Guide, 400.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin

The town of Burke was established on November 18, 1851, when it separated from Windsor Township. The town was named for the Irish statesman, Edmund Burke, who defended the American colonies during the Revolutionary War. After the naming of the town, Smith's hotel became known as the Burke Cottage Tavern.<sup>7</sup> On March 2, 1852, Smith received a patent from the federal government officially giving him title to the farm.<sup>8</sup> That same spring, the first town meeting was held in the Burke Cottage Tavern. Officers that were elected at the meeting included Adam Smith, Chair; J.P.W. Hill and John Vroman, Supervisors; John Douglas, Clerk; Charles G. Lewis, Treasurer; and A.T. Cady, Assessor.<sup>9</sup>

Smith was chosen first postmaster when the Burke Post Office was created on September 28, 1854. The Post Office was located in Smith's tavern. Smith later served as Justice of the Peace for 4 years, and was elected to the State Assembly in 1859, representing the district that included the towns of Deerfield, Cottage Grove, Medina, Sun Prairie, York, Windsor, Bristol, and Burke in Dane County.<sup>10</sup>

Besides operating the Burke Tavern, the Smiths also farmed their property. The 1860 census reported that they had produced 1,300 bushels of wheat, 500 of Indian corn, 700 of oats, 200 of barley, 30 of potatoes, and 10 of peas and beans in 1859. That year they also kept 14 horses and 11 milk cows, and produced 700 pounds of butter and 400 pounds of cheese.<sup>11</sup> This type of farming was common prior to the Civil War in Burke Township. The wheat was primarily shipped to Milwaukee from Sun Prairie, which was the western terminus of the Milwaukee and Baraboo Railroad between 1859 and 1869.<sup>12</sup> A transition in farming was also occurring in the region. Raising livestock and dairying replaced grain as the leading agricultural pursuits.<sup>13</sup>

By 1861, Adam Smith's property consisted of the Burke Cottage Tavern on the west side of Sun Prairie Road, a small, triangular-shaped building at the corner of USH 151 and the current County Trunk Highway (CTH) C, and two buildings on the east side of Sun Prairie Road, south of the end of the current Hoepker Road. The two buildings on the east are roughly the same size, with the northernmost building labeled "SH." Uses of these buildings are unknown.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> No hotels or businesses are listed in Sun Prairie in 1858, according to The Wisconsin State Directory, (Milwaukee, Wis.: Smith, Dumoulin & Co., 1858).

<sup>8</sup> Dane County Deeds, 15:129. Located in the collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives Division.

<sup>9</sup> Madison, Dane County and Surrounding Towns, Being a History, 393.

<sup>10</sup> History of Dane County, 1288; and Frederic G. Cassidy, The Place-Names of Dane County, Wisconsin, (Greensboro, N.C.: American Dialect Society, 1947), 83.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census, 1860, Agricultural Schedule, 448.

<sup>12</sup> Madison, Dane County and Surrounding Towns, Being a History and Guide, 318-20 and 406-07; and Looking Backward: A Pictorial History of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, (Sun Prairie, Wis.: Royal/Sun Prairie Publishing, 1991), 4.

<sup>13</sup> Looking Backward: A Pictorial History of Sun Prairie, 5.

<sup>14</sup> Ligowsky.



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Sun Prairie incorporated as a village in 1868, and 1 year later, the Burke Post Office was discontinued, since mail was now sent to Sun Prairie. That same year, the Milwaukee and Baraboo railroad merged with the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, and a station was built a few years later in the town of Burke.

After nearly 27 years of operating the tavern and hotel, the Smith's abandoned the building c. 1871. Only one other hotel was in existence in Sun Prairie in 1871, operated by W.H. Hardwick.<sup>15</sup> The Wisconsin Business Directory for 1873 listed two hotels in Sun Prairie operated by J.E. Mann and Nicholas Mossel.<sup>16</sup>

About 1872 Adam and Mary Smith House built their house on the west side of Sun Prairie Road.<sup>17</sup> The house cost \$7,500 to build and was "widely admired."<sup>18</sup> In 1873, Adam Smith owned three parcels of 320, 100, and 60 acres in Sections 13 and 14. The Burke Cottage Tavern was no longer extant, and a new building was located south of its former location. A new building was also located on the east side of the road and is presumed to be the current Smith House. A second school building (non-extant) was constructed in the triangular-shaped intersection of Sun Prairie Road, CTH C, and Hoepker Road.

On December 10, 1881, the Smiths sold the farm to Marvin J. Vincent for \$12,000.<sup>19</sup> Upon selling the farm, Smith and his daughter Mary moved to Alexandria, South Dakota, in 1882 where he invested in real estate ventures for himself and others. By 1884, Smith moved back to Madison alone. On May 7 of that year, Adam Smith died of stomach cancer in Mrs. Smith's Boarding House in Madison.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Montague T. Platt, Wisconsin State Business Directory, (Chicago: Evening Journal Book and Job Printing Establishment, 1871).

<sup>16</sup> Platt (1873); and Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin, (Madison, Wis.: Harrison and Warner, 1873).

<sup>17</sup> The tax rolls for the town of Burke support that the Smith House was built between 1871 and 1872 when a \$900 increase in the valuation of the property occurred. No other increases more than \$500 are seen between 1860 and 1880.

<sup>18</sup> History of Dane County, 1288.

<sup>19</sup> Dane County Deeds, 120:22.

<sup>20</sup> "Death of an Old Resident," Wisconsin State Journal, May 8, 1884.

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Between 1881 and 1890, Vincent sold the two smaller parcels of land to H. Dunlap (82.75 acres) and to C. Weiseman (60 acres), and the school remained on the property.<sup>21</sup> Vincent owned the farm through 1910 when ownership was transferred to W.E. McCoy.<sup>22</sup> Between 1911 and 1983, the Smith Farmstead was owned by the McCoy family. The second family owner was Stanley McCoy in 1926.<sup>23</sup> The McCoy's operated a 274-acre dairy farm of Holstein cows until retiring in 1967. Upon retiring, the McCoy's separated the 80-acre parcel on which the Smith House stands from the rest of the property and entered into a land contract with Prairie Inn Estates.<sup>24</sup> Prairie Inn Estates rented out the farmhouse, converting it into two apartments c. 1970. In 1983, a new organization called Windfields, which included at least one partner from Prairie Inn Estates, purchased the property from the McCoy family.<sup>25</sup> Land on which the Smith House stands was annexed by the city of Sun Prairie on April 5, 1988.

**Architecture<sup>26</sup>**

Between 1850 and 1880, the Italianate style was a common architectural style for single family residences in Wisconsin. There are six general subtypes of the Italianate style found throughout the United States. These include simple hipped roof, centered gable, asymmetrical, towered, front-gabled, and townhouse. The Smith House can be classified as an asymmetrical example of an Italianate residence.

Begun as part of the picturesque movement in England, the Italianate style became a particularly common style in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest. According to Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, Architecture, Italianate houses are fairly common throughout the state. Architectural features found on most Italianate houses in Wisconsin include: wide eaves with numerous brackets and a gently sloping gable or hip roof, polygonal or square cupola, hood molds or pediments over windows, bay windows, and balustraded balconies, porches or verandas. Of these, the Smith House exhibits wide eaves with numerous brackets, a sloping gable roof, hood molds over the windows, a bay window, and a single-story porch. Other features of the style also found on the Smith House include sash windows and chamfered columns supporting the single-story porch.

In general, architectural styles in Wisconsin mirrored those found throughout the United States. Although usually begun a decade or so after the introduction on the East Coast, the architectural styles represented in the state reflect national trends in

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<sup>21</sup> C.M. Foote, Platbook of Dane County, Wisconsin, (Minneapolis, Minn: C.M. Foote and Company, 1890). Between the 1920s and 1960s, the town of Burke maintained five schools before consolidation and development warranted newer schools. None of these five schools however were located on Adam Smith's Farm.

<sup>22</sup> Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin, (Madison, Wisc.: Democrat Printing Company, 1904).

<sup>23</sup> Mrs. Stanley McCoy was a daughter of Marvin Vincent. Standard Historical Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin, (Madison, Wis.: Cantwell Printing Company, 1911); and New Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin, (Madison, Wis.: n.p., 1926).

<sup>24</sup> Contract dated December 29, 1967, Dane County Contracts, 565:452.

<sup>25</sup> Dane County Deeds, 8418:74, dated February 7, 1983.

<sup>26</sup> Architecture section compiled from Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994) 211-212 and Barbara Wyatt, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, (Madison, Wisc.: State Historical Society Wisconsin, 1986) "Architecture."

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architecture. The Italianate style began in the United States in 1840, but it was not introduced to Wisconsin until 1850. Fairly short-lived, the Italianate style began to decline in the United States with the financial panic of 1873. After the stabilization of the economy, the Italianate style was replaced by the more elaborate Queen Anne style.

Three other Italianate style houses are located in Burke Township. One was identified in the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places and is located at 3667 State Highway 19 (Photo 30). This front-gabled frame house exhibits a few Italianate details, including an oculus window in the gable and scrolled eave brackets. This house, however, retains little integrity as it has been altered with modern replacement windows and aluminum siding. The two other houses were located in a windshield survey of the township and are both brick. One is located at 4130 Hoepker Road, is L-shaped in plan, and its only Italianate details are the arched windows with brick sills (Photo 31). Changes to this house, which compromise its integrity, are a modern addition and replacement porch supports. The second newly identified house is located at 5066 Reiner Road (Photo 32). This house is a vernacular form of the Italianate style with limestone lintels and sills over the windows and a gable roof. Replacement windows and a modern deck on the front are the major changes to this house. Of the four Italianate style houses in Burke Township, the Smith House is a more elaborate example of the style and the house retains a much higher degree of architectural integrity.

**Conclusion**

The Adam and Mary Smith House is eligible for listing on the NRHP under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a fine local example of the Italianate style. The Smith House retains the majority of its original high-style architectural features, including large ornamental brackets, an elaborate first-story porch, decorative window hoods, and a bay window. Compared with other Italianate style residences in Burke Township, the Smith House stands out as a fine example because it retains its original form, materials, and ornamental elements.

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

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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting at the north corner, the boundary proceeds southeasterly 127.1 feet. The boundary remains parallel to the northeast facade of the house 25 feet from it. This point marks the east corner of the historic property. From this point, the boundary continues southwesterly for 94.3 feet. The boundary remains parallel to the southeast facade of the house 25 feet from it. This point marks the south corner of the historic boundary. The boundary continues northwest for 127.1 feet, remaining parallel to the southwest facade of the house. This point marks the west corner of the historic boundary. The northwest boundary connects with the starting point, marking the north corner of the historic boundary. This creates a rectangular boundary that extends 25 feet out from all facades of the historic house. This boundary excludes the five other buildings on the original farmstead. These buildings are not being evaluated and will be torn down.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary maintains a distance of 25 feet from all facades of the house. This boundary creates a buffer and includes the house and its immediate surroundings. This boundary extends into the current right-of-way of USH 151, but after a planned relocation, a new 25 foot buffer around the house will remain within private property.

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Smith, Adam and Mary, House  
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## PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Adam and Mary Smith House  
Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin  
March 1997  
Photographers: Kirk R. Huffaker and Norm Arendt, Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
Negatives located at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

*Photo 1 of 32*

Overview of Adam and Mary Smith House  
View looking southeast

*Photo 2 of 32*

Overview of Adam and Mary Smith House  
View looking east

*Photo 3 of 32*

Main (northwest) facade  
View looking southeast

*Photo 4 of 32*

Northeast facade  
Angle view looking south

*Photo 5 of 32*

Northeast facade  
Angle view looking west

*Photo 6 of 32*

Rear (southeast) facade  
View looking west

*Photo 7 of 32*

Southwest facade  
View looking northeast

*Photo 8 of 32*

Main facade  
Detail view of cross gable

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*Photo 9 of 32*  
Main facade  
Detail view of entryway

*Photo 10 of 32*  
Main facade  
Detail view of porch

*Photo 11 of 32*  
Main facade  
Detail view of columns on porch

*Photo 12 of 32*  
Main facade  
Detail view of cross gable porch

*Photo 13 of 32*  
Northwest facade  
Detail view of decorative chimney

*Photo 14 of 32*  
Southwest facade  
Detail view of gable end with brackets

*Photo 15 of 32*  
South corner  
Detail view of eave, brackets, and dentils

*Photo 16 of 32*  
Southwest facade  
Detail view of bay window

*Photo 17 of 32*  
Northeast facade  
Detail view of four-over-four sash window

*Photo 18 of 32*  
Interior  
Detail view of ceiling sconce in living room



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*Photo 19 of 32*

Interior

Detail view of pocket doors between kitchen and living room

*Photo 20 of 32*

Interior

Detail view of ceiling molding in living room

*Photo 21 of 32*

Interior

View of dining room looking east

*Photo 22 of 32*

Interior

Detail view of fireplace in front parlor

*Photo 23 of 32*

Interior

Detail view of bay window in front parlor

*Photo 24 of 32*

Interior

Detail view of bay window in front parlor

*Photo 25 of 32*

Interior

Detail view of sconce in front parlor

*Photo 26 of 32*

Interior

View of ceiling sconce in main hall

*Photo 27 of 32*

Interior

Detail view of main staircase in front hall

*Photo 28 of 32*

Interior

Detail view of main staircase second floor

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*Photo 29 of 32*

Interior

View of second floor bedroom

*Photo 30 of 32*

COMPARISON PHOTO - House

3667 State Trunk Highway 19

Town of Burke, Dane County

*Photo 31 of 32*

COMPARISON PHOTO - House

4130 Hoepker Road

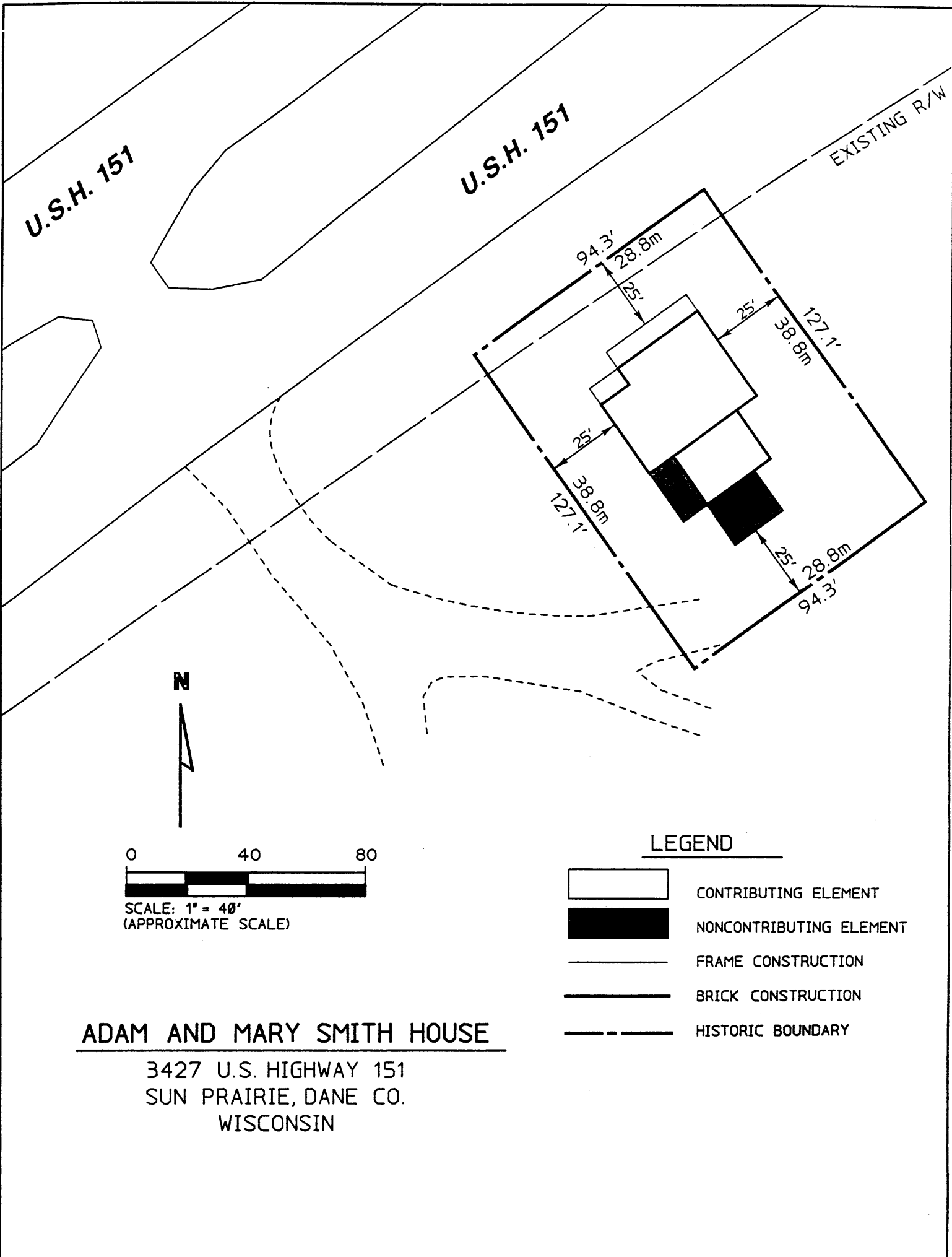
Town of Burke, Dane County

*Photo 32 of 32*

COMPARISON PHOTO - House

5066 Reiner Road

Town of Burke, Dane County



U.S.H. 151

U.S.H. 151

EXISTING R/W

94.3'

28.8m

25'

25'

38.8m

127.1'

25'

38.8m

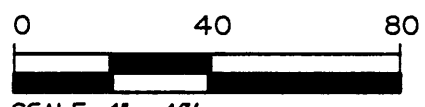
127.1'

25'

28.8m

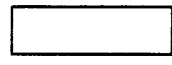
94.3'

N



SCALE: 1" = 40'  
(APPROXIMATE SCALE)

LEGEND



CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT



NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENT



FRAME CONSTRUCTION



BRICK CONSTRUCTION



HISTORIC BOUNDARY

ADAM AND MARY SMITH HOUSE

3427 U.S. HIGHWAY 151  
SUN PRAIRIE, DANE CO.  
WISCONSIN