

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03000699

Date Listed: 7/25/03

East End Historic District
Property Name

Dane
County

WI
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland
Signature of the Keeper

7/25/03
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The correct period of significance, which begins with the date of the oldest contributing building, is 1925-1954.

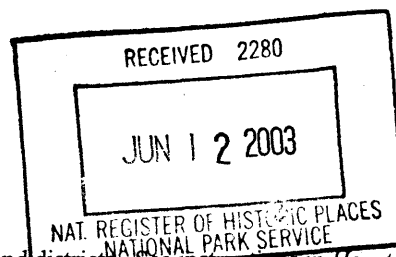
This information was verified by Daina Penkiunas of the WI SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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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 East End Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	7002-7016 (even only) Hubbard Avenue; 1812-1916 (even only) Park Street; 7002-7227, 7233, 7235, 7237 Elmwood Avenue	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Middleton	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI county Dane	code 025	zip code 53562

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alicia L. Gore
Signature of certifying official/Title

June 9, 2003
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

East End Historic District

Dane

Wisconsin

Name of Property

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:)

Bob Poland

7/25/03

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 structure
 site
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> contributing	<input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing
37	6 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
37	6 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources is 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)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation

walls

roof

other

Concrete

Weatherboard

Brick

Asphalt

Stone

Narrative Description

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

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Section 7 Page 1

East End Historic District
Middleton, Dane Co., WI

Description:

The East End Historic District is comprised entirely of small to medium-sized single-family residences and is located at the east end of the original plat of the city of Middleton. It comprises part of a rectangular area that is bounded by Park Street to the east, Hubbard Avenue to the South, Bristol Street to the west, University Avenue to the north, and is bisected longitudinally by Elmwood Avenue.¹ Streets in the district are bordered by concrete curbs and parkways and are lined with tall shade trees. Houses in the district are set back from the streets on lots that are almost all landscaped with grass lawns and decorative shrubbery. The district boundaries enclose 43 single-family residences (37 contributing and six non-contributing), all but two were built after 1920 and 29 are examples of Period Revival styles. To the east and north of the district are areas of more modern post-World War II residences, while the areas to the south and west, which were also included within the original plat, are made up predominantly of pre-World War I-era single family residences that include some of the oldest buildings in the city.

This part of the original plat of Middleton, which now consists of two very long rectilinear city blocks, was originally divided into six 2.29 acre and two 1.83 acre outlots that are completely flat and were originally almost devoid of landscape features. Some of these outlots were originally owned by just a single owner, others by several owners, and not every early owner built a house on his or her outlot. In the years that followed, more houses were built as various portions of these outlots were sold off or subdivided. Consequently, the evolution of the built resources in this area prior to 1933 was a haphazard one and it left a scattering of older houses that are now randomly intermixed with newer ones. What is notable about the early houses that were built on these outlots, however, is that they were all built on the periphery of the blocks described above. This is because the portion of Elmwood Avenue that now bisects this area was not opened until 1936, and it is this that accounts for the fact that all but two of the houses in the district that are located on Elmwood Avenue were built after 1937.

With the exceptions of the non-contributing Gable Ell form L. H. Hambrecht House at 7003 Elmwood Avenue, built between 1890 and 1899, and the non-contributing American Foursquare style Orlin E. Burmester house at 7204 Elmwood Ave., built ca.1918 and moved to this site in 1935, all the other resources in the district were built after 1924 and the contributing resources in the district were all built between 1925 and 1954. Seven of these contributing houses were built between 1925 and 1933, twenty-two were built between 1937 and 1941, and eight were built between 1945 and 1954. All of

¹ The population of Middleton in 2000 was 13,289. The population of the adjacent capital city of Madison was 191,262.

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the twenty-two houses built between 1937 and 1941 are late examples of either the Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, or Tudor Revival styles, and most of the eight examples built between 1945 and 1954 are as well, although some of the very latest ones are actually early Period-Revival style-influenced Ranch houses. Regardless of their date of construction or style, these houses are almost all either one-and-one-half or two-stories in height and were originally clad in either brick, stone, wood or steel clapboards, or a combination of these materials. Integrity levels for the district's contributing resources are generally high and even those clapboard-clad houses that have since been resided have usually been re clad in materials that imitate the original.

Three of the six non-contributing resources in the district have been altered and no longer reflect their historic appearance.² The other three are of too recent a date of construction to comply with the NPS 50-year exclusion rule.³ These very intact resources are scattered throughout the district but they do not detract from its historic appearance. Not included in the building count, due to their insignificant size and scale, are freestanding garages and various sheds and outbuildings.

INVENTORY

The following inventory lists every counted building in the district and, when available, includes the names of the original owners, the construction date, the address, and also the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status. The abbreviations given below for architectural styles and vernacular building forms are the same abbreviations used by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation. These are as follows:

AF = American Foursquare
BU = Bungalow
CO = Colonial Revival
CON = Contemporary
DU = Dutch Colonial Revival
ELL = Gable Ell
PR = Prairie School
SG = Side Gable form
TU = Tudor Revival

² The houses at 7003, 7007 and 7204 Elmwood Avenue have all been substantially altered and no longer reflect their historic appearance.

³ These are the houses at 7029, 7102, and 7117 Elmwood Ave.

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Status</u>
7002 Elmwood Ave.	Jacob & Grace Schlump House	1947	CO	C
7003 Elmwood Ave.	L. H. Hambrecht House	1890-99	ELL	NC
7007 Elmwood Ave.	House	1941	CO	NC
7008 Elmwood Ave.	William Chandler House	1938	CO	C
7016 Elmwood Ave.	Ferdinand Heim House	1937	TU	C
7017 Elmwood Ave.	House	1946	CON	C
7020 Elmwood Ave.	La Verne Burmester House	1937	CO	C
7021 Elmwood Ave.	Dennis Kessenich House	1945	SG	C
7023 Elmwood Ave.	La Verne Burmester House	1939	CO	C
7024 Elmwood Ave.	Harvin Denner House	1937	CO	C
7025 Elmwood Ave.	Joseph G. Schwab House	1939	CO	C
7028 Elmwood Ave.	Marcus Schwab House	1938	CO	C
7029 Elmwood Ave.	Dennis W. Jacobson House	1980	TU	NC
7102 Elmwood Ave.	House	1960	CON	NC
7103 Elmwood Ave.	Albert & Bertha Reincke House	1938	TU	C
7104 Elmwood Ave.	William H. Pierstorff House	1937	TU	C
7105 Elmwood Ave.	House	1953	CO	C
7114 Elmwood Ave.	T. R. Daniels House	1936	CO	C
7117 Elmwood Ave.	Terry & Marcia Frye House	1996	CON/PR	NC
7204 Elmwood Ave.	Orlin E. Burmester House	ca.1918/1935	AF	NC
7205 Elmwood Ave.	Roy F. Brumm House	1941	CO	C
7208 Elmwood Ave.	Charles & Rachel Neuman House	1937	DU	C
7211 Elmwood Ave.	James Westphal House	1938	TU	C
7212 Elmwood Ave.	Roland Brumm House	1937	TU	C
7213 Elmwood Ave.	House	1950	CON	C
7216 Elmwood Ave.	A. W. Buehler House	1938	CO	C
7219 Elmwood Ave.	Jesse Gray House	1938	CO	C
7220 Elmwood Ave.	Martha Arndt House	1940	CO	C
7224 Elmwood Ave.	J. R. Schwenn House	1940	CO	C
7227 Elmwood Ave.	Herbert C. Schewe House	1938	CO	C
7233 Elmwood Ave.	House	1954	CON	C
7235 Elmwood Ave.	William Chandler House	1938	DU	C
7237 Elmwood Ave.	Hilda Lubcke House	1937	SG	C
7002 Hubbard Ave.	House	ca.1939	CO	C
7006 Hubbard Ave.	William F. Brumm House	1927	BU	C
7010 Hubbard Ave.	Ralph DiVall House	1925	BU	C
7014 Hubbard Ave.	Dr. C. F. Allen House	1928	CO	C
7016-18 Hubbard Ave.	Leslie Goth Duplex	1937	CO	C

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1812 Park St.	William Rabe House	1929	SG	C
1816 Park St.	Clarence R. Miller House	1927	BU	C
1906 Park St.	Alfred Tiedeman House	1930	CO	C
1912 Park St.	Wilbert & Myrtle Miller House	1947	SG	C
1916 Park St.	Albert Loeser House	1933	TU	C

The following are brief descriptions of some representative examples of the district's most typical and most significant resources. They are listed in chronological order by style and in chronological order within each style when feasible.

Bungalow Style

There are three examples of the Bungalow style in the district. The finest of these are located side by side on Hubbard Avenue: the Ralph DiVall house at 7010 Hubbard Ave., built in 1925, and the William F. Brumm house at 7006 Hubbard Ave., built in 1927. Both are late, side gable variant examples of the style and the DiVall house in particular has the broad, full-width, open front porch that is a hallmark of the style and exterior walls that are now clad in narrow gauge vinyl clapboards. DiVall served for a number of years as Middleton's Village Clerk and although documentary evidence is lacking, his house is especially interesting for its passing resemblance to the "Hazelton" model Bungalow sold by Sears, Roebuck & Co.⁴

The next oldest example of the style in the district is the William F. Brumm house at 7006 Hubbard Ave., built in 1927, which is a one-and-one-half story, side gable-roofed example that has clapboard-clad exterior walls and wide overhanging eaves. The main south-facing facade also features a half-width open front porch, the other half is an enclosed sunporch that still retains its original four-over-one-light windows.

Colonial Revival Style

While the district possesses buildings designed in several styles and having varying degrees of architectural merit, it is its twenty Colonial Revival style houses that form the core of its architectural identity. Examples of this style occur throughout the district and many of these houses have principal facades that are highly symmetrical in design but others are asymmetrical and less formal, it all depended on the particular historic precedent each was trying to emulate. Wall cladding also varies considerably. Houses clad wholly or partly in stucco, brick, stone, wooden clapboards, or steel that imitates wooden clapboards can all be found, although few if any mix more than two kinds at once.

⁴ Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses By Mail*. Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986, p. 113.

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Despite this variety of designs and materials, the use of some elements, such as double hung multi-light windows, main roofs that have very shallow boxed eaves, and main entrance doors that typically have some classical allusions, is relatively consistent.

The following brief descriptions illustrate just a sampling of some of the district's finer examples of the Colonial Revival style.

A. Symmetrical Facade Variants

7014 Hubbard Ave. Dr. C. F. Allen House 1928

The Allen house is the earliest example of the style in the district and is also the only one clad in brick. The house is one-and-one-half stories in height, has a side-gabled main roof on whose south-facing main slope is centered a large shed-roofed dormer clad in stucco. A prominent gable-roofed entrance vestibule is centered on the main facade and the entrance door, which is surmounted by a semicircular fanlight, is flanked by Tuscan Order columns that uphold the pediment that fills the slightly projecting gable end above. Especially notable features of the house are its three chimneys, one being placed on each of the side elevations and a third projecting from the center of the roof.

Dr. C. F. Allen was one of Middleton's best known medical practitioners.

7114 Elmwood Ave. T. R. Daniels House 1937

The modest sized T. R. Daniels house is clad in wide gauge clapboard and it is also one-and-one-half stories in height and it too has a side-gabled main roof. However, placed on the south-facing main slope of this roof are two gable-roofed dormers that each have a six-over-six-light window and these dormers are placed directly above the two six-over-six-light windows on the main facade that flank the centered gable-roofed main entrance, which entrance projects slightly from the facade and is faced in limestone. The apparent size of the house is made larger by a slightly lower one-and-one-half story gable-roofed garage wing that is attached to the west (left-hand) side of the house.

T. R. Daniels was the editor-proprietor of the *Middleton Times-Tribune* newspaper and Middleton carpentry contractor Matthew H Simon built this house.

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7028 Elmwood Ave. Marcus Schwab House 1938

The Schwab house is yet another variation of the pattern just described and it is also very similar in size and general design to the T. R. Daniels house. This is also a one-and-one-half story house that is clad in wide clapboard siding and it too has a side-gabled main roof that has two gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six-light windows on its south-facing main slope, which dormers are placed directly above the two six-over-six-light windows on the main facade that flank the centered main entrance. Once again, though, the difference is in the details. The main facade of the Schwab house features corner pilaster strips and an entrance door that is flanked by fluted pilaster strips and surmounted by an architrave and frieze. The apparent size of this house is also made larger by a slightly lower one-and-one-half story gable-roofed garage wing that is attached to the east (right-hand) side elevation of the house and by a flat-roofed screen porch wing that is attached to the left side.

Marcus Schwab was a Middleton merchant and Middleton carpentry contractor Roy Brumm built his house.

7224 Elmwood Ave. J. R. Schwenn House 1940

The Schwenn house follows the same general pattern as the Daniels house but it is slightly larger and has somewhat more elaborate detailing. This is also a one-and-one-half story house that is clad in wide clapboard siding and it too has a side-gabled main roof that has two gable-roofed dormers on its south-facing main slope that are placed directly above the two windows on the main facade that flank the centered gable-roofed main entrance, which entrance also projects slightly from the facade. The difference is in the details. Both of these dormers have returned cornices as well as six-over-six-light windows, while the first story main windows below have eight-over-eight-lights. The projecting entrance of this house is clad in field stone rather than limestone and the entrance door here is flanked by sidelights and is surmounted by a solid segmental-arched fanlight.

The Schwenn house, however, has a detached garage done in the same style rather than an attached garage. The garage is not included in the building count.

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B. Asymmetrical Facade Variants

1906 Park St. Alfred Tiedeman House 1930

The two-story-tall Tiedeman house has a side gable roof, is now clad in aluminum clapboard siding, and has an east-facing main facade that is three-bays-wide. Both stories of each bay, save for the first story of the right-hand bay, contain a six-over-six-light double hung window that is flanked by shutters, while the single exception contains the main entrance, which is sheltered by a pedimented entrance porch that is supported by two square Tuscan Order piers. Like so many smaller and medium size Colonial Revival style houses, the Tiedman house has a one-story sunporch ell attached to one of its side elevations, this one being attached to the left-hand south-facing side elevation.

A detached garage in the rear of the lot is original to the house. The garage is not included in the building count.

7008 Elmwood Ave. William Chandler House 1938

The Chandler House is clad in wide gauge steel clapboards and it is also two stories in height and has a side-gabled main roof. Piercing the eave of the main north-facing facade are two gable-roofed wall dormers that each contain a six-over-one-light window. The gable-roofed main entrance vestibule is placed in the left-hand bay below and it projects slightly from the facade and is faced in roughly finished stucco. The entrance door itself is flanked by fluted pilaster strips and is surmounted by an architrave and frieze. The apparent size of this house is also made larger by a slightly lower one story hip-roofed garage wing that is attached to the east left-hand side of the house and by a flat-roofed screen porch wing that is attached to the right side.

7025 Elmwood Ave. Joseph G. Schwab house 1939

The one-story Joseph Schwab house is one of the smallest, but also one of the district's purest examples of the Colonial Revival style. Like most other examples in the district, the main block of the house is rectilinear in plan and it is sided in clapboard and has a side-gabled main roof. The north-facing main facade is four-bays-wide with the first, second and fourth bays (reading from left to right) each containing a six-over-six-light double hung window that is flanked by a pair of louvered wooden shutters. The third bay (from the left) contains the main entrance. It is deeply inset into the facade and has a surround formed from pilaster strips and an architrave. And here too, a slightly lower one-story gable-roofed garage wing is attached to the west (right-hand) side of the house.

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Dutch Colonial Revival Style

Examples of this less common variant of the Colonial Revival style are easily identified by their gambrel roofs but examples in the district are otherwise very similar to their more conventionally roofed counterparts. There are only two examples in the district.

7208 Elmwood Ave. Charles & Rachel Neuman House 1937

This medium size one-and-one-half story house has a rectilinear plan and clapboard-covered walls. Its asymmetrically designed, two-bay-wide south-facing main facade has a first story that features a triple group of three-over-one-light double hung windows flanked by wood shutters placed to the right of the main entrance door. Positioned on the slope of the main roof above is a nearly full-width, shed-roofed dormer that contains two paired three-over-one-light double hung windows, each pair flanked by wood shutters. A flat roofed sun porch ell is placed on the east (right-hand) side elevation of the house.

7235 Elmwood Ave. William Chandler House 1938

The Chandler house is a slightly smaller but otherwise quite similar example of this style. This too is a one-and-one-half story house having a rectilinear plan and clapboard-covered walls. A triple window group comprised of two four-over-four-light windows flanking a single larger eight-over-eight-light double hung window flanked by wood shutters is placed to the left of the main entrance door, which is sheltered by a pedimented entrance porch whose roof is supported by four slender colonettes. Positioned on the slope of the main roof above is a nearly full-width, shed-roofed dormer that contains two eight-over-one-light double hung windows, each flanked by wood shutters. A flat roofed screened porch ell is placed on the east (left-hand) side elevation of the house and a one story, hip-roofed garage wing is attached to the west (right-hand) elevation.

Tudor Revival Style

Examples of Tudor Revival style design are the second most commonly encountered Period Revival style in the district. For the most part, the district's seven examples are extremely modest in size and design and have only the most minimal stylistic features, such as an asymmetrical main facade, grouped windows and steeply pitched main gable roofs that are supplemented by additional steeply pitched gable-roofed ells such as entrance vestibules. There are, however, two examples that have more than the usual degree of Tudor Revival style features.

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1916 Park St. Albert Loeser House 1933

The one-and-one-half story Loeser house has a rectilinear plan and features a steeply pitched side-gabled main roof and a main facade that faces east onto Park Street. Dominating the asymmetrical main facade is a front-facing gable-roofed ell that has a smaller gable-roofed entrance vestibule placed off center in its first story and placed to the right of the main ell on the slope of the main roof is a large gable-roofed dormer that contains a pair of narrow six-over-one-light windows. A large brick chimney mass is attached to the north-facing side elevation of the house and the entire building is clad in large wood shingles whose bottom edges are cut so as to give each course a wavy irregular appearance. All windows are grouped and the building is a good example of the Wooden Wall Cladding subtype of the style described by Virginia & Lee McAlester in their *A Field Guide to American Houses*.⁵

7104 Elmwood Ave. William H. Pierstorff House 1937

The Pierstorff house is the district's most impressive house and its only stone-clad example. The house occupies a large double lot and its typical Tudor Revival style features include being clad completely in limestone, having grouped windows and a massive chimney mass situated on its asymmetrical main facade, and having steeply pitched multi-gable roofs. A flat-roofed stone-clad garage is attached to the east-facing side elevation of the house and a particularly interesting feature is a small screened, gable-roofed summer pavilion in the back of the lot whose east end elevation consists almost entirely of a large stone chimney mass that houses a barbecue grill.

⁵ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, pp. 368-69.

East End Historic District
Name of Property

Dane
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

1890 - 1954

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Brumm, Roy
Simon, Matthew H.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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East End Historic District
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Significance:

The East End Historic District was identified by the City of Middleton Intensive Survey in 1996 as being a potential historic district having local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. Research was undertaken to assess the potential for nominating the district to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) utilizing the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Bungalow style and Period Revival styles subsections of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.⁶ The results of this research is detailed below and shows that the East End Historic District is locally significant under NR Criterion C because it contains a fine collection of Period Revival style single-family residences located within the boundaries of the city of Middleton as they existed prior to 1950 and because it is a cohesive residential area in the historic core of the city that retains a high degree of integrity. The earliest buildings in the district (save two) were built between 1925 and 1933 and three of these were designed in the Bungalow Style. The large majority of the district's buildings, however, were built in the late 1930s and the 1940s and are later examples of the Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. Individually, these houses are representative of smaller examples of these styles with designs derived from catalog and plan books of the day. Collectively, the district's resources are also of local significance because of their integrity and because they provide an important stylistic bridge between Middleton's pre-World War I and post-World War II neighborhoods.

History:

A general history of the city of Middleton and a detailed history of the city and its built resources is embodied in the City of Middleton Intensive Survey Report, printed in 1996.⁷ Consequently, the historic context that follows deals primarily with the history of the district itself.

What is now the city of Middleton got its start, as did many other communities of the day, with the coming of the railroad. In 1856, the tracks of Wisconsin's first railroad, the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, were being laid west from Madison towards Prairie Du Chien and the Mississippi River along a route that took it through the Town of Middleton. E. M. Williamson took advantage of this

⁶ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, State Historic Preservation Division, 1986, Vol. 2 (Architecture), pp. 2-26 — 2-33..

⁷ Heggland, Timothy F. *Intensive Survey Report for the City Of Middleton*. Middleton: City of Middleton Landmarks Commission, 1996.

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East End Historic District
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situation and platted the Village of Middleton Station in the same year, which now constitutes the core of the city. Levi P. Drake, a Madison engineer and surveyor, surveyed this rectilinear plat, and it was laid out so as to border both sides of the new rail line. The railroad line, which is still an active one, enters the plat at its southeast corner and then curves gradually, bisecting the plat longitudinally as it proceeds on its way west. Williamson's plat was bounded by Parmenter Street to the west, Whittlesey Street (today's University Avenue) to the north, the then unnamed Park Street to the east, and South Street and the railroad tracks to the south. Drake divided the plat into roughly equal-sized east and west halves with Bristol Street being the north-south-running boundary line that separated them. He then divided the east half of the plat into 14 outlots of from 1.83 acres to 4.88 acres each, with Hubbard Street (afterwards Hubbard Avenue) acting as the east-west-running dividing line between the eight smaller outlots to the north and the six outlots to the south. Hubbard Avenue was also the only street contained within the plat that spanned its entire length.

The west half of the plat was laid out into seven blocks with the north-south-running Middleton Street being the division line between blocks 1, 6, and 7 to the west and blocks 2, 3, 4, and 5 to the east. Of these blocks, only blocks 1 - 3 had rectilinear shapes due to the trapezoidal shape of the depot grounds that was located in the middle of this half of the plat. These grounds bordered both sides of the gently curving railroad tracks and were bounded by Parmenter Street to the west, Hubbard Avenue to the north, Middleton Street to the east, and Depot Street (the east half of today's Terrace Avenue) to the south. Since the curve of the tracks was at variance with the grid plan of the plat its existence affected the shape of all the blocks (4 - 7) that surrounded it. Despite this irregularity, Drake managed to divide the four blocks east of Middleton Street into 78-foot-wide lots and the three blocks west of Middleton Street into 88-foot-wide lots and he made all streets in the plat 66- feet-wide. It is also worth noting that originally the east-west-running South Street and Slaughter Street (today's Elmwood Avenue) were open from Parmenter Street only as far eastward as Bristol Street. It would be many years before they were opened up as far as Park Street.

Unlike the west portion of this plat, which included the village's commercial center and railroad depot and which was divided into regular building lots, the portion to the east (Bristol Street was the north-south dividing line) that includes the East End Historic District was divided into much larger outlots. For most of the nineteenth century, these outlots were more rural than urban in character. By 1873, when the first plat map of Middleton showing buildings was published, the eight outlots (17.5 acres total) that comprise the area where the district is now located contained only nine buildings. By 1890, when the next map was published, the numbers had actually been reduced to seven, and by 1899 had only increased to fifteen. Growth did not really occur in this area until the twentieth century, but even

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then it was limited in scope before World War I. By 1911, the building count had increased by six to twenty-one, but even by 1926 the total stood at only twenty-four.

By 1920, the population of Middleton had reached 791 and houses displaying new architectural fashions such as the American Foursquare and Bungalow styles had begun to appear on the streets of Middleton, to be followed in the 1920s by a few displaying the new Period Revival styles. Significantly, though, most of these newer houses continued to be built on lots in the earliest plats that had either never had a building constructed on them or that had been created when larger original lots were subdivided. Subsequent growth within the village's historic boundaries between the World Wars was largely residential in nature and confined mostly to the infilling of existing lots.

The first subdivision effort that had an impact on the district occurred in 1924 when John Jungbluth, who owned most of Outlot 5 (this being the northwest corner formed by Hubbard and Park streets), platted his land into eight lots. Between 1925 and 1929, five of the district's contributing buildings were built on these lots (7006, 7010, and 7014 Hubbard St., and 1812 and 1816 Park St.). All but 7014 Hubbard and 1812 Park are late examples of the Bungalow style. The most important event that affected the future district, however, occurred in 1935. This same year the Village replatted its old outlots, an act that resulted in what is known as the Assessor's Plat of 1935. In 1935, the village also decided to extend what was then called Slaughter Street (today's Elmwood Avenue), which had previously ended at Bristol Street, eastward through to Park Street, thus creating a new street that bisected the area bounded by University Avenue, Park Street, Hubbard Street, and Bristol Street. This act occurred in the depth of the Depression and an editorial in the *Middleton Times-Tribune* that preceded this act set out the prospective benefits for the village:

Several taxpayers in the largest block in Middleton bounded on the north by the Highway [University Avenue], on the West by Bristol street, and Hubbard street on the south, are interested in having a new street run through the center of the block, continuing Slaughter street eastward. It is known that there are several fine lots available on this new street, and houses are expected to be built on it shortly.

Opening this block is one of the most progressive steps taken by the people of Middleton and the village board. This policy of opening up overlarge blocks and keeping houses from being built at the end of any street, thereby blocking it, is a step in the right direction. Most cities and villages have ordinances prohibiting houses from being built at the end of streets, thereby closing them. It is hoped that this village will enact similar ordinances so as to help the village grow.

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East End Historic District
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We know from first hand information that the biggest obstacle in opening this block has been removed because Mr. and Mrs. Orlin Burmester, whose residence now blocks off the east end of Slaughter Street, have consented to give up their property right in the proposed street in exchange for a lot on the proposed street extension onto which this house must be moved.

Due to the fact that money is forthcoming for relief purposes, it seems the best policy for the village to spend it on opening and improving a much needed street that will be an asset to the village and to a small extent lessen taxes. This is certainly better than spending relief money on projects that will bring no returns.

The village has a high fire insurance rate and it has been suggested that they run a six inch water main to the east side of the village. It would have been laid up either the Madison road, or Hubbard street past the graded school, necessitating the tearing up of either of these streets, the entire length; so it was suggested that the new six inch water main be laid up the proposed new street. This would save the taxpayers considerable expense and also give the residents on the east side of Middleton much better fire protection and at the same time help lower the insurance rates for the entire village.

People owning property facing the new street would be in a position to sell their lots now before improvements go in, or if they wish to keep them, the village board is willing to spread the improvement costs, which would figure to be 85¢ per front foot over a ten year period.

This, of course, makes the cost of improvement very low, and easy to care for. The village board has decided to make no other assessment against the property holders for laying the water mains, or paving the street, which charge is usually made in other cities, because part of this cost is to come out of relief appropriations, providing the right of way can be obtained for the property holders. The Village Board has also prepared to pass an ordinance restricting the new street for residential purposes, by zoning it and setting a minimum value for which houses must not go below, so as to eliminate the possibility of shacks or shanties being put up on the new street, thereby lessening adjoining property values.

The village board and the tax-payers who sponsored this improvement are certainly to be commended for this progressive undertaking.⁸

⁸ Middleton Times-Tribune. March 22, 1935, p. 1.

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Another potential benefit this project offered was the expansion of the building stock of the village. By 1935, Middleton's population had increased to over 1000 but its housing stock had not kept pace. Consequently, the village had a desperate need for both owner-occupied and rental houses. As the *Middleton Times-Tribune* noted:

Middleton is a popular residential district. Its neat homes and beautiful lawns attract a high class of residents. In fact the greatest need of the village right now is capital to build homes. Scarcely a day passes without applications to rent desirable homes. All the best houses are rented and many more could be rented at reasonable figures.⁹

Unfortunately, the depth of the Depression was a difficult time to attract such capital even in the nearby city of Madison, let alone in the much smaller village of Middleton, and a year later the need for rental housing was still being felt.

It has been correctly stated that the greatest obstacle to Middleton's growth is the lack of available residences for rent. This newspaper receives calls from prospective renters practically every week. Most of them wish for a five or six room house, modern, at rents from \$30 to \$50 per month. The reason that they want houses instead of flats is because they can get apartments or flats in Madison. They want to be by themselves.¹⁰

The creation of the new street was therefore seen as a start towards helping to alleviate this problem. On May 17, 1935, the Village Board of Middleton officially adopted a resolution extending and opening Slaughter Street and by mid-July, the work of grading the new street had begun.¹¹ By November, gas mains were being laid and by October of the following year, crews were erecting telephone and electricity poles and sidewalks were being laid on the south side of the street.¹² Finally, in July of 1937, the new street was paved, by which time at least five houses had been built facing onto it and more were under way.¹³

With the opening of Slaughter Street, a whole new group of building lots became available to the public and their response was immediate. In 1937, seven new houses were constructed on Slaughter

⁹ *Middleton Times-Tribune*. October 11, 1935, p. 8.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, June 5, 1936, p. 1.

¹¹ *Middleton Times-Tribune*, May 31, 1935, p. 8 and July 12, 1935, p. 8.

¹² *Ibid*, November 29, 1935, p. 1 and October 9, 1936, p. 1.

¹³ *Ibid*, July 23, 1937, p. 1.

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Street, which would be renamed Elmwood Avenue a few years later, eight more were built in 1938, one more in 1939, two more in 1940 and one in 1941, just prior to the outbreak of World War II. This concentrated burst of building activity probably reflects the waning of the Depression and the ability of prospective home owners to once again find lenders willing to lend mortgage money. It also, of course, accounts for the stylistically uniform appearance of the houses on this street.

Most of the original owners of these houses were merchants and business proprietors in the village and for the most part these persons were also the occupants, although some of the houses they built were first occupied as rental properties. Orlin C. Burmester (1881-1937), whose moved house (7204 Elmwood Ave.) made the opening of the street possible, was a long-time merchant in the village and the proprietor of a furniture and undertaking business in Middleton at the time of his death.¹⁴ His son, La Verne Burmester, built several houses in the district that were initially used as rental properties, including 7020 and 7023 Elmwood Ave. W. H. Pierstorff (7104 Elmwood Ave.) was a local merchant and the president of the Village Board, as was his father before him. T. R. Daniels (7114 Elmwood Ave.) was the editor and owner of the *Middleton Times-Tribune* newspaper, and Herbert Schewe (7227 Elmwood Ave.) was the proprietor of the Middleton restaurant. Other owner-occupants worked outside the village such as A. W. Buehler (7216 Elmwood Ave.), a civil engineer with the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad. The first renter of the William Chandler house (7235 Elmwood Ave.) was a Mr. Meyer, the new principal of the Middleton high school and his family, and the first renter of the first house built by La Verne Burmester (7020 Elmwood Ave.) was a Mr. Edwards and his family, he was employed at the Belmont Hotel in Madison.

By the end of World War II the East End Historic District had acquired much of its present appearance and subsequent building activity in the late 1940s and early 1950s soon filled its few remaining lots. After that date, the rapid growth of the much larger adjacent city of Madison to the east, better connecting roads, and the near ubiquitous ownership of automobiles all made Middleton an increasingly attractive alternative to living in Madison. This has resulted in the creation of numerous new suburbs that now completely encircle the historic core of Middleton and the East End Historic District. Consequently, the East End Historic District is now the one place in the city of Middleton that can be truly said to reflect the first days of the period of sustained growth that has now transformed Middleton into an important urban entity in its own right.

¹⁴ Ibid, April 2, 1937, p. 1 (Obituary of Orlin C. Burmester).

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East End Historic District
Middleton, Dane Co., WI

Architecture:

The East End Historic District was identified by the City of Middleton Intensive Survey as the one portion of the historic core of the city that has sufficient integrity to justify being listed in the NRHP as an historic district. This district is being nominated to the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) for its local significance as a well-defined residential neighborhood whose buildings are largely intact, representative examples of the successive architectural styles that were applied to residential buildings in Middleton between the years 1925 and 1954. The buildings within the East End Street Historic District consist of forty-three single family houses, one of which is known to have been built between 1890 and 1900, one between 1900 and 1920, seven between 1925 and 1933, twenty-three between 1936 and 1941, eight between 1945 and 1954, one in 1960, one in 1980, and one in 1996. Of the seven built between 1925 and 1933, three are examples of the Bungalow style. The rest are examples of the Period Revival styles as are all of the twenty-three houses built between 1937 and 1941 and most of the eight examples built between 1945 and 1954, although some of the very latest ones are more accurately described as being small early Period-Revival style-influenced Ranch Style houses.

As can be seen from the numbers cited above, the district consists almost entirely of Period Revival style houses, the majority built within a span of five years. These houses are all small to medium size examples of these styles and none are known to be architect-designed. Consequently, the design sources for the buildings in the district are believed to have been plan books or the many magazines and books available to the public during this period. As such, these houses are on the cutting edge of the scholarly understanding of such designs. While the influence of pattern books as generators of architectural design in the United States dates back to the eighteenth century, scholarly attention has only recently begun to focus on the designs that account for much of the nation's building stock built between the two world wars. This new focus has resulted in and been fueled by the recent republication of a number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century catalog and mail order house company designs produced by firms such as Sears, Roebuck & Co., Gordon-Van Tine, and Aladdin, and the AIA's reissue of its Architects' Small House Service Bureau's publication *Your Future Home*. All have helped bring these designs to a wider modern audience.¹⁵ Especially valuable has been the recent publication of an overview of the subject by Daniel D. Reiff, entitled *Houses From Books*, which looks at the entire phenomenon of treatises, catalogs and pattern books between 1738 and 1950.¹⁶ What is emerging from this and other studies is a greater understanding of the place such buildings occupy in the nation's built history and a greater appreciation of the often fine work that was

¹⁵ Schrenk, Lisa D. (Intro.). *Your Future Home*. Washington, D.C.: AIA Press, 1992 (reprint of the 1923 original).

¹⁶ Reiff, Daniel D. *Houses from Books*. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000.

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produced by the typically unknown and unsung designers that worked for these various corporate entities.

In her introduction to the reprinted 1923 publication *Your Future Home*, Lisa D. Schrenk notes that "the majority of the Architect's Small House Service Bureau plans were Colonial Revival designs" and she goes on to note that "considerably more than half the plans in *Your Future Home* are in a Colonial Revival style" and that "Colonial Revival designs continued to be popular around the country throughout the life of the Bureau. Sixteen out of seventeen six-room plans the Northwestern Division [of the Bureau] created for the 1941 plan book *Two Story Homes* were Colonial in design."¹⁷ Thus, it is not surprising that with twenty examples, the Colonial Revival style is by far the most commonly encountered style in the district and to this total can also be added the district's two examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival and its four examples of the Side Gable Vernacular Form, which are essentially Colonial Revival designs that have no period features. These houses range from one to two-stories in height and they can most easily be grouped into symmetrical and asymmetrical facade subtypes. As noted in Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, asymmetrical examples "were rarely seen on their colonial prototypes" and they go on to note that:

After 1910 few examples were constructed until the 1930s, when irregular facades reappeared with less elaborate detailing. These were, in part, inspired by the desire for attached garages, which were difficult to incorporate into a balanced facade.¹⁸

Good examples of the asymmetrical facade subtype in the district are: the William Chandler House (7235 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1938; the Joseph G. Schwab house (7025 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1939; and the William Chandler House (7008 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1938; and the Alfred Tiedeman House (1906 Park St.), built in 1930.

Good examples of the symmetrical facade subtype in the district include: the J. R. Schwenn House (7224 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1940; the T. R. Daniels House (7114 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1937; the Marcus Schwab House (7028 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1938; and the Dr. C. F. Allen House (7014 Hubbard Ave.), built in 1928.

Seven representative examples of houses with designs influenced by the Tudor Revival style can also be found in the district and one of these is the district's most impressive house and its only stone-clad example. This is the William H. Pierstorff House (7103 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1937. Typical Tudor

¹⁷ Schrenk, Lisa D., op. cit., pp. xi-xii.

¹⁸ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 321.

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Revival style features of this house include being clad completely in limestone, having grouped windows and a massive chimney mass situated on its asymmetrical main facade, and having steeply pitched, multi-gable roofs. Perhaps the most interesting thing about it, however, is the subtle elongation of its overall mass, which foreshadows the Tudor Revival style-influenced Ranch Style houses of the post-war period to come.

Regrettably, little information about the persons who built these houses has come to light. At least four of the houses built between 1936 and 1941 are the work of Middleton builder and carpentry contractor Roy Brumm. His projects in the district include: the Marcus Schwab House (7028 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1938; the Roland Brumm House (7212 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1938; the Jesse Gray House (7219 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1938; and the Herbert Schewe House (7227 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1939.¹⁹ Another district house is the work of Middleton builder Matthew H. Simon. This is the T. R. Daniels House (7114 Elmwood Ave.), built in 1937.²⁰

Building activity in the district ended with the beginning of World War II, but resumed afterwards, and most of the houses built between 1945 and 1950 were still examples of the Colonial Revival style. Significantly, however, examples built after the war exhibit even fewer overt stylistic references and by 1950, houses built in the district are increasingly examples of the Contemporary Style and are without stylistic references.

The East End Historic District is therefore being nominated to the NRHP because the buildings within it constitute a visually cohesive residential grouping that is also of architectural significance within its local context. District buildings are typical, representative examples of their several styles and several of the individual houses are also among the best and the most intact examples of the more important architectural styles found in Middleton. The significance of the district is further enhanced by its largely intact and very well maintained state of preservation. The streetscapes in the East End district are unusually cohesive because of this intact building stock and because of the retention of period street and landscaping features. In addition, there has been very little new construction in the district. Only three buildings have been constructed since 1954 and these are all single-family residences that were built on land that had originally belonged to older houses adjacent to them.

¹⁹ *Middleton Times-Tribune*. September 27, 1935, p. 8; June 17, 1938, p. 8; August 12, 1938, p. 8; October 28, 1938, p. 8.

²⁰ *Ibid.* August 14, 1936, p. 8.

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East End Historic District
Middleton, Dane Co., WI

Archeological Potential

No resources associated with pre-settlement cultures are known to exist within the district, but the full potential for the occurrence of such resources is still largely unknown. If such resources exist, however, they may well have been disturbed by subsequent construction activity in the district and the same is true for archeological resources associated with the early European settlers of the district.

Preservation Activity

The City of Middleton's Landmarks Commission was created in 1972 and it has been the major force in the creation of a preservation ethic in the city. The Commission operates under a strong local ordinance and it has landmarked and helped preserve buildings throughout the city. In addition, the Commission's sponsoring of the recently completed Middleton Intensive Survey in 1996 led in turn to the successful survey and planning grant application that resulted in this nomination. Another important preservation partner has been the Middleton Historical Society, whose fine house museum in Middleton was also listed in the NRHP through an earlier successful survey and planning grant application.

Criteria Consideration B

The Orlin C. Burmester house at 7204 Elmwood Ave. is known to have been moved to its present location from the west side of Park Street in 1935, and is thus subject to Criteria Consideration B, which it satisfies because this move was made within the district's period of historic significance.²¹

Criteria Consideration G

The period of significance was extended to 1954 to reflect the continued development in the district in the post World War II era. In addition, by the date of the National Register listing, the end of the period of significance will be very close to the 50 year mark.

²¹ *Middleton Times-Tribune*. July 12, 1935, p. 8.

East End Historic District

Dane

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 7.5 acres

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

1	<u>16</u>	<u>296120</u>	<u>4774360</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	<u>16</u>	<u>296400</u>	<u>4774200</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

2	<u>16</u>	<u>296400</u>	<u>4774360</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

4	<u>16</u>	<u>296070</u>	<u>4774280</u>
	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	Timothy F. Heggland	date	September 5, 2002
organization		telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Rd.	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

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East End Historic District
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Major Bibliographical References:

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Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, State Historic Preservation Division, 1986, Vol. 2 (Architecture).

NEWSPAPERS

Middleton Times-Tribune. Middleton, Wisconsin (1893 to date).

MAPS and ATLASES

Atlas of Dane Co., Wisconsin. Madison: Harrison & Warner Co., 1873.

New Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin. Madison: Leonard W. Gay & Co., 1899.

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Plat Book of Dane County, Wisconsin. Minneapolis: Charles. M. Foote Co., 1890.

Standard Historical Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin. Madison: Cantwell Printing Co., 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS

Village and City of Middleton Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls. Microfilm Copies, 1843-1980, Archives Division, Wisconsin Historical Society.

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East End Historic District
Middleton, Dane Co., WI

Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the East End Historic District enclose most of the lots that belong to the buildings that face onto both sides of Elmwood Avenue between from 7002 — 7237 Elmwood Avenue (less 7228 and 7232 Elmwood Ave.), all the lots associated with the buildings on the north side (the Even side) of Hubbard Avenue from 7002 — 7018 Hubbard Street, and all the lots associated with buildings on the west side (the Even side) of Park Street from 1812 — 1916 Park Street. The boundary line begins at point on the west curblineline of Park Street that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 1916 Park St., then continues west along the north lot line of said lot to the NW corner, then turns 90° and continues south along the rear lot lines of 1916 and 1912 Park St. until it reaches the NE corner of the lot associated with 7008 Elmwood Ave., then turns 90° and continues west along the rear lot lines of 7008 — 7224 Elmwood Ave. until reaching the NW corner of the lot associated with 7224 Elmwood Ave. The line then turns 90° and continues S 60.76 feet to the SW corner of the lot, which also corresponds to a point on the north curblineline of Elmwood Avenue. The line then continues S across said Avenue to a point on the south curblineline, then turns 90° and continues west along said south curblineline to a point that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 7237 Elmwood Ave., then turns 90° and continues south along the west side of said lot to the SW corner, then turns 90° and continues east along the rear lot lines of 7237 — 7021 Elmwood Ave. to the SE corner of the lot associated with 7025 Elmwood Ave. and then including a 3 feet section of the rear of lot 7021. The line then turns 90° and continues south along the west side of the lot associated with 7016-18 Hubbard St. until reaching the SW corner of said lot and the point of intersection with the north curblineline of Hubbard St. The line then turns 90° and continues east along said curblineline until intersecting with the west curblineline of Park St., then turns 90° and continues north along said curblineline to the POB, crossing Elmwood Avenue in the process. These boundaries enclose approximately 7.5 acres.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the district enclose all the land historically associated with the district's resources. What sets this group of residences apart from the usually older or newer residences that surround them on all sides is their higher degree of integrity and their age. Regardless of their style or date of construction, no other group of buildings in Middleton's historic core has such a high degree of integrity as do those in the district nor is there any other area in this core that has a consistent streetscape of residences built in the late 1920s, the 1930s and the 1940s.

East End Historic District
Name of Property

Dane
County and State

Wisconsin

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)

Property Owner

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

name/title	organization	street & number	city or town	state	date	telephone	zip code
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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.

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Section photos Page 1

East End Historic District
Middleton, Dane Co., WI

Items a-d are the same for photos 1 - 8.

Photo 1

- a) East End Historic District
- b) Middleton, Dane County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, April 16, 2002
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) 7235 & 7237 Elmwood Ave. View looking S
- f) Photo 1 of 8

Photo 2

- e) 7220 & 7224 Elmwood Ave. View looking N
- f) Photo 2 of 8

Photo 3

- e) 7104 Elmwood Ave. View looking NE
- f) Photo 3 of 8

Photo 4

- e) 7028 Elmwood Ave. View looking N
- f) Photo 4 of 8

Photo 5

- e) 7025 Elmwood Ave., View looking S
- f) Photo 5 of 8

Photo 6

- e) 7028-7104 Elmwood Ave., View looking WNW
- f) Photo 6 of 8

Photo 7

- e) 1906 & 1912 Park St., View looking W
- f) Photo 7 of 8

Photo 8

- e) 7006-7016 Hubbard Ave., View looking NNW
- f) Photo 8 of 8

EAST END HISTORIC DISTRICT

Middleton, Dane Co., WI

District Boundary Line

Non-Contributing

Not to Scale

