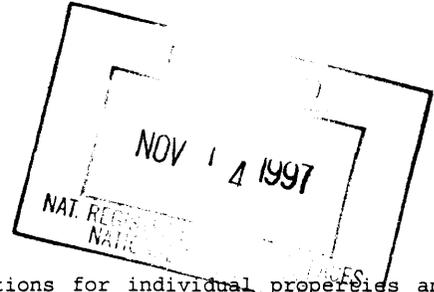


1554

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 Southwest Side Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Various (See Inventory) N/A not for publication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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

10/4/97
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 of Federal agency and bureau

Southwest Side Historic District
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.

Period of Significance
1856-1930 (1)

Significant Dates

N/A

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

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is
marked above)

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Cultural Affiliation

B removed from its original location.

N/A

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

Architect/Builder

E a reconstructed building, object, or
structure.

Shipman, Stephen V.

F a commemorative property.

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Southwest Side Historic District
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):	Primary location of additional data:
<input type="checkbox"/> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Office
<input type="checkbox"/> previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Other State Agency
<input type="checkbox"/> previously determined eligible by the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Agency
<input type="checkbox"/> designated a National Historic Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government
<input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> University
<input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
	Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25 acres

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/8/1/7/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/7/2/0</u>	3	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/8/5/6/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/7/0/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/8/3/6/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/7/4/0</u>	4	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/8/5/3/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/2/4/0</u>
	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 Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant
organization Stoughton Landmarks Commission date July 31, 1996
street & number W7646 Hackett Rd. telephone (414)473-6820
city or town Whitewater state WI zip code 53190

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Southwest Side Historic District
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

General Description

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

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

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

The Southwest Side Historic District was originally the southern half of the entire historic west-side residential district. Historically, the entire west side was one neighborhood, but it has now been effectively divided by Main Street, which is the main highway through the community. Historically, Main Street was a residential street on the west side, running about in the middle of the neighborhood. But, today, Main Street is a busy mixed-use area of modern commercial buildings and single and multi-family housing. Also, alteration and demolition of many of the older houses along Main Street has detracted from the once historic character of the street. The result is that Main Street has become a boundary for two historic west-side neighborhoods that lie north and south of the street. The neighborhood to the north of Main Street is also potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as the Northwest Side Historic District (listing pending).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

The development of the Southwest Side Historic District began as early as 1856, and houses were built in the district up to and including the 1920s. Most of the construction in the district dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when Stoughton was a booming industrial town, but, overall, the district contains buildings from several different eras and has a number of different architectural styles, making the district a typical small-town historic neighborhood that features a variety of fine historic buildings.

The Southwest Side Historic District sits on terrain that rises gently from a low point along W. Main Street, to a high point along Garfield Street, then gently falls again toward Oak Street. The terrain also rises gently from a low point on the east side of S. Page Street to a high point at the center of the district, then gently falls west of Monroe Street. Although the district is made up of several historic plats, most of the houses have similar setbacks and sit on medium to small urban lots that feature mature lawns, trees, and bushes. Most of the terraces in front of the buildings are also planted with mature trees. There are no parks or large open spaces within the district boundaries, but there is a large cemetery across from the 700 block of S. Page Street.

The streets in the district are typical urban streets that are wide enough to allow for two-way traffic with parking on both sides of the streets. They are also improved with concrete sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, and are lighted with standard sodium-vapor street lights attached to wooden electrical poles. Most of the district's streets have a low traffic flow, although traffic is slightly heavier on S. Page Street, which is a main residential street that connects the north and south sides of the city. The traffic is very heavy on W. Main Street, which is a U. S. Highway and the main road through the city.

Most of the buildings in the district are frame-constructed, one and one-half or two-story houses that have wood clapboard or aluminum/vinyl siding. Some of the buildings have brick walls, including the historic West Elementary School (NRHP), the old Universalist Church (NRHP), and the old First Methodist Church. The historic buildings were constructed between 1856 and 1930, with the majority constructed between 1880 and 1910. Specifically, 72 percent of the buildings in the district were constructed between 1880 and 1910.

Since the majority of the buildings of the district were built between 1880 and 1910, their architectural styles reflect this era. Because the Queen Anne style was the most popular architectural style at that time, the most common style of buildings in the district is the Queen Anne style. In fact, 39 percent of the buildings in the district have details from this style. The Italianate style, which was popular primarily between 1850 and 1880, but which remained popular in Stoughton well into the 1880s, is the second most popular style in the district. While only 7 percent of the buildings in the district are elaborately detailed enough to be termed Italianate, many of the vernacular forms of the district, particularly those labeled "two story cube," have a similar date of construction, form, massing, and a few of the details of Italianate style. There are also some

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

examples of other nineteenth and early twentieth architectural styles in the district, including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, American Foursquare, and Craftsman.

The Southwest Side Historic District can be easily distinguished from its surroundings. The area to the north of the district has already been discussed, and the areas to the south and west of the district contain residential housing that is more modern and of a different scale than the buildings in the district. To the east of the district, there is a small neighborhood of primarily late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses constructed for workers of a local wagon company. While the houses in this neighborhood have some similar characteristics to the less elaborate houses in the district, the buildings have less integrity and are significantly less elaborate than the bulk of the buildings in the district. The Yahara River, which lies to the east of the district, is another physical boundary that separates the district from the rest of the city.

Another feature that unites the buildings in the district is the overall high level of integrity found within the district boundaries. There are only a few non-contributing elements within the district boundaries; in fact, only 11 of the 127 district buildings (8%) are non-contributing. Most of these buildings are non-contributing because they have been constructed within the last 50 years. A few of the buildings are non-contributing because they have lost most of their historic character through inappropriate remodeling and/or additions. The non-contributing buildings are scattered throughout the district and make no significant impact on the integrity of the rest of the neighborhood.

The Southwest Side Historic District also includes many outbuildings. These outbuildings are a combination of old and new garages and old carriage houses and many of the old garages and carriage houses have been remodeled. While there are several interesting old carriage houses in the district, they and the other carriage houses and garages are not architecturally or historically significant and are not included in the building inventory or noted on the district map.

Description of Selected Buildings in the District

Greek Revival

324 S. Page St.
First Universalist Church
1858 (NRHP, 1982)

The First Universalist Church is a one-story cream brick building constructed in the Greek Revival style. The church has a low-pitched gable roof with a full pediment across the gable peak of the main elevation. Projecting from the east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

end of the roof is a square steeple that consists of a base decorated with pilasters and an entablature, a belfry covered with wood shingles and decorated with pilasters and a cornice, and a tent roof covered with wood shingles. The building's walls are also decorated with simple brick corbeling and shallow pilasters. A brick water table defines the first floor from the raised foundation. The window openings are tall and narrow multiple-light, triple-hung sashes decorated with tall shutters. The foundation windows are smaller, multi-light sashes. A tall, narrow window separates the two entrances in the main elevation. The entrances are simple wooden doors decorated with transoms. A wide set of steps with wrought iron railings lead to these entrances from the sidewalk. Stephen V. Shipman of Madison was the architect.

Italianate

516 S. Page St.
Stoughton-Falk House
1856; c. 1890

Luke Stoughton, the official "founder" of the city, built this large, cream brick, Italianate mansion on a portion of his large land holdings in 1856. Originally, the house consisted of a main block with two large north and south wings. The wings were removed and the main block was extensively remodeled around 1890 by the Falk family, who lived there for much of the twentieth century. The main block of the house is two-stories in height, and both two-story and one-story rear wings project from the main block. The main block features a low-pitched hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves decorated with brackets attached to a wooden frieze. Under the frieze of the front portion of the main block there is a wide row of brick corbelling that suggests brackets.

The cream brick walls of the main block are punctuated with tall and narrow segmentally-arched windows that are filled with single-light, double-hung sashes topped with raised brick label moldings decorated with keystones and corbel stops. At the northeast corner of the main block, there is a projecting two-story rectangular bay that features a pedimented roof, wooden frieze and belt course, and arched openings decorated with label moldings. The rear one and two-story wings have smaller openings that are filled with six-over-six-light double-hung sashes decorated with flat stone lintels. A stone lintel also decorates the simple wood paneled entry door in the rear wall of the one-story shed-roofed wing.

Spanning much of the front elevation is a two-tiered Queen Anne style porch. The first story has a hip roof decorated with a pediment and a spool-and-spindle frieze. The porch is supported by square posts decorated with small brackets and features a balustrade with turned posts supporting a fancy cut-out detail underneath the railing. The second story porch sits over the main entrance and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 5 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

has turned posts with small brackets, a spool-and-spindle frieze, and an identical balustrade. A south side entry porch also has the same frieze and balustrade, but it is partially enclosed with segmentally-arched single-light, double-hung sash windows and decorative wood trim. The main entrance consists of double wood paneled doors covered with storm doors. It sits in a projecting entry pavilion that creates an interior foyer. This entry pavilion is covered with wood clapboards.

401 W. South St.
A. Ovren House
1884

This late Italianate house is a two-story rectangular residence with a one and one-half story rear ell and a modern one-story garage addition attached to the rear of the main block. The main block has a low-pitched hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves decorated with paired brackets, dentils, and a wide frieze. Projecting from the east elevation is a two and one-half story square tower that features a mansard roof topped with metal cresting. Gable-roofed dormers project from the mansard, which also has wide, overhanging eaves decorated with brackets and dentils.

The walls of the building are covered with narrow clapboards and punctuated with segmentally-arched openings filled with single-light, double-hung sashes and decorated with pedimented lintels. The original porch was replaced with an early twentieth century porch that has a hip roof, square columns, an enclosed balustrade, and screening. The rear ell has a gable roof and smaller windows, and the modern garage addition features a shed roof and two modern garage doors.

517 and 525 W. South St.
R. Devoll and Solon Devoll Houses
1885, 1883

The Devoll Houses have main blocks and features that are similar to the Ovren House's main block and similar to each other. They are both two-story Italianate style houses with square forms, low-pitched hip roofs, wide overhanging eaves, paired brackets, and dentils decorating a wooden frieze. Both houses are covered with narrow clapboards. The R. Devoll House has medium-sized window openings filled with single-light, double-hung sashes decorated with flat cornice lintels. The Solon Devoll House has segmentally arched windows filled with single-light, double-hung sashes decorated with pedimented lintels.

The R. Devoll House also has a one-story square bay projecting from the east elevation. The bay has a mansard roof, wide eaves with brackets attached to a wide frieze, and very tall, narrow openings filled with sashes that have vertically divided upper lights. A modern garage addition projects from the west

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 6 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

elevation. It includes a sunken garage with a second-floor interior attached to the first story of the house.

Both Devoll Houses have replacement porches. The R. Devoll House has a porch that spans the entire width of the main elevation. It has a flat roof, square posts, an enclosed balustrade, and an open balustrade attached to the roof. The Solon Devoll House has a hipped roof porch that is slightly narrower. It has square posts and an enclosed balustrade.

500 S. Page St.
First Lutheran Church Rectory
c.1885

This is a very late Italianate house that is two stories tall with a low-pitched hip roof. Under the wide roof eaves is a paneled frieze with unusual widely-spaced dentils and paired brackets. The walls of the house are covered with narrow clapboards and punctuated with rectangular window openings filled with single-light, double-hung sashes decorated with cornice lintels. A one-story bay projects from the south elevation of the main block. It has a hip roof, wide eaves, a frieze with dentils, and paired brackets. The bay has rectangular single-light sashes, plain pilasters, and decorative wood panels.

The main entrance to the house is in a small projecting entry pavilion and is decorated with narrow sidelights and a narrow transom. The entrance is covered by a porch that spans the entire first story of the main elevation of the house. The porch has a flat roof supported by thin turned posts decorated with delicate brackets. The balustrade is made up of spool-and-spindle posts and runs down a set of wooden steps that lead to the main entrance.

400 Garfield St.
West Elementary School
1886, 1899, 1905 (NRHP, 1992)

The West Elementary School is a two and one-half story late Italianate style cream brick building originally constructed in 1886. Major additions were made to the building in 1899 and 1905 and were constructed to match the architectural character of the original building. The school has a steeply-pitched hip roof with several projecting hip-roofed dormers. Two massive brick chimneys also project from the roofline. The roof has moderately wide eaves decorated with a molded wooden frieze.

The cream brick walls of the school are punctuated with many round and segmentally-arched openings. Most of these openings are tall and narrow and on the second story they are round-arched and filled with rectangular, multi-light openings and arched transoms. The openings are decorated with round brick arches

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 7 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

decorated with pronounced archivolt trim that extends to form a molded impost course. On three elevations of the building these round-arched openings are generally symmetrically spaced, but on the east elevation the openings are placed closer in an arcaded effect that is enhanced by the archivolt trim.

The first story windows are mostly tall, narrow, and segmentally arched openings filled with multi-light, double-hung sashes decorated with segmentally-arched brick label moldings. A brick belt course runs through the center of these openings. The smaller windows on the north and south elevations are round-arched on the second story and segmentally-arched on the first story. They are decorated in a similar manner as their larger counterparts and also filled with multi-light glazing.

There are two entrances to the school, on the north and south elevations. The south entrance, or main entrance, has double doors decorated with sidelights and an elliptically-arched, multi-light transom. A brick elliptical arch with archivolt trim decorates this entrance. The rear, or north entrance, also features double doors topped with both square and elliptically-arched, multi-light transoms. A brick elliptical arch with archivolt trim also decorates this entrance. The entire building sits on a cut limestone foundation. Small, multi-light, sash windows with segmental stone arches punctuate the foundation walls.

The building was used as a school until 1982; then in 1988 it was renovated into an apartment building, which altered the interior but retained most of the building's historic exterior.

Queen Anne

409 W. South St.
George Ainsworth House
1886

The George Ainsworth House is a two-story Queen Anne style residence that has an irregular plan and a steeply-pitched intersecting gable roof. Decorating the gable peaks are stickwork gable ornaments and projecting from the northeast corner of the house is a two and one-half story square tower. The tower features a steeply-pitched mansard roof topped with metal cresting and oculus windows that sit under Palladian-arched eaves. The walls of the house are covered with narrow clapboards and punctuated by tall, narrow openings filled with single-light, double-hung sashes decorated with cornice lintels and carved wood surrounds. On the east elevation, the window opening is round-arched and is decorated with an arched hood mold. Also on the east elevation is a rectangular bay that has a hip roof with metal cresting, a frieze with brackets, pilasters, panels carved with a pointed arch motif, and rectangular single-light, double-hung sashes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 8 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

The front porch covers the main entrance to the house, which is in the first story of the tower. The porch has a shallow mansard roof topped with metal cresting and supported by square posts. It also has an arched frieze, brackets, and a plain balustrade. The main entrance consists of a simple wood and glass door covered by a storm door. It is decorated with a cornice lintel and carved wood surround. Attached to the east elevation of the rear one and one-half story ell of the house is an ell porch that has a shed roof supported by round columns. It has a plain balustrade.

511 S. Page St.
John & Emma Evans House
1889

The Evans House is a two and one-half story Queen Anne style house with an irregular plan and a combination hip and gable roof. Projecting from the roof are several pedimented attic gables that are covered with decorative shingles and decorated with multi-light openings. The walls of the house are covered with narrow clapboards and punctuated with many varied openings. Most of the individual window openings consist of single-light, double-hung sashes decorated with cornice moldings and flat brackets that "support" the flared belt course dividing the first and second stories. Above the main entrance on the front elevation of the house is a Palladian window decorated with a wide, flat cornice.

Projecting from the northwest corner of the house is a two-story rectangular bay that is covered with horizontal siding and decorated with pilasters. The bay is filled with single-light sashes and two large openings decorated with transoms and sidelights. Covering the bottom of the bay are panels of vertical wood siding that extend around the rest of the house, creating a wide water table. An octagonal oriel with similar panels, brackets, thin pilasters, and tall, narrow openings projects from the southwest corner of the house. A small rectangular bay also projects from the rear of the south elevation of the house.

The main entrance is covered with an entry porch that features a steeply-pitched gable roof and elaborate woodwork. The gable peak is decorated by a large crosspiece that is attached to the porch's carved frieze, large brackets, and heavy turned posts. The balustrade features very thin posts connected by decorative scrolls.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 9 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

John J. Holmstad Queen Anne Houses

417 W. South St. Holmstad-Olson House 1884	519 S. Page St. Holmstad-Townsend House 1889	416 Oak St. Ole Heggstad House C.1900
620 S. Prairie St. Martin House c.1900	409 Oak St. Rasmussen-Aaker House 1906	332 Oak St. J. I. Suby House 1906
401 Oak St. John J. Holmstad I House 1906	408 Oak St. John J. Holmstad II House 1909	

These eight houses can be traced to local builder and contractor John J. Holmstad (Holmstad's name was spelled several different ways, depending on the source. Holmstad was the most consistent spelling found.) Several other houses in the district have features that are similar to these houses and may also have been built by Holmstad, but these are the only houses that can be directly linked to him. Holmstad lived in some of the houses before selling them to others.

The earliest of the Holmstad houses is the Holmstad-Olson House, built in 1884. This house is a two-story Queen Anne style residence with an irregular plan. The house has a steeply-pitched gable roof with decorative bargeboard and cross pieces in the gable peaks. The walls are covered with narrow clapboards and punctuated with tall, narrow, single-light, double-hung sash windows. On the first story the windows are decorated with carved cornice lintels and on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 10 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

second story the windows are topped by a cornice that spans the entire gable peak and is decorated with dentils. A one-story bay projects from the east elevation. It has a hip roof, brackets and large single-light sash windows. The plain main entrance is covered with a simple overhang that has a square post and plain balustrade.

The second Holmstad house erected in the district is the Holmstad-Townsend House, built in 1889. It has details that are similar to those of the Holmstad-Olson House. The Holmstad-Townsend House is a two-story residence with an irregular plan. The house has a steeply-pitched intersecting gable roof with a slightly projecting front gable. The walls are covered with narrow clapboards and punctuated with single-light, double-hung sash windows. The main entrance is covered with an entry porch that features a gable roof with a decorated gable peak.

The remaining Holmstad houses were all built between 1900 and 1910 and share a different set of features. They are all two to two-and-one-half story late Queen Anne style houses that have complex hip and gable roofs with projecting dormers and/or attic gables. Projecting gables are decorated with stickwork, bargeboard, and/or wood shingles and have a variety of small openings. Dormers feature gable roofs, bargeboard and/or classical details and a variety of window types. The walls of the houses are all covered with narrow clapboards and punctuated with a variety of window openings. Most, though, are single-light, double-hung sashes, but there are also oval openings, Palladian-style openings, projecting bays, and oriels. All of the houses have large porches, some with wrap-around verandas. The porches have a variety of trim including round columns, square columns, and plain, cut-out, or enclosed balustrades.

These later houses, while having similar features, are not identical, and each has some distinctive characteristics. For example, the Ole Heggstad House has fewer decorative features than the other houses. The Martin House is more picturesque, with a veranda that features square posts and a cut-out balustrade, and decorated gables that include bargeboard, fancy wood shingles, and stickwork. The J. J. Holmstad I and Rasmussen-Aaker houses are more classically appointed. These houses have more symmetrical forms and features, classical porch columns, and less decorative gables. The J. J. Holmstad II house also has a symmetrical form and classical details, but its porch has a picturesque quality in its decorative stickwork-style balustrade. And, finally, the Suby House is the most rambling and elegant of all of the Holmstad houses. It has more distinct classical details, like a Palladian-style window on the west elevation that is decorated with a classical cornice and a leaded glass fanlight; and a veranda with round columns. The dormers that project from the roof also feature classical pediments, pilasters, and Palladian-like tripartite openings. The unusual oriel on the east elevation features arched openings and a classical cornice.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 11 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

Late Gothic Revival

401 W. Main St.
First Methodist Church
c.1910

The old First Methodist Church is a two and one-half story red brick church building that has details from the late Gothic Revival architectural style. The building has a steeply-pitched complex hip and gable roof covering an irregular plan. Projecting from the square main block of the church along the north and east elevations are two virtually identical gable-roofed ells. The steeply-pitched gable roofs of these ells are topped with narrow parapets that are decorated with stone coping. There are also small gothic-arched openings in the gable peaks. In between the ells, at the northeast corner of the church, is a massive corner tower. The tower has a large tent roof, a paneled frieze, and very tall, narrow gothic-arched openings filled with louvers and glazing. The openings are decorated with compound gothic arches and stone sills.

The walls of the gable-roofed ells are each dominated by a massive gothic-arched window opening that contains smaller compound gothic arches, gothic-arched tracery, and pictorial stained glass. A smaller gothic-arched stained glass opening is located in the north elevation, west of the north ell. The main entrance is in an entry pavilion that projects at an angle from the corner tower. This entry pavilion has a steeply-pitched parapeted gable roof, stepped buttresses, and a brick cross in the gable peak. The double doors of the main entrance have gothic-arched windows and are surmounted by a gothic-arched enclosed transom. Along the east elevation, to the south of the east ell is a rectangular ell that has a flat roof, arched openings, and an entrance with a gothic-arched transom. The entire church building sits on a raised cut stone foundation punctuated with small, square openings.

American Foursquare
524 S. Page St.
Louis & Frederikka Trulson House
1903

The Trulson House is a two and one-half story residence that has details from both the American Foursquare style and the Colonial Revival style. The house has a generally rectangular plan and a steeply-pitched hip roof with wide, flared eaves. Gable-roofed dormers project from the main roof and are filled with round-arched sashes. The walls of the house are covered with very narrow clapboards punctuated with a variety of window openings. Most of the individual windows are rectangular single-light, double-hung sashes. On the first floor of the main elevation, there is a large, projecting bay that includes a large, single-light opening with a leaded glass transom and two single-light sashes. On the south elevation, there is a Palladian window.

A classically-detailed porch spans the first story of the main elevation. It has a hip roof with a wide frieze supported by large round columns. Projecting from the roof is a shingle-covered balcony with a balustrade of plain square posts. The main balustrade also consists of plain posts, and it extends down the wide wooden set of steps that lead to the

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 12 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

porch. The porch covers the main entrance to the house which consists of a wood and glass entry door covered with a storm door and decorated with a transom.

Gabled Ell

624 S. Madison St.
 Alex Peterson House
 1886

501 W. South St.
 Mina Martin House
 C.1900

These two houses best represent the vernacular forms in the district. They are both frame houses that are examples of the Gabled Ell vernacular form. The Alex Peterson House has a two-story main block with a two-story ell. The house has an intersecting gable roof with decorative cross pieces and wood shingles highlighting the gable peaks. The walls are covered with narrow clapboards and punctuated with plain single-light, double-hung sashes. A one-story bay projects from the east elevation of the main block. It has a hip roof, wide eaves with brackets, vertical wood siding, and narrow single-light, double-hung sashes. The simple main entrance is covered with an ell porch that has a flat roof, plain square posts and a balustrade enclosed with panels.

The Mina Martin House also has a two-story main block with a two-story ell. It has an intersecting gable roof that is decorated only with a narrow frieze. The clapboard-covered walls are punctuated with symmetrically-placed single-light, double-hung sashes decorated with cornice lintels. A square bay highlights the east elevation of the ell. It has a flat roof, wide eaves, and single-light sashes. The main entrance to the house is in the ell and consists of a wood and glass door decorated with sidelights. The entrance is covered with an entry porch that has a gable roof, round columns, and brackets.

Building Inventory	C=Contributing	NC=Non-contributing		
Address	Name	Date	Style	Status
309 Garfield St.	H. W. Collins	c.1900	Queen Anne	C*
317 Garfield St.	Residence	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
325 Garfield St.	Moe Iver	1892	Queen Anne	C
400 Garfield St.	West Elementary School (NRHP)	1886, 1899 1905	Italianate	C
401 Garfield St.	Peter & Ingebor Gulbrandson	1892	Queen Anne	C
409 Garfield St.	John & Clara Mickelson	c.1900	Queen Anne	C

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 13 Southwest Side Historic District,
 Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

417 Garfield St.	Fanny McFarland	c.1890	Queen Anne	C
425 Garfield St.	Harrold Jonason	1896	Queen Anne	C
516 Garfield St.	Devoll barn	c.1885	Front Gable	C
	Remodeled:	c.1925		
517 Garfield St.	Edgar & Olga Norman	c.1950	Side Gable	NC*
316 W. Jefferson St.	Ananias & Anna Thompson	1880	Front Gable	NC
407 W. Jefferson St.	Bert Chappelle	1906	Queen Anne	C
410 W. Jefferson St.	Henry Showers	c.1880	Side Gable	NC
415 W. Jefferson St.	C. C. Engh	1883	Two Story Cube	C
425 W. Jefferson St.	Arne Valstad	c.1965	Side Gable	NC
508 W. Jefferson St.	Orrin Viney	c.1910	Bungalow	C
509 W. Jefferson St.	R. D. & Marlene Olson	c.1950	Ranch	NC
516 W. Jefferson St.	Residence	c.1910	American Foursquare	C
517 W. Jefferson St.	John Sime	1918	American Foursquare	C
316 S. Madison St.	Emma Brewer	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
317 S. Madison St.	Z. M. Palmer	1894	Queen Anne	C
324 S. Madison St.	O. H. Lee	1886	Two Story Cube	C
325 S. Madison St.	Emily Scott	1891	Queen Anne	C
400 S. Madison St.	Franklin Chapple	1868	Side Gable	C
408 S. Madison St.	Simon Lundstein	1889	Gabled Ell	C
420 S. Madison St.	E. D. King	1882	Side Gable	C
516 S. Madison St.	Ole & Sophie Anderson	1914	Bungalow	C
517 S. Madison St.	Olaf & Marie Erickson	c.1900	Side Gable	C
524 S. Madison St.	Walter & Victoria Pierce	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
525 S. Madison St.	John & Bertha Johnson	1892	Queen Anne	C
600 S. Madison St.	Carl Olson	1889	Front Gable	C
608 S. Madison St.	Andrew Lee	1892	Gabled Ell	C
616 S. Madison St.	Charles & Emma Miller	1907	Queen Anne	C
617 S. Madison St.	Michael & Mary Johnson	c.1900	Two Story Cube	C
624 S. Madison St.	Alex Peterson	1886	Gabled Ell	C
625 S. Madison St.	Mrs. Lanstad Rental	c.1900	Gabled Ell	C
317 W. Main St.	Geo. & Elizabeth Becker	1884	Two Story Cube	C
325 W. Main St.	Tipple House	c.1890	Queen Anne	C
401 W. Main St.	First Methodist Church	c.1910	Gothic Revival	C

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 14 Southwest Side Historic District,
 Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

308 S. Monroe St.	J. M. Bailey	c.1910	Dutch Colonial Revival	C
316 S. Monroe St.	Frank L. Johnson	1886	2nd Empire	C
324 S. Monroe St.	Henry Putnam	1892	Queen Anne	C
325 S. Monroe St.	Richardson House	1910	Queen Anne	C
400 S. Monroe St.	Sarah Danks	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
401 S. Monroe St.	Soren & Carrie Asperheim	1915	Front Gable	C
408 S. Monroe St.	Edith Robinson	1883	Gabled Ell	C
411 S. Monroe St.	John Sylvester	1874	One Story	NC
	Remodeled:	c.1930	Cube	
417 S. Monroe St.	M. C. Berg	1915	Other	C
517 S. Monroe St.	Residence	c.1910	Two Story Cube	C
608 S. Monroe St.	Residence	c.1900	Side Gable	C
609 S. Monroe St.	Ole Gjertson	1884	Gabled Ell	C
616 S. Monroe St.	Christen England	c.1885	Side Gable	C
617 S. Monroe St.	Austin Larson	1884	Gabled Ell	C
624 S. Monroe St.	Hans Olson	c.1885	Gabled Ell	C
625 S. Monroe St.	Theodore Greuter	1883	Front Gable	C
309 Oak St.	C.O. & Martha Egeland	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
316 Oak St.	O.M. Peterson	1906	Queen Anne	C
317 Oak St.	George Hocking	c.1905	Queen Anne	C
324 Oak St.	Ferdinand & Emma Rasmussen	1910	Queen Anne	C
325 Oak St.	A. J. Hocking	1907	Queen Anne	C
332 Oak St.	J. I. Suby	1906	Queen Anne	C
333 Oak St.	E. P. Hocking	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
401 Oak St.	John J. Holmstad I	1906	Queen Anne	C
408 Oak St.	John J. Holmstad II	1909	Queen Anne	C
409 Oak St.	Rasmussen-Aaker House	1906	Queen Anne	C
416 Oak St.	Ole Heggstad	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
417 Oak St.	Residence	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
425 Oak St.	Residence	c.1895	Queen Anne	C
433 Oak St.	Peter Munson	1907	Gabled Ell	C
514 Oak St.	Residence	c.1900	Two Story Cube	C
616 Oak St.	Adolph & Marie Anderson	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
626 Oak St.	Ole Anderson	1906	Queen Anne	C
305 S. Page St.	John & Emma Johnson	1882	Italianate	C
308 S. Page St.	Halvor Alland	1880	Side Gable	C
316 S. Page St.	Rectory	c.1910	Queen Anne	C
317 S. Page St.	Norwegian M.E. Church	pre-1898	Front Gable	C

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 15 Southwest Side Historic District,
 Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

324 S. Page St.	1st Universalist Church (NRHP)	1858	Greek Revival	C
325 S. Page St.	Rectory	c.1910	Craftsman	C
400 S. Page St.	Andrew & Susan Lillisand	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
401 S. Page St.	F. G. Hill	c.1910	Two Story Cube	C
405 S. Page St.	Peter & Annette Hagen	c.1900	Two Story Cube	C
408 S. Page St.	Albert & Amalia Schrode	1923	Craftsman	C
411 S. Page St.	Erick Hagen	c.1895	Two Story Cube	C
415-17 S. Page St.	Duplex	c.1975	One Story Cube	NC
420 S. Page St.	Matthew & Olivia Johnson	c.1865	Two Story Cube	NC
500 S. Page St.	Rectory	c.1885	Italianate	C
501 S. Page St.	Emma Evans	1913	Two Story Cube	C
511 S. Page St.	John & Emma Evans	1889	Queen Anne	C
516 S. Page St.	Stoughton-Falk House	1856	Italianate	C
	Remodeled:	c.1890		
519 S. Page St.	Holmstad-Townsend House	1889	Queen Anne	C
524 S. Page St.	Louis & Frederikka Trulson	1903	Queen Anne	C
527 S. Page St.	Ole & Johanna Kroken	1885	Italianate/ Queen Anne	C
601 S. Page St.	Iver & Carrie Moe	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
604 S. Page St.	H. W. Collins	1893	Queen Anne	C
616 S. Page St.	Andrew Sorenson	1913	Queen Anne	C
624 S. Page St.	C. S. Larson	c.1913	Two Story Cube	C
704 S. Page St.	Residence	c.1900	Side Gable	C
716 S. Page St.	Residence	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
724 S. Page St.	Residence	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
309 S. Prairie St.	Residence	1906	Side Gable	C
317 S. Prairie St.	H. H. Swan	1874	Two Story Cube	C
322 S. Prairie St.	C. E. Warren	1885	Italianate	C
325 S. Prairie St.	Peter & Betsey Christopher	1892	Side Gable	C
330 s. Prairie St.	Fred Buckman	c.1865	Gabled Ell	C
401 S. Prairie St.	Carl&Christina QuamII	1919	Bungalow	C
404 S. Prairie St.	O. O. Langemo	c.1889	Two Story cube	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 16 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

409 S. Prairie St.	Carl&Christina QuamI	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
509 S. Prairie St.	J. E. Duer	1919	Craftsman	C
525 S. Prairie St.	Gerhard & Ruth Kittleson	c.1974	Ranch	NC
620 S. Prairie St.	Residence	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
316 W. South St.	Alfred & Ellen Rose	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
324 W. South St.	Frank & Jessie Page	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
325 W. South St.	Duer House	c.1955	Ranch	NC
400 W. South St.	Einer & Emma Mellum	1874	Side Gable	C
401 W. South St.	A. Ovren	1884	Italianate	C
408 W. South St.	John Quam	1907	American Foursquare	C
409 W. South St.	George Ainsworth	1886	Queen Anne	C
416 W. South St.	Wm. & Harriet Parish	1884	Side Gable	C
417 W. South St.	Holmstad-Olson House	1884	Queen Anne	C
424 W. South St.	Thorvold & Carrie Mathison	1885	Gabled Ell	C
425 W. South St.	O. E. Palmer	1883	Side Gable	C
501 W. South St.	Mina Martin	c.1900	Gabled Ell	C
508 W. South St.	E. Hermanson	1881	Gabled Ell	C
516 W. South St.	Peter Erickson	1920	Colonial Revival	C
517 W. South St.	R. Devoll	1885	Italianate	C
524 W. South St.			Side Gable	NC
525 W. South St.	Solon Devoll	1883	Italianate	C

Note to Building Inventory:

All historic building names and dates of construction for resources listed in the building inventory were derived from an examination of the Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance maps, historic Dane County plat maps, and the historic tax rolls for the city of Stoughton (microfilm), all on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; historic city directories for the city of Stoughton, on file in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin and the Stoughton Public Library, Stoughton, Wisconsin; and from *A Walking Tour of Southwest Stoughton*, pamphlet published by the Stoughton Public Library and the Stoughton Landmarks Commission, Stoughton, Wisconsin.

Roughly half of the non-contributing buildings are too altered and the approximate other half are less than 50 years old.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

The Southwest Side Historic District is being nominated at the local level to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, Architecture, because it has a concentration of significant examples of popular nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. In particular, the district has fine examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Late Gothic Revival architectural styles. The district also has a fine concentration of turn-of-the-twentieth-century Queen Anne houses, some of which represent the work of a single builder. This concentration of Queen Anne houses, seen primarily in the southern section of the district, creates harmonious streetscapes that blend in well with the other historic properties in the district.

Historical Background

Because much of the land that Stoughton currently occupies was held by non-resident land speculators during the late 1830s and 1840s, the development of Stoughton was later than other communities in Dane County. It was not until 1847, when Luke Stoughton purchased 800 acres of land from these speculators and made the Original Plat of Stoughton, that the community opened for settlement. Luke Stoughton was attracted to Stoughton because of its water power potential, and he immediately built a dam and sawmill on the Yahara (then, Catfish) River to take advantage of this natural resource. He also erected a general store in his settlement. Because of his early work in establishing the community, Luke Stoughton is considered the city's founder and his name was attached to the community.(2)

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

Thanks, in large part, to the efforts of Luke Stoughton, the settlement grew steadily in the 1850s, and Stoughton made an addition to his Original Plat in 1855. In 1856, Stoughton also made a lasting addition to the city in the Southwest Side Historic District when he erected a large Italianate mansion in block 6 of his plat (later replatted by O. M. Turner). For 30 years, the Stoughton House (516 S. Page St.) was the only building on the entire block, and, since Stoughton owned much of the surrounding property, his house had an estate-like setting, with a clear view all the way to the river. Stoughton was also responsible for another prominent building in the district, the old First Universalist Church (324 S. Page St.), built in 1858. Stoughton and his family were Universalists who helped establish the church in the neighborhood.(4)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 2 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

In order for the settlement to continue growing, the pioneers in Stoughton knew the importance of a railroad link, and in the 1850s, they worked to get one. When a railroad company announced plans to build a line in the area, Luke Stoughton again stepped in to help. He donated land to the railroad company to entice them to build the link through Stoughton, rather than in nearby competing settlements. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad established freight and passenger service between Stoughton and Milwaukee in December of 1853. (5)

By the 1860s, Stoughton was the size of a small village, but its citizens did not seek incorporation to form their own village government until 1868, when Stoughton citizens decided to incorporate and elect a village president and board of trustees. At this time, Stoughton's development was almost totally confined to Luke Stoughton's Original Plat and his addition, an area lying west of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad tracks and east of the river. The 1873 plat map for Stoughton shows a small community tucked into the bend in the Yahara River west of the railroad tracks. But, it also shows the beginnings of a residential neighborhood on the west side of the river. This small group of houses would eventually become the fashionable west side residential district, the most prestigious residential area in the city. (6)

Prior to the 1870s, Stoughton was a largely Yankee settlement with small industries and shops that served the small community and its surrounding farmers. However, two events would radically change the community in the late nineteenth century. The first was the development of the Mandt Wagon Works. Begun by T. G. Mandt after the Civil War, the company had some early success, but the financial panic and bad farming conditions of the early 1870s resulted in company losses. Mandt persevered, though, and eventually built the company into a considerable success. By 1883, 225 men were employed at the wagon works. A disastrous fire again halted production in that year, but Mandt rebuilt a second time. In 1889, he left this company, which became the Stoughton Wagon Company, and soon started up yet another wagon company. The success of these wagon companies provided employment for the Norwegian immigrants who were pouring into the area during that same period. (7)

The early Norwegian immigrants to Dane County were farmers who found cheap land in the state. But, as Norwegian immigration continued, many came to find work instead of farmland. Many of these immigrants found work in Stoughton's wagon factories or other businesses. By the turn of the twentieth century, the old Yankee village of Stoughton had been transformed into an almost entirely Norwegian ethnic community. The Norwegian language was heard throughout the community and youngsters did not learn English until they attended school. Churches offered Norwegian services and common activities carried Norwegian names. (8)

The success of the local wagon works and the Norwegian immigration fueled Stoughton's growth in the late nineteenth century and the city expanded on both the east and west sides of the Yahara River. By 1883, the residential

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 3 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

neighborhood west of the river had grown, with the houses about evenly divided on the north and south sides of Main Street. Although some houses were elaborate, such as Luke Stoughton's house, many others were more modest. Historic tax rolls and city directories indicate that the houses built prior to and during the 1880s in the Southwest Side Historic District were occupied by upper, middle, and working class families.(9)

The 1880s were an important decade of growth in the Southwest Side Historic District as 35 of the district's 127 houses (38%) were built during this decade. Although houses built during the 1880s were spread throughout the district, a concentration of these houses were built along W. South St., including 401, 409, 416, 417, 424, 425, 508, 517, and 525. Most of these houses were built with Italianate details, as this style remained popular in Stoughton well into the 1880s. Other large, but not as elaborate Italianate style houses built in this period included the John and Emma Johnson House, 305 S. Page St.; the C. E. Warren House, 322 S. Prairie St.; and the C. C. Engh House, 415 W. Jefferson St. But the most important building constructed in the district during the 1880s was the West Elementary School. Due to the rapid influx of Norwegian immigrant families into Stoughton in the 1880s, and the rapid growth of the west side of the city, in 1885, the school board determined that a new elementary school building was needed and they decided to build it on the west side. The three-room school was completed in 1886, but by 1892, the school was overcrowded. A new east side school relieved congestion in 1893, but by 1897, West School was again overcrowded. In 1899, the city approved a referendum to build another new school and to make an addition to the West School. This one-room addition did not provide permanent relief for overcrowding, though, and in 1905, the school board again authorized an addition to West School. In the 1910s, West School was modernized, but no major physical additions to the school were made after 1906. West School was used until 1982, then converted into an apartment building in 1988.(10)

The growth of West School between 1890 and 1910 reflected the growth in the entire community. By 1905, the city of Stoughton had grown to over 4,200 people. It had a thriving Main Street commercial center, many small industries and shops, 12 tobacco warehouses, a water system, and an electric lighting plant. The city had a small hospital, four graded elementary schools, and a high school. Two large wagon factories made up the largest industry in the city, although the tobacco trade was reaching its zenith. In fact, the area's agricultural base probably supported much of the retail and service trade in the city's downtown commercial center.(11)

As the city boomed, the prestigious west side residential neighborhood boomed, as well. Because most of Stoughton's industries were located south of the community's downtown on the east side of the river, the west side became an even more desirable residential neighborhood for people who could afford to live in larger homes a bit farther away from their workplace. Except for a small housing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 4 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

development for Mandt Wagon Company workers just east of South Page Street, most of the houses built on the west side were for middle and upper-middle class families.

Between 1890 and 1910, 58 houses (46%) were built in the Southwest Side Historic District, filling in most of the vacant lots and available land within the district's boundaries. Because the Queen Anne style was popular during this period, most of these houses were built in the Queen Anne style or with some Queen Anne details. In particular, builder John J. Holmstad was active in the neighborhood, building at least six houses in close proximity to one another in the district, all with Queen Anne details. This building boom not only completed historic streetscapes in the district, but created entirely new turn-of-the-twentieth-century streetscapes in the district, such as the 500 and 600 blocks of S. Page Street, the 400 block of Garfield St., and especially, the 300 through 600 blocks of Oak Street. (12)

Because the building boom of 1890 through 1910 filled in much of the available land in the district, only a few more houses were constructed after that time. These houses were built on large lots that were further subdivided for new lots, or on a few still-available vacant lots, or to replace houses that were razed or moved. The most significant building erected during this period was the old First Methodist Church, built around 1910 on Main Street. But, for the most part, the era between 1910 and 1940 in the district was largely an era of remodeling of older houses, not new construction. (13)

After World War II, more remodeling took place, some of it changing the historic nature of the old houses in the district. Six post-World War II "Cape Cod" or "ranch" style houses were built in the district, but they have made no significant impact on the appearance of the neighborhood. Today, due to the high level of maintenance and care of building's current and past owners, the Southwest Side Historic District has retained its historic character, because most of the houses in the district still feature their historic details, siding materials, and openings. The result is a historic neighborhood that still is one of the most prestigious in the community.

Architectural Significance

The Southwest Side Historic District is significant for architecture because it contains a concentration of important examples of popular nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. In particular, the district has fine examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne architectural styles. Not only does the district feature fine individual buildings, but its streetscapes present a harmonious late nineteenth and early twentieth century appearance because its buildings have a common scale, historic style elements, and common building materials.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

One of the oldest buildings in the district is a good example of the Greek Revival architectural style. The Greek Revival style was the first national style commonly seen in Wisconsin. It was popular between 1830 and 1870 in the state. Greek Revival buildings are formal, orderly, and symmetrical. Although most Greek Revival buildings in the state are of frame construction with clapboard siding, the style also adorned brick, fieldstone, and quarried stone structures. While there are a number of high-style Greek Revival buildings in Wisconsin, the style is seen more commonly on vernacular houses in the form of symmetrical massing, regular fenestration, simple cornices and returned eaves, and entrances decorated with a transom and/or sidelights. (14)

The old Universalist Church (324 S. Page St.) was designed by Madison architect Stephen V. Shipman, constructed in 1858, and it is a fine example of the Greek Revival style. The building is formal, with symmetry in its form and massing and in its fenestration. The full pediment is an important characteristic of the style, as are the multi-light openings. The brick walls of the building give it further distinctiveness and importance, and provide an elegant background for the classical details. Most importantly, though, the building has a very high level of architectural and historical integrity. The building was not significantly remodeled during its use as a church, and its current use as a museum helps to retain its historic character.

There are many buildings in the Southwest Side Historic District that feature the Italianate style of architecture. In Stoughton, the Italianate style was favored by builders well into the 1880s, somewhat later than it was favored in other communities in Wisconsin. In general, the Italianate style was primarily popular in the state between 1850 and 1880. Early versions of the Italianate style are generally buildings that have a square form and massing, a low-pitched hip roof, wide eaves with brackets, tall windows with round arches or label moldings, and often a cupola. Later Italianate houses are often more rectangular than square; are taller with gable as well as hipped roofs; and have more classical rather than picturesque details. (15)

Of the fine examples of the Italianate style in the district, the Stoughton-Falk House (516 S. Page St.) is the most elaborate. The house was originally built by Luke Stoughton in 1856, and it was originally a more formal, transitional design between the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The remodeling around 1890 gave the house more elaborate window moldings than were common to the Italianate style, and added picturesque porches and a bay from the Queen Anne style, then becoming popular. The remodeling retained the classical elegance of the Italianate style, while adding picturesque details that brought the house up-to-date in the late nineteenth century.

The general form and massing of the Stoughton-Falk House today is that of a later Italianate mansion, but when the house had its original side wings and slightly different details, it had a more formal, symmetrical appearance that reflected

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 6 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The removal of these wings and the c.1890 remodeling effort gave the house its more vertical, later Italianate, emphasis. The house also features the low-pitched hip roof with wide eaves and brackets that are common elements of the Italianate style, and the brick corbeling under the frieze is an additional decorative element that suggests Italianate brackets.

While the addition of Queen Anne details to an Italianate house might be inappropriate if poorly executed, the addition of these details to the Stoughton-Falk House is successful. It is successful because the Queen Anne details are proportioned appropriately to the form and massing of the house, and, in the case of the corner tower, are adjusted for the house's original style. Instead of adding a typical Queen Anne style tower with a roof that projects beyond the house's original roofline, the remodelers added a tall bay with a pedimented roof that blends in well with the original style of the building. The Queen Anne style front porch also blends in with the original house because it emphasizes classical details, lacks a wrap-around veranda, and include a second story that adds balance to the main elevation. The overall emphasis on classical rather than picturesque details in the Queen Anne era remodeling of this house is what makes the remodeling add to the house's unique character, rather than detract from it.

Smaller and more typical Italianate style houses in the district are located at 401, 517, and 525 W. South St. These houses have more simple and common form, massing, and details than the form, massing, and details of the Stoughton-Falk House. And, the similarity of these houses, as well as their close construction dates, suggests a common builder.

The A. Ovren House (401 W. South St.), built in 1884, is the most elaborate of these three because of its decorative square tower on the east elevation. But, the square form and massing of the main blocks of the Devoll Houses (517 and 525 W. South St.) is similar to the form and massing of the main block of the Ovren House. This form and massing is similar to early Italianate house construction, but the slightly vertical emphasis of all three houses reflects their 1880s construction dates. All of these houses have the typical hip roofs, wide eaves, brackets, and decorated friezes that appear on most Italianate style houses, which are executed almost identically on the three houses. The arched openings of the Ovren and the Solon Devoll House also reflect the Italianate style. The houses have all had their front porches replaced, but this change is the only significant alteration to houses that have a high level of overall integrity.

The old First Lutheran Church rectory (500 S. Page St.) is another example of a later-constructed Italianate house that has a square form and massing that is more typical of early Italianate houses, yet has a vertical emphasis that reflects its 1880s construction date. Like the houses described above, it also features a low-pitched hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves decorated with brackets, details that are typical of Italianate style houses. But, its

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 7 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

pedimented openings are similar to those found in Queen Anne houses built a few years later, and the porch, with its turned posts and delicate scroll brackets, strongly reflects the Queen Anne style. Again, this house is an important example of how local builders continued to build in a waning style, but updated some details with modern elements. This house, too, has a high level of architectural integrity, with most of its historic qualities intact.

Another late example of the Italianate style is the West Elementary School (400 Garfield St.), built in 1886, and added to in 1899 and 1905. It is a reflection of local building traditions that this school was also constructed with details from a waning style, and it is significant that later builders took pains to continue the style so that the building would not look like it had been added to. The West Elementary School shows its Italianate style primarily in its form and massing and its openings. The round and segmentally arched openings that are decorated with brick corbeled label moldings and arches are the most significant architectural element of the building, and the arcaded effect on the east elevation gives the building an added elegance.

The most important feature of this building, though, is its exterior integrity that preserves its well-constructed details. The cream brick walls and cut stone foundation are in excellent condition and reflect the high quality of the historic construction materials and methods. Most important, though, are the extant openings that have not been enclosed. It is common that when historic school buildings are remodeled, the original openings are often partially or completely enclosed. The renovation of this school building has retained its historic features on the exterior, while giving the interior an adaptive reuse.

The Queen Anne style plays an important role in this district, both in individually significant buildings and in a group of buildings that reflect the work of a single builder. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin between 1880 and 1910 and is seen in the state in large numbers. The style is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity of plan and massing, and a variety of surface materials. Other common details of the style include steeply pitched multiple roof peaks, gable projections, bays with elaborate hoods, round or polygonal turrets, classical details, and large, wrap-around verandas. Windows are irregular in size and in placement. Later Queen Anne houses are often less picturesque and more symmetrical than their earlier counterparts, and have more classical details. (16)

There are several fine individual examples of the Queen Anne style in this district. One of the earliest is the George Ainsworth House (409 W. South St.), built in 1886. The house has an irregular plan and a variety of details typical of Queen Anne houses. Its most outstanding feature is its corner square tower, with its elaborate mansard roof and oculus windows. The house's square bay and carved window hoods also add variety to the building. Most importantly, this building has a high level of architectural integrity, with even its metal cresting on the tower, bay, and porch roof extant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 8 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

The best example of the Queen Anne style in the district is the John and Emma Evans House (511 S. Page St.), built in 1889. It has an asymmetrical, irregular plan and a variety of details seen on few other houses in the district. The projecting gables, bays, and oriel window are well-executed and typical details of the style. The multiple sizes and types of openings are also typical of fine Queen Anne houses. But, the entry porch is an elaborate and unusual variation of the typical Queen Anne porch. On a house of this size, a large veranda would be expected, but the abundant and elaborate stickwork that decorates this relatively small porch is an unusual detail. This house is another example of the high level of architectural integrity found in this district. It has been meticulously restored and is a showplace in the city.

Reflecting the later era in the Queen Anne style is the early American Foursquare style Louis and Frederikka Trulson House (524 S. Page St.), built in 1903. This house suggests the transition of the style during the early twentieth century from a more rambling, picturesque style, as seen in the Evans House, to the more symmetrical American Foursquare style. This house has the square form and massing typical of American Foursquare houses, but its projecting dormers, variety of window openings, and wide, front porch strongly suggests a continuing Queen Anne influence. As such, this is a progressive house, suggesting popular details from the past, yet looking to the new period styles of the future. Another well-maintained building, this house reflects the integrity found in most of the houses of the district.

Although much of the district's architectural significance can be explained in its collection of individual historic houses, there is a group of buildings that have significance because they are the impressive work of a common builder, John J. Holmstad. Holmstad's first known work in the district is the Holmstad-Olson House (417 W. South St.), built in 1884. While the house is a simple and typical Queen Anne style building, it is important because, around the same time, three Italianate style houses were being erected nearby. This house illustrates, that unlike many builders of houses in the district at this time, he was moving away from the old-fashioned Italianate style to the more modern Queen Anne style. The Holmstad-Townsend House (519 S. Page St.), built in 1889 is another of Holmstad's early Queen Anne houses, and it is similar to the Holmstad-Olson House in its form and details.

Around 1900, Holmstad built two other houses in the district, the Ole Heggstad House (416 Oak St.) and the Martin House (620 S. Prairie St.). These houses are typical of the houses built by Holmstad between 1900 and 1910 in the district. They are all large, rambling Queen Anne style houses with irregular plans, complex rooflines, projecting gables and bays, and large front porches. The Martin House features picturesque details, such as bargeboards and crosspieces decorating the gables, unlike Holmstad's later Queen Anne houses, which tend to be more classically detailed. But, the overall form and massing is similar. These houses are also the beginning of his architectural stamp on the Oak Street area of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 9 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

Holmstad's buildings reached their zenith in the district with the construction of the Rasmussen-Aaker House (409 Oak St.) and the J. I. Suby House (332 Oak St.) in 1906, and the construction of two of his own homes (401 and 408 Oak St.) in 1906 and 1909. These four houses, like the two houses described above, have a similar large, rambling, irregular plan, a complex roofline, projecting gables and bays, and large front porches. They have a similarity in scale, style details, and construction materials, with individual variations that make each house distinctive, yet similar. Probably the most elaborate of the group is the J. I. Suby House (332 Oak St.), built in 1906. The Suby House is the largest and most classically detailed of Holmstad's houses, featuring pedimented dormers, pilasters, arched openings, and a veranda with round columns. Overall, the Holmstad-built Queen Anne houses suggest that he was a high-quality builder that could use popular architectural features in both a common and distinctive manner to create a group of outstanding historic houses.

The other houses along Oak Street that are included in the Southwest Side Historic District also feature similar details and may be the work of Holmstad or have been influenced by his construction in the area. Whatever the reason, the Oak Street streetscape is the most unified and harmonious in the district, with a continuity of style, scale, and building materials that adds to the architectural significance of the district. The street is also one of the most well-preserved in the district, with most of the houses having been well-maintained or renovated and retaining most of their historic features. Sometimes the edges of historic districts are weaker than the center, but in this district, the streetscapes along South Page Street and Oak Street are some of the district's strongest elements.

There is one other, later, individual building that is a fine example of an historic architectural style. The old First Methodist Church (401 W. Main St.) is a fine example of the late Gothic Revival architectural style. The Gothic Revival style was one of the picturesque reactions of builders and architects against the classical styles that preceded them. Popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses*, and other books, the Gothic Revival style features details such as the pointed arch, decorative bargeboards, pinnacles, towers and battlements. The style was particularly popular in church designs and the gothic details on churches are often more ornate than the details on houses. While the Gothic Revival style died out in house designs in the late nineteenth century, it continued to be popular for churches well into the twentieth century. Even today, some modern churches are built with Gothic Revival details. (17)

The old First Methodist Church is a good example of the late Gothic Revival style as it continued to be popular in church architecture into the twentieth century. It is also a good example of a typical early twentieth century church. While most later nineteenth century Gothic Revival churches were tall, heavily ornamented buildings, early twentieth century Gothic Revival churches often tend to be more compact and somewhat less ornate.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

The old First Methodist Church has many of the typical gothic features of the style, including a large tower, a steeply-pitched roofline, gothic-arched openings, and stained glass windows with tracery. It is somewhat unusual, though, in the size and massiveness of the tower, the corner entry pavilion, and the compound brick gothic arches that decorate the main openings of the building. The church's irregular plan is also unusual and may have been a result of the small, corner lot it occupies, but it creates a distinctive appearance that is different from many other early twentieth century churches. Like the other buildings in the district, this church has been well-maintained and little remodeled, adding to the overall high architectural integrity of this district.

The large, impressive buildings addressed above are not the only important architectural elements that hold the district together. There are many smaller, less elaborate buildings in the district, and overall, they share some of the qualities of the more stylish examples previously discussed. For example, the two gabled ell houses described in Section 7 (501 W. South St., 624 S. Madison St.) are typical of many of the vernacular houses in the district. They are not elaborately detailed, but have elements that reflect popular architectural styles at the time they were built. More importantly, they also have a high level of integrity, with most of their historic features intact.

Not only do the more simple individual houses stand out in the district, such as the gabled ell examples discussed above, but there are streetscapes of less elaborate houses that stand out in the district. For example, the three houses at 308-324 S. Monroe St. have different styles and construction dates, but are well-maintained, simple examples of popular architectural styles. The north side of the 400 block of W. South Street and the south side of the 300 and 400 blocks of Garfield St. are two other examples where houses with popular historic architectural styles blend together to create elegant, historic streetscapes in the district.

All of the factors cited above make the Southwest Side Historic District a distinctive historic neighborhood in Stoughton. The high quality of outstanding individual examples of architectural styles along with streetscapes of less elaborate, but well-maintained historic houses, together, make this district architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as well as one of the finest historic residential neighborhoods in Stoughton.

Notes to Section 8:

(1) The period of significance includes all of the dates of construction and period alterations for the contributing buildings in this district.

(2) Ferd Homme, *Oak Opening The Story of Stoughton*, Stoughton: Stoughton Centennial History Committee, 1947, pp. 20-27; C. W. Butterfield, *History of Dane County, Wisconsin*, Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880, p. 842.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 11 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

- (3) Homme, pp. 27-30; Butterfield, p. 842.
- (4) *A Walking Tour of Southwest Stoughton*, pamphlet published by the Stoughton Public Library and the Stoughton Landmarks Commission, Stoughton, Wisconsin; *Atlas of Dane County Wisconsin*, Madison, WI: Harrison & Warner, 1873.
- (5) Homme, pp. 29-30.
- (6) Butterfield, p. 842, 853; Homme, pp. 32-50; *Atlas of Dane County*.
- (7) Homme, pp. 44-49.
- (8) Homme, pp. 50-54.
- (9) Bird's Eye View of Stoughton, Wisconsin, 1883, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; Tax Rolls for the City of Stoughton (microfilm), on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; City Directories for the City of Stoughton, on file in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin and the Stoughton Public Library, Stoughton, Wisconsin.
- (10) Katie Soderbloom, "West Grade School Building History Dates from 1886," *Stoughton Courier-Hub*, 12 March 1970; "West School on National Register," *Stoughton Courier-Hub*, 23 April 1992.
- (11) Elisha W. Keyes, ed., *History of Dane County*, Madison: Western Historical Association, 1906, pp. 396-397.
- (12) Tax Rolls.
- (13) Tax Rolls.
- (14) Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Architecture, p. 2-3.
- (15) *Ibid.*, p. 2-6.
- (16) *Ibid.*, p. 2-15.
- (17) *Ibid.*, p. 2-5.

Archeological Statement

Historic sources state that there was prehistoric and historic Native American activity in the Stoughton area. These activities, along with activity related to early white settlement, suggest that there may be both prehistoric and historic archeological resources within the boundaries of this historic district. A complete archeological study was beyond the scope of this nomination, and although there have been surface disturbances in the district for 150 years, a thorough archeological study and excavation in the district may reveal archeological resources.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 12 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

Preservation Activity

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

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)

Ordinarily, religious properties are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places unless their significance is derived from their architectural or historical features. The old First Methodist Church is a contributing resource within this district because of its architectural significance as a fine example of Gothic Revival church architecture, not for its association with any religious group or belief.

The old Universalist Church, currently used for secular, museum purposes, is also being nominated for its architectural significance, not for its original use as a place of worship.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 13 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

UTM References - Continuation

5	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/8/1/3/0/</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/3/6/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of the west curb line of S. Monroe St. and the north lot line of 308 S. Monroe St., then west along the north lot line of 308 S. Monroe St. to the west lot lines of 308-408 S. Monroe St., then south along these lines to the south lot line of 408 S. Monroe St., then east along this line to the west curb line of S. Monroe St., then south along this line to the north lot line of 608 S. Monroe St., then west along this line to the west lot lines of 608 and 616 S. Monroe St., then south along these lines to the north lot line of 616-626 Oak St., then west along these lines to the west lot line of 626 Oak St., then south along this line to the north curb line of Oak St., then east along this line to the west lot line of 433 Oak St., then south along this line to the south lot lines of 317-433 Oak St., then east along these lines to the west lot lines of 716-724 S. Page St., then south along these lines to the north curb line of Lowell St., then east along this line to the west curb line of S. Page St., then north along this line to the south lot line of 601 S. Page St., then northeast along this line to the east lot lines of 415-601 S. Page St., then north along these lines to the north lot line of 415-17 S. Page St., then west along this line to the east lot lines of 305-411 S. Page St., then north along these lines to the north lot lines of 305 and 308 S. Page St., then west along these lines to the east lot line of 317 W. Main St., then north along this line to the south curb line of W. Main St., then west along this line to the west lot line of 401 W. Main St., then south along this line to the north lot lines of 410, 508, and 516 W. Jefferson St., 316 and 317 S. Madison St., and 325 S. Monroe St., then west along these lines to the west curb line of S. Monroe St., then north along this line to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for this district was drawn to include as much of the historic Southwest Side neighborhood as possible, while excluding intrusive or non-contributing elements around it. Specifically, the northern boundary was drawn to include the extant historic properties along West Main Street, while excluding the non-contributing and modern properties that surround it. The western boundary was drawn to include those houses that have retained their historic integrity and exclude those that have been remodeled and those that have been more recently constructed to the west of the district. The southern boundary was drawn for the exact same reasons. The eastern boundary was drawn to exclude the cemetery to the southeast of the district; the river, which is a natural boundary; and the older neighborhood to the northeast that has lost most of its historic character and has a different history than the houses in the district. The result is a cohesive historic neighborhood that has only a few non-contributing elements within its boundaries.

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National Park Service

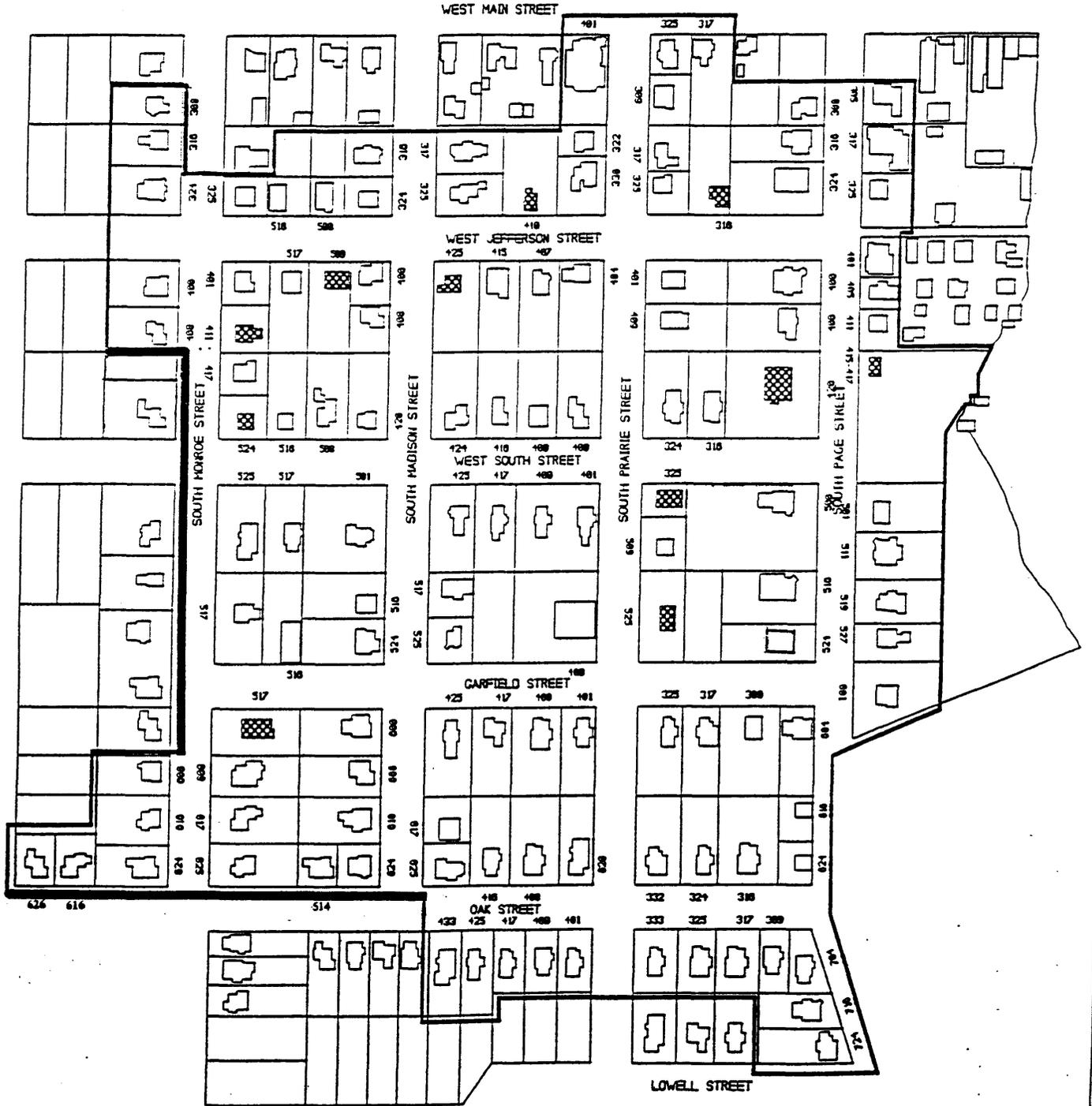
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section photos Page 1 Southwest Side Historic District,
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

Southwest Side Historic District, Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin. Photos by C. Cartwright, March, 1996. Negatives on file in the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Views:

- 1 of 16: 308-326 S. Page St., view from the southeast.
- 2 of 16: 501-601 S. Page St., view from the northwest.
- 3 of 16: 500-516 S. Page St., view from the southeast.
- 4 of 16: 500-604 S. Page St., view from the southeast.
- 5 of 16: 600-624 S. Madison St., view from the northeast.
- 6 of 16: 316-420 S. Madison St., view from the southeast.
- 7 of 16: 308-324 S. Monroe St., view from the northeast.
- 8 of 16: 620 S. Prairie St., 401 Oak St., view from the northeast.
- 9 of 16: 401 W. Main St., view from the northeast.
- 10 of 16: 401-409 Garfield St., view from the northeast.
- 11 of 16: 400 Garfield St., view from the southeast.
- 12 of 16: 501-525 W. South St., view from the northeast.
- 13 of 16: 401-425 W. South St., view from the northeast.
- 14 of 16: 309-333 Oak St., view from the northwest.
- 15 of 16: 316-416 Oak St., view from the southeast.
- 16 of 16: 616-626 Oak St., view from the southeast.

SOUTHWEST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT STOUGHTON, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- 1234 PROPERTY ADDRESS
- CONTRIBUTING
- ▣ NON-CONTRIBUTING



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