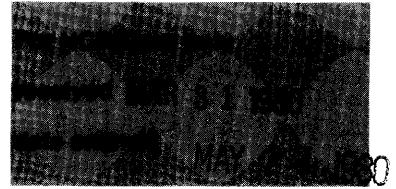


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Milton College Historic District

2. Location

street & number College Street ___ not for publication

city, town Milton ___ vicinity of congressional district First

state Wisconsin code 55 county Rock code 105

3. Classification

Category <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> object	Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> both Public Acquisition <input type="checkbox"/> in process <input type="checkbox"/> being considered	Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> no	Present Use <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> museum <input type="checkbox"/> park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence <input type="checkbox"/> religious <input type="checkbox"/> scientific <input type="checkbox"/> transportation <input type="checkbox"/> other:
---	--	---	---	--

4. Owner of Property

name Milton College (Ronald Dickman, President)

street & number

city, town Milton ___ vicinity of state Wisconsin 53563

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rock County Courthouse

street & number 51 South Main Street

city, town Janesville state Wisconsin 53545

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Rock County Historic Sites & Bldgs has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date 1975 ___ federal ___ state county ___ local

depository for survey records Rock County Historical Society

city, town Janesville state Wisconsin 53545

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Introduction: The Milton College Historic District comprises the historic heart of the campus, on which are located five college buildings and an adjacent house, the Whitford House, which was long associated with the college. The buildings are located on a gentle rise of ground, now interspersed with a cross-section of regional trees for botanical and artistic study. The district is a long block west of the original village green or park laid out by the founder of the city and the college, Joseph Goodrich.

The buildings are compatible in scale and color, although constructed over a 60-year period (c. 1854-1911). Four buildings are brick in material and Italianate in style, built near the middle of the 19th century, and the two infill buildings blend in size and material with them. The Italianate buildings consist of Main Hall (1854-68), which with its mansard-roofed tower is the visual focal point of the district; Goodrich Hall, built as a dormitory in 1857, to its west; and two houses, the Whitford house (1867) at the east edge of the district, and the Fraster house (c. 1850-55) or present Administration Center at the south edge of the district. Three of these are cream brick and the fourth, the Administration Center, is of local creamy rose brick.

The two infill buildings, built within a decade of the early 20th century, consist of Whitford Memorial Hall (1904), between Main Hall and the Whitford house, and the Daland Fine Arts Center, built in 1911 between Main Hall and the Fraster house, at the west edge of the district. Whitford Hall was built as a library and science hall; it is a tan brick Eclectic Revival building with low-relief arches and quoins. The Daland building was constructed as a gymnasium-with-auditorium and was adapted and remodeled in 1961-62 as a center for music and theatre, without altering its basic roofline but adding a tan brick front which may be considered intrusive in the historic district.

Two low walls, one of brick and stone on the west side of the district, south of the gym, and one of stone, on the south side of the district, east of the Administration Center, are fitting boundaries to parts of the district.

The above structures and the picturesque ground surrounding them are the "old campus" at Milton College. They are the subject of a request by the College for historic district nomination on the basis of their architectural and educational significance.

Boundaries: The general boundaries are, to the northeast, the southwest edge of College Street; to the west, an irregular line described in detail below; to the south, the northern edge of High Street; and to the east, the west side of Columbus Street south of the Whitford house property, and the southerly and easterly property lines of the Whitford house lot. Specifically, the boundaries can be described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the Whitford house property, the line runs northwesterly along the southwest edge of College Street c. 650'. It turns southwesterly at a right angle to College Street and follows the southeasterly side of the alley c. 157', turning southeast and running c. 206' in back (southwest) of Goodrich Hall, thus avoiding a parking lot. The boundary follows the northwest side of the sidewalk c. 150' southwest, towards the Daland Center, follows the north edge of the building c. 200', to the west end of the building. It follows the west end c. 100' south, turns and follows c. 66' east to align with the north-south brick wall which runs south of the building. The west boundary follows this line south to the end of the visible brick and continues this line straight c. 340' to the north side of High Street. From here it runs c. 414' east (including the stone wall within the south part of the district) The boundary turns northerly on the west side of Columbus Street, following this street north c. 268' to the south edge of the Whitford house property, then veers easterly to follow the lot line 126' east and c. 250' north to the point of beginning on College Street.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Milton College Historic District, Milton, Wisconsin

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RECEIVED	MAR 31 1980
DATE ENTERED	MAY 27 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Intrusions: Intrusions are relatively few. They include a small parking lot south of Whitford Hall, a garage on the Whitford house property, and the addition to the Daland Fine Arts Center. (The horse barn on the Whitford property, however, is contributory to the nomination.)

Individual Buildings

(all owned by Milton College, Attn: Ronald Dickman, President,
Milton, WI 53563, except as noted)

Main Hall

1854-5; 1867-8

Pivotal

Main Hall is a two-story hip-roofed building in the Italianate style. The main block was constructed in 1854-5 of Milwaukee cream brick. It is five openings (bays) wide and three deep. The forerunner of the Milwaukee Road had reached Milton by 1852 so the Milwaukee cream brick could be transported by rail.

The cornice is enriched by a series of single wooden acorn brackets, which project from a scalloped frieze. The straight window lintels are also of frame. The six-over-six windows are largely intact. Foundations of the fenestrated basement are limestone.

In 1867, a "three-bay" south block was added, and a front pavilion topped with a third story tower was added on the north facade. This tower is surmounted by a concave mansard roof, which is still intact. The second story windows of the pavilion and the tower windows are round-arched. The second story cornice brackets match those of the rest of the building, but paired brackets are used at the cornice of the tower. The pavilion opened larger interior space for the entrance and for the college chapel on the second story.

Changes to the building since then are relatively minor, including a new Neo-Classical Revival entrance and window enframing on the north, of about 1938-40.

Main Hall is significant on architectural grounds as an example of the Italianate style adapted to educational building, and as the visual and historic focus of the campus. It is significant historically in relation to education as the first building of the newly chartered, but second, Milton Academy as opposed to Goodrich's first grout school building on the village square which was the first Milton (1844) or DuLac (1848) Academy. Its enlargement in 1867 reflected Milton's new status as a college.

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

Milton College Historic District, Milton, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

It has always been tied to college and community history. The assembly room or chapel on the second story was used during the Civil War for public meetings and more importantly as an indoor parade ground during inclement weather.

The Civil War record of Milton students was outstanding. Of the graduates and students, 311 volunteered into the service of the Union Army; of these, 43 perished by disease and bullets. The school raised and officered "two full companies known as K and H"; these were assigned to the 13th and 14th Regiment of the Wisconsin Volunteers.

Sixty-nine of these enlistees were commissioned for positions ranging from second lieutenant to brigadier general. The large numbers of enlistees reflects the fiery abolitionist rhetoric of Joseph Goodrich and of faculty members like Prof. Nathan Twining of the Milton Seventh Day Baptist Church, which held its services in the College Chapel.

Idealism similar to that which powered the Civil War volunteers at Milton propelled others associated with the school to do humanitarian service in areas besides public teaching. Most notable was the influence of W.C. Whitford, who was also the pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Milton, and who inspired young people to follow religious careers as Methodist, Congregationalist, Seventh Day Baptist and Catholic clergy. Most notable was Ira Dutton, who converted to the Catholic faith and, known as "Brother Dutton", was long active in the leper colony in Molokai, Hawaii. Another example of public service was Mortimer T. Park, principal of the School for Dependent Children of Wisconsin at Sparta, and assistant Secretary of State of Wisconsin. (History of Rock County, 1879, pp. 489-90; Rock County, Brown, 1908, pp. 317-24; Whitford, Milton College, 1916, p. 52; Bicentennial History of Milton, pp. 15-18).

Goodrich Hall

1857

Pivotal

Goodrich Hall is a three-story cream brick building with a low hipped roof, 50' x 40'. It is about 83' west of Main Hall. It is three window openings wide across the front and four across the sides of the building. The wooden lintels are straight but are slightly wider than those of Main Hall. There is a simple brick frieze under the cornice but no bracketing. The exterior of the high fenestrated basement, below a stone water table, is carefully treated. Raised mortar bands over the edges of the soft limestone blocks suggest a crisp ashlar effect (raised mortar bands were not used on Main Hall).

Alterations are relatively few. They include a 1½ story pedimented entrance on the north side, of ca. 1957, as well as the usual additions such as plumbing.

It is significant on historic grounds as a relatively early women's dormitory, for its connection with Joseph Goodrich, and architecturally as a relatively little altered educational structure in simple Italianate style.

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 31 1980
DATE ENTERED	MAY 27 1980

Milton College Historic District, Milton, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

The structure was built in 1857 for nearly \$5,000, under the authorization of Joseph Goodrich and Jeremiah Davis, for use as a dormitory. From 1858 to 1863 it was "co-educational", though the young ladies stayed on separate floors from the young men. After 1863 it was used solely as a ladies' dormitory; it was still a girls' dormitory in the 1960's. It is currently used for faculty offices.

(Rock County, 1879, p. 489, Bicentennial History of Milton, pp. 14-15.)

Whitford Memorial Hall 1904-6/C.C. Chipman, Archt. Contributory

Whitford Memorial Hall is a 2½ story tan brick Eclectic Revival building, with attic story dormers. It is 42' wide across the (north) front; there are four window openings on the second story. The sides are 90' deep, with seven windows openings on each side. Both inside and outside walls were built of brick; the basement walls are of stone. The hipped roof is covered with red tile, done by the Celadon Roofing Tile Company. The cornice is modillioned. Quoins made of brick emphasize the corners. The first story windows are round-arched and surmounted by decorative keystones; porches with dentilled eaves and square pillars on high stone bases appear at the south and west entrances.

A hall and central staircase leading to the third story divides the building in the center; the first story on the north half was designed as a library. A mezzanine was added in the '40's; the library was moved out in 1966. The south half and upper story of the north half were designated for science labs and classrooms: physics, chemistry, and biology (art, science, general education and journalism are still taught there). The attic story was to be used for the "Orophilian and Philometean Lyceums", Collegiate oratorical societies which had been around since Civil War days. It is now used as classroom space. The original steam heating plant, installed by E.S. Babcock and Son, Milton, is still in use to heat both Whitford and Main Hall, as well as Daland.

Of contributory architectural and historic interest, the building was named in honor of Rev. and President William C. Whitford, who had promoted the idea of a separate library and science hall. His term as president of first the Academy and then the College ran from 1856-1902. Architect C.C. Chipman of New York, a friend of the college, donated his services. The cornerstone was laid in June 1902, and the building was completed October 1906 and dedicated at commencement in 1907. The contractors were Blair and Sumner of Janesville; the cost was almost \$30,000. Andrew Carnegie donated \$6500 toward the library.

(Brown, Rock County, 1908, pp. 322-4; Bicentennial History of Milton, p. 17.)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED MAR 31 1980

DATE ENTERED

MAY 27 1980

Milton College Historic District, Milton, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Elder Whitford House 1867 Pivotal
605 College Street, Lot No. 9, Babcock Add, Part O.L. 192, Part of Parcel A, Cert.
Survey, Vol. I, p. 10 (exc. Vol. 314 p. 51), 108' on College Street, 298' on
Columbus.
Owner: Thos. E. and Beverly Geske, 605 College St., Milton, WI 53563

This relatively little altered Italianate house is significant on architectural grounds as an example of a style of building, and on historic grounds for its close association with the college. It was the long-time residence of William C. Whitford, president of Milton Academy/College from 1856 to his death in 1902. The brick he utilized in building the house is identical to that which was used for the addition to Main Hall, of the same date. The house, which is directly across the street from the college, was obtained by the college shortly after World War II and used as a dormitory, student center, and then faculty center before it was sold in 1974.

This is a two story, cream brick residence with bracketed hip roof, round-arched windows, with four-over-four panes and simple brick lintels, and a fine arched entrance with lights. The north block is 25' x 18'; the center block is 38' long and projects west from the main block. The rear wing is 26' long. The Italianate columned verandas on the north front and west rear sides are intact and virtually unaltered. Foundations are limestone.

(Illus. in Atlas, 1873, p. 29; Autobiography of Ezra Goodrich, 1908, p. 8; Bicentennial History of Milton, p. 18.)

Fraser House-Administration Center 1850-56 Pivotal

This well-preserved two story local brick Italianate building with some Greek Revival features, such as straight lintels, is significant on architectural grounds as an example of a transitional style of building, and is significant historically for its connection with the college. The brick is a soft rose color with cream undertones. Its low hipped roof is surmounted by a belvedere (observatory). Brackets have been removed (one is still in the collection of the Milton Historical Society).

The entrance side faces south; it is five openings across. The six-over-six panes are largely intact. There is a central door with lights. The first story is fronted with a slender Italianate portico. The dimensions of the main block are 38'6" across the front and 48'2" on the sides. There is a two-story wing to the rear, the porch of which has been removed.

The house belonged to Col. Robert F. Fraser by 1858, and D.B. Wood by 1873. It was bought for Pres. William C. Daland in 1902, and served as the new college President's home. By the 1920's it was a studio for the department of music, and has been the college administration center since 1962.

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DATE ENTERED MAY 27 1980

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Milton College Historic District, Milton, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

(Rock County Map, 1858; Atlas, 1873, p. 91; Bicentennial History of Milton, p. 17.)

Daland Fine Arts Center

1911; 1961-62

Contributory and
Intruding

This broad-roofed stuccoed building was built in 1911 for almost \$22,000 as the college gymnasium and auditorium. Carnegie gave the school \$2,000 towards its construction. Its original dimensions were 136' long, 60' wide, and the walls were 20' high. They were built of reinforced concrete, stuccoed or "pebble-dashed" on the exterior and bricked on the interior. In about 1961-62 the interior of the building was remodeled, without altering the exterior, and a new 80' x 20'6", two-story flat-roofed tan brick wing was attached to the main block, to be used by the music department. However, this addition may be considered as intrusive. The building was then named after Pres. W.C. Daland (1902-21) and his son Dean John N. Daland. The early gymnasium-Auditorium served for plays, commencements and basketball games.

The remodeled fine arts center has seen appearances by such noteworthy people as Duke Ellington, who received an honorary degree there in 1964. Georgia O'Keefe, Wisconsin-born artist of international reputation, received her first and only solo show so far in Wisconsin, her native state, in the Kohler art gallery of the center in 1965. Shakespearean plays were held continuously at the college, utilizing the old and new auditoriums, from 1911-69. These plays, first held publicly on campus in 1905, may constitute the longest run of college-acted Shakespearean plays in the United States.

(Whitford, Milton College, 1916, p. 22; Bicentennial...Milton, p. 18; interviews with Lois Westlund, Milton Historical Society, Dec. 16, 1979 and Mary Lou Williams, Beloit College (former chairman, Milton College Art Dept.), Dec. 17, 1979.)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1854-5; 1867; 1904-6; Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) ¹⁹¹¹

The Milton College Historic District is significant in both architecture and education. Architecturally it is significant for the consistency of style and material in the four pivotal buildings of the district, and educationally for Milton College's role in the development of public higher education in the state.

Architecture: Milton College is significant as a cohesive group of buildings generally related in design, scale, and materials, built within a 60 year period (1854-1911), and linked by a historic connection with the academy and college. The four primary buildings of the six in the district can be considered as representative of the Italianate style in academic (two) and residential (two) types, as practiced in a growing village in southern Wisconsin. They were constructed within 15 years of one another, all in cream brick or a local rose-cream brick, on limestone foundations. All are hip roofed; one, Main Hall, has a front tower and one, the Fraser (President's) House, a belvedere. Three are largely straight-linteled. The Whitford house and the pavilion and tower to Main Hall utilize arched lintels. The two 20th century buildings blend in scale and material with the Italianate buildings.

Joseph Goodrich founded Milton Academy, a "select school with academic privileges," in early December 1844, opening it only 5 years after founding the community of Milton.¹ This building was located about 2-1/2 blocks from the present campus and is no longer extant, having become uninhabitable by 1853.²

The campus moved to its present location, a bluff in what was then the southwestern part of the village, after a charter was obtained from the state legislature in March, 1854. The charter named the institution "The Milton Academy." Main Hall, then 40' x 44', a "beautiful and commodious edifice" of Milwaukee pressed cream brick, two stories high on limestone foundations, was erected on two acres donated by Goodrich, 1854-55. Louis G. Baldwin was the carpenter and Abel D. Bond the mason.³ Cream brick and the Italianate style were called for probably as being more elegant than the "homemade" technique of grout. Goodrich had pioneered the use of grout when he built the Milton House (NRHP 2/2/72) in 1844.

The south portion of Main Hall was added in 1867, when the school was rechartered as a college. It doubled the number of recitation rooms. The construction of the addition was under the supervision of W. C. Whitford.⁴ The provenance of this batch of cream brick is not known; it is only known that Whitford used the same type for his residence to the east of the campus.⁵

In 1857 Joseph Goodrich and Jeremiah Davis put up the building now known as Goodrich Hall. It had 32 rooms⁶ and it too was of cream brick and Italianate style. Main Hall, with its handsome proportions, bracketed eaves, and mansarded tower of 1867 is the more sophisticated of the buildings, but Goodrich Hall is a fitting companion.

The other two Italianate buildings were built as residences and later taken over by the college for residential and academic purposes. The Fraser residence was purchased by the college after 1902 as the president's home and is now the Administration Building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data **UTM NOT VERIFIED**

Acreege of nominated property c. 5

Quadrangle name Milton, Wis.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	6	3	4	1	1	1	0	4	7	3	7	3	5	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

E

Zone		Easting						Northing						

F

Zone		Easting						Northing						

G

Zone		Easting						Northing						

H

Zone		Easting						Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

See description in Item 7.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Belle Douglas, National Register Officer

organization Rock County Historical Society date December 17, 1979

street & number P.O. Box 896 telephone 608/756-4509

city or town Janesville state Wisconsin 53545

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Richard Henry

title Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin date 3/7/80

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

J. W. Ray Jr. date 5/27/80
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Kristin TO Connell date 5/20/80

Chief of Registration

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Milton College Historic District, Milton, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

College President Whitford's house, built in 1867 with the same type of brick as the Main Hall addition, and purchased by the College shortly after World War II, was sold in 1974 but should be considered as part of the district because of its long connection with the college and its administration.

Education: Milton College has had a role far out of proportion to its size in the furtherance of teacher education in the state of Wisconsin. Milton's role in the educational history of Wisconsin is evidenced by the impact of its antecedent institutions on early common education in the state and, most significantly, the pioneering service to the public weal that several of Milton's educators provided as presidents of State Normal institutions and as Superintendents of Public Instruction for the State of Wisconsin.

Joseph Goodrich had founded Milton Academy as a "select" or private school so that the young people in the immediate vicinity could obtain an education more advanced than that afforded by the district schools.⁷ The territory of Wisconsin granted the school a charter on February 28, 1848, calling it the "Du Lac Academy." Then on March 31, 1854, the state legislature re-chartered the institution under its previous name of Milton Academy.

The leader of the academy during the later Du Lac and early Milton Academy years was Professor A. C. Spicer. His contribution to public education was profound. He originated the scheme and induced the Wisconsin legislature to finance the normal schools from a portion of the swampland income,⁸ in 1857. This effort laid the financial foundation for normal education in the state.

In 1858 the leadership of the academy passed to W. C. Whitford, who conducted a high grade academy until February of 1867, when the institution was incorporated as a four-year college. Whitford then became president of the college and remained in that capacity until his death in February 1902. Preparatory courses continued to be taught at Milton until 1917.⁹

The impact of the Du Lac and Milton academies on the education structure of the state was such that the Wisconsin Journal of Education for 1864 reported that "no academy in the State furnishes so many teachers for surrounding schools as Milton." From 1858-1865 nearly one hundred teachers were sent out from Milton to do their work, principally in the State of Wisconsin.¹⁰ Milton teachers occupied positions in rural, graded, high, and normal schools and in the State University.¹¹

In the 30 years from 1873 to 1903, the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wisconsin was held nearly half the time by Milton educators. Professor Edward Searing, a classics instructor at Milton College, was elected to the position of State Superintendent for two terms from 1873 to 1877. Jesse B. Thayer, who was one of Milton's first graduates, filled the office from 1887-1891. Finally, L. Dow Harvey, graduate of Milton in 1872, became State Superintendent for four years from 1899 to 1903. He also served as president of Milwaukee State Normal School and of Stout State Institute at Menomonie.

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Milton College Historic District, Milton, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Following W. C. Whitford's death in 1902, the mission of Milton College was redefined to emphasize the liberal arts, the traditional backbone of small private colleges. Whitford Memorial Hall (1904-06) and the auditorium-gymnasium of 1911, enlarged in 1961-62 as Daland Fine Arts Center, are contributory to the nomination as exemplifying this expansion in the arts and humanities. Whitford Hall is the longtime home of the college library; its top story held lyceum-clubs which promoted debate and oratory, and it is still the home of the science department. Daland is significant for the many dramatic performances held there, particularly the long chain of Shakespearean plays which have earned the college a reputation far beyond its immediate boundaries. It has also housed performances both by regionally well-known performers and a number of national or wider fame.

1. J. W. Stearns, The Columbian History of Education in Wisconsin, 189
2. Bicentennial History of Milton, 14
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Files of the Milton Historical Society
6. Bicentennial History.., 14
7. Historical Sketch of Milton College, 4
8. Stearns, op. cit., 191-192
9. Bicentennial History.., 15
10. Stearns, op. cit., 191-192
11. History of Rock County, 492

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Milton College Historic District, Milton, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

1858 Map of Rock County.

Combination Atlas of Rock County, 1873, pp. 27,29, 91.

Historical Sketch of Milton College, Madison, 1876, p. 4.

History of Rock County, Chicago, 1879, pp. 485-92.

Stearns, J.W., The Columbian History of Education in Wisconsin, 1893, pp. 189-196.

Shaw, Prof. Edwin, "Milton College", in Brown, Wm. F., ed., Rock County, Chicago, 1908, pp. 317-24.

Goodrich, Ezra, Autobiography, 1908 (privately printed).

Whitford, Albert, A Historical Sketch of Milton College, Milton, 1916.

Patzer, Conrad, The Founding of Public Education in Wisconsin, 1924, passim.

Douglas and Hartung, Rock County Historic Sites and Buildings, Janesville, 1976, illus. p. 45, pl 15b; p. 51 pl 18b; 57; 126-27.

Westlund, Lois, "Milton College", in The Bicentennial History of Milton, Milton, 1977, pp. 13-18.

Van Rens, Charles, "The Significance of Milton College and its Impact on the Educational History of the State of Wisconsin", MS, 1979.

Interviews with Lois Westlund, Dec. 16, 1979 and Charles Van Rens, Nov. 11, Dec. 13, 1979.

Files of the RCHS, Milton Historical Society, and Milton College.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Nancy Belle Douglas
National Register Officer
Rock County Historical Society
P.O. Box 896
Janesville, WI 53545

Charles Van Rens
Milton College
Milton, WI 53563

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DATE ENTERED MAY 27 1980

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Milton College Historic District, Milton, Wisconsin

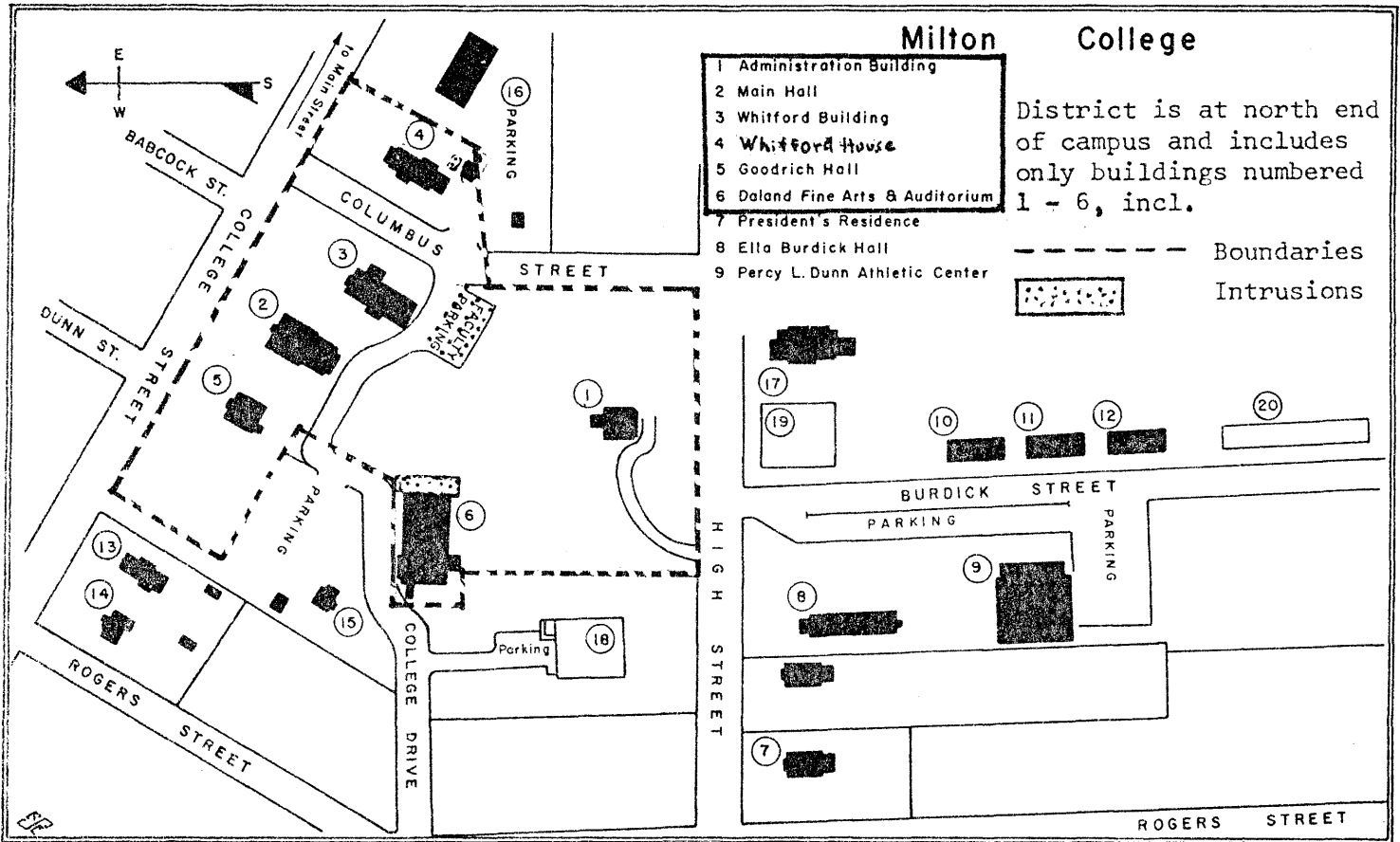
See

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER below PAGE 1

- | <u>4.</u> | <u>Property</u> | <u>Owner Name & Address</u> |
|-----------|--|--|
| | <u>Elder Whitford House</u>
605 College Street
Milton, Wisconsin | Thomas E. & Beverly Geske
605 College Street
Milton, Wisconsin 53563 |
|
 | | |
| <u>6.</u> | Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places
1975
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Madison | State

Wisconsin 53706 |



MILTON COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

nsd



**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: 80000188

Date Listed: 5/27/80

Milton College Historic District
Property Name

Rock
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

8/13/98
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination is hereby amended to correct the statement that the Daland Fine Arts Center was not altered on the exterior in 1961 when the interior was remodeled, and to document the Daland Fine Arts Center as a noncontributing building.

[The period of significance for the Milton College Historic District is 1854-1911. Alterations made to the 1911 gymnasium/auditorium when it was transformed into an arts center in 1961 have so compromised the building's historic integrity that it does not contribute to the historic significance of the district. These changes include a large brick wing attached to the original entrance facade, brick cladding over originally stuccoed concrete, and window alterations.]

DISTRIBUTION:

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