

District Survey Form

1 DISTRICT Sixth Street Historic District		SURVEYOR R. LaRowe	SHSW STAFF
CITY Hudson	COUNTY St. Croix	SURVEY Hudson/North Hudson Intensive Survey	DATE 2/14/84

FILM ROLLS/NEGATIVES

SC 5/25-27, 30, 31; SC 14/30-32; SC 36/9-12

STREETS:	NUMBERS:	STREETS:	NUMBERS:
Sixth Street	706, 718, 728, 732, 802, 810, 818, 824, 904, 905,		
between Myrtle and Vincennes	916, 924		

2 BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Commencing at the southeast corner of the property at 706 Sixth Street (N. 103.25 ft. of Lots 4 and 5 and W. 1 ft. of N. 103.25 ft. of Lot 3, Block G, Lewis and Andrews Addition), the district boundary follows the south property line of said property to the center line of Sixth Street. From this point, the boundary continues north to the center of the intersection of Sixth and Orange Streets; then west along the center line of Orange Street to the west property line of 905 Sixth Street. The district boundary then turns north and continues north along the west property line of 905 Sixth Street to the north property line of said property; then east to the center line of Sixth Street. From this point, the boundary follows said center line north to the center of the Sixth and Myrtle Streets intersection; then east along the center line of Myrtle Street to the east property line of 924 Sixth Street; then south along the east property lines of the east side of Sixth Street to the point of beginning. Total Acreage: 2.4

3 BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (108,500 sq. ft.) The Sixth Street Historic District is a compatible blending of architecturally diverse residences which have retained architectural integrity and character. From 706 Sixth Street, the district continues north along the east side of Sixth Street to Myrtle Street. A single property on the west side of Sixth Street, 905 Sixth, is included in the district. Other properties on the west side of Sixth Street, as well as those located around the perimeters of the historic district, have been excluded due to loss of integrity, smaller scale, recent construction, or placement outside the visual historical and architectural overtones which define the feeling of the district.

4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION A. Day, <u>Hudson in the Early Days</u> . (Hudson: Hudson Star-Observer, 1978), 3rd Ed. B. LaRowe, <u>Hudson/North Hudson...Final Report</u> . March, 1984. C. Kennedy, "Houses of the St. Croix Valley", <u>Minnesota Hist.</u> , Vol. 38, #4 D. "Building Notes", <u>Hudson Star-Times</u> , July 3, 1885, p. 3. E. <u>Hudson Star-Times, Semi-Centennial Edition</u> , June, 1898, p. 2.	5 MAP REFERENCE USGS quad: <u>HUDSON/Zone 15</u> scale: <u>1:24,000</u>
	UTM references: H.
	A. 519670/4980260 I.
	B. 519640/4980260 J.
	C. 519600/4980460 K.
D. 519640/4980560 L.	
E. 519670/4980560 M.	
F. N.	
G. O.	



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
WISCONSIN

6 OPINION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
date: 2/14/84 initials: RL

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local

7 Description

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions and generally excepted properties.

The Sixth Street Historic District encompasses two residential blocks along the east side of Sixth Street, between Vine and Myrtle Streets, as well as a single west side property located on the northwest corner of Sixth and Orange Streets. Twelve dwellings compose the district, sitting back from the road along the crest of a gentle knoll which gradually descends to a lower elevation at the northern boundary of the district at Myrtle Street.

Separated from the Third Street-Vine Street Historic District by a row of small scale, newly constructed residences, the houses in the Sixth Street district represent middle to late 19th and early 20th century designs, fashionable for their respective periods of construction. Each structure stands as an individual emblem of ~~their style~~ or vernacular adaptation: there are Greek Revivals with classical cornice returns, bracketed Italianates, ornamental Queen Annes with fanciful shingling and millwork, ~~pristine~~ Colonial Revivals, and structurally expressive Craftsman Bungalows. But the Sixth Street Historic District is cohesive, a harmonious interrelation of architectural elements and construction materials enhanced by mature elm and oak trees, younger ash and maples, carefully selected shrubbery suitable to the overall scale of the district, and built components such as wooden fencing and a few gas streetlights retaining integrity. Older homes rest on spacious lots, and as parcels were sold off over a period of time, houses, in conjunction with the smaller designs of later architectural periods, were constructed befitting the scale of the lots. This practice further strengthens the continuity of the district.

Of the twelve properties within the Sixth Street Historic District, two are considered pivotal. The Frank D. Harding House at 802 Sixth Street is a modest rendition of the Italianate period. Erected in 1883, the massive dwelling features large paired brackets adorning the paneled entablature frieze which runs below the eaves of the gable roof. A verandah, with bracketed square posts and a pierced railing, sweeps around the northwest corner. The structure, still owned by a member of the Harding family, was built with locally milled lumber costing \$963.00. The original clapboard has been covered with wood shingles which do not detract from the building's integrity.

The Major David C. Fulton House, 904 Sixth Street, is a splendid example of late 19th century eclecticism. Combining the plan and fenestration of Italian Villa with ornamentation from the Queen Anne period, the integrity of the structure has been retained since its construction in 1885, evidenced in the quality and condition of its elements. Delicate spindle millwork, bracketed and medallioned bays, expressive porches, and a square "campanile" tower with pseudo-Palladian windows unite to form an entity which augments the architectural character and integrity of the Sixth Street Historic District.

Ten remaining structures strongly contribute to the historical complexion of the district. The Whaley-Nye House and the E.A. Harding residence, Italianate dwellings at 728 and 706 Sixth Street, respectively, and the vernacular Italianate Delos White House, 905 Sixth Street, exemplify their classical design. But when compared to other period representatives throughout Hudson and measuring their degrees of integrity, the contributing structures in the Sixth Street Historic District are excellent examples of their types and periods.

The Sixth Street Historic District is readily identified as a congruous cluster of various architectural styles, their integrity intensified by natural and humanly placed elements. Properties with far less integrity, smaller scale, less distinct workmanship, and less overall architectural significance surround the district further defining the delineated boundaries.

8 Significance

Areas of significance

architecture: Types and periods of construction (Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow periods) history: _____

Period of significance: c. 1860-1925

Historical development and statement of significance.

Significance - Historical Background: The Sixth Street Historic District is a neighborhood which began in the early days of Hudson and developed during the progressive years of the late 19th and early 20th century. Its historical evolution parallels that of the Third Street-Vine Street Historic District which is also being nominated.

Historically and physically similar to Third and Vine Streets, the area of Sixth Street designated as the historic district became associated with the upper classes. Rows of mature elm and oak trees along the avenue mirror the landscape along Third Street; a natural and picturesque setting for the construction of imposing residences. Documentation regarding the historical development of the neighborhood is scarce, but it is reputed that because a number of homes belonging to several well-established and affluent families clustered in the 600 to 700 blocks of Vine Street and the close proximity of the Sixth Street School, the first building in Hudson erected strictly for educational purposes (1855) which burned in 1917, the blocks of Sixth Street extending north from Vine were prime residential properties.

Several local businessmen and entrepreneurs built homes along Sixth Street. Frank D. Harding, who established a book and stationery store in 1866, built a commodious vernacular Italianate residence at 802 Sixth Street in 1884. The following year Major David C. Fulton erected a fanciful dwelling which epitomizes late 19th century eclecticism which suggests a transitional phase between Italian Villa and Queen Anne design (904 Sixth Street). Other commercial pioneers, such as Jeremiah Whaley, also had residences along Sixth.

Significance - Architecture: The twelve properties which embody the Sixth Street Historic District are an accordant assemblage of architectural design spanning a period from around 1860 to 1925. Developing during the same time frame as Third and Vine Street, the two residential blocks along Sixth Street which are being nominated as the historic district, are architecturally diverse. Greek Revivals, Italianates, Queen Annes, Colonial Revivals, and Bungalows stand side by side as one of the best examples of congruous 19th and 20th century architectural styles in Hudson.

Two properties are pivotal to the historic district; the Frank D. Harding House (802 Sixth Street) and Major David C. Fulton's residence (904 Sixth Street). In 1884, with lumber acquired from Hudson mills, Frank D. Harding erected his dwelling on the east side of Sixth Street. Selecting a vernacular form of Italianate design, Harding built a house featuring a wide, paneled, entablature frieze, under the eaves of a gable roof, emphasized by massive paired brackets. The quality of local millwork is also illustrated in the delicate brackets and pierced panel railing on the verandah, which rambles across the west facade, and Greek Cross cornerblocks on the window and door frames. Dark brown wood shingles cover the original clapboard, but do not seriously affect the building's integrity. Frank D. Harding came to Hudson in the 1850's and worked on North Wisconsin Railroad surveys until the Civil War. During his armed servitude, Harding aspired to the rank of captain and upon returning to Hudson in 1865, established a book and stationery store in which he sold his interest to his son E.A. Harding in 1898.

Major David c. Fulton constructed a very imposing residence on Sixth Street in 1885, a structure befitting his stature in the community. Having arrived in Hudson in 1854, Fulton made a name for himself serving in the Union forces in the War Between the States where he was promoted to the rank of Major within three years for efficiency in service. Large mercantile

SIXTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT -- Hudson/North Hudson, St. Croix County

Continuation Sheet #1

Significance: Architecture (cont.)

interests of the family were even more successful under the guidance of Major Fulton and his brother Marcus A. Fulton, which gained them local prominence as "the ablest financiers in the (St. Croix) Valley". (Hudson Star-Times, State Semi-Centennial Edition, June 1898, p. 2). Major Fulton also served his community in a number of commercial and political positions including the Wisconsin State Assembly and as a U.S. Marshall during the Cleveland Administration.

Fulton's fashionable residence epitomizes the eclectic ardency of the late 19th century as an aesthetic convergence of architectural detail. The residential plan is typically Italian Villa, a style popularized in the St. Croix Valley around 1870. In the words of Roger Kennedy, an architectural historian renowned for his studies in regional influences in architecture, "(the style) took from the Gothic (period) a steeply pitched roof, and inserted a square tower to 'campanile' where two wings met at right angles". (Kennedy, "Houses of the St. Croix Valley", Minnesota History, Vol. #38, No. 4, December, 1963, p. 348). The mansion is augmented by bracketed eaves and bays of the Italianate period, distinctive Queen Anne porches and balconies with delicate spindle millwork (repeated in the gables), and discriminately placed stickwork accenting the clapboard siding. The Hudson Star-Times reported at the time of its construction "When David (Fulton) takes up his new abode..., he can no longer be counted among the plebians, as the aristocrats will have a dead sure thing on him...". (Hudson Star-Times, July 3, 1885, p. 3).

Structures contributing to the Sixth Street Historic District emulate those along Third and Vine. The Delos White House (905 Sixth Street) has a fenestration and ornamentation remarkably similar to the John C. Spooner House at 915 Third Street. Large paired brackets along the eaves, segmental windows crowned with projecting hoods, and a round gable window, all featured on the second story, are identical to those on the Spooner residence. It is easily assumed that White admired Spooner's home and decided to pattern his residence, built approximately two years after Senator Spooner's, after the Third Street dwelling. The E. A. Harding House (706 Sixth Street) and the Whaley-Nye House (728 Sixth Street) are typically Italianate with central cube and rear wing plans and cornices ornamented with paired brackets and wide friezeboards. The remaining buildings contribute to the overall integrity, character, and feeling of the district as good examples of modest Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, and Craftsman Bungalows, although none stand as the best representation of their periods in the entire community.

SIXTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT Boundary Justification Continued

West 600 Block of Sixth Street:

A block of residences representing architectural styles popular from the mid-nineteenth century to circa 1945 of smaller scale resting on smaller lots. Many of these have suffered drastic alterations which has seriously compromised their original architectural integrity as well as any collective qualities they might have possessed. The setting is distinctly different from the east side district, as noticed in the plantings and much younger trees along the road. Along the two block length of the district, only one structure is included in the delineated boundaries (905 Sixth Street) for its contribution to the cohesive character and collective integrity of the district as a whole.

Orange Street:

East: Mid-late nineteenth century residences with moderate to severe alterations and application of incompatible materials.

West: Same as East.

Myrtle Street:

East: Several smaller scale residences erected after period of significance.

West: Mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century buildings of smaller scale and reduced architectural integrity.

Sixth Street Beyond Northern Boundry:

Several mid-nineteenth century to early twentieth century dwellings intermixed with construction of smaller scale buildings erected after the period of significance which would weaken the cohesive character of the district. Many of the older homes have lost their original integrity and the general historical feeling of the Sixth Street Historic District is greatly diminished beyond its northern boundry of Myrtle Street.

KEY: P= Pivotal
C= Contributing
NC= Non-Contributing

SIXTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photo/Map Code

Address -- Classification Code

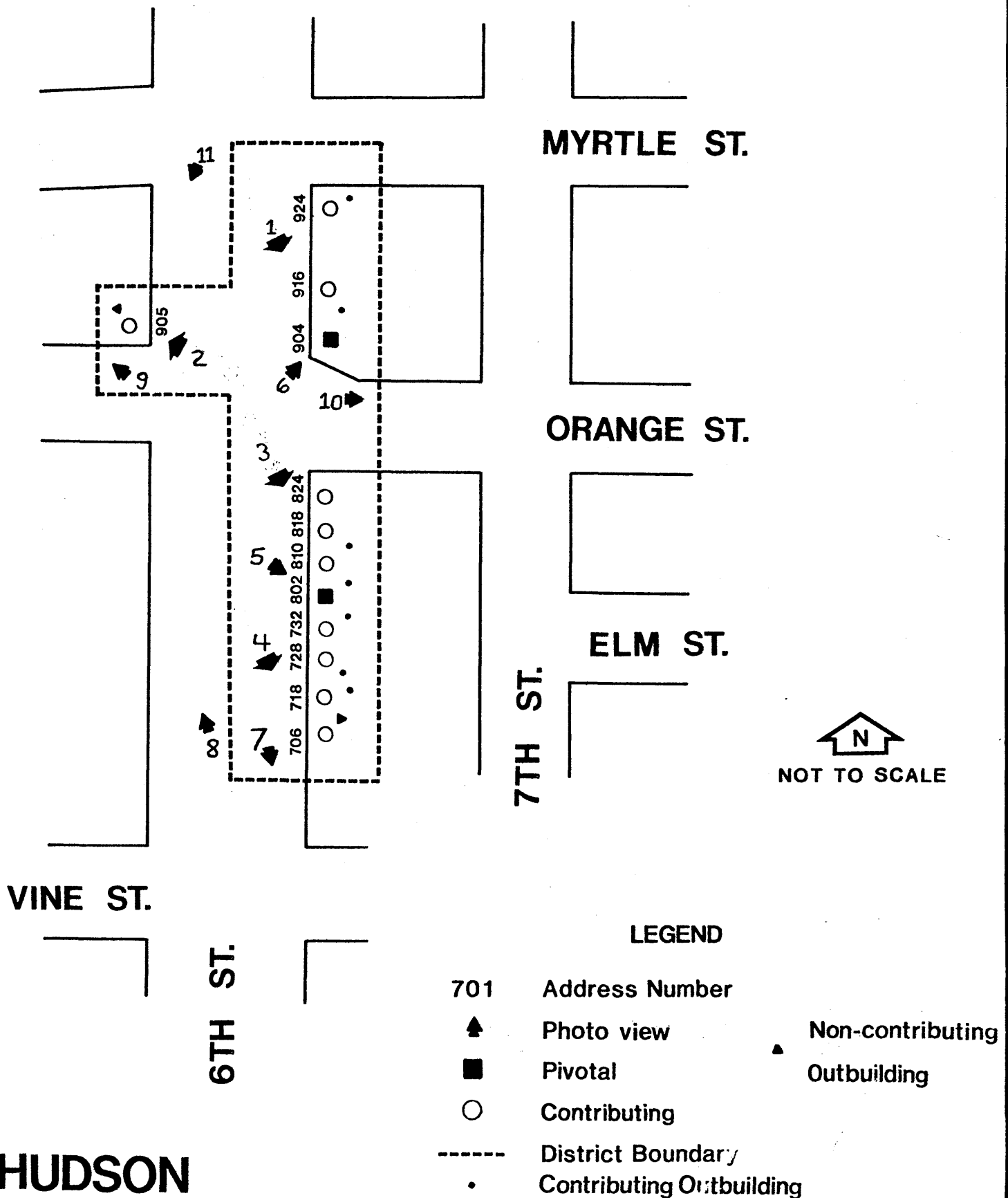
Sixth Street:

37/9	706-C 1 Secondary-NC
5/25	718-C 1 Secondary-C
37/10	728-C 1 Secondary-C
14/30	732-C 1 Secondary-C
5/26	802-P 1 Secondary-C
5/27	810-C
14/31	818-C 1 Secondary-C
14/32	824-C
37/11	904-P
37/12	905-C 1 Secondary-NC
5/30	916-C 1 Secondary-C
5/31	924-C 1 Secondary-C

SIXTH ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hudson/No. Hudson Intensive Survey

AUGUST 1983



HUDSON