

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Mazomanie Downtown Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number (See continuation sheet) N/A not for publication

city, town Mazomanie N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53560

3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | No. of Resources within Property | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | contributing | noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>29</u> | <u>6</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u> </u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | | <u>29</u> | <u>6</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the
National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official SHPO Date 3/13/92
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Entered in the National Register

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

[Signature] 8/19/92

 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
VACANT/NOT IN USE
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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Location Continued

1-118 Brodhead Street

2-46 Hudson Street

37-105 Crescent Street

113 E. Exchange Street

7. Description

| Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions) | Materials (enter categories from instructions) |
|--|---|
| <u>Greek Revival</u> | foundation <u>STONE</u> |
| <u>Italianate</u> | walls <u>BRICK</u> |
| <u>Tudor Revival</u> | <u>STONE</u> |
| | roof <u>ASPHALT</u> |
| | other <u>WOOD</u> |
| | <u>Iron</u> |

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Description

The Mazomanie Downtown Historic District contains thirty-six resources and comprises virtually all of the surviving buildings built in the village of Mazomanie prior to 1935 that have been associated with commercial activity in that village. Fifteen of these buildings belong to an excellent group of small, mostly brick two-story retail store buildings that were built between 1859 and 1923 along Brodhead and Hudson Streets, and the district also includes one of Wisconsin's earliest extant railroad depots, a stone flouring mill, two stone buildings constructed for local units of government (including the Mazomanie Town Hall, Map No. 23, NRHP-12/15/84), a livery stable, a brick blacksmith shop, an early gasoline filling station, a small factory building later converted into a saloon, a former newspaper office, and two noncontributing buildings built after 1956. Most of these buildings are examples of either Commercial Vernacular or Astylistic Utilitarian designs and they are sited on six blocks in the center of the village, all of which are grouped around the points of intersection of the railroad line, several trunk roads, and Black Earth Creek (the power source for the mill). The village of Mazomanie was first platted in 1855 by Edward Brodhead, an officer of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. When that railroad was completed to Mazomanie in 1856, the flat area just to the north of the new depot (non-extant) on Brodhead Street became the natural site for future commercial activity in the village. By 1860 the population of Mazomanie was 604 and by 1885 it had grown to 1024 and the village had become a thriving trading center containing the only significant concentration of manufacturing activity in northwestern Dane County. The 1880s represented a peak, however, and by 1890 the village population had grown by only another 10 inhabitants and by 1895 had actually fallen to 1015, and even as recently as 1980 Mazomanie's population stood at just 1248. Fortunately, the cessation of growth in the village helped preserve the buildings that now comprise the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District. The unchanging size of Mazomanie's population base after the turn-of-the-century offered little incentive for replacing older buildings with new ones, especially since the commercial buildings that already existed were large enough to be successfully reused by succeeding generations. Successful reuse has had its costs, however, and in the last few years the exteriors of the first floors of some of the retail store buildings have been modernized as have almost all of their interiors. In general, though, the exteriors of most of these buildings have retained a high degree of integrity. As a consequence, the downtown sector of Mazomanie still retains much of its original nineteenth-century appearance and it is the only remaining downtown sector of the several contemporary communities in the area that does so.¹

¹ These communities are: the Village of Arena (1980 population--451); the Village of Black Earth (1980 population--1145); and the Village of Cross Plains (1980 population--2156).

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Mazomanie is located in the westernmost part of Dane County and the village plat abuts the base of the 200-foot-tall bluffs that form the southern boundaries of the nearly four-mile-wide river valley created by the vast ice age torrent that was the prehistoric Wisconsin River. Today, this Mississippi River tributary has evolved into the much smaller and gentler river whose course is presently located approximately 2½ miles northwest of the site of Mazomanie. This partially navigable river served as the first transportation route through the central part of Wisconsin and several of the earliest overland routes that were subsequently developed utilized the relatively flat land that lay adjacent to this river and to the smaller waterways that formed the river's southernmost tributaries. One of the smaller of these tributaries to be so used was Black Earth Creek, the remnant of a once much larger ice age stream that carved out its own valley between what became the villages of Middleton and Mazomanie. Because this valley constitutes a large portion of the most level westerly route between the state capital of Madison, located in the center of Dane County, and the Wisconsin River valley, it proved to be the logical choice for the route of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad when that line was constructed in 1855. The same geographic characteristics were also largely responsible for this valleys' later being chosen as the route of US Highway 14, which was built on a route roughly parallel to that of the railroad along the north bank of the creek.

Black Earth Creek enters the village of Mazomanie from the southeast and then curves around the northern edge of the village plat. The railroad line also enters the village from the southeast, having followed the southern bank of the creek, and its route makes a large arc through the center of the village as it proceeds on its western journey. Throughout the nineteenth century this railroad line was the major transportation route in the region, most of the other area land routes of the time being trunk roads leading into the surrounding countryside. The settled area surrounding the village was then (and still is) given over to farms whose crops thrive on the rich alluvial soil that was another legacy of the prehistoric Wisconsin River and the system of roads which developed in the area allowed these crops to be brought into Mazomanie where they could then be processed, sold and then shipped to outside markets via the railroad. The most important of these roads in the nineteenth century was the present-day Hudson Street, an east-west running thoroughfare that forms the northern boundary of the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District. Today, both this road and the railroad itself have been supplanted in importance by the east-west running US Highway 14, which is called Commercial Street within the village and runs through the south portion of the village plat.

The southern edge of the village backs up against the bluffs described above and as the plat expands northward, its grid plan is superimposed on the land between the bluffs and the district. This land, with the exception of St. Barnabas Catholic Church (1891) and school (1966) and a few modern commercial buildings along Commercial Street, is entirely given over to residential usage. As the village expands toward the north, the land it covers begins a very gradual downhill descent

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until it reaches the east-west running High Street, at which point the land drops sharply downward to Exchange Street, the southern boundary of the district.

The Mazomanie Downtown Historic District begins at the foot of the High Street slope and it is divided into visually distinct north and south portions, each of which is distinguished by markedly different land usage. The south portion of the district consists of a broad, elongated, crescent-shaped parcel of flat land at the foot of the slope, and constitutes the central portion of the railroad corridor that bisects the village from east-to-west. The part of this corridor that lies within the district is bordered on the south by the length of the now discontinued east-west running Exchange Street, on the east by Ogden Street, on the west by Brodhead Street, and on the north by the northernmost of the several railroad tracks which transverse the corridor. Most of this south portion was and is given over to railroad usage although nearly all the buildings and structures that were historically associated with the railroad within the district, including the water tank, the pump house, and the round house and turntable, have now been demolished. Today, this portion of the district contains four contributing buildings, one of which is associated directly with the railroad and the others with the various manufacturing and processing concerns that once utilized the land adjacent to the railroad. These buildings are: the Mazomanie Electric Power Plant and Village Hall (Map No. 1); the Mazomanie Railroad Depot (Map No. 2); the Lynch and Walker Flouring Mill (Map No. 30); and the outbuilding associated with the mill (Map No. 30a).

The north portion of the district lies above the northernmost of the railroad tracks in the rail corridor below and contains the more densely built-up commercial center of the village. This portion, like the south portion, is also bounded on the west by Brodhead Street and it is bounded on the north by Hudson Street, on the east by the now covered over tail race of the Mazomanie Mill, and on the south by Crescent Street. Most of Mazomanie's retail store buildings face east and west onto Brodhead Street, the principal north-south thoroughfare of the village. This street runs northward from the base of the bluffs through the southern residential section of Mazomanie and as it continues north it transects the High Street slope just before it descends into the commercial center of the village below. As a consequence, Brodhead Street serves as both the principal thoroughfare of the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District and as its main entranceway as well. The view of the district seen from Brodhead Street at the top of the High Street slope is also the finest in the village as well as the one most frequently seen by visitors exiting from USH 14. Brodhead Street terminates at its intersection with Hudson Street and the remainder of the village's retail store buildings are sited on Hudson Street and have principal facades which look south down Brodhead Street. Crescent Street is an east-west running arterial street located one block south of Hudson Street and it originates where it intersects with Brodhead Street. As its name implies, the plan of this street is that of a crescent-shaped arc that parallels the curve of the northernmost of the railroad tracks in the rail corridor just to the south. Historically, Crescent Street was mostly a mix of manufacturing and retail

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buildings, a number of which were subsequently demolished and replaced with later buildings designed to satisfy different usages. As a result, the buildings fronting on Crescent Street today exhibit the widest variety of those on any street in the district, ranging from the small one-story frame Boomtown style former Mazomanie Sickie Building (Map No. 19) to the early Astylistic Utilitarian design of the John Parman Blacksmith shop (Map No. 20).

The north portion of the district contains thirty buildings in all, of which thirteen front on Brodhead Street, seven front on Hudson Street, and the remaining ten front on Crescent Street. Two of these buildings are small frame construction garage buildings associated with larger district buildings (Map Nos. 18a and 22a); two are single family residential buildings, one of which (No. 13) is now considered to be non-contributing due to extensive alterations (Map Nos. 13 and 22); another is a commercial building that is now non-contributing to the district because of the substantial alterations made to its exterior (Map No. 15); and two more are non-contributing to the district because of the late date of their construction (Map Nos. 24 and 25). The remaining twenty-three buildings can be divided into two basic types: free-standing buildings built mostly to shelter small manufacturing, agricultural and industrial processing, or warehousing concerns; and more densely packed commercial specialty store buildings, most of which are placed in rows and are joined by party walls, forming continuous blocks of buildings. Regardless of type, most of the buildings within the district are faced in either brick or stone and none of them is more than two-stories in height. This is true of even the oldest of the district buildings, such as the Charles Butz Store Building (Map No. 6) and the Frank Dietz Store Building (Map No. 7), which date back to the first decade of the village's existence. Even so, both of these buildings and most of the other of the district's earliest buildings are second generation buildings and are replacements for the frame-construction buildings that once comprised the great majority of the original commercial buildings within the district. Some of these replacements occurred when the original buildings were destroyed by fire, but most were replaced as the needs of the village changed and as the community sought more visible expressions of its growing prosperity.

Collectively, the buildings within both portions of the district represent the continuous evolution of the various styles associated with commercial buildings in Mazomanie through eight decades of the village's history, beginning with the frame construction Greek Revival style John Davidson Store Building (Map No. 9) built in 1859 and ending with the late Tudor Revival style Mazomanie Community Building (Map No. 16) built in 1935. With the exception of the Italianate style J.A. Schmitz Block (Map No. 4) and the buildings just mentioned, nearly all the rest are examples of various stages in the development of the Commercial Vernacular and the Astylistic Utilitarian forms. District examples of the Commercial Vernacular form in particular are characterized by the understated designs of their principal

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facades and by their restrained use of ornamentation, regardless of the period during which they were built. In general, most of the district buildings exhibit a high degree of integrity for buildings of these types even though nearly all of them have experienced some exterior or interior changes. This is especially true of the commercial specialty stores that line Brodhead and Hudson Streets. Almost all of these buildings have had their first story display windows modified to conform to more modern taste in the last two decades. Fortunately, most of these modifications are reversible and many of the cast iron window frames and most of the decorated cast iron columns that originally enframed the display windows are still intact beneath the later alterations.

The mix of building types and styles found in the district illustrates every phase of Mazomanie's commercial history and every phase of the architectural evolution of the buildings which represent this history. The buildings within the district are also representative of the larger patterns of stylistic evolution that shaped similar commercial buildings in other area communities. What makes Mazomanie significant as an exemplar of this progression, however, is both the completeness of the extant examples in terms of the styles represented and the relatively high degree of integrity that buildings within the district display.

The Mazomanie Downtown Historic District is comprised of thirty-six resources. These resources are clearly distinguishable from those in the surrounding neighborhoods, which are made up almost entirely of residential buildings and religious and educational buildings. Lots associated with district buildings vary widely in size and range from the comparatively large parcels of land surrounding the Mazomanie Mill to the much smaller lots associated with the commercial retail buildings on Brodhead and Hudson Streets. In general, lots clustered around the intersections of Brodhead and Hudson Streets are long, narrow, and rectilinear in shape and are generally uniform in size after the typical plan of inner city lots, while buildings along Crescent Street and in the south portion of the district are broader, larger, and are more irregular in shape. Facade lines within the district vary accordingly. Buildings in the north part of the district along Hudson and Brodhead Streets are placed in a uniform fashion close to or abutting the sidewalk while buildings elsewhere in the district follow no set pattern, and instead, are arranged more by building type than by any systematic plan. These relationships (of buildings to streets) have not changed much with the passage of time and are essentially identical with those shown on the earliest Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of the village dated 1886.

The following continuation sheets describe these buildings in detail. Unless otherwise noted, all buildings are in at least good condition and most are in very good condition. The following inventory lists every resource in the district and includes the original name of the buildings, original date of construction, address, map number, and contributing or non-contributing status.

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Mazomanie Electric Power Plant and Village Hall 118 Brodhead Street Map No. 1 C

The Mazomanie Village Hall building is a good example of a small Astylistic Utilitarian design, multi-use building and it was constructed to provide the village with a 30-foot-wide by 35-foot-deep meeting hall for transacting village business, a 15-foot-wide by 35-foot-deep room facing onto Brodhead Street that was used to house the village fire engine and appurtenances, and a 45-foot-wide by 40-foot-long space across the rear of the building that could be used to accommodate the municipally-owned electric lighting plant and water-pumping equipment. All of these usages were accommodated in the 45-foot-wide by 75-foot-deep, rectilinear plan, one-story building that was constructed by the village in 1900 to replace an earlier two-story frame building on the same site that had served the same purposes until it was destroyed by lightning earlier in the same year.² The new building has exterior walls made of roughly cut sandstone blocks that are laid in courses with wide mortar joints between the blocks. Today, the lower courses of these walls have been covered over with a layer of concrete, but the remaining portion of the walls rise to the asphalt shingle-covered hip roof whose overhanging open eaves shelter the building and whose ridgeline runs east-west. The exterior walls are asymmetrical in design and were punctured by door and window openings as need dictated. The east-facing or principal facade is four-bays-wide and has a large rectilinear garage opening on the left that originally served as the entrance door for the village fire engine. The remainder of the facade has two rectilinear-shaped window openings in the center and an entrance door on the right. The north-facing side elevation of the building is six-bays-wide and has five more identical window openings, with the sixth opening (the second from the right) being a side entrance door. All door and window openings have massive timber lintels above and the windows (which were originally two-over-two light in design) and door openings are also now all filled with vertical unpainted wood boards.

The site of this building lies immediately adjacent to the southernmost of the railroad tracks that cross the district and there is a slight fall to the land through the site which necessitated a crawl space under the northern portion of the building. The main floor is of concrete, which in some portions of the building replaces earlier stone floors. The inside partition walls were originally of brick. The 1900 building constitutes the major portion of the existing building, but a rectilinear plan 25-foot-deep by 55-foot-wide one-story addition was added across the rear (west-facing) wall of the original building between 1905 and 1915. This addition was used to house coal and village equipment and was built with the same stone walls and two-over-two-light windows as was the original portion. The height of the ridgeline of its hip roof was made identical with that of the original portion as well. Also added to the south-facing elevation of the original portion of the building in 1912³ was a small shed-roofed three cell jail addition built of

² Mazomanie Sickle. July 20, 1900; July 27, 1900; August 3, 1900; August 10, 1900; August 31, 1900; September 14, 1900; September 28, 1900.

³ Ibid. August 30, 1912; December 6, 1912.

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concrete and having steel doors and bunk frames.

This building was used continuously by the village until a new building was built in 1970, at which time the older building was given to the Mazomanie Historical Society for use as the municipal museum. Today, the building contains an outstanding local history collection whose displays fit in well with the largely intact interior inherited by the Society. With the exception of the filled windows and the asphalt shingle-covered roof (which replaces the original standing seam metal roof) the exterior of the building has also survived in a largely intact state.

Mazomanie Railroad Depot 102 Brodhead Street Map No. 2 C

The present depot building is the surviving portion of the building constructed in 1857⁴ as Mazomanie's second depot building and it is now one of the oldest surviving frame construction railroad depots in Wisconsin. This is a one-and-a-half-story rectilinear plan Astylistic Utilitarian building measuring 35-feet-wide by 50-feet-deep. Its exterior walls are still covered in their original clapboards and these walls rise to the asphalt shingle-covered gable roof that covers the building and whose ridgeline runs east-west. The principal facade faces east onto Brodhead Street and it is symmetrical in design. The first story is four-bays-wide with the center two bays being twin entrance doors (now sheltered by a modern shed-roofed wooden canopy) and the two outer bays contain original six-over-six-light double hung windows. The second story of this facade is three-bays-wide and each bay now contains a three-over-three-light double hung window unit that replaces the larger six-over-six-light window units that were once used on this story as well. The first stories of both the north and south-facing elevations of the depot also have a single six-over-six-light window placed in the bay at the east (Brodhead Street) end of the elevation and a large rectilinear freight door opening at the opposite end. These elevations each have cornerboards and the main facade has rake boards below the broad overhanging eaves, but they are otherwise entirely without ornament.

The original depot building was twice as long as the present building and the demolished portion was identical in general design and shape and contained the freight depot. Originally, the entire 100-foot-long depot was encircled by a broad platform that was elevated several feet above grade to facilitate the loading and unloading of freight. This platform was then sheltered by six-foot-wide boxed eave extensions on the north and south sides of the depot that were once this building's most distinguishing feature. In 1880⁵ a major remodeling of both the interior and exterior of the depot took place and this remodeling was responsible for much of the present layout of the interior of the surviving portion and of the placement of its first story window and door openings. The entire depot was lowered to within 18

⁴ Madison, Dane County, and Surrounding Towns: A History and Guide. Wm. J. Park and Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1877, Pg. 602.

⁵ Mazomanie Sickle. July 10, 1880; July 31, 1880; August 14, 1880.

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inches of the ground, the first story of the eastern half (the surviving portion) was divided into three rectilinear plan rooms with the western portion being made over into the 15-foot-deep by 35-foot-wide station office, and the eastern portion was transformed into two identical 17-foot-wide by 30-foot-deep waiting rooms serving men and women passengers. This change resulted in an increase in the number of windows on the exterior walls (the six windows described earlier) and also resulted in the removal of the large original single entrance door that was originally placed in the center of the east facade. This was replaced with the twin doors described earlier, which served the waiting rooms. In 1911⁶ the existing wooden platform was replaced with one made of concrete and the depot stayed much the same until 1945⁷ when the freight room half of the depot was demolished as were the large boxed eaves. Other doors on the surviving portion were also altered after 1945, but in general, the depot has retained much of its historic appearance and it has recently been purchased by the Mazomanie Historical Society, which intends to restore the building and reuse it in an appropriate manner.

Albert J. Lamboley Block 28-34 Brodhead Street Map No. 3 C

The Lamboley Block is a large 75-foot-wide by 60-foot-deep Commercial Vernacular design two-story brick building that was built in three stages and initially housed three retail spaces facing east onto Brodhead Street on its first story, and apartments on the second. The building is sited on the corner of Brodhead and Railroad Street on a location first occupied by the Carlisle House Hotel, Mazomanie's finest hotel until its destruction by fire in 1890. In 1891⁸, Albert J. Lamboley built the first portion of this block, which was 45-foot-deep by 55-foot-wide and two stories tall, on the corner site. This building was of simple design and its principal Brodhead Street facade faced east and had two stores on the first story, both of which featured cast iron show window frames and supporting columns. The second story above was seven-bays-wide with each bay containing a single rectilinear window opening housing a one-over-one-light double hung window surmounted by a large cut stone lintel. The south-facing side elevation had two similar windows on its first story flanking a side entrance door and the second story was five-bays-wide and featured five identical windows. The building was then topped with a simple brick parapet, but was otherwise unornamented.

In 1896⁹ Lamboley constructed a wooden balcony with scrollsawn balusters across the main facade of the building just below the second story windows and in 1900¹⁰ the exterior walls of the building were painted. In 1907¹¹ Ed Larson, the next owner,

⁶ Mazomanie Sickle. September 1, 1911.

⁷ Ibid. February 22, 1945.

⁸ Ibid. January 24, 1891; February 14, 1891; February 21, 1891; May 9, 1891; May 16, 1891; June 13, 1891.

⁹ Ibid. March 27, 1896.

¹⁰ Ibid. September 14, 1900.

¹¹ Ibid. May 24, 1907; June 9, 1907.

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bought the one-story brick building just to the north and tore it down, replacing it with a 20-foot-wide by 60-foot-deep brick two-story addition which had a single store on its first story and was three-bays-wide on the second story. This addition was identical in design to the original portion and two years later, in 1909¹² Larson began the construction of a second addition across the rear of the block which was also two-stories in height and measured 20-feet-deep by 50-feet-wide. This addition added three identical bays to the width of the south elevation of the original portion of the building and it was faced in brick while the rear west-facing wall of this latest addition was faced in rock-faced concrete blocks as was the foundation of the addition.¹³ Larson then finished off this work by adding a more elaborate brick cornice to the top of the existing cornices. The resulting structure is still the biggest retail building in the village. Most of the exterior fabric of the building is still intact, although all the second story window openings have since been filled with smaller modern aluminum frame windows, and the balcony across the main facade now has a solid balustrade made of vertical wood boards. All of the store interiors and the storefronts have also been altered, although several of the original cast iron columns that supported the display window frames are intact.

J.A. Schmitz Block

18 Brodhead Street

Map No. 4

C

Most of the retail store buildings in Mazomanie do not have clear stylistic links to the major architectural styles of their day, and these buildings are now generally placed within the flexible context of Commercial Vernacular design. A notable exception is the fine Italianate style Schmitz Block built by Mazomanie retailer J.A. Schmitz in 1879¹⁴ at a cost of \$4000 to house his successful dry goods store. This fine building replaced three small earlier one-story buildings and it has two stories, is rectilinear in plan, is 60-feet-deep by 45-feet-wide, and faces east onto Brodhead Street. The side and rear walls of the building are cut stone while the second story of the main facade is red brick. The first story of the main facade is five-bays-wide and has now been altered but originally consisted almost entirely of large four-light glass display windows placed in cast iron frames which were supported by ornamented cast iron columns. The second and the fourth of these bays are deeply inset into the facade and they originally contained a pair of

¹² Mazomanie Sickler. March 19, 1909; April 2, 1909; April 30, 1909; April 22, 1910; October 21, 1910.

¹³ Ibid. April 2, 1909. This concrete block exterior wall was constructed by the local firm of Wittman & Titley using the Mandt Dry Wall system. This was apparently a patented building system for which this firm was the local agents and the blocks were triangular in shape and this newspaper item stated that "When placed in a wall (these blocks) make a complete double wall with air spaces and (they) bind without wires. The firm is ready to take contracts for any building work of this kind, and also can manufacture circular blocks for silos."

¹⁴ Ibid. August 24, 1878; October 26, 1878; May 31, 1879; July 5, 1879; August 9, 1879; October 11, 1879; December 20, 1879.

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entrance doors topped by transoms. All five bays are surmounted by a decorative shopfront cornice, but the upper portions of the windows themselves were later replaced by a large prism glass transom band. This transom band and the cornice were both covered over later with the vertical board sign band that is in place today but they are still intact behind this later addition and the cast iron columns and portions of the original window frames are also still extant. The entire main facade is framed by a pair of tall brick pilasters and it is terminated by a brick parapet which hides the sloping roof behind. This parapet is then topped with an elaborate wood and metal cornice which is supported by seven simple curved wooden brackets. The second story of this facade is six-bays-wide and each bay contains a tall rectilinear-shaped window opening, each of which contains its original two-over-two-light double hung window. Each window opening is then decorated with an elaborate cut stone surround and it is these windows, more than anything else, that give the building its distinctive Italianate style design.

The interior of the building has now been totally altered. Originally, the second story consisted of a single large 16-foot-tall room known as "Schmitz Hall." This room had a large stage across its western end and could accommodate 500 people and it served as the principal theater and meeting room of the village for many years. One of the first performances given here was also one of the first performances ever given by the Ringling Bros. Classic Concert Co., the progenitor of the famous circus company.¹⁵ Schmitz had a hand-painted drop curtain painted for this hall along with side-wings and flats. The drop curtain still survives and is in the collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society.

In 1895 Schmitz built a 75-foot-long irregular plan one-story addition to the rear of this block to house a grocery department and to provide storage space. This addition has a flat roof and the walls are of roughly-shaped cut stone. In 1904 Schmitz rebuilt and enlarged the westernmost portion of this addition with a concrete block one-story extension. This addition was once again enlarged in 1909, giving it the appearance it has today.¹⁶

Paylow's Department Store 14 Brodhead Street Map No. 5 C

Roy Paylow built this fine late Commercial Vernacular style two-story building in 1922¹⁷ next to the Schmitz Block, demolishing two much older one-story buildings in the process. This building is rectilinear in plan, measures 30-feet-wide by 70-feet-deep, and has walls made of hollow tile supported by a steel frame. The principal facade faces east onto Brodhead Street and it is sided in brown brick. Its design consists of wide, plain corner pilasters which enframe three-bay-wide window groups on the first and second storys. Each of these groups is treated as a single large

¹⁵ Mazomanie Sickie. November 25, 1882; December 2, 1882; December 16, 1882.

¹⁶ Ibid. September 13, 1895; September 16, 1904; November 5, 1909.

¹⁷ Ibid. July 14, 1922; September 1, 1922; January 19, 1923; January 26, 1923.

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unit that is subdivided into three equal-sized sections by the use of two slender mullions. On the first story these sections consist of two large plate glass store windows that flank a recessed entrance whose door is surmounted by a transom light. This recessed entrance is still intact but it is now obscured by a modern aluminum and glass exterior door set into a wood partition wall, both of which close off the original entrance, creating an enclosed vestibule. The second story also consists of three sections that are divided into three window groups, each of which originally contained triple one-over-one-light double hung windows. Only the centermost of these groups still survives, the flanking groups having each been replaced with two larger single pane windows. These window groups give the facade a strong horizontal emphasis which has been accentuated by the placement of a large prism glass transom above each section. The design of this facade is finally completed by placing a recessed brick panel above the second story window group which is then surmounted by a corbelled brick cornice of restrained design. The overall impression created by this facade is one of solidity and restraint and its unknown designer appears to have been influenced by Prairie School style examples.

The interior of this building is one of the most intact commercial interiors in the village with the first story consisting of a single large room with a stairway in the rear that ascends to a balcony that surrounds a large open well that is cut into the story above. This well is lit from above by an equal size skylight and the remainder of the second story originally served as additional display space but this space has now been altered by being converted into an apartment. Much of the first story detailing such as the stamped tin ceiling has survived intact as well and the result is one of the village's best preserved commercial buildings.

Charles Butz Store Building

8-10 Brodhead Street

Map No. 6

C

This is one of Mazomanie's oldest and most intact Commercial Vernacular buildings and it was built by Charles Butz Ca. 1863¹⁸ to house his general store. The original portion of the building is rectilinear in plan and measures 20-feet-wide by 45-feet-deep and it is two-stories in height. The principal facade faces east onto Brodhead Street and it is sided in painted brick. The first story of this facade consists of the almost totally original storefront, which is three-bays-wide and features two large display windows that flank the recessed and canted centrally placed entrance. The display windows themselves may be later additions and consist of large single panes of plate glass, but the original cast iron supporting columns are still in place on either side of the entrance. The entrance door is topped by a transom light and the original panelled bulkheads below the display windows are still intact as well.

The second story of this facade is also three-bays-wide and each bay contains its original, tall, four-over-four-light double hung window, which rests on a cut stone

¹⁸ Village of Mazomanie Tax Rolls. Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society.

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sill. These window openings and the windows themselves have segmental arched crowns. This design feature is further echoed in the double rows of brick that make up the segmentally arched brick lintel placed above each opening. The facade is then terminated by a simple brick parapet that hides the gently sloping roof behind.

In 1888¹⁹ Charles Butz' son Julius added a 20-foot-wide by 25-foot-deep one-story addition to the rear of the building. Otherwise, the exterior of the building exhibits a high degree of integrity. The interior of the building, however, has been totally altered.

Frank Dietz Store Building 4 Brodhead Street Map No. 7

C

This is another of Mazomanie's oldest and most intact Commercial Vernacular buildings and it was built by Frank Dietz at the same time (Ca. 1863²⁰) as the Charles Butz Building next door. This building is rectilinear in plan and measures 25-feet-wide by 30-feet-deep and it is two-stories in height. The principal facade faces east onto Brodhead Street and it is sided in painted brick. The first story of this facade consists of the completely original storefront, which is asymmetrical in design and four-bays-wide. The left-hand bay contains a five-panel door having a transom light above and this door serves as the entrance to the second story. The remaining three bays contain two large display windows that flank the recessed and canted main entrance. The display windows themselves may be later additions and consist of large single panes of plate glass, but these panes are set in their original cast iron frames. These windows also retain their three original cast iron supporting columns as well, which are placed on either side of the entrances. The main entrance contains a pair of glass and single panelled doors and these are topped by a single wide transom light. The original panelled bulkheads below each of the display windows is also intact as well and all four of the bays are surmounted by a single massive cast iron lintel.

The second story of this facade is three-bays-wide. Each bay consists of a rectilinear window opening that contains a one-over-one-light double hung window, which rests on a cut stone sill. These window openings are crowned by a simple cut stone lintel and the facade is terminated by a simple corbelled brick cornice topped by a triangular pediment whose tympanum is filled with brick. Unlike most pediments of this kind, however, this one actually reflects the shape of the roof behind it, which has a gable roofed spine that runs from east to west down the center of what is otherwise a flat roof.

Originally, there was also a one-story frame addition attached to the rear of this building that once served as a dwelling, but this has since been removed. Otherwise, the exterior of the building exhibits a high degree of integrity. The interior of the building, however, has been largely altered.

¹⁹ Mazomanie Sickie. July 14, 1888; July 28, 1888; August 4, 1888.

²⁰ Village of Mazomanie Tax Rolls. Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society.

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Masonic Lodge Block 2 Brodhead Street Map No. 8 C

Following a fire that destroyed the earlier building located on this corner site, the Crescent Lodge No. 97 of the Masonic Order purchased the lot and commenced the building of a new two-story brick building to house an income-producing retail store on the first story and the Order's new lodge hall on the second. The resulting building is one of the village's most impressive commercial buildings and was constructed in 1888²¹ in the Commercial Vernacular idiom. It is two-stories in height, rectilinear in plan, measures 20-feet-wide by 80-feet-deep, and its walls are constructed of reddish-brown brick which rest on a cut stone foundation. The principal facade faces east onto Brodhead Street and it is sided in brick. The first story of this facade is symmetrical in composition and contains the three-bay-wide storefront. These three bays contain two large display windows that flank the recessed and canted main entrance. The display windows themselves consist of large single panes of plate glass that are set in their original cast iron frames and these windows also retain the original pair of cast iron supporting columns as well, which are decorated with a raised spiral or torsade molding and are placed on either side of the entrance. The current main entrance door is not original but it is still topped by a single transom light. The original brick bulkheads are still in place below each of the display windows but the portions of the facade on either side of them and the sign band directly above the three bays just described have recently been covered over with painted vertical board siding.

The second story of this building is unusually tall by Mazomanie standards and reflects the fact that this story contains the lodge hall. The second story of the main facade is two-bays-wide and each bay consists of a tall rectilinear window opening that rests on a cut stone sill. Each of these openings contains a pair of very tall and thin one-over-one-light double hung windows that now have snap-in muntins, and each one of these windows is separated from its twin by a wood mullion. Each window opening is then crowned by a fine cut stone lintel in the shape of a triangular pediment that has a keystone at its center decorated with incised Masonic emblems. A cut stone date panel bearing the date "1888" is centered between the two windows and the facade is then terminated with a fine panelled and bracketed metal cornice.

The side or north-facing elevation of the building fronts on East Hudson Street and it consists of the side elevation of the original building and the front elevation of a later addition. The first story of the original elevation is five-bays-wide and is almost totally unornamented. The first and second bays from the left (east) on the first story each contain a small diamond-shaped single-light window and the fourth and fifth bays each contain side entrance doors having transom lights that are topped by cut stone lintels. The remaining first story bay contains a

²¹ Mazomanie Sickle. May 26, 1888; July 21, 1888; August 11, 1888; September 8, 1888; September 15, 1888; October 6, 1888; November 10, 1888.

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single segmentally arched window opening having a cut stone sill, whose original one-over-one-light window of similar shape has been replaced with a modern aluminum frame window. The second story of this elevation has four similar openings. The first three openings from the left have been filled in with brick while the fourth (westernmost) one has been treated in the same manner as the one on the first story. The cornice line of this elevation slopes down to the west, and reflects the shape of the roofline behind it.

In 1899²² the lodge built a two-story rectilinear plan 25-foot-wide by 35-foot-deep brick and concrete block addition onto their existing building. From a design standpoint this addition is actually a separate Commercial Vernacular building and it was originally used to house offices and other lodge uses. This addition is in highly intact condition. Its main facade is surfaced in brick and faces north onto East Hudson Street. The first story of this facade is three-bays-wide and symmetrical in composition and consists of the largely intact storefront. These three bays contain two large display windows that flank the recessed and canted main entrance. The display windows themselves are now boarded over, but their original cast iron frames are intact as are the pair of original fluted cast iron supporting columns, which are placed on either side of the entrance and support the large cast iron lintel above the bays. The second story of this facade is also symmetrical and is two-bays-wide. Each bay contains a tall rectilinear window opening containing a pair of tall, thin one-over-one-light windows separated by a wood mullion. Both openings also have a concrete sill and lintel and the facade is topped by a corbelled brick cornice. The west-facing side elevation of this addition is concrete block. The first story of this addition was used as the village library for many years until this institution was moved to the Community Building.

John Davidson Store Building 2 East Hudson Street Map No. 9 C

The Greek Revival style Davidson building was built Ca. 1859²³ and it is the oldest surviving retail building in Mazomanie and the only survivor of the frame construction buildings that constituted Mazomanie's first retail buildings. This is a small 25-foot-wide by 30-foot-deep rectilinear plan two-story building that was originally designed to be free-standing and it is surmounted by an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof whose ridgeline runs north-south. The building was originally sided in clapboard, but it is now covered in aluminum/vinyl siding. It is located on the northeast corner of East Hudson and Marion streets. Its principal facade faces south onto East Hudson Street and consists of two stories surmounted by the front-facing gable end. The prominent cornice returns of this gable end are still visible but the wide fascia board below the raked eaves is now hidden under the later siding. The first story of this facade is three-bays-wide, symmetrical in composition, and now consists of the greatly altered storefront. These three

²² Mazomanie Sickle. February 24, 1899; April 21, 1899.

²³ Village of Mazomanie Tax Rolls. Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society.

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bays originally contained two large six-light display windows that flanked the recessed and canted main entrance. All three bays were also originally sheltered by a shallow, full-width, flat-roofed open porch supported by four Tuscan Order columns. Both this porch and all the original windows are now gone and the windows have since been replaced with smaller modern versions, the space below the windows has been filled with brick veneer, and a modern metal and glass entrance door replaced the original door. The second story on this facade was also originally three-bays-wide and symmetrical in design and contained three six-over-six-light windows which could be covered with pairs of louvered wooden shutters. Today, only the right-hand and the centermost of these windows are still extant. The gable end attic story contains a single centrally placed one-over-one-light double hung window whose upper sash has a semi-circular arched head. This window is visible in the earliest pictures of the building (Ca.1872) and is either original or a very early modification.

The west-facing side elevation of the Davidson building was also altered during the residing and now has a single original six-over-six light window on its first story and three identical windows on the second story. The interior of the building has also been substantially altered as well.

F. Heydecke & Co. Store Building 6-8 East Hudson Street Map No. 10a C

This building is another of the early retail buildings of the village and both it and the Jonathan Jones Store immediately to the east (Map No. 10b) share common main facades of identical design, giving each individual building the appearance of being a part of a single larger building. The Heydecke Building was the first to be built, and was constructed ca. 1866²⁴ to house Heydecke's general merchandise firm. The original portion of this building is the one visible from East Hudson Street today and it is a good example of Commercial Vernacular design. It is two-stories in height, rectilinear in plan, measures 20-feet-wide by 50-feet-deep, and has walls constructed of painted brick which rest on a cut stone foundation. The principal facade faces south onto East Hudson Street. The first story of this facade was originally symmetrical in composition and contained a three-bay-wide storefront. These three bays are still extant and are in largely original condition and they contain two large display windows that flank the recessed and canted main entrance. The display windows themselves consist of large single panes of plate glass that are set in their original cast iron frames and these windows also retain their four original cast iron supporting posts as well, which are squared and have panels decorating their exposed sides. The paired main entrance doors have a single large glass pane above a small wooden panel and the doors are still topped by a single transom light, although an air conditioner is now placed in this opening. The original cast iron bulkheads are also still in place below each of the display windows and the interior of the store itself still retains its pressed tin ceiling decoration although the inner partitions covered in thin, vertically placed wooden boards probably do not date from 1860s.

²⁴ Village of Mazomanie Tax Rolls. Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society.

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The second story of the original main facade is three-bays-wide and each bay consists of a tall semi-circular arched recessed panel within which is a slightly smaller window opening of identical shape that rests on a cut stone sill. Each of these openings originally contained a six-over-nine-light double hung window that has now been replaced by a smaller rectilinear one-over-one-light aluminum window and the upper portion of the opening is now filled with plywood. The facade is then surmounted by a simple parapet topped by a single dog-tooth course of brick.

In 1886²⁵ Heydecke constructed a 30-foot-wide by 45-foot-deep one-story addition to the rear of the original building and he also constructed a covered walkway along the left side of the original building to give access to it. In 1897²⁶ a new entrance to this walkway was constructed and a stairs was also built on the west wall of the original building leading up to the second story. This resulted in the addition of a fourth two-story bay to the original facade and this was made identical in design with the already existing bays, resulting in the four-bay-wide facade visible today. Finally, in 1899²⁷, J.G. Knapp purchased the store and built another 30-foot-wide by 15-foot-deep addition to across the rear of the previous addition, giving the building its present dimensions.

Jonathan Jones Store 10-12 East Hudson Street Map No. 10b C

This building was identical in size and design with the Heydecke Building next door when it was built by Jonathan Jones Ca. 1867²⁸ to house his Mazomanie Pharmacy. Like the Heydecke building, this is a good example of a two-story high rectilinear plan Commercial Vernacular design. It measures 20-feet-wide by 50-feet-deep, and has walls constructed of painted brick which rest on a cut stone foundation. The principal facade also faces south onto East Hudson Street and it was originally identical with the facade next door. Unfortunately, this building's three-bay-wide storefront has been largely altered and it now has modern display windows of about the same size as the originals but without the original cast iron frames and bulkheads, and the cast iron supporting columns have also been removed. The interior of the store has also been completely altered as well.

The windows openings on the second story of the main facade have also been altered, although in a different fashion than those next door. Here the original windows have been replaced with six-over-six-light units and the semi-circular arched portion above has been filled with brick, a modification made much earlier than those next door. A final alteration made to the main facade of both buildings occurred in 1906 when a fire in the buildings to the east damaged the once much taller brick cornice that originally surmounted both buildings. The damaged portion was then removed, leaving the cornice the height it is now.

²⁵ Mazomanie Sickle. September 4, 1886.

²⁶ Ibid. November 5, 1897.

²⁷ Ibid. June 23, 1899; July 14, 1899; August 4, 1899.

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A.E. Diment Store Building 14 East Hudson Street Map No. 11a C

Late in 1890, A.E. Diment brought the old two-story-tall frame construction Waterhouse store on East Hudson Street and began renovating it to house his hardware store. In 1898²⁸ Henry Lappley began the construction of a new brick store building next door (Map No. 11b) and Diment took advantage of this to construct a new brick facade across the front of his own building using the same design as the one employed by Lappley. The result was two buildings designed to look like a single larger building, a history similar to that of the Heydecke/Jones buildings next door (Map Nos. 10a and 10b). Diment began his new facade in 1899 and this resulted in the three-bay-wide left-hand portion of the larger building that is visible today. Diment's new facade faces south onto East Hudson Street and is a good example of Commercial Vernacular design. It is two-stories in height, three-bays-wide, and is constructed of brown brick, which rests on a cut stone foundation. The first story of this facade was originally identical with the still intact storefront portion of the adjacent Lappley Building and contained two large display windows flanking a recessed and canted main entrance. Unfortunately, this three-bay-wide storefront has been substantially altered and it now has modern display windows of about the same size as the originals but without the original cast iron frames and bulkheads, and its original cast iron supporting columns have also been removed. The interior of the store has also been completely altered.

The rest of this facade, however, is totally intact and each of the three second story bays contains a single window opening having a one-over-one-light double hung window that has a cut stone sill and a corbelled basket-handle arch-shaped lintel made up of bricks laid in header courses, the visible ends of which have had their surfaces roughened with a hammer. The facade is completed by a simple brick parapet topped by an intact metal and wood cornice.

The original building behind this facade was of frame construction, was rectilinear in plan, measured 20-feet-wide by 50-feet-deep, and was two-stories in height. In 1906²⁹ a fire destroyed everything but the main facade and Diment promptly set about rebuilding the demolished portion in brick while leaving the main facade intact. The two-story portion was rebuilt to the same plan and dimensions as the original and a new 20-foot-wide by 60-foot-deep one-story rectilinear plan brick addition was added to the rear in order to house a tin shop and warehouse space. These additions gave the building its present dimensions and shape.

²⁸ Mazomanie Sickle. June 17, 1898; July 29, 1898; August 12, 1898; September 9, 1898.

²⁹ *ibid.* June 29, 1906; September 7, 1906.

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Henry Lappley Store Building 18 East Hudson Street Map No. 11b C

The building built by Henry Lappley in 1898³⁰ is square in plan, 40-feet-wide by 40-feet-deep, two stories in height, and its walls are built of brown brick resting on a cut stone foundation. Lappley built this fine example of Commercial Vernacular design to house both his jewelry store and his family, but instead of following the vertical stacking pattern typical of that day Lappley divided his new building in half from front-to-back. He used the left-hand two-story portion to house his business while the right-hand two-story portion became his home. This helps explain the unusual design composition of the first story of the main south-facing East Hudson Street facade of this building, which is asymmetrical and five-bays-wide, with the left three bays being devoted to the storefront. These three bays are in largely original condition and they contain two large display windows that flank the recessed and canted main entrance. The display windows themselves consist of large single panes of plate glass that are set in their original cast iron frames and these windows also retain their two original cast iron supporting columns as well, which are fluted and have decorated capitals. The original cast iron bulkheads are also still in place below each of the display windows and all three bays are surmounted by an exposed steel lintel. The only non-original part of the storefront is the main entrance door, which is a modern unit. The interior of the store has also been altered.

The fourth bay from the left on the first story is immediately adjacent to the storefront and contains what was originally the entrance to the residential portion of the building. This entrance consists of a single door (the original having been replaced with a plain modern unit) topped by a transom light that is itself topped by the same steel lintel that surmounts the other storefront bays. The fifth bay from the left on this story is as wide as two of the evenly spaced bays on the second story above and contains a single large window opening which is identical in design with those on the second story but is nearly twice as broad. This opening has a cut stone sill and contains a large single light picture window which has a transom light above it. It originally lit the front parlor of the dwelling space. The opening is surmounted by a corbelled basket-handle arch-shaped lintel made up of bricks laid in header courses, the visible ends of which have had their surfaces roughened with a hammer.

The second story of the Lappley Building is symmetrical and is six-bays-wide and each bay contains a single window opening having a one-over-one-light double hung window that has a cut stone sill and a corbelled basket-handle arch-shaped lintel made up of bricks laid in header courses, the visible ends of which have had their surfaces roughened with a hammer. The facade is then completed by the same simple brick parapet and metal and wood cornice that surmounts the facade of the Diment

³⁰ Mazomanie Sickles. May 13, 1898; June 3, 1898; June 17, 1898; July 1, 1898; July 15, 1898; July 29, 1898; August 12, 1898; September 9, 1898.

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building and the shared facades of these two buildings constitute one of Mazomanie's most impressive and intact commercial blocks.

Following a 1906 fire that severely damaged the Diment Building, Lapple added a 20-foot-deep by 40-foot-wide one-story brick addition across the rear of this building.³¹ This addition gave the building the appearance it retains today.

William Rienow Meat Market 30 East Hudson Street Map No. 12 C

This small one-story Commercial Vernacular design building was built with walls of rock-faced concrete block and it is rectilinear in plan and measures 20-feet-wide by 30-feet-deep. Rienow had this free-standing building built in 1907³² to serve as an up-to-date meat market, a goal that was facilitated by the easily maintained (at least for the time) utilitarian building he constructed. Both the east and west-facing side elevations of the building are windowless. The principal facade faces south onto East Hudson Street and it consists primarily of a three-bay-wide storefront whose design was originally identical to those found on most of the earlier retail buildings in the district. This storefront had two large display windows flanking a canted and recessed entrance, which featured a pair of panelled and glass doors that were surmounted by a single broad transom light. The display windows were held in place by wooden frames and a pair of cast iron columns having fluted shafts flanked the recessed entrance and helped support the steel lintel above the display windows. The storefront was then finished off with panelled bulkheads placed below each of the windows. Recently, this storefront has been altered by having its original windows and bulkheads covered over with panels of vertical wooden boards and the panels that face the street now both contain small modern two-light sliding windows. In addition, a small wood construction pent roof, now covers the steel lintel and the glass panels in the original entrance doors have also been filled. The cast iron columns are still in place, however.

The main facade is surmounted by a tall concrete block parapet, which originally hid the gently sloping roof behind it. Recently, a new more steeply pitched shed roof was placed over this roof and a small one-story addition has also been added across the rear of the building as well.

Daniel Winch House 34-36 East Hudson Street Map No. 13 NC

This is one of two single family dwellings in the district and it was built on the site of an earlier house that Winch had owned. Winch began construction in 1895³³ and moved into his new home later in the same year. The house was originally a straightforward frame construction example of the Queen Anne style. It has a

³¹ Mazomanie Sickle. June 29, 1906; July 27, 1906; October 23, 1906.

³² Ibid. April 12, 1907; May 3, 1907; November 2, 1907.

³³ Ibid. May 24, 1895; August 16, 1895; September 20, 1895; November 29, 1895.

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two-story T-plan main block that measures 34-feet-deep by 28-feet-wide that is sheltered by a cross-gable roof now sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one-story gable-roofed ell measuring 15-feet-deep by 22-feet-wide is placed behind the main block, giving the house a cruciform plan, and there is a side entrance porch on the east side of this ell. The main entrance to the house is placed in the south-facing side of the east-facing ell of the main block, the first story of which is a cutaway bay, and this entrance was originally sheltered by a small veranda attached to the east side of the front-facing ell. Recently, the exterior of this house has been almost totally altered by having wide aluminum siding placed over the original clapboard siding and all the original windows have been replaced with smaller one-over-one light aluminum frame double hung units. In addition, a rectilinear plan bay was added to the first story of the front-facing ell, a second entrance was added just to its left, and a new wraparound L-plan flat-roofed veranda replaced the original veranda and also shelters the first story of the front-facing ell as well.

Phillip Hamm Livery Barn Ca.46 East Hudson Street Map No. 14 C

The district is fortunate in still retaining buildings closely associated with every phase of its transportation history. The single building directly connected to its horse drawn days is the free-standing livery barn built by Phillip Hamm in 1908.³⁴ This barn is one-and-a-half stories tall, is rectilinear in plan, and measures 38-feet-wide by 60-feet-deep. The barn is of frame construction and its exterior walls are sided in vertical board-and-batten wood siding. These walls are founded on a low basement story whose walls are built of rubble stone. The building's walls are sheltered by an asphalt shingle-covered gambrel roof whose ridgeline runs north-south. The main facade of the barn faces south onto East Hudson Street and it is asymmetrical in design. Its first story contains a large sliding barn door placed just off center and there is a six-over-six-light window placed just to the right of this door. The large gambrel end above is also two-bays-wide and each bay contains another six-over-six-light window.

Several more of these windows are also placed in a seemingly random fashion along the side elevations of the barn and they constitute the only elements relieving the otherwise unbroken expanses of the almost totally intact exterior walls of the barn. Hamm originally used this building both as a livery and as the distribution center of his feed business. Since then the barn has been used for storage.

D.W. Bronson and Son Block 1 Brodhead Street Map No. 15 N

The almost totally altered Bronson Block was built in 1877³⁵ and was originally an excellent example of Commercial Vernacular design that bore a striking resemblance to the extant Heydecke and Jones buildings (Map Nos. 10a and 10b).

³⁴ Mazomanie Sickle. April 24, 1908; November 6, 1908; December 11, 1908.

³⁵ Ibid. July 28, 1877; August 11, 1877; August 25, 1877; September 27, 1877.

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The Bronson Block is located on the southeast corner of East Hudson and Brodhead Streets and is 40-feet-wide by 50-feet-deep, has a rectilinear plan, is two stories in height, and has brick exterior walls founded on cut stone foundation walls that enclose a partially exposed basement story. The first story of this building was designed to contain two retail store spaces and the second story was undivided by partitions and contained a large hall that was long used by various fraternal organizations. The principal facade of the block faces west onto Brodhead Street and was originally symmetrical in composition and its first story originally contained two storefronts, each of which was three-bays-wide. Each bay was separated from the next by a brick pilaster and the end bays in each storefront each contained large six-light display windows that flanked the recessed entrance containing paired entrance doors surmounted by a large transom light. The second story of this facade (as well as the second story of the north-facing elevation) was originally four-bays-wide with each bay containing a tall semi-circular arched recessed panel within which was a slightly smaller window opening of identical shape. Each of these openings had a cut stone sill and contained a six-over-nine-light double hung window. The facade was then surmounted by a simple brick parapet that sheltered the gently sloping roof behind it, and this parapet had two large recessed panels placed just below a single dog-tooth course of brick that completed the parapet.

The first occupant of the north retail space was the village post office, which remained here until the new post office building was built in 1957 (Map No. 25). The south retail space has been occupied by a bank since 1881 and the 1891 successor to the original bank has occupied this space ever since and took over the whole building when the post office moved out. Shortly after 1895 the righthand storefront was modernized by having a new cast iron and plate glass three-bay-wide front installed in place of the original. This front was asymmetrical in design and had a single entrance door topped by a transom light in its lefthand bay and two large cast iron-framed display windows with cast iron supporting columns made up its center and righthand bays.

The Bronson Block retained its original appearance until recently. Now, however, the storefronts have been completely modernized and the rest of the first story has been resided in a cast stone veneer while the second story has been entirely resided in stucco-covered panels that also cover over all the second story windows. These modifications have totally altered the appearance of the building, which is consequently considered to be non-contributing to the district.

Mazomanie Community Building 9-11 Brodhead Street Map No. 16 C

The newest contributing building in the district is the fine Tudor Revival style Mazomanie Community Building, which was constructed by the village in 1935.³⁶ This

³⁶ Mazomanie Sickle. April 19, 1934; March 7, 1935; May 2, 1935; May 23, 1935; May 30, 1935; August 15, 1935; August 29, 1935; October 31, 1935.

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building was designed by Madison architect Frank Moulton³⁷, whose grandfather was Stillman Moulton, a well-known Mazomanie contractor, and the building was planned to provide space for the village library, an auditorium, and public meeting rooms. The site chosen by the village was formerly the site of the Willard Block, Mazomanie's only three-story commercial building, which was destroyed by fire in 1933. The selection of this particular site helped determine the size and shape of the new building and helps to explain why Moulton designed a building whose form fits so well within the existing downtown environment. The main block of the Community Building is 40-feet-wide by 100-feet-deep and is rectilinear in plan and two-stories in height. In order to give the west-facing Brodhead Street principal facade of the building some variety while still utilizing all of the available lot, Moulton created an asymmetrical facade having a taller, slightly projecting two-story flat-roofed pavilion on its left-hand side in contrast with the slightly shorter two-story main portion. The left-hand pavilion is one-bay-wide and is faced in brick and its first story contains a deeply recessed flat-arched entranceway whose rear wall contains a single entrance door on the left leading up to the second story and a pair of identical entrance doors next to it that open into the main story. The second story of this pavilion has a slightly projecting brick-faced oriel bay immediately above the first story entranceway that is corbelled out from the main wall surface. This bay owes its design to the Tudor Revival style and it is outlined in cut stone, has four small cut stone brackets below, and features a single large triple window group that contains three six-over-six-light flat-arched double hung windows separated and enframed with stone mullions, and each window also has a single light transom above it and a panel of herringbone pattern brick below.

The right-hand portion of the facade is recessed slightly and is enframed by the pavilion on its left and a tall pilaster on its right. This portion is four-bays-wide and its first story is given over to four large plate glass display windows which light the library space inside. Originally these windows had a four-panel bulkhead below them but these, and the windows themselves, were replaced in the 1980 remodeling of the building by new windows of similar design and a projecting brick planter now covers the bulkhead. The second story contains four six-over-six light flat-arched double hung windows, each of which has a concrete sill, and this story is now surmounted by a modern asphalt shingle-covered pent roof that replaces the original, slate-covered pent roof.

The rear of the Community Building originally had a small one-story brick-walled addition attached to its rear wall, but this addition was replaced with the much larger modern one-story addition that was constructed in 1980.³⁸ The new addition wraps around the Weinschenk Store Building (Map No. 17), giving the Community Building an L-shaped plan and a second frontage on Crescent Street. The interior of the building was remodeled at the same time and nothing of the original now remains except for the partition walls.

³⁷ Mazomanie Sickie. April 19, 1934.

³⁸ Ibid. July 31, 1980.

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W.C.P. Weinschenk Store Building 13-15 Brodhead Street Map No. 17 C

The newest contributing retail building in the district is the one on the northeast corner of Brodhead and Crescent Streets built by W.C.P. Weinschenk in 1923.³⁹ This building makes an interesting contrast with the more modern appearance of the Paylow Department Store built the year before and located just across Brodhead Street (Map No.5) in that the design employed represents the evolution of Commercial Vernacular designs that evolved in the Victorian era. This is the only building within the district that addresses its corner location by placing the principal entrance to the first story retail space on a canted two-story corner, a design device frequently employed in earlier post-Civil War buildings but one that is only occasionally employed in buildings constructed after WWI.

The main block of the Weinschenk Building is 20-feet-wide by 50-feet-deep and is rectilinear in plan and two-stories in height. The exterior walls are sided in a reddish-brown brick and are founded on a concrete foundation. The principal facade faces west onto Brodhead Street, but the design gives almost equal importance to the Crescent Street facade as well. The Brodhead Street facade is three-bays-wide and is symmetrical in design and the first story originally contained three large equal-sized display windows, each of which had a single transom light above and a panelled bulkhead below, and each of which was separated from the next by a panelled cast iron mullion. Today, both of the left-hand windows have been boarded over with vertical board panels, while a smaller panel covers the lower portion of the right-hand window. In addition, both the three west-facing display windows on the main facade and the main entrance door are now sheltered by a modern wraparound pent roof covered in wood shingles.

The second story of this facade is also three-bays-wide and each bay contains a single flat-arched window opening containing a one-over-one-light double hung window that has a brick sill and a corbelled brick head. The facade is then surmounted by a corbelled brick parapet topped with terra cotta coping and the design of this parapet is suggestive of the machicolation of medieval battlements. The canted corner of this building now contains a modern metal and glass entrance door that is still enframed by its original panelled cast iron supporting columns and a single one-over-one-light window is then placed in the second story above and is surmounted by the corbelled brick parapet already described.

The Crescent Street elevation of the Weinschenk Building is asymmetrical in composition and is four-bays-wide and its design is clearly subordinate to the more important Brodhead Street facade. The only opening on the first story of this elevation is a single window opening placed in the right-hand bay. The second story has four window openings, each of which--like that on the first story--contains a

³⁹ Mazomanie Sickie. October 12, 1923; November 16, 1923; December 7, 1923; December 21, 1923.

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single one-over-one-light double hung window that has a brick sill and a corbelled brick head and is identical to those found on the main facade. This elevation is then surmounted by the same corbelled parapet found on the main facade.

In addition to the main block, Weinschenk also had two brick-walled one-story additions added to the rear of the building in 1923 to house a tin shop and to provide storage space. The tin shop covers the whole width of the rear of the main block and is 20-foot-wide by 25-foot-deep while the storage building is 20-foot-wide by 20-foot-deep and covers part of the rear of the tin shop. The south-facing main facade of the tin shop has a single side entrance door and three tall rectilinear window openings filled with metal sash industrial type windows and the facade is topped with the same design brick parapet as the main block. This parapet is also used on the storage room addition as well but the rest of this addition's south-facing main facade is now obscured by a modern five-foot-wide by 20-foot-deep shed-roofed addition.

C.J. Trager Carriage Manufacturing Building 38-40 Crescent Street Map No. 18 C

C.J. Trager built the original portion of this free-standing Astylistic Vernacular brick building in 1868⁴⁰ to house his growing carriage manufacturing business. The building was then enlarged in 1875 and further modified in 1882 to accommodate subsequent uses. The original portion of this building was square in plan, measured 20-foot-wide by 20-foot-deep, two-stories in height, and was surmounted by a gable roof whose ridgeline ran east-west. The main facade faced south onto Crescent Street and was three-bays-wide; the east-facing side elevation was two-bays-wide. This building now comprises the right-hand three-bay-wide portion of the south-facing facade of the existing building and after 1875 this building became the factory wood shop. In 1875⁴¹ Trager built a two-story, brick-walled, rectilinear plan addition to the west end of the original building. This addition measured 25-foot-wide by 45-foot-deep, giving the combined building an L-shaped plan, and its first story was used as the blacksmith shop. In 1882 Trager converted his business into a restaurant, bakery and saloon and by the time the first Sanborn-Perris fire insurance map of the village was printed in 1886⁴² this addition served as the restaurant and saloon and the original building was reused as Trager's dwelling place. The addition's Crescent Street facade is also three-bays-wide and was designed to be contiguous with that of the main facade of the original building, creating a single facade that is six-bays-wide. The new addition is then topped by a combination gable and hip roof. At the same time, a one-story, brick-walled addition was added across the rear of the original building, giving the whole building the appearance and irregular-shaped plan it has today.

⁴⁰ Butterfield, Consul W. History of Dane County Wisconsin. Western Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois, 1880, Pg. 948.

⁴¹ Mazomanie Sickle. April 17, 1875.

⁴² Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, NY, 1886.

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The principal facade of this multi-part building faces south onto Crescent Street and it is 55-feet-wide and is asymmetrical in composition. The first story is four-bays-wide and the left-hand bay contains a large window opening that houses a large display window topped by a cast iron lintel set into the brick wall of the facade. To the right of the window is a door opening that serves as the entrance to the saloon that still occupies the first story of the addition. This opening is surmounted by a transom, and the present door is a modern metal and glass replacement unit for the original. The third bay from the left is another entrance door opening that originally served as the entrance to the dwelling portion of the building. This has now been filled with a wooden panel that has had a much smaller modern window unit installed in it. The fourth bay from the left is another, somewhat smaller window opening that contains a single large display window surmounted by a cast iron lintel.

The second story of this facade is six-bays-wide and contains six rectilinear window openings that have cut stone sills and that contain two-over-one-light double hung windows having modern aluminum combination storms and screens. There are also window openings on the west-facing elevation of the building that have segmental-arched heads as well, but most of the buildings window units are the same as those on the main facade.

Outbuilding associated with the C.J. Trager Building Ca.45 East Hudson Street Map No. 18a C

This small 20-foot-wide by 24-foot-deep frame construction one-story building was constructed between 1905 and 1915⁴³ and was part of a small group of frame construction buildings that housed an agricultural implements business. The exterior walls of the building are sided in clapboard, the main facade faces west and contains a large door opening, and the building has a gable roof whose ridgeline runs north and south. This building is located on the original site of several earlier buildings dating to the late 1870s or the early 1880s that were associated with Trager's carriage manufactory, but none of these earlier buildings have survived. This surviving outbuilding is in fair, but largely original condition.

Mazomanie Sickle Building Ca.46 Crescent Street Map No. 19 C

The Mazomanie Sickle Building is a small 18-foot-wide by 35-foot-long rectilinear plan frame construction one-story free-standing building that is sided in clapboard and is Mazomanie's only surviving example of the vernacular form of building known as Boom Town design. The building was built in 1902⁴⁴ by H.L. Swan, the publisher of the Sickle from 1893-1933, on a portion of the rear of the lot of his house, which fronted on East Hudson Street.

⁴³ Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, NY, 1905, 1915.

⁴⁴ Mazomanie Sickle. December 5, 1902; December 12, 1902.

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The principal facade of this building faces south onto Crescent Street and it is rectilinear in shape and two-stories in height and was originally symmetrical in composition and three-bays-wide with the two end bays being rectilinear window openings that contained two-over-two-light double hung windows, both of which flanked a centrally placed entrance door. The design of this facade is typical of the type in that it does not correspond to the shape of the gable roof behind it, which is covered in asphalt shingles and has a ridgeline that runs from north to south. The south-facing gable end of the roof is totally obscured by the vertical extension of the main facade above the first story eaves, and this type of extension is called a "false-front" and is the salient characteristic of this type of design. The east and west-facing side elevations of the building both have three bays, each of which contains a single two-over-two-light double hung window, although the east-facing elevation has a side entrance door placed at the rear of the elevation.

This building survived intact until quite recently, when the windows and door on the main facade were replaced with a single large overhead garage door. Otherwise, the exterior of the building is in almost totally original condition. The interior of the building, however has been largely altered.

John Parman Blacksmith and Carriage Shop 105 Crescent Street Map No. 20 C

Parman's Blacksmith Shop is now the oldest surviving building in the village associated with the manufacturing activity that was once Mazomanie's most important economic activity and it is especially significant in still being used for its original purpose. This free-standing building is a good example of Astylistic Utilitarian design and it was actually built in stages when the success of Parman's original business created a need for larger quarters. Parman built the first portion of the building visible today Ca. 1865⁴⁵ and this building was constructed of brick and was 25-feet-deep and was two-stories in height and had a gable roof whose ridgeline ran east-west. By 1875⁴⁶ this building had been expanded until it was three times its original size and had assumed the dimensions that it has today. This resulted in a rectilinear plan building measuring 25-feet-deep by 55-feet-wide that has brick walls built on a cut stone foundation and these walls are sheltered by a gable roof that is an extension of the original roof and is now sheathed in corrugated metal.

The principal facade of the building faces north onto Crescent Street. It is asymmetrical in design and its first story is now seven-bays-wide and its second story is five-bays-wide. Originally, the first story was eight-bays-wide and the left-hand bay, the sixth bay from the left, and the right-hand bay, each contained a single large carriage-width door opening having a segmental arch-shaped head, and each opening contained a pair of batten type wooden doors. The other five bays contained single window openings having segmental arch-shaped heads, each opening of

⁴⁵ Village of Mazomanie Tax Rolls. Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society.

⁴⁶ Mazomanie Sickle. April 17, 1875.

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which contained a six-over-six-light double hung window whose head was also built in a segmental arch shape. The five-bay-wide second story then contained five identical window openings. At a later date, however, the left-hand carriage door and the left-hand window opening were removed and were replaced with a single larger rectilinear shape opening covered by a sliding wooden barn door running on an overhead track, and recently, all the original windows were removed from their openings and replaced with rectilinear-shaped single lights. In addition, the right-hand carriage door opening has recently been filled with concrete block, leaving only the middle carriage door with its original doors.

Both the east and west-facing side elevations of the building have two similarly designed and altered window openings on their first story and a single identical window opening on their second storys. All of these alterations have primarily affected the doors and windows themselves, but have left the size and shape of most of the window and door openings intact. The building itself, though, is now in only fair condition and evidence of uneven settling is visible on the main facade.

At various times, Parman's building has also had a number of frame construction wings added to its west and south-facing elevations, but all of these were removed by 1929. Remarkably enough, this building has continued in use as a blacksmith shop until the present day and for many years the building was owned by local blacksmith Werner Thiers, whose extensive collection of blacksmithing tools was left to the Mazomanie Historical Society.

Outbuilding associated with Ca.105½ Crescent Street Map No. 20a C
the John Parman Building

This barn-like free-standing frame construction building is located directly behind and to the south of the Parman building and was constructed between 1915 and 1929⁴⁷ in order to receive and store coal for the blacksmithing operations housed in the main building. This coal was off-loaded into the barn directly from the northernmost of the railroad tracks in the rail corridor to the south, a track that runs directly behind the barn, and since this track is elevated a full story above the site of the blacksmith shop, the barn itself is placed at track level and a full basement story is placed underneath it. This basement story is enclosed with concrete walls which are fully exposed on the north-facing elevation, are partially exposed on the east and west-facing side elevations, and are largely hidden on the south elevation while the one-and-a-half-story barn above has clapboard-sided walls. The barn has three distinct components arranged in a linear plan and both the east portion and the center portion were built at the same time while the western portion was added later. The east portion is square in plan, measures 20-foot-wide by 20-foot-deep, is one-story in height, and has a flat roof, while the

⁴⁷ Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, NY, 1915 and 1929.

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center portion is rectilinear in plan, measures 20-foot-deep by 40-foot-wide, is one-and-a-half stories in height, and is surmounted by a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal sheets whose ridgeline runs east-west. The west portion of the building is also rectilinear in plan and measures 20-foot-deep by 20-foot-wide and it consists of the basement portion alone, which is roofed over with a gable roof covered in corrugated metal sheets. Various openings occur in the walls of each of these portions, of which the most notable are the two sliding barn doors running on overhead tracks placed in the south-facing elevation of the center portion. The entire building is currently in good and largely original condition.

Sunrise Oil Co. Filling Station 101 Crescent Street Map No. 21

C

This is the newest of the several contributing buildings within the district connected with the theme of transportation and it is the only one specifically connected with the automobile. This small free-standing building was constructed in 1925⁴⁸ for the Sunrise Oil Co. of Minneapolis and the original portion faces north onto Crescent Street and is rectilinear in plan, measures 14-foot-deep by 16-foot-wide, is one-story in height, and it is surmounted by a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles that has wide overhanging boxed eaves whose soffits are now sheathed in aluminum siding. Of special note is the eave above the main north-facing facade, which has an unusually deep overhang and was meant to provide protection from the elements for customers parked below it. The exterior walls rest on a concrete pad foundation and are all faced in a reddish-brown brick. The principal facade is two-bays-wide and has an entrance door on the left and a small rectilinear single-light display window on the right topped with a seven-light transom. A single window unit identical to this one is also used on both the east and west-facing side elevations as well and all these units are original, although the entrance door is a modern replacement.

At a later date a similar-sized one-story addition was placed across the rear of the original building. This addition has a gable roof whose ridgeline runs north-south, has exterior walls made of an oversize glazed brick or tile, and its east elevation has a side entrance door opening and a small single-light window opening. The building and its addition are in good original condition today, but those emblems of its original usage such as its twin gas pumps, air and water pumps, and all signs, have been removed.

Mrs. Tony Wagner Residence 53 Crescent Street Map No. 22

C

This small residential building was built for Mrs. Wagner in 1887⁴⁹ as a home for herself and family on the site of an earlier frame storage building that was

⁴⁸ Mazomanie Sickle. April 10, 1925; May 8, 1925; May 15, 1925; May 29, 1925; June 5, 1925.

⁴⁹ Ibid. October 29, 1887.

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demolished when the house was built. For unknown reasons this house was built with its west wall abutting the east wall of the Mazomanie Town Hall (Map No. 23) next door so that while its design is essentially that of a Side-Gabled vernacular form house, it lacks the freestanding placement characteristic of most examples of these houses. The main block of the house is rectilinear in plan, measures 20-foot-wide by 15-foot-deep, is one-and-a-half-stories in height, and is topped by a gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west and which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. To the rear of this block is a rectilinear plan, 15-foot-wide by 20-foot-deep, one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed ell, which together with the main block, forms a single L-shaped plan building, and there is also a smaller ten-foot-wide by ten-foot-deep one-story flat-roofed ell across a portion of the rear of the first ell as well. The entire building was originally sided in clapboard but it has recently been resided in wide aluminum siding. At the same time, the original first story window on the one-bay-wide north-facing Crescent Street facade of the main block was replaced by a single-light picture window flanked by two single-light openable casement windows. The other windows on the main block, including the one in the gable-roofed wall dormer located directly above the triple window group just described, are the original two-over-two-light double hung units. There is also an enclosed side porch on the east facade of the house set into the juncture of the main block and the rear ell. This porch was added sometime after 1929 and replaces a smaller original open porch in the same location that sheltered the original entrance to the house.

Wagner Residence Garage Building Ca. 53½ Crescent Street Map No. 22a C

This one-story, fifteen-foot-square, frame construction garage building was built between 1905 and 1915⁵⁰ and replaced an earlier outbuilding located in approximately the same position. The garage has a gable roof whose ridgeline runs from north to south and which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the garage were originally covered in clapboard but are now covered in wide aluminum siding.

Mazomanie Town Hall 49-51 Crescent Street Map No. 23 NRHP C

The Mazomanie Town Hall was placed on the NRHP on October 20, 1980 and it is an excellent and almost totally original example of Astylistic Utilitarian design as applied to a small 23-foot-wide by 40-foot-deep, rectilinear plan, two-story multi-use building. The Hall was built in 1878⁵¹ and was designed to house the village firefighting equipment on its first story and town offices on the second. All the exterior walls are constructed out of a local stone with the side and rear elevations being covered in irregular courses of uncut fieldstone while the main north-facing Crescent Street facade of the building is covered in uncoursed ashlar stone blocks. Neither the east or west-facing side elevations of the buildings have

⁵⁰ Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, NY, 1905 and 1915.

⁵¹ Mazomanie Sickle. October 5, 1878; October 19, 1878.

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openings of any kind, but the main facade has two large rectilinear-shaped openings on its first story separated by a stone pier and topped by a single massive cast iron lintel, that originally gave access to the fire engines kept inside. The doors that cover these openings today are of batten construction and are covered in boards laid at a 45° angle. The second story above is three-bays-wide and each bay contains its original large six-over-six light double hung window, each of which has a cut stone sill and a massive cut stone lintel. The second story of the south-facing rear elevation has three identical windows that have wooden sills and lintels. The building's roof is covered in asphalt and slopes gently down to the south and it is hidden by shallow stone parapets on the north, east and west sides of the building.

The interior walls of both storys are plastered and virtually the entire original interior is still intact today. The building has never had plumbing installed and was originally heated with wood stoves, which have since been removed. Today, the building is owned by the Mazomanie Historical Society, which uses the building as a research center and to house its extensive historical records collection. Further information on this building can be found in its NRHP nomination form.⁵²

Waltra Apartments 41 Crescent Street Map No. 24 N

This free-standing multi-unit apartment building is rectilinear in plan, is approximately 40-feet-deep by 100-feet-wide, has two-stories above a partially exposed basement story, and has exterior walls sided in tan brick that are founded on a reinforced concrete foundation. The entire building is then surmounted by a shallow-pitched hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles and has wide overhanging boxed eaves. The principal facade faces north onto Crescent Street and is symmetrical in design and is five-bays-wide and the center bay contains a Neo-Colonial Revival style entrance having a nine-panel metal door enframed with side and transom lights, all of which is sheltered by a hipped roof entrance porch. There is a small octagonal window in the second story above the door and both storys of the second and fourth bays (which flank the entrance) contain a three-part picture window while the first and fifth bays contain a single two-part sliding window. This building was constructed in 1970 and thus falls outside the NPS 50 year guidelines and is thus considered to be non-contributing to the district.

U. S. Post Office Building 37 Crescent Street Map No. 25 N

This vernacular example of the Modern Movement style of design was constructed in 1957 to house the new village post office. This building is rectilinear in plan, measures approximately 35-feet-wide by 40-feet-deep, is one-story in height, and has exterior walls built out of concrete blocks. The building is covered by a gable

⁵² Mazomanie Town Hall NRHP Nomination Form. On file at the State Historic Preservation Division Office located in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

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roof whose ridgeline runs north-south, is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and has wide overhanging boxed eaves. This building is free-standing and its principal facade faces north onto Crescent Street and is asymmetrical in design. The left-hand third of this facade is sided with two panels of angled wood boards placed in such a way as to create a large chevron pattern, while the remaining part of the facade is sided in cream brick and is framed by two projecting brick piers. This portion has a centrally placed glass and metal entrance door and to its right there is a single large rectilinear-shaped window opening containing a broad band of fixed glass that illuminates the interior of the building. Because this building was constructed in 1957 it falls outside the NPS 50 year guidelines and it is consequently considered to be non-contributing to the district.

C.R. Vogel Store Building 25 Brodhead Street Map No. 26 NC

The Vogel Store building is now the only surviving frame construction, wood-sided retail store building in Mazomanie that dates from the post-Civil War period. C.R. Vogel had this building constructed in 1891⁵³ on the site of an earlier building that was destroyed by fire in 1890. This new building is a typical example of Commercial Vernacular design and is rectilinear in plan, measures 20-feet-wide by 50-feet-deep, and is two-stories in height. The building is located on the southeast corner of Brodhead and Crescent streets. The corner site gives the building two major elevations, of which the principal facade is the one that faces west onto Brodhead Street. This facade is three-bays-wide and its first story is entirely given over to the storefront. Originally, this storefront contained two large display windows flanking a recessed and canted main entrance. These windows were enframed in cast iron and two iron columns flanked the entrance and supported the iron lintel above the windows. Unfortunately, this storefront has been substantially altered and it now has modern display windows of about the same size as the originals but without the original cast iron frames and bulkheads; although its original cast iron columns still survive, as does the cast iron floor of the entranceway. The interior of the store has also been completely altered.

The second story of this facade was originally sided in clapboard (as were the side (north-facing) and rear (east-facing) elevations) and it features three rectilinear shaped window openings, each of which contains a single two-over-two-light double hung window enframed with a wooden casing. Each window is then surmounted by a wooden hood molding supported by corner brackets. The facade is surmounted by a decorative wood cornice that hides the gently sloping shed roof, and this cornice has a sawtooth molding immediately below it, a frieze panel covered in thin vertically placed boards, and an upper portion supported by seven wooden brackets.

⁵³ Mazomanie Sickle. March 22, 1890; January 24, 1891; February 7, 1891; July 18, 1891; December 19, 1891.

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The first story of the north-facing elevation contains only a single opening at its extreme east end, which contains a side entrance door. The second story has three window openings along its length that are identical with those on the front, but which have less elaborate hood moldings. All the window openings on both these facades still survive, as do their hood moldings, and the parapet survives as well. However, the entire first story of the north-facing elevation has been resided with vertical wooden boards placed on top of the original siding, and the second story of both this elevation and the main facade has been resided with aluminum siding.

Peters Family Store Building 29 Brodhead Street Map No. 27 NC

Although its main facade is now greatly altered, this was originally one of the most interesting of the early brick Commercial Vernacular design buildings in the district. The original portion of this multi-part building was built by Peters ca.1865⁵⁴ and is that portion whose main west-facing facade now fronts on Brodhead Street. This is a two-story, rectilinear plan brick building measuring 15-feet-wide by 30-feet-deep and its main facade is symmetrical in design and is three-bays-wide on the first story and two-bays-wide on the second. The first story was originally given over entirely to a three-bay-wide storefront that contained two six-light display windows flanking a recessed and canted main entrance. These windows were flanked by two brick piers and they had panelled bulkheads placed below them. The second story above was two-bays-wide and each bay contained a tall window opening having a segmentally arched head and cut stone sills. They were surmounted by a heavy wooden hood mold rounded to reflect the segmental arch shape of the opening. Brackets under each end that as label stops. These windows were long shaded by large wooden louvered shutters and the actual design of the windows themselves is not known. The facade was then surmounted by a broad wooden parapet cornice designed as a heavy architrave supported by seven small carved brackets.

Over the years, Peters also constructed a series of various sized frame additions that adjoined the rear of his brick block. The first was 10-feet-wide by 18-feet-deep and was one-story in height, but after a fire destroyed this portion in 1890⁵⁵ a second two-story addition was built in its place that measured 18-feet-wide by 15-feet-deep and other smaller additions were added behind this as well. Another addition was also built that filled the alleyway that originally existed between the original brick building and the Vogel Building next door between 1886 and 1892⁵⁶. This was a small 10-foot-wide by 10-foot-deep, one-story, square plan, frame construction, flat-roofed building and its main Brodhead Street facade was made flush with the facades of the other two buildings. This building was then used as a

⁵⁴ Village of Mazomanie Tax Rolls. Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society.

⁵⁵ Mazomanie Sickle. March 8, 1890; March 15, 1890.

⁵⁶ Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, NY, 1886 and 1892.

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newsstand. A single entrance door and window made up its entire storefront and this was then surmounted with a wood cornice having a frieze covered in thin vertically placed wood boards with the upper portion of the cornice being supported by four small brackets. Between 1892 and 1905 another 20 feet were added to the depth of this building and this addition still remains. Recently, however, both the main facades of this addition and of the brick block itself were in broad unfinished clapboards. This residing totally obscured the facade of the addition and it also covered all but the second story window openings (which retained their hood molds) and the parapet cornice of the original building. In addition, the storefront of the original building was replaced by a smaller modern front having a single metal and glass entrance door and a single light display window.

Joseph Hausmann Store Building 31 Brodhead Street Map No. 28

C

The brick and stone facade of the store building built by Joseph Hausmann in 1890⁵⁷ gives this fine example of Commercial Vernacular design an unusually massive appearance for a Mazomanie retail store building and it is the only building in the district to be so treated. This building is two-stories in height, is rectilinear in plan, measures 25-feet-wide by 55-feet-deep, and its main facade faces west onto Brodhead Street and is asymmetrical in design, being two-bays-wide on the first story and four-bays-wide on the second. The first story is divided into two unequal width bays by three massive brick pilasters that have rock-faced cut stone capitals and cornices with a brick-faced frieze between them. All three bays are surmounted by a massive metal lintel whose ends are decorated with volutes. The left-hand bay is the wider of the two and originally contained a small three-part storefront having two equal-sized display windows that flanked a canted and recessed entranceway. The smaller right-hand bay contained a single entrance door leading to the second story, which was topped by a single light transom. Both bays were later altered. The left-hand bay's display window openings were largely filled with brick, the resulting panels of which each contain a much smaller one-over-one light double hung window. The interior of the store was also completely altered and the right-hand bay's original entrance door and transom were replaced with more modern units as well.

The second story of the main facade is also sided in brick and contains four rectilinear window openings which now contain later one-over-one-light double hung windows that are protected by aluminum combination storm windows. Each opening has a rock-faced cut stone sill and is topped by a massive flat-arched brick lintel whose canted sides appear to be supported by wedge-shaped rock-faced cut stone impost blocks. Lintels and blocks then form a continuous decorative band across the facade and the main facade is then terminated by a corbelled brick parapet which is surmounted by a decorative panelled wood cornice whose ends consist of large carved leaves enclosed in a scroll.

⁵⁷ Mazomanie Sickie. April 12, 1890; April 19, 1890; April 26, 1890.

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The Hausmann building has side and rear walls built of rough coursed stone. The gently sloping shed roof is covered in asphalt and is hidden by the parapet on the main facade. All of the earlier buildings and additions that were once placed to the rear of this building have since been removed and there is now a one-story, rectilinear plan, flat-roofed addition, whose walls are constructed of concrete block, attached to the rear wall of the original building.

N.D. Crosby Store Building 39 Brodhead Street Map No.29

C

The last retail store building in the district is the highly intact Commercial Vernacular design Crosby Store Building, built Ca.1866^{5a}. This building has brick walls throughout and is rectilinear in plan, measures 20-feet-wide by 85-feet-deep, is two-stories in height, and is topped by a gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west and is covered in asphalt shingles. The principal facade of the building faces west onto Brodhead Street and is asymmetrical in design. The first story of this facade is divided into two unequal width bays which are separated from each other by brick pilasters that are continuations of the facade above. The right-hand bay takes up most of the first story and contains a three-part storefront having two large equal-sized display windows that flank a slightly canted, deeply recessed entranceway. Two tall, slender, cast iron columns are placed at the corners flanking this entranceway and support the cast iron lintel above this storefront. The much smaller left-hand bay contains a single entrance door leading to the second story, which is topped by a small single light transom. Both of these bays were later altered. Although the frames and openings are still intact, the right-hand bay's display windows have been reduced to half their original height, with the upper portion being filled with panels composed of vertically placed wood siding, and the main entrance door has been replaced with a modern unit and the large transom light above it has also been filled with a solid wood panel. The interior of the store was also completely altered. In addition, differences in the courses of brick above the right-hand bay's entrance door suggest that this door originally had a tall transom light above it that extended upwards to a now removed continuation of the cast iron lintel. Today, this original transom and also the original entrance door have been replaced with more modern units.

The second story of the main facade is brick faced and is three-bays-wide and each bay contains a single rectilinear-shaped window opening having a cut stone sill and lintel. Each opening is now filled with a one-over-one-light double hung window and the facade is terminated by an intact corbelled brick parapet which hides the gable end of the roof.

The location of this building adjacent to the northernmost of the railroad tracks in the south portion of the district gives it a lengthy, exposed south-facing two-story side elevation that is asymmetrical in design. This elevation has a variety of

^{5a} Village of Mazomanie Tax Rolls. Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society.

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window and door openings as a result of alterations that have occurred to the interior several times during the building's history. Today, the first story has a single side entrance door placed at about the middle of the elevation where a pair of doors were once placed. To the right of this door are four more bays with the two nearest the door both containing paired six-over-six-light windows and the remaining two each containing one such window. The most prominent feature on the second story of this elevation is a polygonal oriel window now sided in plain wood shingles. The principal walls of this oriel each contain a small one-over-one-light double hung window, each of which replaces the taller original two-over-two-light window that once occupied the same position. The oriel itself is a replacement for the second story side entrance door that originally filled this space and which had an exterior wooden staircase leading down to the ground. Just to the left (west) of the oriel is a single two-over-one-light window with a cut stone sill and there are five more single window openings to the right of the oriel as well. Of these five, the first, second, and third openings each contain a single one-over-one-light double hung window and the second and fourth are identical except for having large cut stone sills. The facade is then terminated vertically by a wide frieze board that has a narrow panelled brick cornice above it that is similar to a portion of the cornice on the main facade.

Lynch and Walker Flouring Mill 113 East Exchange Street Map No. 30 C

Among the district's most important buildings is this excellent stone-over-frame construction free-standing flouring mill whose earliest portion was built for the firm of Lynch and Walker in 1857.⁵⁹ This mill is the most impressive of the district's Astylistic Utilitarian designs and although much of today's building is the product of an extensive rebuilding after a fire in 1900, the mill can still be said to fairly portray much of its mid-nineteenth century appearance.

By 1886 the mill had grown to become a three-section building whose total length measured 160 feet and whose greatest width measured 50 feet. The westernmost of the three main sections of this linear plan building contained the mill's warehouse in its west half and the custom mill in the right half. This section was 70-feet-long by 35-feet-wide in 1886 and was two-stories in height, had thick walls consisting of irregular courses of rough-cut fieldstone, and was surmounted by a gable roof whose ridgeline ran east-west. The south-facing wall of this section was six-bays-wide and there was a rectilinear window opening in both storys of each bay.

The center section of the mill measured 35-feet-wide by 30-feet-long and it contained the two water-powered turbines that powered the mill's machinery. This section was of frame construction and was two-stories in height and was surmounted by a gable roof that was a continuation of the west section roof and whose ridgeline also ran east-west.

⁵⁹ Madison, Dane County, and Surrounding Towns: A History and Guide. Wm. J. Park and Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1877, Pg. 603.

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The east section of the mill contained the flour mill itself and was 60-feet-long by 50-feet-wide in 1886 and was two-and-a-half-stories in height, had thick walls consisting of irregular courses of rough-cut fieldstone, and was surmounted by a gable roof whose ridgeline ran east-west. The east-facing wall of this section was five-bays-wide and had a rectilinear window opening in both the first and second stories of all but the center bays, which had larger rectilinear door openings. The gable end above was three-bays-wide and the two end bays contained rectilinear window openings while the middle one also contained a larger door opening. This section had a basement story as well and the 1886 Sanborn-Perris map of Mazomanie listed the following equipment as being housed in the flour mill.

Basement: 1 B&L separator; 1 Morgan scourer; 1 Richmond brush and scourer.
First story: 4 double sets (E.P.) Allis rolls; 5 run of stone; 1 flour packer.
Second story: 8 flour bolting reels; 5 purifiers; 2 B&L branders; 1 centrifugal reel.
Third story: 7 flour bolting reels; 1 revolving separator; 1 B&L branders; 1 centrifugal wheel; 1 wheat splitting machine.

The whole mill was rated as producing 125 barrels of flour a day in 1886 and it was noted that a dynamo to be used for lighting the town was to be installed "at once" in the center section. Various frame construction porches and additions were also added to the center and eastern sections of the mill over the next decade and a 10-foot-tall gable-roofed 15-foot-wide by 40-foot-long frame construction monitor was also added to the roof of the east section between 1886 and 1892. In addition, the machinery in the mill was upgraded as well and by 1892 the stone runs had been discontinued and two more double sets of E.P. Allis & Co. steel roll mills had been added to the four already in place and the custom mill in the west section was then called a rye mill.

The mill remained much the same until a major fire in 1900⁶⁰ destroyed the center and east sections and damaged the easternmost bays of the west section. The exact extent of the damage and destruction caused by the fire is a matter of considerable local speculation, but the west section of the present mill occupies the exact same position as the west section of the original and is also 35-feet-wide, two-stories in height, is topped with a gable roof covered in metal sheets, and its construction details makes it all but certain that this is indeed part of the original mill. This section is now 80-feet-long rather than the original 70 feet and its north-facing elevation is asymmetrical in design, having a six-bay-wide first story and a four-bay-wide second story. The first three left-hand bays and the fifth bay from the left on the first story each contain a single rectilinear window opening having a cut stone sill and a massive cut stone lintel above, while the fourth and fifth bays are both large rectilinear door openings for the loading of materials in and out of the mill. The four second story bays have window openings identical to those on the first story.

⁶⁰ Mazomanie Sickle. January 5, 1900; March 9, 1900; June 9, 1900.

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The north-facing elevation of this section is also asymmetrical and its first story is eight-bays-wide and its second story is four-bays-wide and all but the centermost bay on the first story contain window openings identical with those on the south-facing facade. The west-facing facade of this section is three-bays-wide and is symmetrical in composition with both the right and left bays each having a large rectilinear window opening on each story that has a cut stone sill below and a massive cut stone lintel above. The middle bay contains a single large rectilinear door opening on both stories, each of which has a cut stone sill and a massive cut stone lintel. All the window and door openings in this section of the mill are now filled with wood boards and there is a large 60-foot-long by 15-foot-wide shed-roofed open porch across a large portion of the south elevation of this section that is designed to provide shelter for trucks delivering grain and which dates from the rebuilding or shortly thereafter. After the mill was rebuilt, this section first housed the roller wheat department. Later, the building became part of the feed mill and grain storage is still operated in this building today.

The rebuilt east section of the mill was added between 1905 and 1915⁶¹ and is rectilinear in plan, measures 50-feet-long by 37-feet-wide, is two-stories in height, has massive walls built of coursed rubble fieldstone, and is surmounted by a gable roof sheathed in metal sheets. The ridgeline of the roof runs east-west and is topped by a tall, gable-roofed monitor sheathed in stamped metal siding. Both the north and south-facing elevations of this section have four bays on the first story and two on the second and each bay contains a rectilinear window opening with a concrete sill and a massive concrete lintel. The only exceptions to this are the second bays from the west end on the first story of both elevations, which each contain a door opening. All of these openings are now filled with boards save for one on the south elevation that still contains its original six-over-six-light window. The east-facing side elevation of this section is identical in design with the west elevation of the west section and is three-bays-wide with window openings in the end bays and door openings in the center. Following its rebuilding, this section was first a rye mill and now serves as part of the feed mill.

The only significant alteration to the exterior of this mill since its east section was rebuilt has been the filling in of the windows. Otherwise the building retains most of its historic appearance and is in original condition. Age has made serious inroads on the structural integrity of the mill, however, particularly to the west elevation of the west section. This wall now has major (8-12") cracks and serious sagging is apparent and the recent rebuilding of the railroad tracks adjacent seems to have accelerated this decline to the point where the wall is clearly unsafe and in danger of collapse. It is hoped to that this wall can be stabilized temporarily, but the major rebuilding that this section requires will probably hinge on the economic viability of successfully renovating this building for other uses.

⁶¹ Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, NY, 1905 and 1915.

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Lynch and Walker Mill Outbuilding Ca.113½ East Exchange Street Map No. 30a C

This small frame construction building has two adjoining sections, the westernmost of which is rectilinear in plan, measures 20-feet-wide by 35-feet-deep, is one-story in height, and has rough clapboard-sided walls and a gable roof sheathed in metal whose ridgeline runs north-south. The principal elevation faces north and has a single rectilinear door opening on its first story and a smaller opening above. The building is raised off the ground and is supported by massive beams that rest on concrete blocks. The building is in fair condition, was constructed between 1905 and 1915⁶² and was used to store lime and cement.

The smaller eastern section is a shed built at the same time as the larger building and it is also rectilinear in plan, measures 10-feet-wide by 35-feet-deep, and is also one-story in height. This building adjoins the east elevation of the west section and contains a single large space covered by a gable roof sheathed in metal whose ridgeline runs east-west. The south-facing elevation of this shed is a single large opening while the east and north-facing elevations are covered in vertical wooden boards which rests directly on the ground. The building appears to be supported by its frame and is in fair-to-poor condition.

⁶² Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, NY, 1905 and 1915.

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INVENTORY

| <u>Map No.</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Historic Name/Use</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|----------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | 118 Brodhead Street | Mazomanie Electric Power Plant and Village Hall | 1900 | C |
| 2 | 102 Brodhead Street | Mazomanie Railroad Depot | 1857 | C |
| 3 | 28-34 Brodhead Street | Albert J. Lamboley Block | 1891 | C |
| 4 | 18 Brodhead Street | J.A. Schmitz Block | 1879 | C |
| 5 | 14 Brodhead Street | Paylow's Department Store | 1923 | C |
| 6 | 8-10 Brodhead Street | Charles Butz Store Building | Ca.1863 | C |
| 7 | 4 Brodhead Street | Frank Dietz Store Building | Ca.1863 | C |
| 8 | 2 Brodhead Street | Masonic Lodge Block | 1888 | C |
| 9 | 2 East Hudson Street | John Davidson Store Building | Ca.1859 | C |
| 10a | 6-8 East Hudson Street | F. Heydecke & Co. Store Building | Ca.1866 | C |
| 10b | 10-12 East Hudson Street | Jonathan Jones Store Building | Ca.1867 | C |
| 11a | 14 East Hudson Street | A.E. Diment Store Building | 1898 | C |
| 11b | 18 East Hudson Street | Henry Lappley Store Building | 1898 | C |
| 12 | 30 East Hudson Street | William Rienow Meat Market | 1907 | C |
| 13 | 34-36 East Hudson Street | Daniel Winch House | 1895 | NC |
| 14 | Ca.46 East Hudson Street | Phillip Hamm Livery Barn | 1908 | C |
| 15 | 1 Brodhead Street | D.W. Bronson & Son Block | 1877 | NC |
| 16 | 9-11 Brodhead Street | Mazomanie Community Building | 1935 | C |
| 17 | 13-15 Brodhead Street | W.C.P. Weinschenk Store Building | 1923 | C |

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| <u>Map No.</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Historic Name/Use</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|----------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| 18 | 38-40 Crescent Street | C.J. Trager Carriage Manufacturing Building | 1875 | C |
| 18a | Ca.45 East Hudson Street | Outbuilding associated with C.J. Trager Building | Ca.1905-1915 | C |
| 19 | Ca.46 Crescent Street | Mazomanie Sickle Building | 1902 | C |
| 20 | 105 Crescent Street | John Parman Blacksmith Shop | Ca.1865 | C |
| 20a | Ca.105½ Crescent Street | Outbuilding associated with the John Parman Building | Ca.1915-1929 | C |
| 21 | 101 Crescent Street | Sunrise Oil Co. Filling Station | 1925 | C |
| 22 | 53 Crescent Street | Mrs. Tony Wagner Residence | 1887 | C |
| 22a | Ca.53½ Crescent Street | Wagner Residence Garage | Ca.1905-1915 | C |
| 23 | 49-51 Crescent Street | Mazomanie Town Hall (NRHP) | 1878 | C |
| 24 | 41 Crescent Street | Waltra Apartments | 1970 | NC |
| 25 | 37 Crescent Street | U.S. Post Office Building | 1957 | NC |
| 26 | 25 Brodhead Street | C.R. Vogel Store Building | 1891 | NC |
| 27 | 29 Brodhead Street | Peters Family Store Building | Ca.1865 | NC |
| 28 | 31 Brodhead Street | Joseph Hausmann Store Building | 1890 | C |
| 29 | 39 Brodhead Street | N.D. Crosby Store Building | Ca.1866 | C |
| 30 | 113 East Exchange Street | Lynch and Walker Flouring Mill | 1857 | C |
| 30a | Ca.113½ East Exchange Street | Outbuilding associated with Lynch and Walker Flouring Mill | Ca.1905-1915 | C |

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A _____ B X C _____ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ F _____ G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates

Commerce 1857-1942 N/A

Architecture 1857-1935 N/A

_____ Cultural Affiliation

_____ N/A

Significant Person Architect/Builder

N/A Architect: Moulton, Frank M. ⁶³

Builders: Owens, James H. ⁶⁴

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Significance

The Mazomanie Downtown Historic District covers portions of a six block area located in the heart of the village of Mazomanie and it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under National Register (NR) criteria A and C as a district of potentially local significance. Research designed to assess the district's potential for nomination was undertaken using the NR significance areas of Architecture and Commerce, themes which are also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the resources in the district by utilizing the Astylistic Utilitarian, and Commercial Vernacular subsections of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.⁶⁵ Other research was also undertaken to determine the importance of the district's resources to the commercial history of Mazomanie and to assess the relative importance of this district in comparison with similar concentrations of resources in other area communities. The results of this research is detailed below and demonstrates that the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District is locally significant under NR criterion A as an unusually complete and intact collection of resources which chronicle virtually the whole history of commercial activity in this community from its beginnings in the 1850s up to the present day. The research also shows that the district is locally significant under NR criterion C as a representative and highly intact collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. The Mazomanie Downtown Historic District is comprised of thirty-six resources including: sixteen commercial retail stores; one bank building; one blacksmith shop; one livery stable; one railroad depot; one early gasoline filling station; one former factory building; one flouring mill; one town

⁶³ Mazomanie Sickle. April 19, 1934.

⁶⁴ Ibid. March 25, 1898; February 1, 1901; March 2, 1905; April 27, 1923.

⁶⁵ The Commerce Theme study units are still being written at this time.

X See continuation sheet

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hall building; one community center building; one modern post office building; two residences; one modern apartment building; one former mixed use village-owned building now used as a local museum; two residences; and four outbuildings. These buildings constitute a large percentage of all the commercial buildings that have ever existed in the village and portray the stylistic evolution of such buildings in Mazomanie from the 1850s to the mid-1930s. The district's resources are also representative of a once typical mix of commercial building types that have not survived in an intact state in other neighboring communities.

COMMERCE

Because the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District contains almost all of the surviving resources in the village that were built specifically for commercial activity prior to 1935, the history of commercial activity in Mazomanie and the history of the district are essentially one and the same. The village of Mazomanie lies within the Town of Mazomanie, which, along with the Town of Black Earth to the south, and the Town of Berry to the east, were all originally part of the larger governmental unit that was first known as Gorstville. The first settlers of European origin in this area arrived in December of 1843 as the agents of the British Temperance Emigration Society, which had been formed in December of 1842 and had headquarters in Liverpool, England. "The declared object of the society was to raise a fund by weekly contributions to buy land in the state of Wisconsin and to secure to each settler a farm of eighty acres with improvements, the whole not to exceed the value of £40. ... When sufficient funds were paid in to purchase land and make the necessary improvements, the names of those wishing to emigrate were to be put in a bag and lots were to be drawn for the limited number of chances to secure land in Wisconsin. The society was to fence, cultivate and sow five acres of land, and to build a house on each farm of eighty acres."⁶⁶ The agents of the society (including Robert Gorst) soon entered sizeable tracts of government land in the name of the society and began to prepare the land for settlement. The first settlers arrived in June, 1844 and they promptly began the arduous task of making the land over into farms.

The agents of the society were instructed by the society's officers "to select land that was well watered and near the Wisconsin River. Obeying these instructions, most of the land was so purchased that each eighty [acres] was near some stream of water. This explains the location of the settlement along the several streams of Mill Creek, Mounds Creek, Black Earth and Half Way Prairie Creek, and through the long distance of thirty-three miles. It was fully expected that the Wisconsin River would become a great highway of commerce down which would be carried the product of the country."⁶⁷

⁶⁶ Kittle, William. History of the Township and Village of Mazomanie. State Journal Printing Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1900, Pg. 16.

⁶⁷ Ibid. Pgs. 30-31.

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Plans to construct a flouring mill on Black Earth Creek were also made by the society in 1847 and by 1849 over 600 persons had come from England to the Mazomanie area under the auspices of the society. As these new settlers gained experience as farmers, an agriculturally based local economy came into being as did the beginnings of a rudimentary network of roads designed to serve it. Even so, the community that developed was overwhelmingly devoted to farming and was so thinly spread over the landscape that the only settlement of any size in the vicinity between 1845 and 1850 was the now vanished village of Dover, located some 3 miles west of the eventual site of the village of Mazomanie.⁶⁸ By 1848 agricultural production had increased to the point where farms in the area began to produce a small surplus of wheat. Plans to utilize area waterways as a means of getting this surplus to market were not successful, however, so the wheat was hauled by wagon to Milwaukee (a two-week round trip) and the small amount of money realized from the sale was then used to purchase supplies in Madison, located some 23 miles to the east of the settlement. Such a marginal economic return compared with the great expenditure of labor necessary to produce it was all too typical of that day but it had a chilling effect on the Emigration Society, which gradually dissolved after 1849. In order for the region to grow, a more efficient means of getting goods to market had to be developed, but this need was not met until the coming of the railroad in 1856.

The railroad that was to transform this area and redeem the gruelling struggle of its first settlers was the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, the successor to Wisconsin's first railroad, the Milwaukee and Waukesha.⁶⁹ The Milwaukee and Mississippi was, along with the La Crosse and Milwaukee, one of Wisconsin's first two railroads, both of which were building lines westward across the southern third of the state to the the Mississippi River in the 1850s. The Milwaukee and Mississippi followed a route from Milwaukee through Madison, after which it was to arrive finally at Prairie Du Chien, which was located on the Mississippi. Track was laid to Madison by 1854 and the survey that was to locate its route from this point west was to affect the destiny of many communities along its course.

The village of Mazomanie, like several other communities that would soon exist along this route, came into being because its setting was perceived as being one having commercial potential by those responsible for developing the emerging Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad network.

⁶⁸ Kittle, William. History of the Township and Village of Mazomanie. State Journal Printing Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1900, Pg. 45. At its peak, this village had a population of about 100 and contained two general stores, one drug store, two blacksmith's shops, a schoolhouse, and a postoffice.

⁶⁹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Historic preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2, 5-1 (Transportation).

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While the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad was in process of construction through our state, and the line was being surveyed through this town [Town of Mazomanie], the directors of the road noticed that a fine location presented itself for a village, north and west of the bluff on section 16. They observed that by maintaining a proper grade in building their road, a fine water power could be developed by making the grade serve the purpose of confining the waters of Black Earth Creek for a distance of about three-fourths of a mile, and determined to take advantage of the circumstances thus presented, to lay the foundations of a thriving village. Accordingly, after purchasing a portion of the northwest quarter of said section 16, Messrs. E.H. Brodhead, Eliphalet Cramer, Anson Eldred and Moses Scott, as proprietors, joined with Abram Ogden, a previous owner, laid out what is known as the original plat of the village. This was in the early part of the year 1855.⁷⁰

The new plat became the instant focus of development plans made by settlers already in the area and outsiders as well, both of whom hurried to be in on the ground floor of the new enterprise.

During this year (1855) the first buildings were erected, and before the close of the season, quite a village presented itself to the gaze of those old settlers who had toiled and endured so much, and with a near prospect of a railroad upon which they could send away their surplus produce, and through its influence, could once more enjoy the benefits of social intercourse with the outside world, began to feel that they were indeed "about to receive that for which they had so long wrought."⁷¹

These settlers were luckier than most in that the ownership of the village plat was vested in the same men who were in charge of choosing the route the railroad would follow. This fact virtually guaranteed that a village would actually be developed at the Mazomanie location and that the railroad would pass through this particular site.

The first buildings constructed in the new village were shanties built for the railroad construction crew. These temporary buildings were immediately followed by the first buildings of the residents of the new village itself and the choice of commercial building types they chose to build first says much about the immediate needs of the village and about its hopes for the future. Among these buildings was the village's first frame construction commercial building, the Greek Revival style American House hotel (later the Carlisle House, non-extant) built by George Butler on the site adjacent to the depot now occupied by the present A.J. Lamboley Block (Map No. 3). This was followed by the Greek Revival style frame construction

⁷⁰ Madison, Dane County and Surrounding Towns. Wm. J. Park & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1877, Pgs. 600-601.

⁷¹ Ibid. Pg. 601.

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Mazomanie Hotel (later the Freeman House, non-extant) built by H.A. Cowdery on the site now occupied by the Henry Lappley Store Building (Map No.11b). A frame construction two-story depot building (non-extant) was built on the same site as the existing one (Map No.2) and this had lunch rooms in the upper story, access to which was gained via a broad stairway placed on its Brodhead Street front. Other buildings constructed in 1855 included four small frame construction general stores and a tin shop/hardware store (all non-extant).⁷² These new commercial buildings were all clustered along Brodhead Street and its intersection with Hudson Streets and this concentration of buildings around the juncture of local roads and the railroad created the beginnings of a commercial core whose location was to determine the pattern of subsequent commercial development in the village.

In June of 1856 the railroad finally reached Mazomanie and on June 10 the new community commemorated this event with a great celebration that drew people from the entire area.⁷³ With the coming of the railroad, population and building activity in the village boomed and on November 15, 1856 the Madison Patriot reported that Mazomanie now contained about 80 buildings of all types, among which were many new mostly frame construction commercial buildings (all non-extant). In 1857 the first buildings included within the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District were built. The first of these was a new railroad depot (Map No. 2) built to replace the one constructed in 1855 and destroyed by fire in 1856. In the same year the Milwaukee firm of Lynch and Walker purchased the water power created by the construction of the railroad and built the original portion of the stone-over-frame construction Lynch and Walker flour mill (Map No. 30). Both literally and figuratively these two 1857 buildings were of the greatest importance to the local economy. With the construction of the mill local farmers now had a means of turning their crops into a salable product and the railroad gave them the means to transport this product to market, thereby ensuring the success of agriculture in the vicinity.

In 1858 the state legislature divided the Town of Black Earth in two and the Town of Mazomanie came into being. New stores continued to be built in the emerging downtown area after 1858, including one or two that were made of brick that had been transported to Mazomanie by rail. By 1860 the Federal Census found that the

⁷² Kittle, William. History of the Township and Village of Mazomanie. State Journal Printing Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1900, Pg. 45. Two or three small frame residences were also built in that year and they supplemented the three log or frame residences already on the site.

⁷³ Mazomanie News-Sickle-Arrow. Centennial Issue, February 29, 1968, Section C, Pgs. 9-10. Just how important the railroad was to the communities of those days can be illustrated by the history of the village of Arena, which in 1854 was a thriving village located along the Wisconsin River in Iowa County some 10 miles west of Mazomanie. When it became apparent that the tracks of the railroad would pass about a mile south of the existing village, the citizens moved themselves and many of their buildings to the new site.

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village had a population of 604 while the Town had a population of 372.⁷⁴ Besides the mill and the depot only a single pre-1860 commercial building exists in the district today; the Greek Revival style John Davidson Store Building (Map No. 9) built ca. 1859. All the rest of the original buildings have fallen victim either to fire or to larger buildings that were built on their sites.

In 1860 the first manufacturing concern of importance was established in the village when the firm of J. Warren & Co. built a large three-story brick and stone building on Crescent Street for the purpose of manufacturing fanning mills. These small hand-operated wood and metal mills were designed to separate wheat from chaff and they sold widely to farmers both within and outside the region. Fire destroyed this factory in 1865 and it was replaced and enlarged by N.T. Davies, who added a foundry and machine shop and succeeded in rebuilding the business. His new building lasted until 1877 when it too burned down. Undaunted, Davies once again rebuilt it and this factory building survived for many years until it was finally demolished in 1970 and replaced by the new Municipal Building. Other factories (non-extant) were also built in the village during this period, including several that also produced fanning mills.⁷⁵ Two early factories that still survive from this period are the John Parman Blacksmith Shop (Map No. 20), built Ca:1865, and the first portion of C.J. Traeger's Carriage Manufacturing Building (Map No. 18), built Ca.1868. Both Parman's and Traeger's principal business was the manufacturing of carriages and wagons and these businesses soon evolved into substantial village industries.

The coming of the Civil War put a temporary curb on the building of new commercial store buildings and only two buildings from the war period still survive in the district. These are the Charles Butz Store Building (Map No. 6) and the Frank Dietz Store Building (Map No. 7), both built Ca. 1863. By the end of the war, however, business in the village grew rapidly.

J.B. Stickney (Mazomanie's railroad freight agent during the nineteenth century) states that the period of best business activity was from 1860 to 1870. During this time the population of the village nearly doubled, (to 1143 in 1870) and the population of the township, outside of the village, increased by fifty-three percent (to 570 in 1870). The farmers came from a distance of thirty miles to Mazomanie, and for an average business day in 1870 the number of teams on the streets was three times greater than in 1900. There was little or no building during the later sixties, but the trade brought by the farmers made busy and profitable times for the merchant, laboring man and artisan.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ Kittle, William. History of the Township and Village of Mazomanie. State Journal Printing Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1900, Pg. 57.

⁷⁵ At least one of these factories was a two-story frame building built as a fanning mill for D.J. Cooper in 1869 and it was originally located on the site now occupied by the Phillip Hamm Livery Barn (Map No. 14).

⁷⁶ Kittle, op. cit., Pg. 78.

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Stickney's comments notwithstanding, a number of commercial buildings survive in the district that were built immediately after the war and they are notable as a group for their two-story brick facades. These buildings include: the F. Heydecke & Co. Store Building (Map No. 10a), built Ca.1866; the Jonathan Jones Store Building (Map No. 10b), built Ca.1867; the Peters Family Store Building (Map No. 27), built Ca.1865; and the Crosby Store Building (Map No. 29), built Ca.1866.⁷⁷

The 1870s in Mazomanie were quiet by comparison with the 1860s and business activity and population growth both leveled off during this period. Only three buildings within the district were built during this decade: the J.A. Schmitz Block (Map No. 4), built in 1879; the now greatly altered D.W. Bronson & Son Block (Map No. 15), built in 1877; and a major addition to the C.J. Trager Carriage Manufacturing Building (Map No. 18), built in 1875. Mazomanie's manufacturing activity continued at about the same level as well, with the more successful of the existing factories experiencing modest growth. An addition to the list of the products manufactured in the village occurred in 1875 with the creation of the Mazomanie Cheese Factory (non-extant) under the ownership of Humphrey and Sherwin. The creation of this enterprise probably reflected changes taking place in the local farm economy at the time and by 1879 it had become a joint stock company under the name of the Badger State Creamery and Cheese Factory. The factory (non-extant) was located in the northwest part of the village at the end of Walker Street and was carried on under different names for some time until it was eventually discontinued.

By 1880 the population of the village of Mazomanie had begun to decline and by 1885 it stood at 1024, a loss of 119 people since 1870 during a period when the Town of Mazomanie added 520 people for a total of 1544.⁷⁸ Another blow to the local economy was the building of a branch line of the railroad in 1881 going north to Sauk City, a move that diverted considerable traffic and trade away from Mazomanie. Only one building within the district was built during the 1880s. This was the Masonic Lodge Block (Map No. 8), built in 1888. The only significant addition to the local manufacturing scene during the 80s was the creation of the Mazomanie Knitting Factory in 1881, which was housed in a frame building located on a site now occupied by the Mazomanie Electric Power Plant and Village Hall (Map No. 1). This factory turned out knit hosiery, mittens, scarfs, underwear and caps and employed up to 60 people until it closed in 1891, after which the building was recycled by the village as the forerunner of the later municipal hall.

⁷⁷ One other major commercial block was also built in the village during the 1860s. This was the S.A. Willard Block, a three-story brick building built in 1866 and located on Brodhead Street on the site now occupied by the Mazomanie Community Center (Map No. 16). This block was destroyed by fire in 1933.

⁷⁸ Kittle, William. History of the Township and Village of Mazomanie. State Journal Printing Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1900, Pg. 75.

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As the nineteenth century neared its end, Mazomanie settled into a period of consolidation during which the economic activity of the village became focused almost entirely on the agriculturally based economy of the surrounding area. Such manufacturing as still existed centered increasingly on creating finished products out of the crops and produce brought to market by local farmers and included such items as cheese, eggs, cream, and butter. The retail sector also adjusted to the relatively static nature of the local economy and evolved into a rural trading center. Despite the economy, more buildings were added to the district in the 1890s than at anytime since the 1860s. These buildings included: the A.J. Lamboley Block (Map No. 3), built in 1891; the A.E. Diment Store Building (Map No. 11a), built in 1898; the Henry Lappley Store Building (Map No. 11b), built in 1898; the C.R. Vogel Store Building (Map No. 26), built in 1891; and the Joseph Hausmann Store Building (Map No. 28), built in 1890. The impetus for constructing these new buildings did not necessarily come from the need for expanded business quarters, however, as the Lamboley Block, Vogel Store, and Hausmann Store were all constructed after fires destroyed earlier frame construction buildings on their sites.

By the turn-of-the-century, Mazomanie's population had declined still further to around 990, but otherwise, the level of business activity in the village does not appear to have changed significantly. By 1900 the commercial core of the village had, for the most part, attained the appearance it still has today. A few changes were still to come, however, beginning in 1900 when separate fires destroyed a large portion of the Lynch and Walker Flouring mill and the former Mazomanie Knitting Factory, which was then being used as the Village Hall and Power Plant. The mill was promptly rebuilt in the form it has today (Map No. 30) and the village built a new stone-over-frame village hall (Map No. 1). Little else was done in the first decade of this century that altered the appearance of the district and by 1905 the village population had reached a modern low of about 900. Even so, several smaller buildings were constructed in this decade around the peripheries of the district. These buildings include: William Rienow's concrete block Meat Market Building (Map No. 12), built in 1907; Phillip Hamm's Livery Barn (Map No. 14), built in 1908; and the Mazomanie Sickle Building (Map No. 19), built in 1902.

The 1910s saw the population of the village begin to grow once again to approximately 1000 by 1915, but the only change within the district was the demolition in 1907 of a small one-story brick bank building on Brodhead Street that had been constructed for James Cowdrey in 1873. This building was replaced by a two-story addition to the Lamboley Block (Map No. 3).

The 1920s left more of a mark on the district than did the previous decade and witnessed the construction of the last of the retail buildings to be built within the district. These buildings were Paylow's Department Store (Map No. 5), built in 1923, and the the W.C.P. Weinschenk Store Building (Map No. 17), also built in 1923. The construction of these two buildings resulted in the demolition of the last remaining frame construction commercial retail buildings in the district that dated from the years prior to 1890. A more significant change occurred when the

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first buildings within the village designed to serve the automobile were built. The largest of these buildings were two one-story brick garages (both non-extant), one of which was located just to the west of the Hamm Livery Stable on Hudson Street and the other on the corner of Crescent and State Streets. A third building still survives. This is the small Sunrise Oil Co. filling station (Map No. 21), built in 1925, and located just across Crescent Street from the now vanished garage building mentioned above.

The last building constructed in the district until the 1950s was the Mazomanie Community Building (Map No. 16), built in 1935. The period of significance for the district extends from the date of construction of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad depot and the Lynch and Walker flouring mill (1857) through 1942, the fifty year cut-off date. These dates span virtually the entire commercial history of the village and the buildings within the district also represent every important aspect of that history. The district contains not only the best, but virtually all the surviving examples of the various types of buildings associated with commercial activity in the village. As a result, the district supplies the complete local context within which to evaluate Mazomanie's individual commercial buildings.

The fact that meaningful commercial development in the village essentially ended by the turn-of-the-century also meant that commercial activity in the village remained confined to that area within the district boundaries. After 1935 Mazomanie experienced no growth in its commercial core as expressed in new building construction. The new construction that did take place after 1935 occurred along Commercial Street several blocks to the south when that street became the village portion of US Highway 14, which began construction west from Madison in 1932, and none of these few buildings has sufficient historical or architectural significance to warrant being included in the district. Change within the district in the ensuing decades was limited primarily to the gradual demolition of nearly all of Mazomanie's few remaining historic factory buildings, most of which were located along Crescent and Exchange streets. In contrast, the retail section of the district has remained essentially unchanged until the present day, a situation that reflects the continuing relevance of these buildings to Mazomanie's commercial life.

There are three other communities in the immediate area that share a similar history with Mazomanie; the villages of Cross Plains, Black Earth, and Arena. All four of these communities are now strung out along a fourteen-mile-long stretch of USH 14, a transportation route which is as important to the inhabitants of these communities today as the parallel route of the Milwaukee Road Railroad (the successor to the Milwaukee and Mississippi) was to their ancestors. Of these four villages, only Mazomanie owes its existence directly to the coming of the railroad. The other three villages each had some form of commercial enterprises in existence prior to 1856. Black Earth had been platted in 1850 and the original village of Arena, located on the Wisconsin River, had been platted as early as 1847. Each of these four villages also seems to have had similar commercial resources as well, at least

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in terms of the types of resources. It has already been noted that Mazomanie built a flouring mill within two years of its founding in 1855 while Black Earth had a grist mill as early as 1850, and Cross Plains also got one in 1857. Other similarities can be found as well and these seem to derive in large part from the similar functions each community served as trading centers for the agriculturally based rural areas that surrounded them. What sets Mazomanie apart from the others, though, in terms of its commercial history, is the greater number of commercial enterprises it supported and especially its significantly larger number of small manufacturing firms. The larger number of retail enterprises in Mazomanie may be partially accounted for by the larger trading area it supported until traffic was diverted to Sauk City in 1881, but the size of its aspirations as a potential manufacturing center is more probably due to its greater importance as a center of railroad operations. Mazomanie's depot was originally just one of a number of buildings and structures built by the railroad to house and service its trains, including a two-engine train shed and turntable, an ice house, coal shed, water tower, and train shed. None of these resources save for the depot are now extant but they originally gave Mazomanie a greater importance than neighboring towns in this all important commercial activity and it is not surprising that a number of manufacturing enterprises were soon established within the immediate vicinity of its rail yard.

Whatever the reasons, it is clear that Mazomanie was a village of greater commercial importance during the period of its significance than the other villages in the area and this importance was originally manifested in Mazomanie's larger number of business enterprises and in its larger number of buildings of all types connected with these enterprises. Today, Mazomanie is unusual among its local peers in that so many of the buildings associated with its commercial history are still extant and survive in a largely intact state. This situation is all the more unusual given the early date of construction of so many of these buildings. An informal survey of the four villages undertaken for this nomination found that Mazomanie has a significantly larger number of extant buildings connected with commerce than do the other three villages and it also found that the Mazomanie buildings have a higher general level of integrity as well. The survival of these Mazomanie buildings as a still intact group is a matter of importance in a day when such buildings are increasingly threatened by obsolescence and by the complexities of the demands being made on older resources in small rural communities as these villages try to find new roles in modern economic life. Thus, the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District is locally significant because its commercial history is representative of the commercial history of other similar communities in the area and is also the most extensive and varied of the four. This significance is heightened by the number and variety of its numerous intact resources and resource types which together make a significant contribution towards the understanding of the area's commercial history.

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ARCHITECTURE

The Mazomanie Downtown Historic District is significant architecturally as an excellent collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings that for the most part are fine representative examples of both Commercial Vernacular and Astylistic Utilitarian design. The district contains 30 contributing buildings and 6 non-contributing buildings and these resources constitute almost all of the surviving buildings within the village that were built specifically for commercial activity prior to 1935 and they also comprise a high percentage of all the buildings that have ever been constructed for this purpose in the village. As a result, the architectural significance of buildings associated with Mazomanie's historic commercial activity and the architectural significance of the buildings in the district is now essentially one and the same.

Commercial buildings such as those found in the district currently represent the leading edge of work involved in the development of more sophisticated and accurate architectural typology. This is attested to in the introduction to the Vernacular Forms Section of the Architecture Theme in the CRMP which states that "Descriptions of vernacular forms are offered (here) with full knowledge that this is a little understood aspect of the built environment and that much more study is needed."⁷⁹ Ten years ago, buildings such as those found in the district were evaluated largely on the basis of their integrity and whether or not they were close enough in design to recognized architectural styles to warrant being nominated to the NRHP on that basis. Gradually, though, a more sophisticated view of these buildings developed and "Common buildings whose distinguishing characteristic was their simplicity began to be viewed as keystones in the architectural history of Wisconsin."⁸⁰ Today, enough work has been done in identifying and categorizing such resources on both the state and national levels to now make it possible to evaluate vernacular forms of commercial buildings using criteria other than integrity alone. This is apparent in the creation of the Vernacular Commercial and Astylistic Utilitarian building forms categories developed by the staff of the Historic Preservation Division of the State of Wisconsin and it can also be seen in such new works as the recently published book The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture written by Richard Longstreth.

Commercial Vernacular

Simply designed retail store buildings built between 1850 and 1920 in Wisconsin are now considered to be examples of the Commercial Vernacular form. This label was developed by the Historic Preservation Division to answer the need for a category

⁷⁹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Historic preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2, 3-1 (Architecture).

⁸⁰ Ibid.

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into which could be placed the vast number of such buildings within the state that do not fall under the standard architectural styles. The description of this form included in the CRMP states that:

The label "vernacular commercial" is less specific to a visual type than other significant Wisconsin building forms, and can be generally applied to simply-designed commercial buildings of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries. All varieties, if not radically altered, include large retail show windows on the ground story. Upper stories, whether meant to serve business or residential uses, are characterized by simple window openings. Doors to serve ground-story shops and upper stories are simple and, when original, are generally of panelled wood with a single window above. An emphatic cornice with some decorative treatment (compound brick corbelling, wood moldings, or metal friezes, with finials or thick corbels at the ends) and a cornice or I-beam above the storefront are usually the only decorative touches. Simplified period motifs are implied, but without any overt stylistic character. Frequently, vernacular commercial buildings, as other commercial buildings, were partially illuminated on the ground floor by a transom across the facade. The transoms are often covered with modern signage. Although there are free-standing vernacular commercial buildings, many are joined by party walls into continuous commercial streetscapes.⁴¹

As knowledge of this form increases it is probable that it will be subdivided into smaller, more descriptive categories. Until then, such buildings will, of necessity, be thrown together in a somewhat undifferentiated way. Currently, the form includes many buildings which appear to share slight stylistic identities but that do not yet merit a stylistic category of their own. For now, examples of the form can be roughly differentiated from one another on the basis of their date of construction. Generally speaking, nineteenth century examples of the form grow taller as the century progresses and they are generally narrower than their twentieth century counterparts and are somewhat more elaborately decorated. Early examples are also very much orientated toward a single street front, even when they are placed on corner lots, and decoration tends to be limited to the principal facade. Twentieth century examples, on the other hand, are often broader and less tall than nineteenth century equivalents and frequently display some period revival style elements. Examples built on corner lots also are more likely to be designed in such a way that both the main facades are accorded a similar status and decoration is often employed on both of the principal facades.

Of the 34 buildings within the district, 15 are examples of Commercial Vernacular design. These buildings are mostly located on Brodhead Street and on Hudson Street

⁴¹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Historic preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2, 3-10 (Architecture).

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and constitute the great majority of the retail stores in the village. The first group of buildings within the district that belong to this form were constructed in the 1860s and include: the Charles Butz Store Building (Map No. 6), built Ca.1863; the Frank Dietz Store Building (Map No. 7), built Ca.1863; the F. Heydecke & Co. Store Building (Map No. 10a), built Ca.1866; the Jonathan Jones Store Building (Map No.10b), built Ca.1867; the Peters Family Store Building (Map No. 27), built Ca.1865; and the Crosby Store Building (Map No. 29), built Ca.1866. These buildings all face onto either Brodhead or Hudson Streets and are notable as a group for being the first such buildings in the village to employ brick as their principal exterior facing material and to employ prefabricated cast iron storefronts. This established a pattern that all subsequent Commercial Vernacular buildings in the village would follow save one, the C.R. Vogel building. These 1860s buildings are also all two-stories in height and most of them replaced smaller one-story frame buildings built in the 1850s. This followed a common trend in the evolution of commercial buildings in the nineteenth century in which older frame construction stores were replaced by larger, more modern, and more fire resistant brick construction. Such buildings were not only more valuable to a community in a literal sense but were also a source of civic pride, demonstrating to all that the community was both prosperous and progressive in outlook.

The single example of Commercial Vernacular form built in Mazomanie in the 1870s was the now greatly altered D.W. Bronson & Son Block (Map No. 15), built on the corner of Brodhead and Hudson Streets in 1877. Many historic photos exist of this two-story brick building and they make it clear that its design shared a strong resemblance to that of the nearby Heydecke and Jones Store Buildings (and the non-extant S.A. Willard Block which originally occupied the lot adjacent) and that its secondary Hudson Street elevation was almost devoid of either ornament or window and door openings.

Only a single example of this form was built in the 1880s as well and it is one of the district's best examples. This is the two-story brick Masonic Lodge Block (Map No. 8), built on in 1888. Part of the extra distinction this building enjoys is due to its extra tall second story, designed to accommodate the lodge hall. This block was built across the street from the Bronson Block on the opposite corner of Brodhead and Hudson Streets, and like the older building, its secondary Hudson Street elevation is almost devoid of either ornament or window and door openings.

The 1890s saw the construction of a second group of buildings of Commercial Vernacular design in the district. With the exception of the two-story frame construction C.R. Vogel Store Building (Map No. 26), built in 1891, all the rest of these buildings are built of brick and are two-stories in height and followed the same general trend of those built in the 1860s. A major difference, however, is that these buildings are generally larger and broader than the buildings that preceded them. These buildings include: the A.J. Lamboley Block (Map No. 3), first portion built in 1891; the A.E. Diment Store Building (Map No. 11a), facade built in

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1898; the Henry Lappley Store Building (Map No. 11b), built in 1898; and the Joseph Hausmann Store Building (Map No. 28), built in 1890.

Only three other Commercial Vernacular design buildings were constructed in the district after 1900. The first of these is the least typical, being the only one-story retail building in the district. This is the William Rienow Meat Market (Map No. 12), built out of concrete block in 1907. In its overall design this building actually reflects buildings of the nineteenth century rather than the twentieth, despite the use concrete block in its construction. The main facade has a tall parapet and a cast iron storefront that is essentially identical in design with those found on buildings in the district more than 20 years older. In fact, if this building were sided with clapboard it would be identical with buildings constructed much earlier. This is not true for the remaining two Commercial Vernacular buildings, both of which are clearly of this century. The first of these is the two-story brick Paylow's Department Store Building (Map No. 14), built in 1923. With its enframed window wall design, banded second story windows, and solid, relatively unornamented appearance, this is clearly a modern building and one whose overall appearance owes at least a small debt to the Prairie School style. The second and last of these buildings is the two-story brick W.C.P. Weinschenk Store Building (Map No. 17), also built in 1923. The Weinschenk Building is located on the corner of Brodhead and Crescent Streets and here the more modern approach to designing a corner block can readily be seen. The most distinctive feature of its design is its heavy corbelled brick cornice which wraps around the corner of the building and vertically terminates both of the main facades. The same cornice is then used to top the Crescent Street elevations of both of the one-story additions in the rear of the main block as well, creating a unified and more sophisticated overall design.

Some similarities hold true for all these buildings regardless of their date of construction. All but one are built out of brick, and all but one are two-stories in height, both design elements that help to create a unified appearance in the commercial retail portion of the district. This appearance is further enhanced by the high degree of integrity common to most of these buildings and by the fact that none of them have been demolished since 1935. As a result, the blocks along Brodhead and Hudson Streets where all these buildings are located now contain uniform rows of principal facades. These rows are mostly made up of buildings dating from 1863 through 1923 and portray the continuous evolution of Commercial Vernacular design in Mazomanie.

Astylistic Utilitarian

Whether by chance or by design, the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District evolved into several distinct commercial zones, each zone being dominated by a prevailing type of commercial activity. The western portion of the district contains the retail sector discussed above. A broad east-west band across the center of the

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district was devoted to railroad activity. The remainder of the district was mostly devoted to manufacturing and agricultural processing concerns and a number of other commercial enterprises. Most of the important buildings in the last mentioned portion are examples of Astylistic Utilitarian design and were built between 1857 and 1908. The Astylistic Utilitarian vernacular form is another category developed by the Historic Preservation Division in an attempt to identify and categorize those commercial buildings not associated with retail sales that were built between 1850 and 1930.⁶² This form is principally intended to be applied to simply designed buildings associated with manufacturing and processing such as factories, mills, blacksmith shops and the like, most of which have designs which do not fall within the standard architectural styles definitions. This category is therefore a collection of building types united by a few broad stylistic similarities rather than a coherent "style," and it has already proved helpful in ascribing architectural importance to a large group of buildings which have previously been ignored in architectural surveys. Even so, an understanding of such buildings is still very much in the preliminary stages of development. One problem has been the need to reconcile the fact that buildings within a given type such as factories may differ greatly in size. Another problem is the use of the same category to describe utilitarian buildings of greatly differing dates of construction. Buildings constructed in the early years of the nineteenth century sometimes use a building technology that was over a hundred years old at the time while a 1920s factory building may represent a totally different construction technology. Thus, it has been found useful to group such buildings either by their dates of construction or by type or by method of construction.

Of the 34 buildings within the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District, 7 are examples of Astylistic Utilitarian design. These buildings are mostly located on Crescent Street and to the south of the railroad corridor. The first group of buildings within the district that belong to this form were all built with massive stone walls supported by wood frames and have rectilinear window openings which originally contained multi-light windows topped by either massive wood or cut stone lintels. The earliest of these buildings is the Lynch and Walker Flouring Mill (Map No. 30), whose earliest (west) portion was built in 1857. The mill epitomizes the type of building the Astylistic Utilitarian form was developed to identify. Its exterior has no stylistic references that link it to an accepted architectural style and its outward appearance is so simple in design that it could as easily date back to the 1700s as to the time when it was actually built. What the building does have is a massive and dignified appearance which has survived largely intact into the present day. Even the rebuilt east end of the present building respects the appearance and method of construction of the original portion, and the result is a building that is one of Mazomanie's oldest and most prominent landmarks.

⁶² The Astylistic Utilitarian form subsection of the Architectural Theme section of the CRMP has not been completed as of this writing.

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The second building in this group is the Mazomanie Town Hall (NRHP) (Map No. 23), built in 1878. This building also has heavy stone walls and windows similar to that of the mill and it is in a remarkably intact state of preservation. The third building is the Mazomanie Electric Power Plant and Village Hall (Map No. 1), built in 1900. This was a somewhat old-fashioned design for its date of construction, but this may perhaps reflect a desire on the part of the village to have a fire-resistant building rather than a more vulnerable frame building such as the one that had just burned. The village may also have been able to take advantage of the materials and workmen being used in rebuilding the mill.

Another group of district buildings included within the Astylistic Utilitarian form is the pair of brick buildings that comprise Mazomanie's two extant carriage factories, both of which are located on Crescent Street. The earliest of these is the John Parman Blacksmith Shop (Map No. 20), built Ca. 1865, followed by the first portion of the C.J. Trager Carriage Manufacturing Building (Map No. 18), built in 1875. Both of these simple buildings are two-stories in height and have at least a few window or door openings topped by segmental arched heads. Both have also had several additions added to their original portions; a fairly common occurrence in the history of buildings within this form.

The two buildings in the last group of Astylistic Utilitarian design buildings in the district are constructed of wood and include both the oldest and the newest of Mazomanie's Astylistic Utilitarian buildings. The earliest is the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Depot (Map No. 2), built in 1857. This important two-story frame construction building has now lost what were originally its most distinctive features; the six-foot-wide boxed eaves that once covered the platforms on its north and south sides. Otherwise, the depot is largely intact and well preserved and its simple design is an excellent example of the kind of building that this category was intended to identify. The other building in this group is the frame construction one-and-a-half-story Phillip Hamm Livery Barn (Map No. 14), built in 1908. This building is an example of the problem caused by using building types as a means of determining a building's form or style. The Hamm Livery Barn is a gambrel-roofed barn that is not very different in appearance and construction from similar buildings found on many farms in the area. However, because this barn was built to serve an urban rather than a rural need and because it is not directly connected to an agricultural usage and does not have a rural setting, it makes sense to classify this building as a member of the Astylitic Utilitarian Group even though its form is that of a recognized type of agricultural outbuilding.

Besides the vernacular form buildings in the district there are also four good examples of buildings designed in the accepted architectural styles. These include: the frame construction two-story Greek Revival John Davidson Store Building (Map No. 9), built Ca. 1859; the fine brick two-story Italianate J.A. Schmitz Block (Map No. 4), built in 1879; the one-story frame construction Boom Town Mazomanie Sickie Building (Map No. 19), built in 1902; and the excellent brick two-story Mazomanie Community Building (Map No. 16), built in 1935.

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As is often the case when dealing with vernacular buildings constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the identities of the designers and/or builders of most of the buildings within the district is either unknown or conjectural. This is true for most of the buildings within the Mazomanie Downtown Historic District as well. Never-the-less, at least one of the architects and several of the designers of buildings within the district have been identified and the following is a summary of the information available on these men.

Frank S. Moulton Moulton was born in Madison, Wisconsin in 1891 and was the son of Col. Charles F. Moulton (1850-1940) and the grandson of Mazomanie pioneer Stillman Moulton. He studied architecture at Cornell and from 1916-1926 was employed as the chief draftsman in the office of the state architect in Madison. From 1926-1931 he was a partner in the Madison firm of Flad and Moulton and after 1931 he had his own practice in that city. It was during the latter period that he received the commission to design the Mazomanie Community Building (Map No. 16), built in 1935, and this fine Tudor Revival building is the only building within the district known to have been designed by an architect.

Stillman Moulton The grandfather of Frank Moulton was one of Mazomanie's pioneer building contractors, having come to the village in the early 1860s. He was born in Cabot, Vermont in 1823 and after coming to Wisconsin in 1859 he pursued a career in the village (often with the aid of his son, C.F. Moulton) that included the construction of the J.A. Schmitz Block (Map No. 4) among other excellent works.⁸³ He left Mazomanie in 1884, finally settling in Owatonna, Minnesota where he died in 1905.⁸⁴

Thomas W. Wilson Wilson was born in Yorkshire, England in 1835 and came to Mazomanie in 1856. He was in business in the village as a contractor and builder and he later practiced law and sold insurance there as well. He died in Mazomanie on March 21, 1898⁸⁵, having become a respected and well known citizen in the village.

E.M. Haseltine Haseltine was born on a farm in the nearby village of Black Earth in 1850 and lived there until 1874, when he removed to Mazomanie. He and Robert Sutcliffe formed a partnership as carpenters in the village and pursued this trade for some 13 years. Among the buildings in the village these men constructed was the old Carlisle House barn (non-extant), located just behind (west) of what is now Paylow's Department Store (Map No. 5).⁸⁶ The two men also ran a lumberyard located on the northeast corner of Railroad and Scott Streets for eight years as well. Haseltine died in Mazomanie on January 24, 1901, at the age of 51.⁸⁷

⁸³ Mazomanie Sickle. July 5, 1879.

⁸⁴ Ibid. March 2, 1905. Obituary of Stillman Moulton.

⁸⁵ Ibid. March 25, 1898. Obituary of Thomas W. Wilson.

⁸⁶ Ibid. August 10, 1878.

⁸⁷ Ibid. February 1, 1901. Obituary of E.M. Haseltine.

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Mazomanie Downtown Historic District, Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin

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James H. Owens Owens was one of Mazomanie's best known building contractors and more is known about him and his work than any other local builder. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1850 and came to Mazomanie with his family in 1859. He became a highly successful masonry contractor and builder and although based in Mazomanie he undertook work all over southern Wisconsin as well. A substantial amount of work was done by his firm in the Grant County city of Muscoda, including: a large store building; parts of a drawbridge over the Wisconsin River; the large Postal residence, constructed for a wealthy local brewer; and the Pfiester hotel.⁸⁸ Owens also did work in other communities in the region as well, including: the Park Hotel in Spring Green; the \$10,000 Catholic Church in the same community; a large church in Juda; and three store buildings in Highland.⁸⁹

The Mazomanie buildings in the district for which Owens served as the builder include: the Masonic Lodge Block (Map No. 8), built in 1888; the Joseph Hausmann Store Building (Map No. 28), built in 1890; and the Mazomanie Electric Power Plant and Village Hall (Map No. 1), built in 1900.⁹⁰ Owens died in Mazomanie in 1923, shortly after completing work on the new village school.⁹¹

Homer H. Coleman Coleman was born in Medford, New York in 1843 and came to Mazomanie in 1871. He was first a blacksmith and a wagon maker and then became a carpenter, a trade he followed for many years. He later moved to the Town of Sigel in Wood County and died there in 1924.⁹² He was well known in the Mazomanie area as an expert carpenter and did all the carpenter work on the Postal residence in Muscoda in 1889.

The buildings within the district built by these men and by others constitute a visually impressive group of commercial buildings which are notable both for the variety of building types and styles represented and also for the strong sense of place and of history that they evoke. This is largely due to the high degree of integrity present in most of these buildings, a characteristic that is not shared by other area communities. The informal survey of the neighboring villages of Black Earth, Cross Plains, and Arena that was undertaken in conjunction with this nomination found that none of these other villages had anywhere near the number of surviving historic commercial buildings that Mazomanie has and the ones they do have generally display a much lower degree of integrity. The effect of the buildings in Mazomanie is also heightened by their being arrayed in a compact core area in the center of the village instead of being strung out along one or two main thoroughfares as is the case in the other villages. This emphasis on integrity is

⁸⁸ Mazomanie Sickle. July 28, 1888; August 11, 1888; April 27, 1889; May 8, 1896.

⁸⁹ Ibid. June 21, 1895; April 6, 1900; August 27, 1909; June 17, 1910.

⁹⁰ Ibid. August 4, 1888; April 26, 1890; August 3, 1900.

⁹¹ Ibid. April 27, 1923. Obituary of James H. Owens.

⁹² Ibid. March 21, 1924. Obituary of Homer H. Coleman.

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Mazomanie Downtown Historic District, Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin
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of special importance because the historic mix of building types and commercial enterprises that occurred in Mazomanie also occurred to a lesser degree in the other villages in the area as well and most of the individual buildings within the Mazomanie district once had counterparts in neighboring villages. Thus, it is especially fortunate that the commercial buildings in Mazomanie have survived with the degree of integrity that they have because the true significance of the district is that it represents a complete context within which individual buildings associated with both Mazomanie's and other area village's commercial history can be evaluated and understood. This enables us to better understand the resources available in other similar area villages where the historic context has not survived to the same degree.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

The commercial core of Mazomanie has survived intact in large part because important economic and social determinants which might otherwise have brought irreversible change to the village (such as major increases or decreases in population) have stayed relatively constant throughout the twentieth century. Now, however, the economic base of the area surrounding Mazomanie is changing and the village finds itself in the same position as many similar communities, all of which are currently trying to find new roles to play in this changing economic climate. One of the brightest hopes for communities near the Wisconsin River is to associate themselves with the growing tourist industry in the region and Mazomanie is becoming increasingly aware that its intact commercial core gives the village a potential drawing card of considerable value. A key role in increasing this awareness is being played by the Mazomanie Historical Society. Members of the society have been a leading force in creating a favorable climate for historic preservation in the village and the three buildings the society owns within the district (Map Nos. 1, 2, and 23) are showcases for preservation activities and information. The results of this effort is being gradually felt in increased public awareness and in greater sensitivity to the impact of changes being made to existing buildings.

ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The extent of any archeological remains in the district is conjectural at this time. No information about possible prehistoric remains in this area was found in the course of this research and it seems likely that any remains of pre-European cultures that might once have been located within the district would have been greatly disturbed by the building activity associated with the subsequent development of this area. The district may well contain remains of significance associated with the settlement period after 1855, however. Earlier buildings are known to have occupied many of the lots within the district and Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps of the village show the locations of several now vanished factories and other buildings. Two areas of special potential may be the now-covered mill race associated with the mill and the now-demolished railroad yard structures mentioned elsewhere in the text of this nomination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Butterfield, Consul W. History of Dane County Wisconsin. Western Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois, 1880.

Kittle, William. History of the Township and Village of Mazomanie. State Journal Printing Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1900.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

See continuation sheet

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 15.2 acres

UTM References

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Mazomanie Downtown Historic District is located in the NW¹/₄ of Section 16 and the SW¹/₄ of Section 9 of T¹⁸N, R⁶E and is wholly contained within the boundaries of the Village of Mazomanie in Dane County, Wisconsin. The boundaries begin at a point

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include all those lots or portions of lots historically associated with the buildings within the district and such portions of the railroad yard as are necessary to create a coherent whole.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy F. Hegglund/Consultant

for: Mazomanie Historical Society

organization P.O. Box 248, Mazomanie, WI 53560 date November 6, 1989

street & number 1 Langdon St. No. 406 telephone (608)-251-9450

city or town Madison state WI zip code 53703

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Major Bibliographical References Continued

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Mazomanie Town Hall NRHP Nomination Form.

Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, NY; 1886, 1892, 1899, 1905, 1915, 1929.

Village of Mazomanie Tax Rolls. Collection of the Mazomanie Historical Society.

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

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Photo 1 of 18

General View of Brodhead Street
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking NNW

Photo 2 of 18

Mazomanie Electric Power Plant
and Village Hall
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking WNW

Photo 3 of 18

Mazomanie Railroad Depot
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking WNW

Photo 4 of 18

J.A. Schmitz Block
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking W

Photo 5 of 18

Paylow Department Store
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking W

Photo 6 of 18

Charles Butz Store Building
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking W

Photo 7 of 18

Frank Dietz Store Building
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking W

Photo 8 of 18

Masonic Lodge Block
Mazomanie, Dane Co, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking W

Photo 9 of 18

F. Heydecke and Jonathan Jones
Store Buildings
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking N

Photo 10 of 18

A.E. Diment/Henry Lapple
Store Buildings
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking N

Photo 11 of 18

2, 6-8, 10-12, 14, 18, 30 East
Hudson Street
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking ENE

Photo 12 of 18

Phillip Hamm Livery Barn
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking N

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Section number Photos Page 2

Photo 13 of 18

Mazomanie Community Building
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking E

Photo 14 of 18

W.C.P Weinschenk Building
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking ENE

Photo 15 of 18

9-11 Brodhead Street, 13-15 Brodhead Street, 38-40 Cescent Street
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking NE

Photo 16 of 18

25, 29, 31, 39 Brodhead Street
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking NNE

Photo 17 of 18

Crosby Store Building
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking E

Photo 18 of 18

Lynch and Walker Flouring Mill
Mazomanie, Dane County, WI.
Photo by T.F. Heggland, May 26, 1989
Neg. at WI Historical Society
View looking NW

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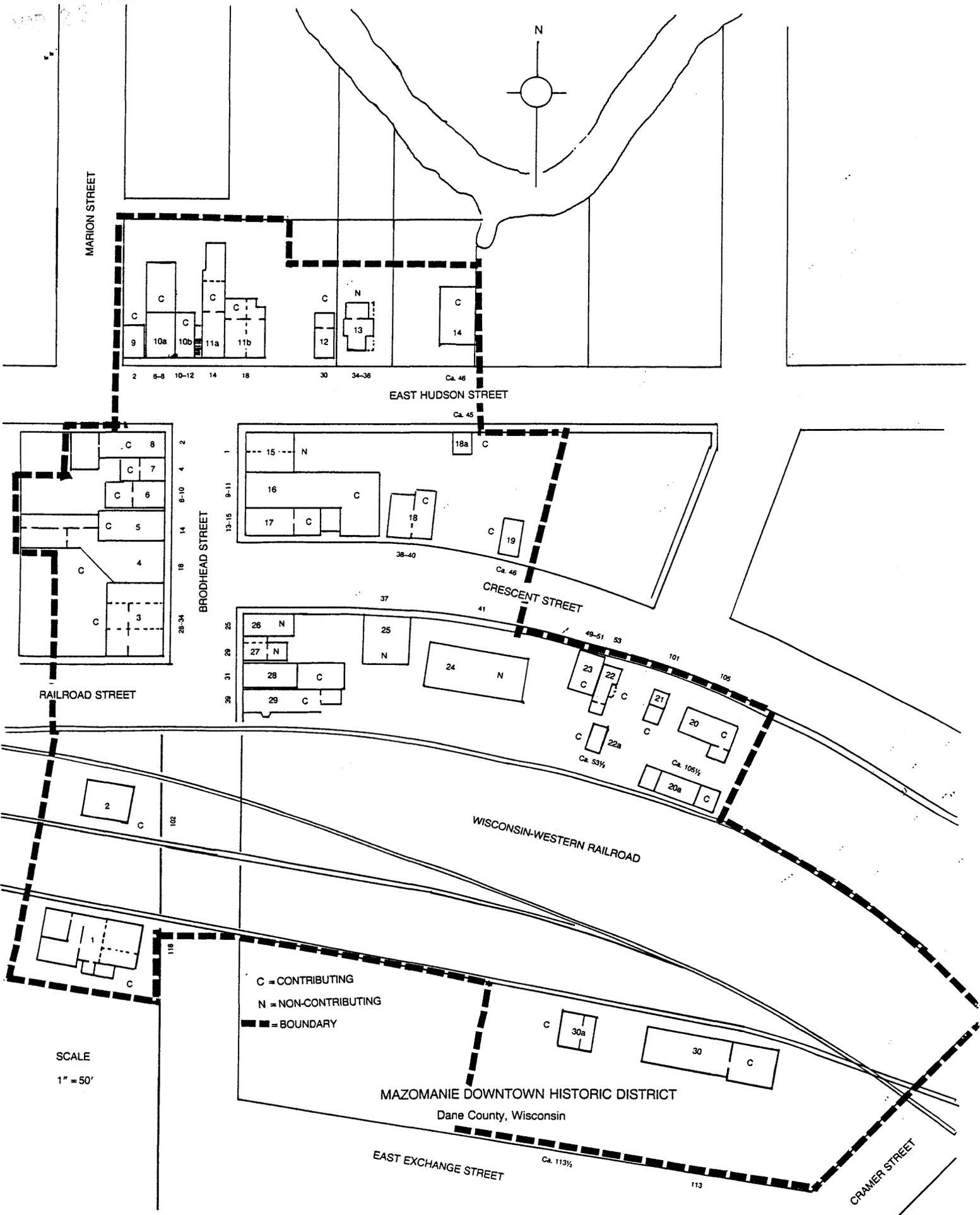
Geographical Data Continued

UTM References

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| E | <u>1/6</u> | <u>2/7/2/8/6/0</u> | <u>4/1/8/4/0/5/0</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

Verbal Boundary Description Continued

located at the intersection of the westerly curbline of Brodhead Street and the southwest corner of lot 12, Block 17, of the original plat of Mazomanie, then proceeds WNW along the south lot line of said lot to the southwest corner of lot 11, Block 17. The line then proceeds N until it intersects with the southerly curbline of Railroad Street at a point 90 feet west of the southeast corner of lot 5, Block 3 of the original plat. The line then proceeds N to the south lot line of lot 3 of said block, then W to the southwest corner of lot 3, then N to the northwest corner of lot 2, then E 50 feet along the north lot line of said lot, then N to a point on the north curbline of Hudson Street. The line then proceeds E to the southwest corner of lot 1, Block 9 of Hudson's Second Addition to the original plat of Mazomanie, then N along the west lotline of said lot to the northwest corner of lot 1, then E along the north lot line of lots 1, 2, and 3 of said addition for a distance of 168 feet to the northeast corner of lot 3, then S 12 feet to the northwest corner of lot 27, Block 1 of Robinson's Addition to the original plat of Mazomanie, then E along the north lot line of lots 27 and 26 of Block 1 a distance of 132 feet to the northeast corner of lot 26, then S to the north curbline of Hudson Street. The line then proceeds S to the south curbline of Hudson Street, then SSW along the east lot line of lot 5, Block 4 of the Original Plat of Mazomanie a distance of 90 feet, then ESE to a point on the east line of lot 6, Block 4, then SSW approximately 30 feet along said lotline to the north curbline of Crescent Street. The line then proceeds SSW to the south curbline of Crescent Street at a point forming the northwest corner of lot 5, Block 15 of the Original Plat of Mazomanie. The line then proceeds in a SE direction following the curve of the south curbline of Crescent Street to a point forming the northeast corner of lot 1, Block 14 of the Original Plat of Mazomanie, then SSW along the east lotline of said lot to the southeast corner of said lot. The line then proceeds in SSE direction following the curve of the rear (southerly) lotlines of lots 2-7 of Block 14 until it intersects with the west curbline of Cramer Street. The line then proceeds SSW along said curbline to the SE corner of Block 18 of the original plat of Mazomanie, then WNW along the southerly line of Block 18 to the southwest corner of Block 18, then NNE along the westerly line of Block 18 to the northwest corner of the block, then WNW along the north lotlines of lots 15-18 of Block 17 of the Original Plat of Mazomanie to a point on the east curbline of Brodhead Street, then W across Brodhead Street to the west curbline of said street, then S along said curbline to the point of beginning.



N

MARION STREET

EAST HUDSON STREET

BRODHEAD STREET

CRESCENT STREET

RAILROAD STREET

WISCONSIN-WESTERN RAILROAD

MAZOMANIE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Dane County, Wisconsin

EAST EXCHANGE STREET

CRAMER STREET

C = CONTRIBUTING
 N = NON-CONTRIBUTING
 ——— = BOUNDARY

SCALE
 1" = 50'

