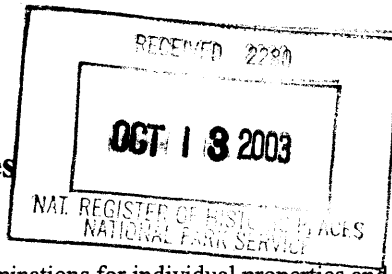


**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	312 South Fourth Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Mount Horeb	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Dane	code 025
			zip code 53572

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alvina L. Cori
Signature of certifying official/Title

October 9, 2003
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Name of Property

Dane
County and State

Wisconsin

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the
National Register.
 ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
 ___ See continuation sheet.
___ removed from the National
Register.
___ other, (explain):

Bob Boland

11/26/03

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 structure
 site
 object

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

contributing	noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	0 total

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

**Number of contributing resources
is previously listed in the National Register**
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Prairie School

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
Foundation Concrete

walls Brick
Stucco

roof Ceramic Tile
other Wood

Narrative Description

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

The Henry L. and Sarah Dahle house is a large, exceptionally fine and highly intact Prairie School style single family residence. It is set well back on a triple lot parcel that occupies the NW corner created by the intersection of Fourth and Academy streets in the city of Mount Horeb, which is located approximately seventeen miles west of the city of Madison, Wisconsin's capitol.¹ This flat, well-landscaped parcel occupies one of the highest points in Mt. Horeb, and although the house is now and has long since been surrounded by other single family residences, its second story still enjoys panoramic views of the surrounding neighborhood and points beyond. The two-story, L-plan Dahle house was designed by Claude & Starck, a Madison architectural firm that produced numerous excellent Prairie School style buildings between 1900 and 1920. Their Dahle house has poured concrete foundation walls that enclose a full basement story, exterior walls that are clad in dark brown brick, and main gable ends that are clad in painted stucco. These walls are sheltered by extremely wide overhanging eaves that have stucco-covered soffits ornamented with wood trim laid in parallel strips, while the multi-gable main roof features inset rain gutters and is clad with green colored ceramic tiles. Windows throughout the house are original and consist of grouped one-over-one-light, double hung wood sash that are still protected by their original one-over-one-light storm windows. In addition, the house also possesses one of Claude & Starck's most outstanding and intact interiors.

The nearly square parcel of land that belongs to the Dahle house is located in a predominantly late nineteenth-early twentieth century residential neighborhood situated on a shallow hill that overlooks the historic downtown portion of the city, located three blocks to the north of the house, and the hills beyond the city. The front of this parcel faces east onto the north/south-running Fourth Street. This is a quiet residential thoroughfare whose south end terminates one block south of its intersection with the east/west-running Academy Street, which thoroughfare forms the south side of the Dahle house parcel. The Dahle house parcel is landscaped with shrubs, mature trees and lawn, and it is edged with concrete sidewalks and gutters. Nearly all the other lots in the surrounding area also contain single family dwellings dating from the 1880s to the 1930s, most of which still retain a good degree of integrity. The principal exception to the houses is the Prairie School style Mt. Horeb Public School building, which faces onto Academy Street one block west of the Dahle house and which was also designed by Claude & Starck and begun by them in 1917, the year in which the Dahle house was finished.

Exterior

Except for the main gable ends, which are clad in stucco, all the exterior walls of the house are clad in dark brown brick. This brick is laid in stretcher bond, begins at ground level, and continues up to the

¹ The population of Mount Horeb was 4182 in 2000.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

broad wood cornice that encircles the house at the base of the eaves, the wall expanse being interrupted only by a dressed stone beltcourse that encircles the house at the level of the first story window sills.

The main facade of the house faces east onto Fourth Street and it is symmetrical in design and three-bays-wide. Both the first and third bays of this facade are identical in design. Each bay consists of two small oblong windows in the raised basement story, a triple window group in the first story made up of three equal size one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows, and a double window group in the second story made up of two wider one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows. The sills of the first story windows are formed by the previously mentioned stone beltcourse and the sills of the second story also have sills made of the same stone.

The focal point of this facade is a wide, centrally positioned two-story gable-roofed bay whose first story contains the main entrance of the house. Helping to define this bay are two massive, projecting, full height brick buttresses that delineate its outside edges and help support the stucco-clad gable end that crowns and shelters it. The main entrance is centered on the first story of this bay and it is reached by ascending a wide flight of seven wooden steps that are flanked on both sides by stepped brick-clad wing walls that are topped with dressed stone slabs. A deck that is floored in wood and encircled with a solid brick balustrade capped with dressed stone is placed at the top of these steps and it is sheltered by a large overhanging wooden balcony placed above it that is supported by four massive wood brackets. The flat underside of this balcony is covered in plaster and the balcony itself is encircled by a heavy wooden balustrade made of scrollsawn boards. Three separate one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows look out onto this balcony from the second story of the facade and the placement of these windows is echoed in the design of the three elements found in the first story just below. These first-story elements consists of a massive oak entrance door in the center that is flanked on either side by small deeply inset double hung one-over-one-light wood sash windows whose lights are each themselves enframed with a band of smaller milk-white art glass lights.² Separating each of these three elements from the others are two massive, one-story-tall projecting brick piers of the same dimensions as the two-story buttresses that edge the bay, and it is against these four projecting masses that the four brackets that support the balcony rest.

Sheltering the main facade are the very wide overhanging eaves of the main roof. The soffits of these eaves are clad in stucco and their length is divided into three equal-width sections by thin wood strips that run the length of the eaves. Rain gutters are inset into the eaves and the entire roof, the ridgeline of which runs north/south, is clad in flat, deeply grooved ceramic tiles of the type that are sometimes

² A segmental-arched plate glass light is placed in the upper half of the entrance door and it has the letter "D" etched into it.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

called "French Tiles," these particular examples being glazed in a green color that resembles a copper patina.

The pronounced horizontality of the main facade is further emphasized by the addition of the east end of a one-story, shed-roofed open porch that spans nearly the entire width of the first story of the symmetrically designed south-facing side elevation of the house. The elements of this porch were constructed using the same brick as the rest of the house and they consist of a solid balustrade that encircles the three sides of the porch and whose upper surface is protected by dressed stone slabs that form an extension of the beltcourse that encircles the main block of the house. The porch roof is supported at its corners by two one-story brick piers of the same dimensions as the buttresses that edge the main facade's entrance bay. These piers are doubled by deep buttresses of the same width that are placed on the south-facing elevations main wall surface and the two ends of the tile-clad shed roof that they support are hidden by solid brick balustrades that are also topped by dressed stone slabs. The floor of the porch is comprised of painted wood tongue-and-groove boards, the ceiling is plastered, and a flight of six steps flanked by brick wing walls that are topped with dressed stone slabs provides an exit to ground level at the west end of the porch.

Sheltered by this porch and centered on the first story of the brick-clad main wall surface of the south-facing elevation is a large flat-arched opening that contains three double hung one-over-one-light wood sash windows and a wood door that contains a large, nearly full-length single light. The windows and door all provide light for the living room inside and the door also provides the only access to the porch from inside the house. The two ends of the second story above are defined by broad brick-clad buttresses that are placed directly above the ones on the first story below and this story features two nearly square window openings that both have dressed stone sills and contain double hung one-over-one-light wood sash windows. The full-width gable end above is clad in painted stucco and centered on it is a window group that contains two double hung one-over-one-light wood sash windows.

The west-facing rear elevation of the house is asymmetrical in design and it was originally dominated by a still extant brick-clad, two-story gable-roofed wing that projects from the north end of the elevation and which contains an enclosed rear entrance porch in its first story and a sleeping porch in its second story. The first story of this wing is now hidden by a modern garage wing that is described below. The three sides of the second story consist of groups of casement windows, five on the north and south sides and ten across the west-facing side. Like the second story of the south-facing side elevation described above, the edges of the second story of the west-facing elevation of this wing are also defined by brick buttresses and the wing is also crowned by a stucco-clad gable end, although this one contains just a single double hung one-over-one-light wood sash window.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

The remaining portion of the west-facing elevation is wider than the sleeping porch wing and it is asymmetrical in design. The first story is two-bays-wide and the left-hand bay consists of a triple window group of double hung one-over-one-light wood sash windows that light the dining room. The right-hand bay consists of two identical windows that help light the living room and which are placed on either side of a broad, projecting, two-story-tall chimney mass that services the living room fireplace. The elevation's second story consists of a small double hung one-over-one-light wood sash window to the left that lights the principal second story bathroom and placed to its right is a polygonal oriel bay that is positioned so as to cover the left half of the second story of the chimney mass, the upper portion of which pierces the main roof. This bay lights a second story bedroom and it has stucco-clad spandrels placed below three double hung one-over-one-light wood sash windows.

Attached to the first story of the sleeping porch wing is a three-year-old rectilinear plan, three-car garage wing that is the only major change that has occurred to the exterior of the house since it was built. When the current owners purchased the house, the previous owners had already begun but not finished the construction of this one-story shed-roofed wing, which they had intended to cover in aluminum clapboard.³ Realizing that this would be out of keeping with the design of the original house, the current owners decided to cover the garage in brick and then began an extensive search to find brick that matched that used on the house. They also decided to continue the dressed limestone beltcourse that ornaments and encircles the house around the garage as well in order to make the new wing as complimentary as possible with the house. The resulting wing is now a quite successful match for the house.

The north-facing side elevation of the house consists of two parts, the side of the main block of the house and the narrower north-facing elevation of the two-story sleeping porch wing. The porch wing is to the right (west) and is one-bay-wide. The first story of this wing was the original rear entrance porch of the house and the bay contains a single large rectangular opening that was originally filled with screening. This opening has now, however, been partially filled with wood and two modern one-over-one light metal frame double hung windows have been inserted into it, this being the only other change that has occurred to the exterior of the house aside from the garage wing. The wing's second story consists of a second large opening that is filled with five wood sash one-light casement windows, the sills of which consist of a dressed limestone stringcourse that is identical to the belt course that forms the sill of the first story opening. The side elevation of the main block is very nearly symmetrical in design and is three bays wide. The first story contains two pairs of double hung one-

³ The downward slope of the garage roof is to the north and the ends are hidden by the upper portions of the garage's side walls, which are crowned with a dressed limestone stone cap of the same width as the beltcourse.

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Section 7 Page 5

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

over-one-light wood sash windows. The pair on the left (east) are taller and provide light to the music room while the shorter pair to the right provide light to the kitchen. The second story contains two identical double hung one-over-one-light wood sash windows that provide light for bedrooms and a smaller window of identical design is placed between them. Crowning the elevation is the stucco-clad gable end, which contains a small pair of double hung one-over-one-light wood sash windows.

Interior

Impressive as the exterior of the Dahle house is, it is more than matched by the elaborate and intact interior. One passes through the main door into a small oak-paneled entrance vestibule that is floored in small square green tiles and then through a twenty-light, oak-framed inner door into the entrance hall.⁴ Placed on either side of the door are window seats that have radiators underneath them, hidden from view by wood paneling and metal grillwork. The floor of the entrance hall is varnished oak, as are all the floors in the main rooms of this story, and the walls of the hall are clad in tall, paneled, varnished quarter-sawn oak wainscot that extends upward to cover nearly three-quarters of the height of the room; the remaining quarter being plastered and papered. Varnished oak beams span the plaster ceiling, oak crown molding encircles it, and the principal staircase to the second story is placed across the rear (west) wall of the hall and features a tall closed balustrade having an oak handrail. To the right of the hall is the music room, which is reached through a pair of fifteen-light French style oak doors, while to the left is the main living room, which is reached through an identical pair of doors. A third door opening, placed at the extreme left (south) end of the hall's west wall contains a single fifteen-light door that opens into a short passageway that leads to the dining room at the back of the house and whose right side consists of a coat closet.

The living room spans the entire south end of the house and it is lit by windows on three sides, has a plastered oak-beamed ceiling, and plastered walls that are encircled by very tall, quarter-sawn oak baseboard trim and by a thin picture rail and wider crown molding.⁵ The focal point of the room is the fireplace, which is centered on the room's west end wall and which still retains its original varnished oak mantle and its green tile-clad surround and hearth. To the right of the fireplace on the north wall of the room is second pair of fifteen-light French style oak doors that lead into the dining room, the most elaborate room in the house. Like the entrance hall, this room also has oak-paneled wainscoting that extends about two-thirds of the way up the walls, which are otherwise coated in plaster. The dining room walls, however, terminate in an elaborately carved plaster crown molding that was painted or

⁴ This door and all the other multi-light first story doors have lights made out of beveled plate glass.

⁵ This room still retains its two original semi-indirect hanging ceiling light fixtures, which have superb frosted and etched Steuben glass bowls. A single example also hangs from the center of the ceiling in the dining room as well.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

stained to closely resemble oak. Crowning the room is a shallowly vaulted plaster ceiling, which is elaborately laced with raised and carved plaster strapwork. The room's most impressive feature is a beautiful constructed built-in oak sideboard that occupies most of the room's east wall. This showpiece is flanked on either side by identical fifteen-light, oak-framed doors, the one on the left of which opens into a passageway that leads to the entrance hall, and the one on the left fronting a full-height china closet. The sideboard itself has four flat upper cabinets that have glass-fronted doors framed in art glass, while the quarter-sawn oak lower portion has a bow front whose drawers and cabinets are also bowed. A solid, quarter-sawn oak single panel door set in the north wall of the dining room leads into the kitchen, which still retains much of its original painted wood cabinetry, as does the adjoining pantry, which leads through another solid wood single panel door into the music room that occupies the northeast corner of the first story. This last room is less elaborate than the other principal rooms but it too has plaster walls and ceiling and the same tall quarter-sawn oak baseboards that are found in the other rooms.

The second story contains a large central hall that encircles the top of the main staircase, which opens into the center of the room and whose opening is encircled on three sides by a solid, plaster balustrade that is capped with oak hand rails. Four bedrooms and a marvelously intact and original tile bathroom are situated around the north, south, and west sides of this hall. The east side of the hall is deeper than the other three sides and forms a sitting area that looks out through three windows placed in the room's east wall onto Fourth Street. All of these rooms have plaster walls and ceilings and they, like the first story rooms, still retain an extremely high degree of integrity, and the whole ensemble is believed to be both one of the most elaborate and most intact examples of Claude & Starck's surviving residential designs.

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Name of Property

Dane
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Claude & Starck

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

The Henry L. Dahle house is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. More specifically, the Dahle house is being nominated because of its association with the area of Architecture, a theme identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). Research was undertaken to assess the NRHP potential of the Dahle house utilizing the Prairie School style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.⁶ The results of this research are detailed below and confirm that the Dahle house is locally significant under NR criterion C as a very fine and highly intact example of a single family residence designed in the Prairie School style. The significance is further enhanced by the house's elaborate interior and by its exceptionally intact and well maintained state of preservation.

The Henry L. and Sarah Dahle house was designed by the Madison, Wisconsin architectural firm of Claude & Starck, a firm which is especially noted for its important Prairie School designs, most of which are located in Wisconsin. Claude & Starck's client, Henry L. Dahle, was a member of one of Mt. Horeb's most important families. His father, Onon B. Dahle, a pioneer general store owner in nearby Perry Township, established the village of Daleyville. In 1895, the father moved to Mt. Horeb, where his two oldest sons, J. Theodore Dahle and Herman B. Dahle, the latter of whom was later a U.S. congressman from this district, had already started another general store in 1885. These two brothers also started the State Bank of Mt. Horeb with their father in 1891, and the third and youngest brother, Henry L. Dahle, later joined them in partnership. With the bank, the general store and their other ventures, the brothers soon became the principal merchants of Mt. Horeb and Henry L. Dahle had just begun the construction of his new Claude & Starck-designed home when he was stricken with appendicitis and died in 1916. His widow then completed the house and she and, later, her daughter, Alice, lived there until the house finally left the family in the mid-1990s.

History

Like so many other Wisconsin communities that were founded in the mid-nineteenth century, the history of the city of Mount Horeb owes its existence to proximity to early transportation routes and its prosperity to the coming of the railroad. The first land transportation route in this area was the Military Road, built between 1832 and 1837 to provide a land supply route that could serve U. S. Army forts located in Green Bay on Lake Michigan, Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi River, and Portage at the place of connection between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Because this was the closest thing to an actual statewide highway in Wisconsin in the 1830s, a number of communities developed along its route. This was especially true at places where the Military Road intersected with the routes

⁶ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.) *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, 2-21 (Architecture).

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 2

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

of later roads that were built by settlers who were moving into Wisconsin in ever increasing numbers. Mount Horeb, whose earliest beginnings were centered on just such an intersection, is one such community and was originally known as "the Corners" as a result.

It [the Military Road] was the main traveled route between Madison and Blue Mounds and on to Dodgeville until the coming of the railroad in 1881. Its route from Pheasant Branch on Lake Mendota was by way of Pine Bluff and followed the present Highways S and 78 leading south to the Corners. At a point near the southwest corner of the present cemetery, the four spikes of the Corners met. They were the Military Road North, the Military Road West, the Badger Mill Road to Verona [East], and the Mt. Vernon Road [South]. At the Corners the Old Military Road turned westward as it continued on its way to the Mounds [Blue Mounds].⁷

One of the earliest purchasers of land in the vicinity of the Corners was James Morrison, who patented a large tract of land that included much of the site of the present city of Mt. Horeb in 1849. Within a year part of this land was sold to Granville Neale and shortly thereafter to Ole Peterson. Other important early settlers were the Dryden brothers and Charles Carver, whose subsequent sales of land in the vicinity of the Corners intersection served to form the nucleus of the small hamlet that developed there.

The Corners evolved into Mt. Horeb in 1867, when the former post office of that name kept in what is today the nearby village of Blue Mounds was moved to the slightly larger community of the Corners, which became "Horeb's Corners," and later "Mount Horeb."⁸ In the years that followed, institutions and businesses of the kind typically associated with early community development were built in this location. By 1881, Mt. Horeb contained a school, two churches, at least two stores, a harness shop, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and a hotel, along with a number of residences. In other words, Mt. Horeb was a typical crossroads community of that time, one that served the basic needs of the farmers in its immediate vicinity, and had it not been for the coming of the railroad it would probably have remained at this level of development.

Throughout the first 15 years of Mt. Horeb's existence, its nearest rail service was at Black Earth. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul owned the line. All merchandise and supplies necessary for the businessman, carpenter, or farmer were picked up at Black Earth and it was

⁷ *Mount Horeb: Presettlement to 1986*. Mt. Horeb Area Historical Society, 1986, p. 3. Today, this is the intersection of STH 78 (north), STH 92 (south), and Main Street (old USH 18-151, east and west).

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

there that they disposed of their products. ... The one-way trip took two to three hours, depending on the weather, road condition, and the weight of the load to be hauled.⁹

The limited and quite isolated nature of Mt. Horeb's economic and social life underwent a radical change with the coming of the railroad in 1881.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad through Mt. Horeb was built in 1881. The station was placed one-half mile from the early settlement, bringing about a relocation of some of the homes and business places already established there. Merchants from other localities also elected to settle in the new location since transportation is an important factor in the business world.¹⁰

Among the merchants from other localities that moved to Mt. Horeb to take advantage of the new railroad connections, none had a larger impact on the future city than the three sons of Onon B. Dahle. O. B. Dahle (1823-1905) was born in Norway and after receiving his education, taught school there until emigrating to the United States in 1848. Upon arrival, Dahle went immediately to Wisconsin, where he struggled for two years to make a living. In 1850, Dahle and a cousin, Knute Dahle, left for the California goldfields, where they eventually "struck it rich" in a modest way. With their earnings intact, the two men returned to Wisconsin in 1853, whereupon O. B. Dahle opened a general store (non-extant) in the Town of Perry.¹¹ The following year, Dahle married Betsy Nelson of Racine and a year later saw the birth of their first child, Herman Bjorn Dahle (1855-1920). By 1863, when his daughter Marie Dahle (Peterson) (1863-?) was born, Dahle's business success had been largely responsible for the development of a crossroads community of his own at that location, which was named Daleyville in his honor. A year later, Dahle's second son, J. Theodore Dahle (1864-1908), was born and the family moved into a handsome new stone Italianate style house that is still extant in Daleyville. The following year, Dahle's third son, Henry L. Dahle (1865-1916), was born, and he, like his brothers and sister, would be educated first in the local schools and subsequently, at the University of Wisconsin.

⁹ *Mount Horeb: Presettlement to 1986*. Mt. Horeb Area Historical Society, 1986, p. 4. The village of Black Earth is located approximately 12 miles to the north of Mt. Horeb.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p. 14. The earlier settlement soon acquired the nickname "Old Town" and the one that developed around the railroad station, "New Town." Both have now been absorbed into the larger city that has developed around them since then.

¹¹ Keyes, Elisha W. (ed.) *History of Dane County: Biographical and Genealogical*. Madison; Western Historical Association, 1906, pp. 215-217.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

In 1877, after attending the University, Herman B. Dahle married Anne Kittleson of Perry. The new couple then moved to the nearby community of Mt. Vernon, located seven miles south of Mt. Horeb, where Dahle opened a general store of his own with help from his father. Like his father, Herman Dahle seems to have been able to turn all his ventures into successes and in 1887, after ten successful years in Mt. Vernon, he sold his store and with his family moved to Mt. Horeb, where Dahle had earlier established an ice house (non-extant) that provided cold storage for the butter and eggs distributing business that he had developed as an adjunct to his general store. In Mt. Horeb, Dahle built a new general store (extant) that was subsequently enlarged in 1904 and which was Mt. Horeb's principal retail store until it ceased operations in 1929.¹² In addition, Dahle, his father, and another man incorporated the State Bank of Mt. Horeb in 1891. In the same year Dahle also brought his brother, Theodore into the business, who was subsequently followed by the third brother, Henry, who married Sarah Bergh in 1896.

In 1897, Onon B. Dahle retired and moved from Daleyville to Mt. Horeb, where the impressive new brick-clad Queen Anne style house that he had built still stands.¹³ A year later, his son Herman ran successfully for the office of U.S. Congressman from this district, an office he would fill until 1902. During his period in Washington D.C., Herman Dahle's business affairs were looked after by his brothers and by his oldest son, Otto. B. Dahle.¹⁴ Onon B. Dahle died in 1905 and his son, Theodore Dahle, died in 1908, after which Henry assumed an increasingly large share of the responsibility for the various family enterprises. By 1914, Henry Dahle had retired from active participation in these businesses and he was about to embark on the construction of a new home to house his wife and daughter, Alice. These events were all faithfully chronicled in the local newspapers.

H. L. Dahle has sold his spacious residence on Main Street to C. M. Grinstead, and will give possession on March 1. Mr. Dahle says his only reason for selling his elegant property was that it was out of proportion to the size of his family. We are not prone to believe that H. L. and his family will leave Mt. Horeb but feel as we hope they will remain steadfast citizens of Mt. Horeb.¹⁵

¹² *Mount Horeb: Presettlement to 1986*. Mt. Horeb Area Historical Society, 1986, pp. 22-23 (illustrated).

¹³ *Ibid*, p. 51 (illustrated).

¹⁴ Dahle, Thomas Locke. "A History and Genealogy of the Dahle-Kirtleson and Locke-Ness Families." Typescript M.S. in the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society. 1984.

¹⁵ *Mt. Horeb Times*: October 16, 1914, p. 1.

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Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

By March of the following year Dahle had rented a new place in Mt. Horeb, the G. E. Mickelson house, and was ready to embark on the construction of his new house.¹⁶ The site of his future house is located in one of Mt. Horeb's finest historic neighborhoods, a neighborhood that grew up around the Lutheran Academy grounds on Academy Street. This substantial brick Queen Anne style building (non-extant) had been built in 1893 on land donated by Herman Dahle, and in 1903, after the Academy closed, it was turned into Mt. Horeb's high school. By mid-1916, and with his house under construction, Henry Dahle also accepted a nomination from the county Republican Party to run for the Wisconsin State Senate. Sadly, before either of these events could come to pass, Henry Dahle was stricken with appendicitis and died in Madison hospital on July 15, 1916, at the age of 50.¹⁷

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon and was the largest ever witnessed in this part of the county, brief services were held at the house and where the relatives took the last parting look.¹⁸

It was therefore left to Henry Dahle's widow to finish the house that he never saw completed, which occurred later in the same year.

Mrs. Sarah Dahle and daughter Miss Alice are now domiciled in their elegant new house on 4th street which has been under construction for some time and is a model residence in architecture and completeness planned and partly built before the death of Mr. Dahle. We trust the ladies will enjoy this beautiful home and its comforts as certainly was the intention of the designer.¹⁹

Sarah Dahle never remarried and she lived in her house until her death in 1939. Her daughter Alice and her family lived in the house until it was finally sold out of the family in the mid-1990s. The Dahle house was subsequently bought by Dr. Ralph & Lillian McGrew in 1999 and they have taken great pains to restore the house to its original state, being greatly aided by the unaltered condition that was a legacy of eighty years of continuous Dahle family occupancy.

¹⁶ *Mt. Horeb Times*. January 22, 1915, p. 5.

¹⁷ *Madison Democrat*. July 15, 1916.

¹⁸ *Mt. Horeb Times*. July 21, 1916, p. 8.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, October 20, 1916, p. 1.

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Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

Architecture

The Henry L. Dahle house is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP because it is one of the finest extant examples of the important group of Prairie School style residences designed by the Madison, Wisconsin firm of Claude & Starck in the first two decades of the twentieth century and it is also the finest Prairie School style building in the city of Mt. Horeb. This significance is considerably enhanced by the high degree of integrity that is still present in the fabric of the Dahle house today.

As the Prairie School style subsection of the CRMP notes: "Horizontality was the essence of Prairie School design, emphasized by a low, long hipped or gable roof, windows banded in horizontal ribbons, and the use of an emphatic belt course or shelf roof between stories."²⁰ All of these elements are to be found in the design of the Dahle house, whose exterior also makes use of wood, brick and stucco, which the CRMP further notes were the materials generally used for Prairie School buildings.

Claude and Starck was Madison's most prolific architectural firm in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The principals of the firm, which was in existence from 1895 - 1929, were Louis W. Claude (1868-1951), who was its principal designer, and Edward F. Starck (1868-1947), who was the managing partner. The two men were both Wisconsin natives who formed a partnership in 1895, three years after Claude had returned from Chicago and a position in the offices of Louis Sullivan, where he developed a life-long relationship with Frank Lloyd Wright. Their new firm lasted until 1929, during which time it produced many of Madison and Wisconsin's most outstanding buildings, ranging from schools to residences, retail buildings and factories. Their most important work, though, was done in the Prairie School style, the most notable examples being a series of outstanding small libraries that they designed for communities in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and as far away as Washington state. It is with this work that they are now most closely associated and best known. Claude & Starck completed three known projects in Mt. Horeb. Their house for Henry L. Dahle, designed in 1915, and built in 1916, was the first.²¹ The second was the now non-extant State Bank of Mt. Horeb (105 S. First St.),²² and the third was the much larger Prairie School style-influenced Mt. Horeb Public School building, designed in 1917 and completed in 1919, which is located on Academy

²⁰ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2, 2-21 (Architecture).

²¹ Orr, Gordon D. Jr. "Louis W. Claude: Madison Architect of the Prairie School." *The Prairie School Review*, Vol. XIV, pp. 11 & 26.

²² *Mt. Horeb Times*. June 22, 1917, p. 8. See also: *Mount Horeb: Presettlement to 1986*. Mt. Horeb Area Historical Society, 1986, p. 25.

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Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

Street a block away from the Dahle House.²³ Both the Dahle House and the School are still largely intact today and they are excellent examples of Claude & Starck's mature Prairie School style work.

In his excellent *Prairie School Review* article on the firm, Gordon D. Orr, Jr. placed the Dahle house within a context that includes Claude & Starck's later Prairie School designs, designs that he considered to be particular to this firm.

Departing from the Wrightian form and developing a style more their own are a series of impressive residences with a distinctive Prairie School form: the William Collins House at 704 Gorham Street (1911), the H. L. Dahle House at 312 Fourth Street in Mt. Horeb (1915), ... the Emil Hokanson House at 1047 Sherman Ave. (1916), ... the William Beecroft House at 514 N. Carroll St. (1910), the William Knight House at 2124 Tenth Street in Monroe (c1917), and the Ben Roderick House, 607 W. Second Ave., Brodhead (c1917). These residences have horizontal expressions of deeply raked brick joints, broad gable roofs overhanging the walls to create strong shadow lines, a building mass composed of simple geometric forms, rows of windows tied together to emphasize a horizontal feeling, and materials generally earthy in their tones. The Collins, Knight, Roderick, Dahle and Hokanson Houses possess ornamental brackets and balustrades that express a debt to the arts and crafts movement; nevertheless these details are synthesized into a coherent composition. Pilasters on the end walls, some with stone or concrete caps, might be more readily identified with classical entablatures, and are far from the classical in the building statements of the Hokanson, Dean and Beecroft Houses. Instead, they are used to provide solid terminations at the wall corners. Leaded glass is to be found in many of these designs in door sidelights and windows.

During the period from 1896 through 1917 the residential work of the firm of Claude and Starck shows a growth from a large, heavy composition similar to some of George Maher's work, and another form evolving out of the Tudor style, perhaps also influenced by Maher. Only a few designs can be considered to be directly influenced by Wright, while a significantly larger number from the later years of their residential work are more nearly their own version of the Prairie School.²⁴

The Dahle house also possesses features that are closely associated with other examples of Claude and Starck's later residential designs such as very wide overhanging eaves that have stucco-covered soffits ornamented with narrow wood strips that run the length of the eaves. This decorative motif occurs on

²³ Orr, Gordon D. Jr. Op. Cit., p. 31.

²⁴ Ibid, pp. 12-13.

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Section 8 Page 8

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., WI

several of the later houses of the firm and it serves to both emphasize the horizontal aspects of the overall design and also to outline and emphasize the roof.

The Henry L. Dahle house is not only an important example of Claude and Starck's later Prairie School work but it also contains one of the firm's most elaborate and consistently executed interiors as well. The Dahle house is thus believed to be locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent, highly intact example of the later Prairie School style residential designs produced by the firm of Claude & Starck, designs which are an important part of Wisconsin's architectural heritage. The Dahle House possesses many of the typical features associated with Prairie School style houses of its time such as a pronounced horizontal emphasis, grouped and banded windows, and siding materials such as brick and stucco, materials that are typical of the style. The house also features certain design elements such as very wide overhanging eaves having soffits decorated with wood trim, that are especially associated with the work of the firm. In addition, the building's elegant, largely original interior adds considerably to the overall significance of the house.

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Name of Property

Dane
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property Less than one acre

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

1 16 277060 4764720
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy F. Heggland
organization
street & number 6391 Hillsandwood Rd.
city or town Mazomanie

state WI

date December 31, 2002
telephone (608)-795-2650
zip code 53560

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Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Dane County, WI

Major Bibliographical References

Dahle, Thomas Locke. "A History and Genealogy of the Dahle-Kirtleson and Locke-Ness Families." Typescript M.S. in the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society. 1984.

Keyes, Elisha W. (ed.) *History of Dane County: Biographical and Genealogical*. Madison: Western Historical Association, 1906.

Madison Democrat, July 15, 1916 (obituary of Henry L. Dahle).

Mount Horeb: Presettlement to 1986. Mt. Horeb Area Historical Society, 1986.

Mt. Horeb Times. See individual citations in the footnotes.

Orr, Gordon D. Jr. "Louis W. Claude: Madison Architect of the Prairie School." *The Prairie School Review*, Vol. XIV.

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

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Section 10 Page 1

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane County, WI

Boundary Description

Lingard's Addition to Mount Horeb. Block 7: E 135' Lot 9, E 135' Lot 10, and E 135' Lot 11.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries enclose all the land historically associated with the Henry L. Dahle House

Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Name of Property

Dane
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title	Ralph & Lillian McGrew	date	December 2002
organization		telephone	608/437-3990
street & number	312 South Fourth Street	zip code	53572
city or town	Mt. Horeb	state	WI

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

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

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Dahle, Henry L. and Sarah, House
Mount Horeb, Dane County, WI

Section photos Page 1

Items a-d are the same for photos 1 - 10.

Photo 1

- a) Henry L. Dahle House
- b) Mt. Horeb, Dane County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Hegglund, April 16, 2002
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) General View looking W
- f) Photo 1 of 10

Photo 9

- e) Dining Room, View facing N
- f) Photo 9 of 10

Photo 10

- e) Dining Room Sideboard, View facing NE
- f) Photo 10 of 10

Photo 2

- e) View looking NW
- f) Photo 2 of 10

Photo 3

- e) Rear Elevation. View looking NE
- f) Photo 3 of 10

Photo 4

- e) View looking SW
- f) Photo 4 of 10

Photo 5

- e) Mine Entrance, View looking W
- f) Photo 5 of 10

Photo 6

- e) Entrance Hall, View looking S
- f) Photo 6 of 10

Photo 7

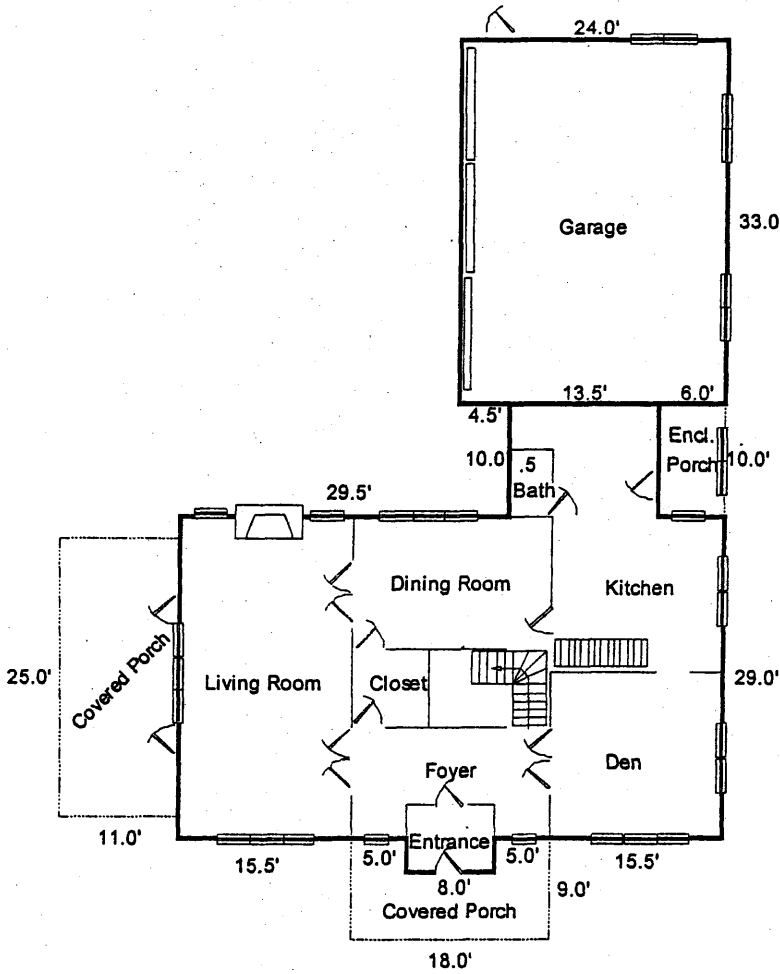
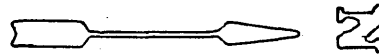
- e) Entrance Hall, Stairs, View looking SW
- f) Photo 7 of 10

Photo 8

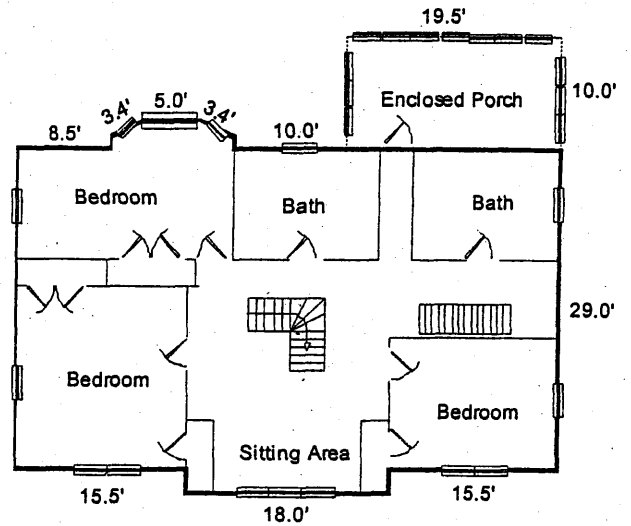
- e) Living Room, View looking W
- f) Photo 8 of 10

HENRY L. AND SARAH DAHLE HOUSE MT. HOREB, DANE CO., WISCONSIN

no scale



First Floor



Second Floor

Sketch by Apex IV Windows™

AREA CALCULATIONS SUMMARY			
Code	Description	Size	Totals
GLA1	First Floor	1580.58	1580.58
GLA2	Second Floor	1480.00	1480.00
P/P	Covered Porch	275.00	
	Covered Porch	138.00	
	Enclosed Porch	60.00	
	Enclosed Porch	195.00	668.00
GAR	Garage	792.00	792.00
Total Livable (rounded)			3061

LIVING AREA BREAKDOWN		
	Breakdown	Subtotals
First Floor		
	3.0 x 8.0	24.00
	10.0 x 13.5	135.00
	29.0 x 49.0	1421.58
Second Floor		
	2.0 x 18.0	36.00
	1.0 x 11.0	11.00
	1.5 x 5.0	7.50
	0.5 x 3.0 x 1.5	2.25
	0.5 x 3.0 x 1.5	2.25
	29.0 x 49.0	1421.00
9 Areas Total (rounded)		3061