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**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 Cold, Jens and Ingeborg, House
other names N/A

2. Location

street & number 111 South Fifth Street N/A not for publication
city or town Stoughton N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53589

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation for additional comments.)

Alicia L. Gorman February 11, 2003
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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

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

State or Federal agency and bureau

Cold House
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

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:)

Signature of the Keeper Edson H Beal Date of Action 3/26/03

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
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing		Noncontributing	
1		1	buildings
0		0	sites
0		0	structures
0		0	objects
1		1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: Single Family

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: Single Family

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on continuation sheet(s).)

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Cold House
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION: INTRODUCTION

The Cold House (see photo 1) stands on the east side of South Fifth Street in the city of Stoughton. An 1892 addition and remodeling added Queen Anne details, although the original, side-gabled section was erected in 1858-59.¹ The house is finished with brick, rests on a stone foundation and displays multiple roofs surfaced with asphalt shingles. A non-contributing, vernacular garage is set southeast (behind and to the side) of the house and was erected c. 1987.²

PRESENT APPEARANCE

The Cold House is situated in an area of single-family residences dating from the mid-to-late nineteenth century, just north of Stoughton's central business district. Manicured front and rear lawns with a few trees and foundation plantings accent the house's immediate setting. A broad, concrete driveway runs along the south side of the residence, providing access to the garage. A flagstone patio appears behind the house and adjacent to the garage.

The Cold House faces west and is composed of three sections: the 1858-59, one and one-half story, side-gabled section; the two-story, 1892 addition attached to the north end of the side-gabled section; and the one-story, front-gabled, rear addition (see attached site plan). The rear addition may have been built between 1892 and 1898, or it could date to 1878.³ The side-gabled section is of load-bearing brick construction and measures approximately 24 feet (north-south) by 24 feet (east-west). The two-story addition is about 18 feet (north-south) by 24 feet (east-west), while the rear addition measures approximately 20

¹ *The Stoughton Courier-Hub*, 30 September 1892 and 21 October 1892; and Village of Stoughton Tax Rolls, on file, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

² Marcia Weuve, current owner, personal communication, 20 May 2002.

³ *Map of Stoughton, Wisconsin*, (Pelham, New York: Sanborn Publishing Company, 1892 and 1898); and City of Stoughton Tax Rolls, on file, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

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Cold House
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feet (north-south) by 15 feet (east-west). Both additions are balloon-frame structures veneered with brick.

On the west-facing (front) façade, the side-gabled section (south) and the two-story addition (north) can be seen (see photo 1). The side-gabled section exhibits three, regularly-distributed, pairs of multipaned, French doors with stone lintels. A gabled dormer with clapboarded cheeks and a replacement window perches on the front slope of the roof. The dormer is enriched with scroll-sawn brackets, fluted bargeboards, compound moldings and shingles that form circular patterns. The French doors and the dormer were installed when the two-story addition was built in 1892. In 1858-59, when the side-gabled section was built, the southernmost opening likely held a door, while windows (probably 6/6, double-hung sash) occupied the other openings. To accommodate the French doors, the window openings were lengthened; the lintel and the width of each opening is unaltered.

The west-facing (front) façade of the 1892 addition is composed of a hip-roofed main block with a polygonal, tent-roofed tower. The entrance is set off-center in the main block, sheltered beneath a gabled portico. The paneled front door is distinctively Queen Anne, and displays a clear upper pane surrounded by small squares of colored glass. The screen door, although a reproduction is compatible with the house's character, and exhibits scrolling and spindlework. The portico features turned posts, rails with turned balusters, scroll-sawn brackets, a frieze with cut-out panels in a floral motif, and a collar beam with scrollwork and a sunburst ornament, all original.⁴ On the main block above the portico, a replacement window can be seen (see photo 1). A window with a rock-faced, stone lintel and sill appears on each face of the tower. A cottage window with a multipaned header is found at each story on the west face, while 1/1, double-hung windows light the canted faces. Above the roofline, the tower is finished with clapboards and accented with

⁴ The flooring was re-done by current owners, Marcia Weuve, personal communication, 8 June 2002.

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a gabled wall dormer. The dormer is ornamented with turned pilasters, cutout bargeboards and patterned shingles.

The north-facing façade of the 1892 addition exhibits two, evenly-spaced, 1/1 windows with rock-faced, stone lintels and sills at each floor (see photo 3). A segmental-arched opening with a brick soldier lintel and a stone sill can be seen on the north-facing façade of the rear addition. It holds a 1/1, replacement window, installed c. 1987.⁵

The south-facing façade is composed of the side-gabled section (west) and the rear addition (east). A 1/1, double-hung window appears near the center of the side-gabled section at each floor (see photo 4). The windows probably date from the 1892 remodeling. The south-facing façade of the rear addition displays a c. 1987, 1/1, replacement window in a segmental-arched opening. The rear addition projects slightly, allowing just enough room for an entrance on the addition's west face. The entrance is segmental-arched, and closed with a screen door that matches the one on the front façade. A mansard-roofed portico with heavy, tapered posts, scroll-sawn brackets and a dentilled molding protects the door. It was constructed sometime between 1898 and 1904.⁶

The east-facing (rear) façade of the 1892 addition exhibits two, 1/1, double-hung windows in segmental-arched openings at each floor (see photo 5). Courses of rowlocks make up the lintels, and the sills are rock-faced stone. The east-facing (rear) façade of the rear addition displays a c. 1987, 1/1 window and a door, both in segmental-arched openings with soldier-course lintels. Between the two additions, a pair of multipaned casement windows can be seen on the side-gabled section. Originally, there was a door north of where these windows presently are. The windows were installed in 1943.⁷ A modern,

⁵ Weuve, 20 May 2002.

⁶ *Map of Stoughton, Wisconsin*, (Pelham, New York: Sanborn Publishing Company, 1898 and 1904).

⁷ Weuve, 20 May 2002.

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Cold House
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shed-roofed dormer, finished with clapboards, holds a sliding window and sits on the roof of the side-gabled section.

On the interior, the first floor plan of the side-gabled section consists of three rooms, originally a hall, a parlor and a kitchen (see attached floor plan). The plan appears to be original, except that the hall may have continued into the kitchen. A straight, wooden staircase rises from the kitchen, but has been closed off, probably when the side-gabled section was remodeled in 1892. The rear addition is one open room and is said to have been a summer kitchen. Around 1987, it was remodeled into a family room. The first and second floor plans in the 1892 addition are composed of a hallway running east-west alongside the side-gabled section, and two rooms, one in front and one in back. On the first floor, these were front and back parlors, but the wall between them was removed in 1943, creating one large living room.

Embellishments in the original parlor in the 1858-59 section (now the dining room) include Greek Revival shouldered surrounds, tall baseboards, a simple chair rail, and a narrow picture molding (see photo 6). The hallway in the 1892 addition features a wooden, dogleg staircase with elegant Stick Style details, including: a newel post with fluting, scroll-sawn ornament, and a ball finial; a rail with turned balusters; a paneled stringer; and beneath the second flight of stairs, panels with diagonal boards running in different directions (see photo 7). Most of the openings in the 1892 addition display surrounds with fluted casings, and corner blocks ornamented with birds.

Among the interior finishes are narrow board floors on the first floor of the side-gabled section and in the first floor hallway of the 1892 addition (installed 1943), original wide board flooring in what is now the family room and throughout the second floor, carpeting in the present living room, and tile in the bathrooms and laundry room (dating from 1995). Wall and ceiling finishes are predominantly plaster, although recent drywall, wall paper and wood wainscot also appears.

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The sole non-contributing element on the property is the c. 1987, two-car garage (see photo 8). It is hip-roofed, clad with aluminum siding, and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The garage door opens on the west-facing façade; a door and a single-pane window appear on the north-facing façade. A two-story carriage house, erected c. 1882, stood at the rear of the lot for many years.⁸ It fell into disrepair and was demolished sometime after 1926.⁹

ALTERATIONS

The last contributing alteration to the Cold House was the addition of the Queen Anne style portico on the south-facing façade, erected sometime between 1898 and 1904. Exterior alterations since that time are confined to two replacement windows on the front façade, and the installation of a pair of casement windows, the closure of a door opening and the recent addition of a dormer on the rear façade. Interior alterations since 1904 include removing the wall between the front and rear parlors in the 1892 section, modernizing the kitchen and installing new flooring on the first floor (all in 1943); converting the summer kitchen into a family room (c. 1987); and updating the bathrooms and laundry room (1995). These alterations are minimal and do not impair the excellent integrity the Cold House possesses.

⁸ *Bird's Eye View of Stoughton, Wisconsin, 1883*, (Madison: J. J. Stoner, 1883).

⁹ *Weaue*; and *Map of Stoughton, Wisconsin*, (Pelham, New York: Sanborn Publishing Company, 1926).

Cold 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.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1892-1904

Significant Dates

1892

c. 1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Cold House
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: SUMMARY

The Cold House is significant under *Criterion C*, as a fine and intact local example of Queen Anne design. It is among the best of the 240 residential representatives of the style identified in Stoughton. The Cold House retains excellent integrity. The period of significance extends from 1892 until 1904, encompassing the dates of the addition and remodeling that resulted in the house's Queen Anne appearance, and the erection of the last Queen Anne element, the south-facing façade portico.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: CITY OF STOUGHTON

The city of Stoughton was founded by Luke Stoughton, a native of Vermont who migrated to Wisconsin in 1837. Stoughton and his wife, Eliza, spent the next ten years in the Janesville area, farming at first and then moving into town, where he operated a store. Stoughton also speculated in real estate, and in 1847, bought 800 acres of undeveloped land on a bend in the Yahara (then called the Catfish) River, which he thought would be ideal for a town. He immediately had the original plat of Stoughton laid out straddling the river bend, and erected a dam and a sawmill (not extant) at the foot of Fourth Street. Stoughton then built a general store (not extant) on the northwest corner of Main and Division streets. Alvin West erected the first inn (not extant) on the southwest corner. By 1848, the hamlet boasted its first brick commercial block (not extant).¹⁰

By 1850, the surrounding countryside was a patchwork of farms, most of them planted in wheat. To serve area farmers, DeWitt Davis built a grist mill adjacent to the sawmill. By 1853, Stoughton included the sawmill, the gristmill, several stores, a blacksmith shop, and a public school. When representatives of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad (later a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system) came looking for a route

¹⁰ Ferd Homme, *Oak Opening: the Story of Stoughton*, (Stoughton: The Stoughton Centennial History Committee, 1947), p. 20; and *History of Dane County*, (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880), p. 842.

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Cold House
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through the area, Luke Stoughton donated a large parcel of land at the base of the ridge east of Seventh Street, then the east edge of town. The rail line reached Stoughton from Milwaukee in December 1853, and was extended to Madison in May 1854. Rail connections brightened the community's future prospects, inducing Luke Stoughton to plat an addition in 1855.¹¹

The community of Stoughton continued to develop as an agricultural support community through the 1860s, incorporating as a village in 1868.¹² In 1870, the village had a population of 965, about two-thirds of whom were Yankees from New York and New England, and most of the rest were European immigrants. An 1871 bird's eye view shows that Stoughton had not yet extended beyond its original and 1855 plats. The commercial area was concentrated between Forest and East Water streets, but growing east toward the railroad tracks; residences were widely scattered on both the east and west sides of the river; and small industrial areas had sprung up on Main Street just west of the railroad tracks, and along South Street north of the dam.¹³

Stoughton's expanding industrial sector spurred the village's growth during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and transformed it from a Yankee enclave into a city with a decidedly Norwegian flavor. The T. G. Mandt Wagon Works was the prime factor in this evolution. Established in 1865, the enterprise struggled through its first ten years. Mandt was determined to succeed, however, and by 1882, the year in which Stoughton incorporated as a city, he was operating a thriving factory with 225 employees. Although Mandt left the business in 1889, the enterprise continued as the Stoughton Wagon Company. Mandt opened another wagon factory in Stoughton in 1896. That business was sold to the Moline Plow Company in 1902. The Stoughton Wagon Company and the Moline Plow Company prospered until the very early 1920s, when motorized vehicles permanently

¹¹ Homme, pp. 29-30.

¹² Ibid., p. 33.

¹³ H. H. Bailey, *Stoughton, Wisconsin*, (Chicago: Chicago Lithographing Co., 1871).

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Cold House
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displaced wagons as everyday transportation. Stoughton's wagon factories flourished between 1880 and 1920, coinciding with a period of intense Norwegian immigration to the area. Initially drawn by the presence of compatriots who had been farming in the area since the 1840s, many Norwegians settled in the city, filling the wagon factory jobs, which provided steady work at a decent wage.¹⁴

The second leading industrial enterprise in Stoughton during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was tobacco shipment. Tobacco cultivation had succeeded wheat farming as the principal agricultural endeavor in a small area of southern Dane and northern Rock counties during the 1870s. The first tobacco warehouse in the community was built on the west side of the railroad tracks in 1877. By 1898, Stoughton had 17 tobacco warehouses, concentrated along the railroad corridor. However, after World War I, tobacco production in the area dropped, due to soil depletion and steep reductions in the price of tobacco. By the early 1920s, most of Stoughton's tobacco warehouses had closed.¹⁵

Stoughton's population had reached 5,101 in 1920, but the decline of the wagon manufacturing industry and tobacco shipment sent the city into economic recession in the 1920s. The population fell to 4,497 in 1930. During the late 1930s, the city acquired the land and buildings of both the Stoughton Wagon Company and the Moline Plow Company, and brought in two new businesses to take over the plants. The Highway Trailer Company (later, Stoughton Trailer Company) and the Stoughton Cab and Body Company employed many local people in the manufacture of trailers and car parts, products that were in great demand during World War II and the post-war years. Tobacco cultivation rebounded following World War II. By 1950, Stoughton numbered 4,833 residents.¹⁶

¹⁴ Homme, pp. 44-49.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 63; and *Map of Stoughton, Wisconsin*, (1898).

¹⁶ Rebecca Sample Bernstein, "City of Stoughton, Wisconsin, Intensive Survey Report: Commercial Architectural and Historical Survey," report for the

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Cold House
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Stoughton continued to expand through the latter half of the twentieth century. Since 1980, new development has concentrated west of the Yahara River adjacent to USH 51, the route to Madison, attracting residents who work in the capital city but prefer to live in a smaller community. Stoughton remains a lively community with healthy commercial and industrial sectors, and takes great pride in its Norwegian heritage.

HISTORY OF THE COLD HOUSE

In 1857, lot 2 of Block 40, on which the house sits, belonged to N. Williams and had a valuation of \$30, indicating no buildings then existed on the site. In 1858, Lorrain S. Blackman (?-1878) was the owner of lots 2, 3 and 4, which had a combined value of \$1,450. Although Blackman still owned all three lots the following year, they were taxed as two separate properties, with lot 2 showing a valuation of \$700 and lots 3 and 4 with a total value of \$1,000.¹⁷ This suggests that a building was begun on lot 2 in 1858 and completed in 1859.

While Blackman had been listed as the owner of the parcel the previous year, on 17 February 1860, Hiram H. Giles purchased lot 2 from Luke and Eliza Stoughton. Giles and his wife, Rebecca, did not keep the property very long, selling to Helen M. Warren on 3 July 1863 for \$700. Hiram Graves bought lot 2 on 24 September 1866, and sold it to Susan Peckham on 9 March 1868. On 7 July 1875, Jens O. Cold purchased lot 2 from Peckham, paying \$700. The property would remain in the Cold family until at least 1939.¹⁸

The assessed value of the property changed very little between 1859 and 1877. However, in 1878, the valuation rose 33 percent, while the assessments on neighboring properties remained

Stoughton Landmarks Commission and Downtown Revitalization Association, July 1991, p. 9; *Wisconsin Blue Book*, (Madison: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, 1891; 1921; 1940; and 1952.

¹⁷ Village of Stoughton Tax Rolls.

¹⁸ Dane County Deeds, 50:294; 72:132; 72:131; 80:137; and 104:42.

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Cold House
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

steady or fell slightly, indicating building activity on lot 2. This may indicate the construction of the rear, front-gabled kitchen addition. The 1871 bird's-eye shows a small, shed-roofed rear section attached to the house, and the rear façade of the side-gabled section shows a doorway, later reduced with brick to form a window, about where the bird's-eye suggests the shed-roofed section was.¹⁹

In 1880, Jens Cold bought the north one-half of lot 3, bringing the parcel to its current size. The April 1887 and August 1892 Sanborn maps show the house as having a side-gabled main block with a small section appended to the rear, both of load-bearing brick. In September 1892, construction began on the two-story addition. This created a new entrance, and the original front door (likely the southernmost opening in the side-gabled section) and flanking windows were probably made into French doors when the addition was finished, although the earlier shouldered architraves on the interior were retained. The dormer on the front slope of the roof of the side-gabled section likely was installed during this remodeling as its decorative details match those on the tower's wall dormer. The front portico likely was built at the same time, as it appears on the April 1898 Sanborn map. This map also shows the rear summer kitchen as brick veneer, rather than load-bearing brick, although it has the same dimensions as the rear section had on the earlier maps. Either the rear section was replaced between 1892 and 1898, or the earlier Sanborn maps were mistaken about its building construction. Sometime between 1898 and 1904, the side portico was added. The present appearance of the Cold House, then, dates predominantly from the 1892 addition and remodeling, which ended with the construction of the side portico, in place by 1904.²⁰

Jens O. Cold (1831-1923) was born in Norway and immigrated to the United States in 1854. He married Ingeborg (1843-1924) in

¹⁹ Bailey.

²⁰ *Map of Stoughton, Wisconsin*, (Pelham, New York: Sanborn Publishing Company, 1887; 1892; 1898; and 1904); and *The Stoughton Courier Hub*, 30 September 1892 and 21 October 1892.

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Cold House
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1860. In 1865, Cold was a saddler and harnessmaker.²¹ The Colds had at least five children, only two of whom outlived their parents. After Ingeborg Cold's death, the house remained a part of the Jens O. Cold Estate until at least 1930. Thereafter, the property belonged to Charles Cold and his sister, Clara (Cold) Miller, both of whom lived out of state. Charles Cold appears to have died in 1935, leaving the house to Clara. She must have died in 1939, as Gretchen Hallam owned the property in 1940. Gretchen Hallam was probably Clara's daughter by her first husband, C. C. Gender of Sparta, Wisconsin.²²

From 1924 until at least 1940, the Cold House was rented to a series of tenants. In 1942, Edward W. and Ida Mae Amundson purchased the property.²³ The Amundsons were familiar with the Cold House as Edward Amundson's parents had lived across the street from the house since at least 1925.²⁴ In 1943, the kitchen in the side-gabled section was remodeled, and new wood flooring was installed throughout the first floor of the side-gabled section. At the same time, the wall was removed between the front and rear parlors in the 1892 addition, and a bookcase was built into the northeast corner of the enlarged parlor. The Amundson family lived in the house until 1986.²⁵ From 1986 until 1990, the property belonged to Bill and Susan Koepnick, who had the existing garage constructed and the kitchen addition remodeled into a family room c. 1987. The Koepnicks were succeeded by Karen Jordann, who subsequently sold the property to Donald and Beth Vandenburg in 1992. The current owners, Gary and Marcia Weuve, acquired the Cold House in 1995. The Weuves immediately remodeled the bathrooms and laundry room, resulting in their current appearance.²⁶

²¹ *Wisconsin and Minnesota State Gazetteer, Shippers' Guide and Business Directory*, (Indianapolis: George W. Hawes, 1865), p. 211.

²² City of Stoughton Tax Rolls; and *The Stoughton Courier Hub*, 7 January 1887; 20 May 1910; and 9 November 1900.

²³ Weuve.

²⁴ City of Stoughton Tax Rolls; and *The Stoughton Courier Hub*, 16 April 1925.

²⁵ Stoughton Telephone Directories.

²⁶ Weuve.

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Section 8 Page 7

Cold House
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Cold House is locally significant under *Criterion C*, as a fine and intact masonry example of the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne mode was the predominant style for residential designs between about 1880 and 1910. Queen Anne buildings are typically frame, with an asymmetrical composition and an irregular silhouette that may include a tower or a turret. Polygonal bays and a dominant, front-facing gable with wood shingles in the gable end are common features, as is a one-story, front porch, which may be partial width, full width, or wrap around. Masonry examples of the style are much less common. The masonry block is generally unembellished, and the Queen Anne ornamentation given full play in the wooden elements, especially the porch and gable ends.²⁷

The Cold House is fine masonry example of Queen Anne design, exhibiting multiple rooflines, a polygonal tower, and a brick finish accented with rock-faced stone. The frame details are exuberantly ornamented and include the upper portion of the polygonal tower with its gabled wall dormer, a gabled dormer on the side-gabled section, and the front and side porticos. On the interior, the staircase displays Stick Style flourishes. The Cold House is all the more interesting for the masterful incorporation of the 1858-59 side-gabled section into the overall Queen Anne appearance.

The Architecture/History Inventory maintained by the Wisconsin Office of Historic Buildings records 240 Queen Anne influenced residences in Stoughton, reflecting the fact that the years of the style's greatest popularity coincided with an era of great growth in the community, due to prosperity in the local wagon-making and tobacco-shipping industries. The Cold House is among the best of these homes, and is one of only three executed

²⁷ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), pp. 262-68; and Barbara L. Wyatt, editor, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), II:2-15.

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Cold House
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in brick. The vast majority of the city's Queen Anne homes are very modest examples, with just enough massing or detail to define their Queen Anne influence, and many have been altered with replacement windows and aluminum siding. The Queen Anne houses that provide the best comparison are the other two brick examples, both of which are high style designs.

The Ole Roe House, located at 404 South Fifth Street, was constructed in 1891-92 and is Stoughton's most imposing Queen Anne residence (see photo 9). Listed in the National Register in 1984, the Roe House is finished with cream brick, accented with rock-faced red stone, and features a square corner tower with a bell-cast roof, projecting gabled bays, and porticos with ornate details.

The house at 102 West Prospect Avenue was listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the North West Side Historic District in 1998. Veneered with cream brick, this house displays an asymmetrical composition with a front-facing, polygonal bay, and porches with turned posts and railings with turned balusters.

In conclusion, the Cold House is an excellent local example of Queen Anne design, and one of only three in Stoughton executed in brick, and retains a high degree of integrity. Although less ornate than the Roe House, it is more elaborate an example than the house at 102 West Prospect Avenue. The exterior Queen Anne appearance of the Cold House has been faithfully maintained, and on the interior, only the kitchens and bathrooms have been remodeled since 1892. The modernization of kitchens and bathrooms is a minor change, and one that is common among historic houses that still serve as homes.

Cold House
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the sources used in preparing this form on continuation sheet (s).)

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):
 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:
Stoughton Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/9/1/1/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/8/8/0</u>	2	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	4	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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 Elizabeth L. Miller, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Stoughton Landmarks Commission date 5-25-2002
street & number 4033 Tokay Blvd telephone 608-233-5942
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53711

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)

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(Approved 3/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 1

Cold House
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

REFERENCES

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 2

Cold House
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

Cold House
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Cold House is located on Lot 2 and the North ½ of Lot 3, Block 40, Original Plat of Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin. The parcel encompasses less than one acre.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Cold House coincide with the legal boundaries of the parcel on which the house sits and enclose all the resources historically associated with the property since 1880.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section photos Page 1

Cold House
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

Photo 1 of 10

Cold House

Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Photo by Elizabeth L. Miller, February 2002

Negative on file at the Wisconsin Historical Society

View of the west-facing (front) façade, looking east.

Photo 2 of 10

Close up of the front portico, looking east.

Photo 3 of 10

View of the north- and east-facing (rear) facades, looking southwest.

Photo 4 of 10

View of the south-facing façade, looking northeast.

Photo 5 of 10

View of the east-facing (rear) façade, looking west.

Photo 6 of 10

Close up of a trim set, original parlor, 1858-59 section.

Photo 7 of 10

View of the staircase, 1892 addition.

Photo 8 of 10

View of the c. 1987 garage, looking northeast.

Photo 9 of 10

View of Roe House, 404 South Fifth Street.

Photo 10 of 10

View of 102 West Prospect Street.

Cold House
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.

Name Weuve, Gary and Marcia
street & number 111 South Fifth Street telephone 608-877-0514
city or town Stoughton state Wisconsin zip code 53589

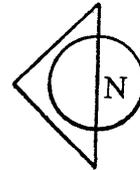
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

Cold House

111 South Fifth Street
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

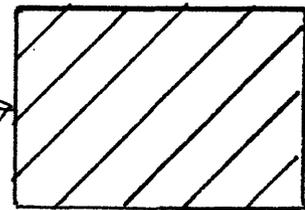
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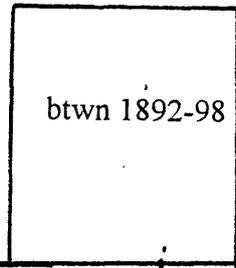
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing

historic property boundary

c. 1987

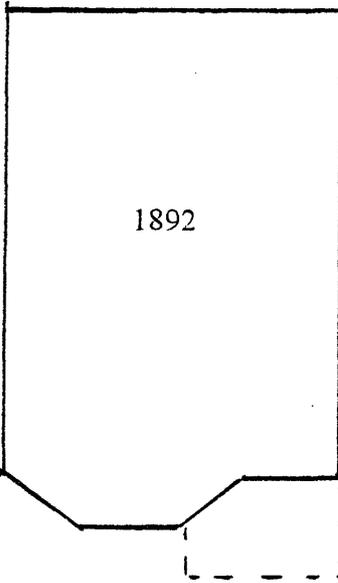


btwn 1892-98

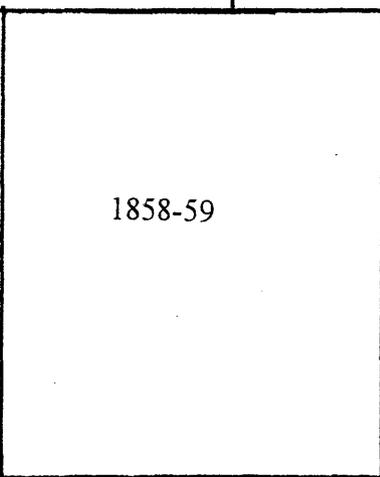


btwn 1898 and 1904

1892

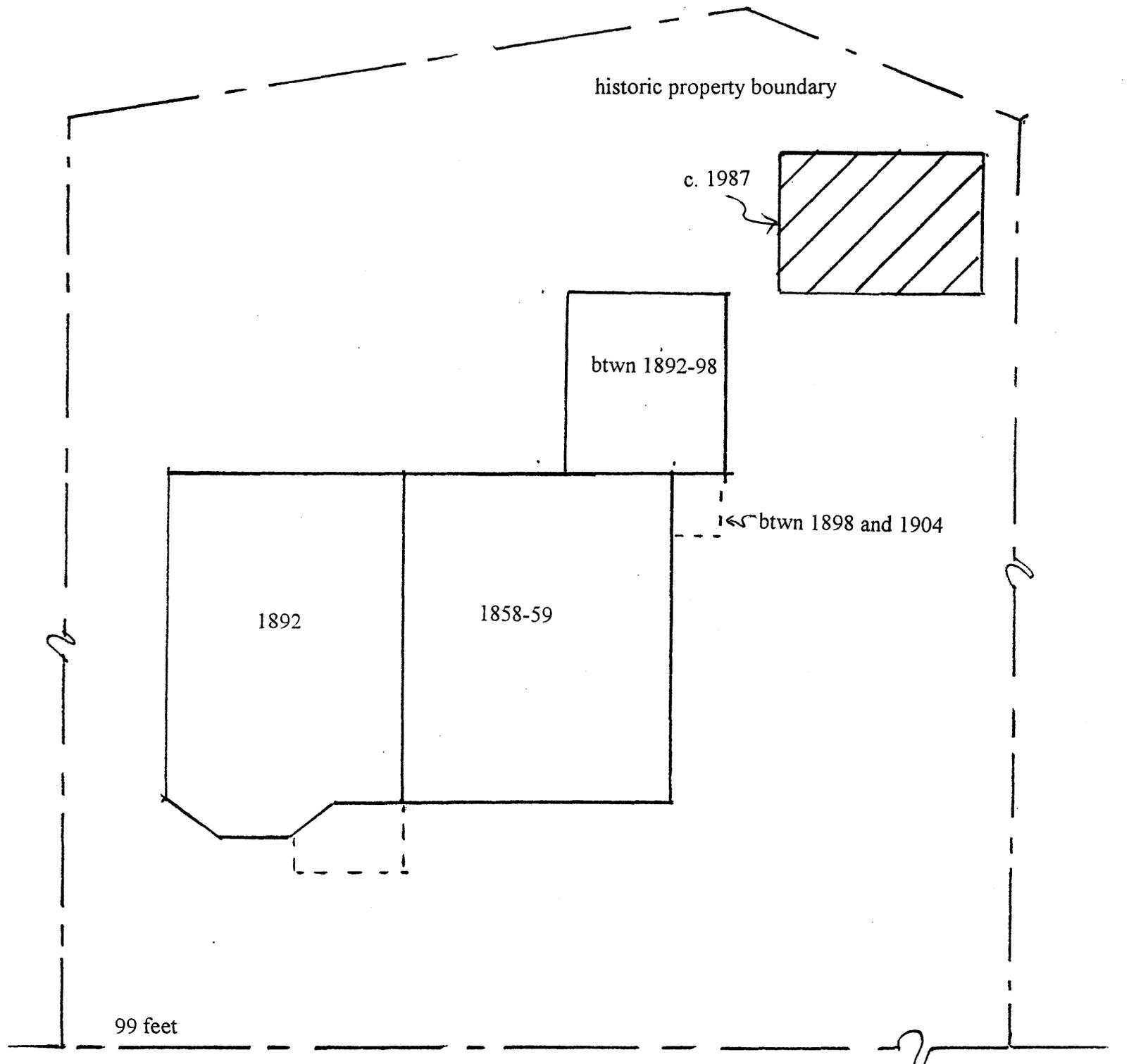


1858-59



99 feet

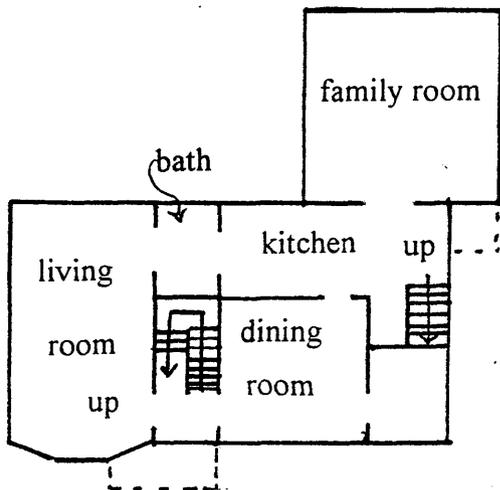
South Fifth Street



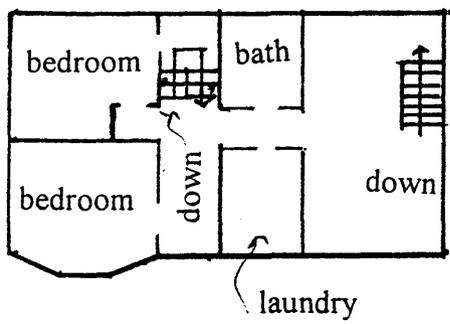
Cold House
111 South Fifth Street
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin



Scale: 1" = 20'



First floor



Second floor