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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 East Park Historic District

other names N/A

2. Location

street & number 108-324 South Lynn Street, 700-816 Park Street and
East Park N/A not for publication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. Goehring March 13, 2003
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

East Park Historic District
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 Date of Action

Elson H. Beall 5/1/83

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	
19	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
20	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)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation CONCRETE
walls Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other BRICK

Narrative Description

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

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Section 7 Page 1

East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION: INTRODUCTION

The East Park Historic District is set on a ridge east of the traditional central business district of the city of Stoughton, in southeastern Dane County, Wisconsin. The district is composed of 19 contributing buildings, one contributing site (East Park), and one non-contributing structure. The 19 contributing buildings are arranged on two and one-half blocks that overlook the north and west sides of East Park (see attached map). This area was formerly the site of the O. M. Turner Driving Park (which also served as a fairground), and was subdivided as the Turner Park Addition in 1903. The lone non-contributing resource is the park shelter, located at the northwest corner of the park.

The East Park Historic District is bounded on the west by the west edge of the ridge, which coincides with the rear property lines of the houses at 108 through 324 South Lynn Street. The rear property lines of the houses on Park Street, and the north property line of the residence at 108 South Lynn Street, form the north boundary of the district. The east boundary follows the rear property lines of the houses in the 200-300 block of South Academy Street, which are downhill and face away from the park. The south boundary of the district traces the south property line of 324 South Lynn Street, then follows the east edge of South Lynn Street to the south end of the park.

The East Park Historic District is an intact and visually distinct grouping of small to medium-sized houses, facing East Park, united by physical development, and erected between 1913 and 1952. Two-thirds of the contributing resources were built between 1913 and 1921, and more than half of the contributing resources are Bungalow, Craftsman, or Craftsman-influenced in style, creating visual cohesion in the district. The significance of the East Park Historic District lies not in the architectural distinction of individually significant buildings, but rather in how the contributing buildings relate to one another in style, age and scale, and their orientation to East Park. Twenty of the 21 resources (95 percent) contribute to the significance of the

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district. The level of integrity of the individual buildings varies in the district, but is generally very good.

SETTING

North and east of the East Park Historic District is another area of single family houses. This area is distinct from the East Park Historic District in that the houses are from an earlier period, are generally larger, and possess a different architectural character, being predominantly Queen Anne- rather than Craftsman-influenced. A part of that area forms the East Side Historic District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

The tracks of the former Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad are located downhill from the East Side Historic District, south and west of the neighborhood. A scattering of industrial buildings are found in the railroad corridor.

PRESENT APPEARANCE

The East Park Historic District includes 19 contributing buildings and one contributing site. Several of the buildings have garages, but these are of insufficient size and scale to be included in the count. The district is made up of small to medium-sized, single-family residences on modest lots, facing East Park. The scale and orientation of the contributing buildings, the narrow streets, the park's sweeping lawn studded with mature trees, and the topography that visually separates the district both from the industrial area to the south and west, and from the houses that face South Academy Street, combine to make the district feel both secluded and welcoming, pedestrian- and family-friendly, and evoke an earlier time.

Twelve of the contributing buildings in the East Park Historic District were erected between 1913 and 1921 (63 percent), three were constructed between 1925 and 1929 (15 percent), two were built between 1935 and 1937 (11 percent), and two were erected

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after 1945 (11 percent).¹ The East Park Historic District retains a high degree of historic integrity in setting, materials, feeling, association, and design. Ninety-five percent of the resources in the district are contributing.

Of the ten Bungalow and Craftsman houses that contribute to the district, seven are Bungalows, one is Craftsman in design, and two display the influence of the Craftsman style. The remaining nine contributing residences are distributed among the Dutch Colonial Revival style (two), the Foursquare form (2), the Front Gable form (two), the Cape Cod variant of the Colonial Revival style (one), and post-World War II forms (two).

The most distinguished Bungalow in the district is the Gilbertson House at 708 Park Street (see photo 1). Erected in 1919, it is of frame construction, finished with clapboards and resting on a brick-veneered foundation. Wood shingles appear in the gable ends and on the front-gabled dormer that perches on the side-gabled roof. The full-façade, cutaway porch exhibits a foundation and closed rails of brick, with projecting brick piers supporting battered, wooden posts and concrete urns. Double-hung sash windows with a multipane, Craftsman upper sash light the house.

Another good and intact example of a Bungalow in the district stands at 308 South Lynn Street (photo 2). Built on speculation by the Hub City Construction Company in 1921, this side-gabled dwelling is finished with brick and displays brackets with knee braces, and a broad, shed-roofed dormer clad with wooden shingles. The cutaway porch exhibits a brick foundation, and brick closed rails, and is enclosed with double-hung sash in a 1/1 configuration. The district's other bungalows are the Stoddard/Norgaren House at 108 South Lynn Street (1913-14); the Hanson House at 208 South Lynn Street (1921); the Felland House at 700 Park Street (1925-26); the Simonson House at 808 Park Street (1921); and the Johnson House at 816 Park Street (1921).

¹ City of Stoughton Tax Rolls, on file, Wisconsin Historical Society.

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The Hoel House at 800 Park Street presents a nice example of the influence of the Craftsman style (see photo 3), with good integrity. A one-story, hip-roofed building, constructed in 1921, the Hoel House is clad with narrow clapboards and sits on a stuccoed basement. A shed-roofed dormer with exposed rafters and multipane windows is set on the front slope of the roof. The hip-roofed portico exhibits piers of rock-faced rubble, battered wooden posts, and clapboarded closed rails. The casement windows are 6/1 in appearance and have surrounds that are slightly shaped. The two Craftsman-influenced residences in the district are the house at 724 Park Street (1921), and the Tholo House at 324 South Lynn Street (1927), both of which exhibit Craftsman double-hung windows with multipane upper sashes.

Two examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style are found in the district: the Mortenson House at 316 South Lynn Street (1929), and the Blakely House at 716 Park Street. Each is a frame building with a side-gambrel roof, a broad, shed-roofed dormer, and an off-center entrance framed by multipane sidelights. The Mortenson House displays 6/1 double-hung sash windows and a gabled portico with square posts (see photo 4). Double-hung sash in 6/6 configuration light the Blakely House. Although both are good examples of Dutch Colonial Revival design, the Blakely House shows better integrity, as it retains its clapboard finish, while the Mortenson House is clad with aluminum siding.

The district's two Foursquare residences are modest examples of the form. They are nearly identical to one another and stand side-by-side. The Haugen House at 124 South Lynn Street (1914) and the Gilbertson House at 116 South Lynn Street (1915) are of frame construction, set on a rock-faced concrete block basement and capped with a flaring hip roof. Each exhibits a triangular dormer on the front slope of the roof, 1/1 double-hung windows, and a flat-roofed, full-façade front porch. The Gilbertson House's porch preserves its original closed rails, Doric columns and screens. In contrast, the porch on the Haugen House has been enclosed and now displays sliding windows. Both houses have been re-sided.

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Two Front Gable houses are included in the district. Both retain a high degree of integrity. The Klabo House at 216 South Lynn Street (1914) is a frame building, finished with clapboards. Most of the windows are 1/1 double-hung sash, but a polygonal bay on the front-facing façade features a cottage window with a leaded-glass header. A flat-roofed porch extends across the front-facing façade, and exhibits Doric columns and a simple rail. The Sampson House at 224 South Lynn Street (1914) is larger, and finished with narrow clapboards and simple corner and cornice boards (see photo 5). The full-façade front porch is screened and displays fluted pilasters and clapboarded closed rails.

The Brekke House at 300 South Lynn Street (1937) presents a typical example of the Cape Cod variant of the Colonial Revival style (see photo 6). It is a small, frame building with a steep, side-gabled roof. The front-facing façade is symmetrical about the entrance, with a 6/6 window flanking either side of the front door at the first story, and diminutive, front-gabled dormers placed on the roof above. The front door is accented with paneled pilasters and a closed pediment.

The district has two, small, post-1945 dwellings. Both are variations of the post-war, one-story house. The Fosdal House at 232 South Lynn Street (1947) is one-story, hip-roofed building with a front-facing gable and multipane casement windows, and finished with simulated masonry and clapboards (see photo 7). The house at 200 South Lynn Street (1952) was the last to be built in the district. It is a small, side-gabled residence veneered with simulated masonry, compatible in size and scale with the other contributing buildings in the East Park Historic District.

East Park (1879/1903) is not a designed landscape. It is a four-acre parcel with a grass lawn and mature trees (see photo 8). Equipment for both passive and active recreation is arranged unobtrusively on the park grounds, and includes a playground, a basketball hoop, tennis courts and a park shelter with restrooms. The park shelter (1979, see photo 9) is a non-contributing element in the district. It is a frame, Front Gable structure

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resting on a concrete slab, and is open on three sides. Plywood simulating vertical board siding appears in gable end. With its small scale and compatible material, the park shelter does not detract from the historic character of East Park.

ALTERATIONS

Several of the houses in the district have been altered with aluminum or asbestos siding. However, all of the sided houses retain their original form, most of their historic windows, and decorative details that identify their architectural mode. Overall, the East Park Historic District retains very good integrity.

RESOURCES

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates built/altered</u>	<u>Status</u>
108 S. Lynn St.	Stoddard/Norgaren House	1913-14	C
116 S. Lynn St.	Bennie & Bertha Gilbertson House	1915	C
124 S. Lynn St.	Olaf & Anna Haugen House	1914	C
200 S. Lynn St.	house	1952	C
	East Park (site)	1879/1903	C
	East Park Shelter	1979	NC
208 S. Lynn St.	Carl & Tena Hanson House	1921	C
216 S. Lynn St.	Peter & Bertha Klabo House	1914	C
224 S. Lynn St.	Elida Sampson House	1914	C
232 S. Lynn St.	Sigvald Fosdal House	1947	C
300 S. Lynn St.	Sverre & Lille Brekke House	1937	C
308 S. Lynn St.	Hub City Construction Co. House	1921	C
316 S. Lynn St.	Axel & Dagmar Mortenson House	1929	C
324 S. Lynn St.	Haakon & Caroline Tholo House	1927	C
700 Park St.	L. O. Felland House	1925-26	C
708 Park St.	Elling & Bertha Gilbertson House	1919	C
716 Park St.	Glenn Blakely House	1935	C
724 Park St.	house	1921	C
800 Park St.	Carl & Trena Hoel House	1921	C
808 Park St.	Mrs. Ole Simonson House	1921	C
816 Park St.	John & Marie Johnson House	1921	C

East Park Historic District
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

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.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from
instructions)
Architecture

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.

Period of Significance

1903-1952

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is
marked above)

N/A

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

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 resource.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

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Section 8 Page 1

East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: SUMMARY

The East Park Historic District is locally significant under *Criterion C*. It is an intact and visually distinct grouping of small to medium-sized, single-family houses, facing East Park, united by physical development, and erected between 1913 and 1952. More than half of the contributing resources are Bungalow, or Craftsman-influenced in style, forming a highly cohesive district. Although the homes in the district are small and most were built for families of modest means, each house shows individuality and architectural flair.

The East Park Historic District retains a high degree of integrity; 95 percent of the resources are contributing. The period of significance extends from 1903 through 1952. It begins with the year in which the O. M. Turner Park Addition was platted, creating East Park. The period of significance ends with the year in which the last contributing resource was erected, and coincides with the 50-year cut-off date.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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).²

² Ferd Homme, *Oak Opening, the Story of Stoughton*, (Stoughton: The Stoughton Centennial History Committee, 1947), p. 20; *History of Dane County*, (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880), p. 842.

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East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

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 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 1855.³

Stoughton continued to develop as an agricultural support community through the 1860s, incorporating as a village in 1868.⁴ In 1870, the village had a population of 965, about two-thirds of whom were Yankees from New York and New England. 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.⁵

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

³ Homme, pp. 29-30.

⁴ Ibid., p. 33.

⁵ H. H. Bailey, *Stoughton, Wisconsin*, (Chicago: Chicago Lithographing Co., 1871).

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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 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.⁶

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.⁷

Stoughton's population 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,

⁶ Homme, pp. 44-49.

⁷ Ibid., p. 63; and *Map of Stoughton, Wisconsin*, (Pelham, New York: Sanborn Publishing Company, 1898).

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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.⁸

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.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The East Park Historic District is locally significant under *Criterion C*. It is an intact and visually distinct grouping of modest, single-family houses, facing East Park, united by physical development, and erected between 1913 and 1952. The 19 houses in the district were constructed between 1913 and 1952; the lone contributing site, East Park, was platted in 1903.

The community of Stoughton did not grow beyond its founder's original plat and his 1855 addition until the 1870s, a decade in which Stoughton's population increased by 40 percent, rising to 1,353 in 1880.⁹ O. M. Turner platted the first addition to the village east of the railroad tracks in 1875. His addition lies just north of the East Park Historic District, north of East Main Street between Hillside and Church streets. Turner (1838-1918) was born in New York state and settled in the Stoughton area with his family in 1848. In 1865, he married Sarah (also called Ella), a daughter of Luke and Eliza Stoughton. Turner was a prominent businessman and civic leader in the community, involved in tobacco shipment and lumbering. During the 1870s, he became

⁸ Rebecca Sample Bernstein, "City of Stoughton, Wisconsin, Intensive Survey Report: Commercial Architectural and Historical Survey," report for the Stoughton Landmarks Commission and Downtown Revitalization Association, July 1991, p. 9; *Wisconsin Blue Book*, (Madison: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, 1891; 1921; 1940; and 1952).

⁹ *Wisconsin Blue Book*, (1891).

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East Park Historic District
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president of the Stoughton Milling Company, and organized the Stoughton State Bank, later known as the Dane County Bank.¹⁰

In 1879, a group of local entrepreneurs and farmers formed the Stoughton Fair Association. This organization leased a parcel of land from O. M. Turner; this would be the future site of the East Park Historic District. A race track was laid out, a grandstand erected, and the first Stoughton Fair was held on 24 October 1879. A series of monthly fairs were arranged beginning in May 1880.¹¹ The 1883 *Bird's Eye View of Stoughton, Wisconsin* shows the fair ground as wooded, with an earthen race track; no buildings can be seen. Very few houses appear east of the railroad tracks in 1883.

The 1890 *Plat Book of Dane County, Wisconsin* labels the fair ground as the O. M. Turner Driving Park, with a track, a grandstand and a small building on the infield. The Nelson Addition had been platted just east of the Turner Driving Park, but development east of the railroad tracks remained sparse until after 1900, as the 1899 *New Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin*, shows. By 1899, Turner's property was no longer used as a driving park.¹²

Between 1900 and 1910, residential construction was intense east of the railroad tracks, north and east of what was then called Turner Park.¹³ The former driving park and fairground was recorded as the Turner Park Addition in 1903, although Turner did not begin selling lots until 1913.¹⁴ Part of this addition is being nominated to the National Register as the East Park Historic District.

¹⁰ *Biographical Review of Dane County, Wisconsin*, (Chicago: Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1893), p. 237.

¹¹ *History of Dane County, Wisconsin*, p. 845.

¹² *New Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin*, (Madison: Leonard W. Gay & Co., 1899), p. 76.

¹³ *Standard Historical Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin*, (Madison: Cantwell Printing Company, 1911), p. 59.

¹⁴ Dane County Plats, 3:8; and City of Stoughton Tax Rolls.

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Between 1913 and 1915, five houses were erected in the East Park Historic District. The first was the Bungalow at 108 South Lynn Street (1913-14), built for Mrs. Stoddard, a widow. The Foursquare residence at 124 South Lynn Street was constructed in 1914 for Olaf and Annie Haugen. Olaf Haugen worked as a laborer. Peter and Bertha Klabo had the Front Gable dwelling at 216 South Lynn Street built in 1914. Peter Klabo was a laborer at the Mandt Wagon Company. The Front Gable home at 224 South Lynn Street, by far the most imposing house in the East Park Historic District, was constructed for Elida (also spelled Aleda) Sampson, a widow, in 1914. Bennie and Bertha Gilbertson had the Foursquare house at 116 South Lynn Street erected in 1915. Bennie Gilbertson was the janitor at the East Side Public School (201 South Academy Street, in the nearby East Side Historic District).¹⁵

No new construction took place in the East Side Historic District during World War I. After the war, home-building resumed, adding seven more dwellings to the district between 1919 and 1921. All are Bungalow or Craftsman-influenced in appearance. In 1919, the house at 708 Park Street was constructed for Elling and Bertha Gilbertson, a retired couple. The residence at 208 South Lynn Street was erected for Carl and Tena Hanson in 1921. Carl Hanson was a laborer. The Hub City Construction Company built the house at 308 South Lynn Street on speculation in 1921, retaining ownership and apparently renting the house until at least 1925. The residence at 724 Park Street was constructed for Ted Jacobson in 1921. Although his occupation has not been identified, the second owner, Peter Lee, who lived in the house from at least 1925 until at least 1935, worked as a laborer. Carl and Trena Hoel had the house at 800 Park Street built in 1921. Carl Hoel was a merchant, making the Hoels one of the more well-to-do families in the district. The home at 808 Park Street was constructed for Mrs. Ole Simonson, a widow, in 1921. John and Marie Johnson had the house at 816 Park Street erected in 1921. John Johnson was employed in the building industry as a

¹⁵ City of Stoughton Tax Rolls; and *Stoughton City Directory, 1915-16*, (Rockford, Illinois: Farnell-McCoy Directory Co., 1915).

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moulder.¹⁶ By the end of 1921, houses had been constructed on two-thirds of the lots in the East Park Historic District.

Three more homes were erected in the district during the mid-to-late 1920s. In 1925-26, the Bungalow at 700 Park Street was built for Peter Lee, who lived at 724 Park Street. Lee immediately sold the property to L. O. Felland. The Craftsman-influenced dwelling at 324 South Lynn Street followed in 1927. It was erected for Haakon Tholo, a carpenter, and his wife, Caroline. Axel and Dagmar Mortenson had the Dutch Colonial Revival house at 316 South Lynn Street constructed in 1929. Axel Mortenson was employed as a laborer.¹⁷

By 1930, only four lots in the East Park Historic District remained vacant. Nothing was built in the early years of the Depression, but as the economy began to recover during the second half of the 1930s, two houses were erected in the district. The Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling at 716 Park Street was built for Glenn Blakley, in 1935. Sverre Brekke's Cape Cod residence at 300 South Lynn Street followed in 1937.¹⁸

The last two lots were empty until after World War II. In 1947, Sigvald Fosdal had the home at 232 South Lynn Street built. The final dwelling stands at 200 South Lynn Street, and was erected in 1952. Both houses reflect trends in post-war construction, and are compatible with the earlier houses in scale, materials and orientation to East Park. Since 1952, the East Park Historic District has seen very little change. Playground equipment, tennis courts, a basketball hoop and a park shelter have been installed in the park. These changes accommodate active recreation in the park, without affecting the park's historic character.

¹⁶ City of Stoughton Tax Rolls; and *Stoughton Residential, Rural, Classified Directory, 1922-23*, (Milwaukee: Frost Directory Co., 1922).

¹⁷ City of Stoughton Tax Rolls; and *Stoughton Residential, Rural, Classified Directory, 1922-23*.

¹⁸ City of Stoughton Tax Rolls.

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East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

The East Park Historic District is predominantly Bungalow/Craftsman in style. The Bungalow is a subtype of the Craftsman mode. American Craftsman architecture was influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement, which represented a rejection of the impersonal, mass production of the Industrial Age, in favor of a return to handcrafted buildings of natural materials, especially wood. In the United States, Craftsman and Bungalow residential designs were popularized through pattern books and magazines, such as Gustav Stickley's, *The Craftsman*. The word "bungalow" comes from Bengal, where a "bangla" is a low house with porches around it. Built in Wisconsin between about 1910 and 1940, Bungalows are generally small, modest residences, one and one-half stories tall, with a low-pitched, gable roof. There is usually a front porch, which may display battered piers, closed rails, exposed rafters and/or brackets with knee braces. Bungalows are often finished with clapboards, but may exhibit wood shingling, masonry veneer, or stucco with applied half-timbering.¹⁹

Bungalow neighborhoods like the East Park Historic District are found in all of Wisconsin's larger cities, but are not common in smaller communities. The East Park Historic District is Stoughton's only Bungalow neighborhood. Of the ten Bungalow/Craftsman houses in the district, no two are alike and each displays its own architectural flourishes. While the other homes exhibit different architectural styles, they are compatible with the Bungalow/Craftsman residences in scale, materials and orientation to the park.

The other buildings in the district also reflect the elements of their respective styles. The American Foursquare were widely built in Wisconsin between 1900 and 1930 and is distinguished by its block form, hipped roof with dormers and full width front porch. The Dutch Colonial and the Cape Cod are variants of the Colonial Revival style. Both of these sub-styles were popular

¹⁹ Barbara L. Wyatt, editor, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), II:2-24 through II:2-26; and Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), pp. 452-454.

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Section 8 Page 9

East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

with smaller examples of the Colonial Revival and could easily be built by builders from stock plans and materials. Together, all the contributing resources in the East Park Historic District form a cohesive and distinctive neighborhood.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

The city of Stoughton has an historic preservation ordinance, which creates the Stoughton Landmarks Commission (Commission). The Commission has been very active in its support of historic preservation in the city, sponsoring nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (including this one), promoting preservation-related educational programs for the public, and directing the placement of historic district signage to identify Stoughton's several districts.

Preservation activity in the East Park Historic District has been limited primarily to individual efforts on the part of property owners, who have shown an appreciation of the historic character of their buildings in the rehabilitation or restoration of their properties. All of the homes in the East Park Historic District are owner-occupied.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

No archaeological remains have been discovered to date in the East Park Historic District. Some prehistoric and late historic remains may be present, as American Indians and, later, European Americans have inhabited the area for hundreds of years. Any remains of pre-European cultures are likely to have been disturbed, if not destroyed, by the building activity association with the development of Stoughton. The presence of historic archaeological remains is likely.

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East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

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East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

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East Park Historic District
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

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

Acreeage of Property 7.0 acres

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/9/3/9/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/8/7/0</u>	2	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/9/5/5/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/8/7/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/9/5/5/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/6/3/0</u>	4	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/1/9/4/9/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/3/6/4/0</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 5-5-2002
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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East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The East Park Historic District includes Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in Block 1; Lots 1, 5 and 6, in Block 2; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in Block 3; and Lot A; all in the O. M. Turner Park Addition to the city of Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin. The East Park Historic District is bounded on the west by the west edge of the ridge, which coincides with the rear property lines of the houses at 108 through 324 South Lynn Street. The rear property lines of the houses on Park Street, and the north property line of the residence at 108 South Lynn Street, form the north boundary of the district. The east boundary follows the rear property lines of the houses in the 200-300 block of South Academy Street, which are downhill and face away from the park. The south boundary of the district traces the south property line of 324 South Lynn Street, then follows the east edge of South Lynn Street to the south end of the park.

The area included in the district totals about 7 acres.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the East Park Historic District encompass two blocks of predominantly early twentieth century residences that face two sides of East Park and includes the entire park parcel. The boundaries were drawn to exclude areas that do not face East Park, which are of a different character, scale and time period than the residences in the East Park Historic District.

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Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section photos Page 1

Photo 1 of 9
East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, WI
Photo by Elizabeth L. Miller, February 2002
Negative on file at the Wisconsin Historical Society
708 Park Street.

Photo 2 of 9
308 South Lynn Street.

Photo 3 of 9
800 Park Street.

Photo 4 of 9
316 South Lynn Street.

Photo 5 of 9
224 South Lynn Street.

Photo 6 of 9
300 South Lynn Street.

Photo 7 of 9
232 South Lynn Street.

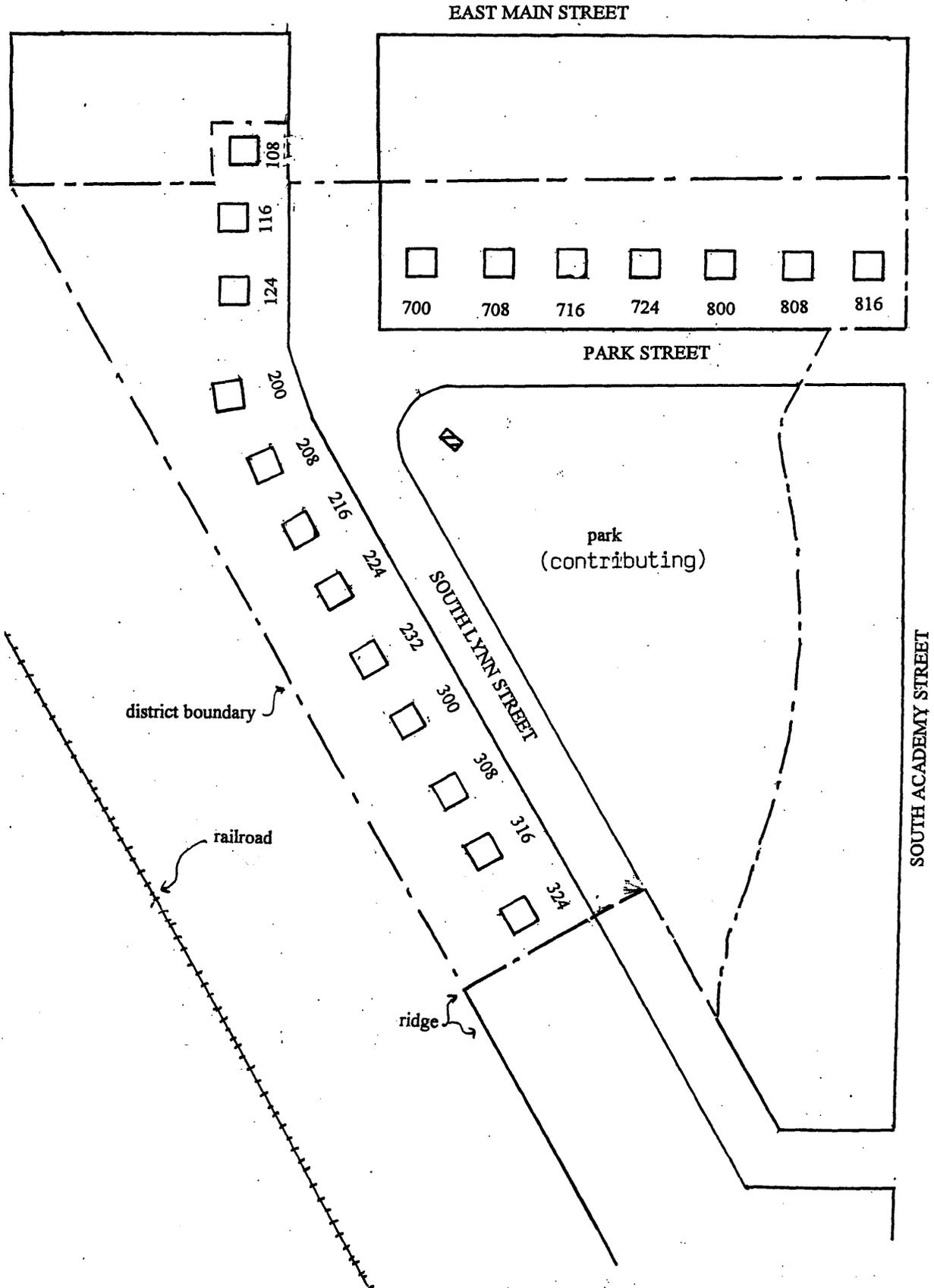
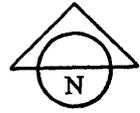
Photo 8 of 9
East Park.

Photo 9 of 9
East Park Shelter.

East Park Historic District
Stoughton, Dane County, WI

Scale: 1" = 100'

- Contributing
- ▣ Non-contributing



East Park Historic District
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.

Name various (see list attached)

street & number _____ telephone _____
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.