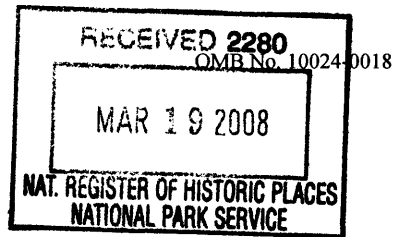


370

NPS Form 10-900  
(January 1992)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)



**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**

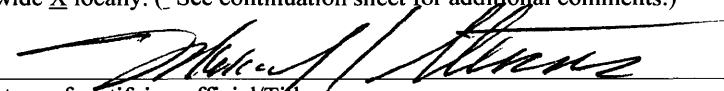
historic name Jenvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, House  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number 1033 State Highway 78 N/A not for publication  
city or town Town of Perry 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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title  Date 2/28/08

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

Jensvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, House

Dane

Wisconsin

Name of Property

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:)

*Edson H. Boell*

*4.30.08*

*for*

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)

<b>contributing</b>	<b>noncontributing</b>
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)  
VACANT/NOT IN USE

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
Foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Asphalt

other Wood

**Narrative Description**

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

Jensvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, 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

1869-1878

### Significant Dates

N/A

### 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.)

Jensvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, House  
Name of Property

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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

Acreeage of Property 1.9 acres

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

1    16    270060    4754720  
    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 Road

city or town        Mazomanie

state                WI

date

August 9, 2007

telephone

608-795-2650

zip code

53560

Jensvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, House

Dane

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

**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.)

<b>name/title</b>	Russell and Margaret Berg	<b>date</b>	August, 2007
<b>organization</b>		<b>telephone</b>	608-437-8255
<b>street &amp; number</b>	1033 State Highway 78	<b>zip code</b>	53572
<b>city or town</b>	Mt. Horeb	<b>state</b>	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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Jensvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, House  
Town of Perry, Dane Co., WI

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**Description:**

The T-plan Gulbrand and Bertha Jensvold house was completed in 1869 and it is a fine, albeit atypical Gothic Revival Style-influenced example of the I-House type that was identified by Virginia & Lee McAlester in their *A Field Guide to American Houses*.<sup>1</sup> The two-story, rectilinear plan, 28-foot-wide by 17-foot-deep main block of the Jensvold house features a symmetrically designed three-bay-wide main façade whose principal entrance is located in the first story's middle bay. Covering the south-facing rear elevation of the main block is a 33-foot-wide by 19-foot-deep, gable-roofed, one-and-one-half-story, rectilinear plan kitchen wing that has identical shed-roofed, one-story side porches on both its east and west-facing side elevations. Besides being a fine example of the I-House vernacular type, the Jensvold house is also an excellent example of the "distinctive" stone building tradition that was practiced in western Dane County and in the adjacent southeast corner of Sauk County between 1850 and 1885.<sup>2</sup> The main block of the house has 12-inch-thick walls that are constructed out of ashlar limestone blocks and which also feature finely crafted raised mortar joints, an expensive method of construction that was seldom employed in rural Wisconsin settings during the 1860s. This house is now the only surviving building of those that were once associated with Jensvold's small 80-acre farm. Gulbrand Jensvold and his wife Bertha were married in 1868, and almost immediately thereafter, they purchased this farm and took out a mortgage to build their still extant farmhouse. Jensvold died in 1882, but Bertha continued to live on here until 1903, when the house and farm were sold. Since then the house and farm has passed through several owners and, although the land is still farmed today, a modern farmhouse and modern farm outbuildings have since been built some distance away from the Jensvolds' house, which has now been empty and un-lived in since the 1960s. As a result, the Jensvold house is now in deteriorated condition, a condition that this nomination will hopefully help alleviate. Never-the-less, the Jensvold house still retains a high degree of integrity, which is in part a tribute to the quality that went into its original construction, and it is one of the Town of Perry's oldest, most impressive, and historically important buildings today.

The Jensvold house is located directly across State Highway 78 from the Perry Lutheran Church at the south end of the small unincorporated hamlet of Daleyville. Most of Daleyville's buildings are situated on both sides of and facing STH 78, which runs from north to south along the top of a ridge as it passes through the hamlet and constitutes Daleyville's principal thoroughfare. Consequently, many of the parcels that are located along STH 78 slope downward and away from the highway, and the farm that was associated with the Jensvold house is an especially notable example. This triangular-shaped

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<sup>1</sup> McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, pp. 96-97, 202-203.

<sup>2</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (ed.) *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2 (Architecture).

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Jensvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, House  
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farm parcel is located at the point where two rural highways intersect, it is bounded on the northeast by STH 78 and on the northwest by CTH A, and the entire parcel slopes downhill steeply to the south from the point of intersection. When the Jensvolds owned it this parcel totaled 80-acres but it has now been subdivided into three separate parcels, and the 1.9 acre parcel that is associated with the Jensvold house is the northernmost and smallest of the three.<sup>3</sup> This house is located at the bottom (south) edge of its parcel and a drive once ran down to it from STH 78, but this has long since been discontinued and the house now sits alone in the midst of a woods that has grown up around it, and what was once a lawn surrounding the house is now a pasture for cattle. The new farmhouse and its associated farm outbuildings, meanwhile, are located close and to the east of the Jensvold's house and they sit on one of the other two 40-acre parcels that comprises what was once the Jensvold's farmstead.

Exterior

The Jensvold house is free-standing, it is situated approximately 100-feet back (south) from STH 78-CTH A intersection, and it is now surrounded by a grove of trees that has grown up around it since its former lawns turned into pastureland. The main block of the house is rectilinear in plan, being 28-feet-wide by 17-feet-deep, it is two stories in height, and it is sheltered by a gable roof that is clad in asphalt shingles and which has shallow, overhanging eaves that have a wide encircling frieze board placed just below them. The block's foundation walls are fashioned from coursed rubble stone and they are approximately 18" thick and enclose a full basement story. The exterior walls that rest on these foundation walls are fashioned from large, regularly coursed ashlar limestone blocks that have raised mortar joints, and these walls are separated from the foundation walls by a much thinner course of dressed limestone that encircles the block.

The 31-foot-wide north-facing facade of the main block is the principal elevation of the Jensvold house and the main entrance to the house is located in the center bay of this three-bay-wide, symmetrically designed, two-story composition. The main entrance is located at ground level and it is crowned by a massive stone lintel that is identical to the ones that crown all the window openings in this block as well, save only for the one over the entrance opening itself. This opening still contains a historic period fourteen-light-over-four-panel wood door, which is protected by a later wooden screen door, and a three-light transom light is placed above the door.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> All three of these parcels are currently (2007) owned by Russell and Margaret Berg, who reside in the modern farmhouse on the adjacent parcel and who farm the remaining acreage.

<sup>4</sup> An historic photo shows that this entrance was once sheltered by an open wooden entrance porch that had a flat deck roof encircled by a balustrade, and while this porch is no longer extant, two vertical wooden boards attached to the wall surface on either side of the entrance still bear witness to its former existence.

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Jensvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, House  
Town of Perry, Dane Co., WI

Flanking both sides of the entrance opening are two rectangular window openings that have slightly projecting dressed limestone sills and massive, flush stone lintels, features that are shared by all but one of the main block's other window openings. Both of these window openings still contain early two-over-two-light double hung wood sash windows, although historic photos show that these windows originally held original six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows. There is only one second-story window on this façade and it is centered on the façade directly above the first story entrance door. This opening, which is as tall as the door opening below, contains a pair of three-light windows surmounted by a semi-circular-arched head that contains a two-light transom-like lunette window.<sup>5</sup> In order to accommodate the extra height of this window, its upper half is placed in a gable-roofed, limestone-clad wall dormer that is centered on the façade. The façade is then terminated by a broad fascia board that is positioned just below the slightly overhanging eaves of this block's roof, the ridgeline of which runs in an east-west direction.

The east-facing side elevation of the Jensvold house consists of the east-facing side elevations of both the limestone-clad main block and the clapboard-clad kitchen wing. The 17-foot-wide east-facing side elevation of the main block is also two-stories in height and it too is symmetrical in design, and its basement walls are also approximately 18" thick and are comprised of coursed rubble. Both stories of this elevation are two-bays-wide, and each story of these bays contains a single rectangular window opening that is identical in size and design to those on the main facade as described above. These openings each contain their original single six-over-six light double hung wooden sash windows, all four of which also feature massive cut stone lintels and cut stone sills.<sup>6</sup>

The overall length of the east-facing elevation of the house is further extended by the addition of the 18.5-foot-wide east elevation of the one-and-one-half-story gable-roofed clapboard-clad kitchen wing. The wing's foundation walls are now covered in poured concrete, but deteriorated portions show that this concrete covers the original rubble stone foundation, which is still visible in places on the south-facing elevation. The ridgeline of the wing's roof runs in a north-south direction and extends north across the depth of the main block and forms the ridgeline of the wall dormer that is mentioned above. The wing's east elevation is asymmetrical in design and it is almost entirely covered by a one-story, shed-roofed, clapboard-clad side porch. This porch appears to have been modernized over time and it now has three two-over-two-light windows placed to the left of an entrance door, and a fourth two-over-two-light window is placed just to the right of it. Historic photos, however, show this was

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<sup>5</sup> Historic photos suggest that these windows may have acted as a pair of French doors that originally opened out onto the now no longer extant balustrade-rimmed front entrance porch.

<sup>6</sup> These two bays are now bisected by a narrow full-height brick chimney stack that historic photos show is a later addition to the house.



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originally an open porch whose roof was upheld by turned posts and was decorated with a spindled frieze band.

The south-facing rear elevation of the house is comprised of both the 28-foot-wide rear elevation of the main block and the rear elevation of the attached kitchen wing, which is centered on the main block's rear elevation, and whose total 33-foot-width combines the width of the wing and its two side porches. There are no openings on the visible portions of the main block's rear elevation, almost all of which is covered by the attached kitchen wing. This wing's symmetrically designed south-facing rear elevation is one-and-one-half-stories and a considerable portion of its south-facing basement story is exposed because of the slope of the site. It is now covered with concrete that was poured over the original rubble stone. An door opening is located just off center to the right on the wall of this basement story while a small square window opening that still contains its original six-light window is located just off center to the left. The first story of the wing is two-bays-wide and it features two window openings of the type described previously, both of which are believed to have originally contained six-over-six-light double hung windows of the type found elsewhere on the main block. Today, however, these openings contain historic but somewhat later two-over-two-light wood sash windows, and the lower half of the right-hand window has now been covered over with clapboards. Two identical window openings are centered in the second story gable end above, although this location meant that the openings were built slightly closer together than the ones on the story below. Both of these openings also contain later two-over-two-light wood sash windows, and all four of these openings still retain their original wood casings, which feature head blocks and a slightly projecting wood cornice.

The width of the kitchen wing's rear elevation is further extended by the width of the two 6-foot-wide by 18.5-foot-long porches whose roofs shelter both the east and west sides of the kitchen wing. The ends of these verandas are placed flush with the rear elevation of the kitchen wing and they are both clad with clapboards. In addition to sheltering the side elevations of the kitchen wing, both of these verandas also shelter secondary door openings that open into the kitchen wing.

The west-facing side elevation of the Jensvold house consists of the west-facing side elevations of both the main block and the kitchen wing. The 17-foot-wide west-facing side elevation of the limestone-clad main block is two-stories in height and is symmetrical in design. Both stories of this elevation are two-bays-wide, and each story of these bays contains a single window opening that is identical in size and design to those on the east-facing elevation as described above and which each contains a single original six-over-six light double hung wooden sash window.

The overall length of the west-facing elevation of the house is further extended by the 18.5-foot-long west elevation of the kitchen wing. This wing's west-facing elevation is also asymmetrical in design,

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its foundation walls are also now covered in poured concrete, and its west elevation is also almost entirely covered by a one-story, hip-roofed, clapboard-clad side porch. This porch appears to have been modernized over time and it now has a single two-over-two-light window placed to the left of an door opening.

Interior

While the exterior of the Jensvold house still retains a considerable degree of integrity, the first story of its interior has been modified and modernized over the years and some aspects of its original floor plan are now conjectural. The original floor plan of the first story of the main block is believed to have consisted of a central stair hall, and two nearly equal-sized 12-foot-wide by 17-foot-deep rooms were probably located to the east and west of this hall. Both of the rooms probably had communicating doors that opened into the central stair hall, and doors in the south walls of the two rooms probably opened into the kitchen that occupied all or most of the first story of the 21-foot-wide by 18.5-foot-long kitchen wing. Today, however, all the partition walls that defined these rooms have been removed and the first story is now essentially just a single open space. One enters directly into this space through the original centered entrance door that is located on the block's north elevation and the bottom of a later straight run staircase that ascends to the second story of the block is placed directly opposite this entrance door. Some of the original plastered walls and ceilings of these rooms still survive, although most of the ceilings have now been covered over first with a layer of painted beaded board and later with fiber board panels. Most of the walls have also been covered over with fiber board paneling, and the original wood floor has been covered over with several layers of linoleum. Original wooden window and door casings still survive, as do possibly original baseboards as well.

The second story of the main block is still largely intact, and while it has suffered greatly from being unoccupied for so long, its rooms still contain unexpected architectural elements that have managed to survive. This story consists of four principal rooms, these being a centered second story stair hall and three bedrooms, one of which is located to the north of the hall and the other two on either side (east and west) of it. The floors in these rooms consist of wood boards and both the walls and ceilings are plastered. These rooms still retain their original four-panel raised-field wooden doors and both their windows and doors retain their simple, original, beveled wood casings and the 12"-deep window reveals still retain their paneling. What is so unexpected and so special about these rooms is their ceilings, all of which are vaulted.<sup>7</sup> One of these ceilings is in the centrally positioned stair hall, which

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<sup>7</sup> It is not known if these rooms have always been vaulted or whether this occurred when the damage that was done to the house by the 1878 tornado was being repaired. What *is* known that the house lost its roof and sustained considerable additional damage at this time, so it is quite possible that this story's original ceilings were damaged and reconstructed.

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measures 11-feet-long by 6-feet-wide. Five doors open off this hall into the surrounding rooms. Three of these doors open from the hall into the surrounding bedrooms, the fourth (on the south wall) opens into the single large room that occupies the second story of the kitchen wing, and the fifth opens into a later closet space that was partitioned off to the right at the top of the stairs. The plastered ceiling in the hall, meanwhile, consists of a shallow three-centered-arch vault whose principal axis runs from east to west.

Placed to the north of the hall is the smallest of the three bedrooms, which measures 11-feet-wide by 8-feet-deep and occupies the gable-roofed wall dormer described earlier. The only window in this room is the large semi-circular-arched window that is placed directly over the house's main entrance, and the extra-tall height of this window meant that the ceiling in this room would be correspondingly tall as well. Consequently, this bedroom's ceiling consists of a deep semi-circular-arched barrel vault whose principal axis runs north-south. Two identical 9-foot wide by 14-foot-deep bedrooms are placed to the east and west of the stair hall and the north bedroom. Both of these rooms have two windows located on their outside walls and both also have plastered ceilings that consist of shallow, three-centered-arch vaults whose principal axis run from east to west.

The rooms in both stories of the kitchen wing are much more utilitarian than those in the main block and they have also been greatly altered over the years, the kitchen space in particular having been modernized, subdivided, resurfaced, and otherwise altered to the point where it no longer retains any historic features.

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Section 8 Page 1

Jensvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, House  
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**Significance**

The Gulbrand and Bertha Jensvold House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) Criterion C. More specifically, this house is being nominated because of its association with the area of Architecture, a theme that is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). Research was undertaken to assess the NRHP potential of the Jensvold house utilizing the Side Gable Vernacular Form subsection of the Architectural Styles section, and the Stone subsection of the Construction Materials and Methods section of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.<sup>8</sup> The results of this research is detailed below and confirms that the Jensvold house possesses local significance under NR criterion C as an excellent, stone-clad, Gothic Revival Style-influenced example of the I-House vernacular form. Fine, intact, rural examples of this Vernacular Form are now quite rare in Wisconsin. In addition, the significance of the Jensvold house is further heightened by the fact that it is also an excellent and largely intact local example of a method of stone construction for which this part of Dane County is noted. The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1869 and extends through the year of the tornado in 1878. Because of the damage to the house, it is highly probable that changes were made during the repair of the house. The Queen Anne style inspired front door appears to date from this period and may indicate that the owners took the opportunity to modernize or change other features at that time.

History

The Town of Perry occupies the southwest corner of Dane County, which contains the city of Madison, the state capital and the second largest city in the state of Wisconsin. The first comprehensive histories of Dane County that also specifically mention the Town of Perry were entitled *A History of Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin; Including the Four Lake Country, With an Appendix of Notes on Dane County and its Towns*, which was written in 1874, by Daniel S. Durrie and which was followed by a second history in 1877, edited by William J. Park, entitled *Madison, Dane County and Surrounding Towns*. Subsequent comprehensive county-wide histories that treat the history of the Town of Perry include the *History of Dane County, Wisconsin: Containing an Account of its Settlement, Development, and Resources*, edited by Consul W. Butterfield and published in 1880, and the *History of Dane County*, edited by Elisha W. Keyes, and published in 1906. The most recent history, *Forward! A History of Dane: the Capital County*, by Allen Ruff and Tracy Will, was published in 2000 and brings the history of the county up to the present day. By far the most important publication related to the

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<sup>8</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2 (Architecture), pp. 3-3, 4-6 to 4-7.

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Jensvold, Gulbrand and Bertha, House  
Town of Perry, Dane Co., WI

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history of the Town of Perry, however, is *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement* (Daleyville, WI: Perry Historical Center, 1994), which was compiled by the members of the Perry community and edited by Mary Yeater Rathbun. This 247-page illustrated and indexed history contains not only an extensive general chronological history of the Town but also histories of its industries, institutions, organizations, businesses, families, and individuals, and it is an invaluable resource that goes far beyond the possible scope of a National Register nomination in describing the history of the Town. Consequently, no attempt will be made here to cover the ground that has been so expertly covered by so many others. Instead, the history that follows will deal primarily with Gulbrand Jensvold and with his life in Daleyville and the Town of Perry.

Most of Dane County's rural settlement was the result of a random, even haphazard pattern of development. At first, newcomers tended to settle where earlier arriving members of their particular ethnic group or place of origin had already settled and this resulted in certain parts of the county becoming especially associated with these groups. Not surprisingly, Yankee settlers were typically the earliest to arrive and they can be identified as the earliest settlers in the majority of the county's townships, but were especially numerous in the central parts of the county in the townships surrounding Madison, townships that contained land that was rich and readily farmed. Such settlers were also the first to make permanent homes in what was to become the Town of Perry.

The town [of Perry] was first settled in the spring of 1846, by John Brown, a native of Indiana, who settled on section 27. John Hobart and Anton Kellar, from Germany, came later in the year, and located on sections 3 and 10. The next year, Shute Rudy and John Sears, from Kentucky; John Eastman, from Ohio, and S. H. Campbell settled mostly on the southern border. In February, 1848, B. F. Denson, a native of North Carolina, moved in and settled on Section 34.<sup>9</sup>

While Yankee and German settlers were the first to arrive, it was settlers from Norway that were to give the Town its distinctive ethnic character. Norwegian immigrants were among the most numerous of the early settlers in Dane County and while individuals and families could be found in most of its townships they were concentrated most heavily in the southeast part of the county, on the Koshkonong Prairie, in the townships of Deerfield, Albion, Dunkirk, and Christiana, and in the southwest part in Perry, Primrose, Blue Mounds, Vermont, and Springdale townships.

Over 7500 Norwegians migrated to Wisconsin between 1840 and 1850. Nearly 2700 lived on

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<sup>9</sup> Durrie, Daniel S. *A History of Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin; Including The Four Lake Country, With an Appendix of Notes on Dane County and its Towns*. Madison: Atwood & Culver, 1874, p. 405.

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the Koshkonong Prairie, and about 2000 had settled in the towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Perry, and Primrose by 1850.<sup>10</sup>

The earliest Norwegian settlers in what would become the Town of Perry arrived in the summer of 1848.

Prominent among them was Hans Johnson, on section 20; Lars Halverson, on section 17; T. Thompson, on section 17; and Ole O. Bakken, on section 4. The last named bought out a Norwegian who had arrived the year before. The above named individuals may rightfully be considered the pioneers of the town.<sup>11</sup>

These settlers were just the first of what would soon be a large wave of Norwegian settlers into this area. The most successful of those areas in Wisconsin that first received large numbers of Norwegian immigrants had been the Koshkonong settlement in southeast Dane County, which was founded in 1840.

By 1850, it [the Koshkonong settlement] covered twelve townships in two counties (Dane and Jefferson) and had a population of 543 Norwegian families, including 2670 people. The next major Norwegian immigrant settlement in Wisconsin after Koshkonong was the Blue Mounds Settlement of which the historic Perry Norwegian Settlement was a part. Established in 1848, the Blue Mounds Settlement encompassed some 250 square miles. It extended from Black Earth [south] to Blanchardville and from near New Glarus [west] to Barneveld [in Iowa County]. By the time it reached its apex in the 1880s, the Blue Mounds Settlement was home to about 6000 Norwegians and was organized into eight Norwegian state church-oriented congregations: Perry, Springdale, Primrose, East Blue Mounds, West Blue Mounds, Vermont (initially known as North Blue Mounds), Adamsville (now Hollandale), and York. Unlike the overall Blue Mounds Settlement, each of the individual parishes was small enough that settlers at the southern end knew farmers at the northern end yet [were] inclusive enough that most of an individual's social relations occurred within the parish.<sup>12</sup>

Among those who came to the Koshkonong settlement in 1848 was Onon Bjornson Dahle (1823-1905). Dahle was born in Norway, on October 4, 1823, and subsequently graduated from normal school in 1842. Dahle received a good education, and taught six years in his native land; came to

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<sup>10</sup> Ruff, Allen and Tracy Will. *Forward!: A History of Dane: the Capital County*. Cambridge, WI: Woodhenge Press, 2000, p. 75.

<sup>11</sup> Durrie, Daniel S. Op. Cit., p. 405.

<sup>12</sup> Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement*. Daleyville, WI: Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 19.

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America after a four-week voyage, July 7, 1848, proceeding at once to Milwaukee; he soon retraced his steps to Michigan, where malarial fever drove him back to Milwaukee; recovering, he reached Christiana, Dane Co., October, 1848; taught Norwegian school in that and adjoining towns during the winter of 1848-49, and worked in the harvest of 1849. In that year he and a cousin left for California with the intention of trying their luck in the recently discovered gold fields there. After enduring several years of hardship there, their efforts finally met with success. Dahle then returned once again to Wisconsin after learning of the recent arrival there of his mother and brother, Tarjie, from Norway.

Although his mother had died before he arrived, O. B. decided to keep his future linked with Tarjie's. This move had as much to do with changing him from the transient he had been into the community builder he would become, as did the \$5,000 or so he brought back from the gold fields. The two brothers began to look for a community where they could simultaneously pursue the very different lives for which they were suited.

Tarjie apparently sought a community where he could continue a traditional Norwegian peasant way of life and work on a self-sufficient family farm.. O.B., on the other hand, apparently sought new opportunities for entrepreneurial and speculative success. The emerging historic Perry Norwegian Settlement had just what both were looking for.

When they arrived in the spring of 1853, the settlers had just finished building the second schoolhouse in the community. O.B. and Tarjie were sure to have been taken to see this log structure [non-extant] in the western draw at the head of the valley in which what is now known as Syftestad Creek flows, about 500 feet southeast of the Hans Johnson Dale family's cabin which stood on the southern end of what is now [1994] Roger and Dawn Anderson's farm.

No one had yet bought or improved the 40 acres just to the north of the Dale's 40 from the federal government. So, it was still available at \$1.25 per acre, rather than the higher prices speculators and settlers who had improved their land, but were now moving on, demanded. Moreover, O.B. could see the commercial potential; that this land had to offer.

This land was on a ridge, which along with Clay Hill and an adjoining swatch of level, oak savannah thrusts like a spear point of high ground between the two sets of interconnected valleys which eventually made up the Perry Settlement. This high ground was relatively easily accessible to everyone. This made it a better commercial site than the promontory on which the settlers from the northern set of valleys and the northernmost arm of the southern set of

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valleys had placed their church the year before. Equally important, a high road from the area's best superhighway, the Military Ridge Road, led directly to this ridge. O.B. could see that the land was a natural town site.

Consequently, he brought the 40 acres — not concerned with the fact that its soil, up there atop the ridge, was bound to be thin and that no technology then available was going to make getting water up there easy — and built a store and log cabin.<sup>13</sup> Tarjie, on the other hand, bought 80 fertile, well-watered acres about a mile west of his brother. ... O.B. became, almost immediately, one of the most visible men in the community. The nearest post office was at Blue Mounds, more than seven miles north of Dahle's new store. Dahle helped organize a private service which hired a person to go to Blue Mounds each week and bring the mail to Dahle's store where he distributed it and collected outgoing mail. This service, which continued until 1857 when the federal government established a special mail route through the community and appointed Anders (Andrew) Sanderson as the first Perry Postmaster, not only relieved residents of what in the 1850s was not an inconsequential trip, but also assured Dahle that many residents, from even the most distant edge of the Perry Settlement, would stop at his store routinely, once a week if possible.<sup>14</sup>

The following year, 1854, Dahle married Betsy Nelson of Racine and when the Town of Perry was officially organized in the same year and held its first elections, Dahle was elected its first Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, Justice of the Peace, and Superintendent of Schools.

Seven months later, when the congregation meeting in the 1852 log church split into two factions over whether to call an ordained minister from Norway and recreate, as close as possible, the State Church of Norway in this new land or to subordinate liturgical worship and the sacraments to the personal experience of awakening and conversion. O.B. Dahle was one of the two men elected to conduct the election of the Trustees at the November 5, 1854 meeting at which the State Church faction organized its own congregation.

By the turn of the year, Dahle had purchased another 40 acres, just south of his initial 40. At a February 19, 1855, meeting at the schoolhouse east of Dahle's store, the newly organized Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregation decided to buy two acres of that new land from Dahle for \$1.25 an acre. At a December 27, 1855, meeting at Dahle's home the congregation

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<sup>13</sup> This land consisted of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Town of Perry.

<sup>14</sup> Perry Historical Center. Op. Cit, pp. 25-26.



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decided to build a stone church on the land it had bought from him. On March 21, 1856, Dahle was appointed to the two-man building committee for the church.

Thus, by the time the 1858 Christmas Day service was held in what is now [1994] Perry Lutheran Church, Daleyville consisted of the partially finished church, O. B. Dahle's store, his log cabin, the log school down the hill east of the store, [and] two Norwegian immigrant families' farm houses on either side of the school. ... It also included, west of Dahle's store, the Gulbran Renden family's house and, southwest of the store, a "Yankee" family's farm, the Prindables.<sup>15</sup>

The construction of the stone-clad Gothic Revival style Perry Lutheran Church was completed in 1861, and this building ultimately proved to be as important to the subsequent history of the Norwegian settlement in the Town of Perry as was the establishment of Dahle's store, and its importance would be much longer lasting. This is hardly surprising when one considers the importance of religion in the lives of the vast majority of these recent settlers. By law, all citizens of Norway had to be confirmed members of the State Lutheran Church, and while emigrating to the United States gave those who came here access to a religious freedom that they had not enjoyed in Norway, the Lutheran Church was still a potent force in their lives and played a vital role as both a cultural and spiritual anchor in their new home. The establishment of the Perry Lutheran Congregation and the construction of its church in Daleyville was therefore of special importance to the Town of Perry's large Norwegian settlement and although other Lutheran churches have since been built in the area that the Perry Church originally served, the Daleyville church has always enjoyed a special place among them.

Besides playing a central role in the religious life of its parishioners, the Perry Lutheran Church also played a central role in their social lives. It needs to be remembered that during this period, travel was difficult, time-consuming, and expensive, and citizens of struggling rural communities, such as the predominantly Norwegian ones that comprised the Town of Perry, had only the most limited options for public places in which they could gather. Indeed, the earliest public gathering places in these communities almost always became multi-use facilities out of necessity. The first schoolhouses, for instance, also served as meeting places and polling places, and before the first churches were built, they frequently housed religious services as well. When such a community's first churches were built, these too became quasi-public places that hosted both religious and secular activities. Before the Perry Congregation built its church in Daleyville, for instance, the only other public buildings in this fledgling community were its small log school and Dahle's store. Once the new church building was

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<sup>15</sup> Perry Historical Center. Op. Cit, p. 26. The name of this community was officially changed to "Daleyville" in the twentieth century in order to honor Dahle's role in its early history.

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completed it automatically became the principal public building not just in Daleyville, but in the surrounding area as well. The Perry Church's parish, for instance, included not just those Norwegian-Americans who lived in and around Daleyville but also almost all of those living within a 60-square-mile area surrounding Daleyville, and its minister was initially responsible for ministering not only to the Perry congregation itself but also to 21 other Norwegian-American Lutheran congregations scattered around in southwestern Wisconsin. Thus it is hardly surprising that the Perry Church became the center of the parish's social life as well as of its spiritual life.

The combination of an important church, a public school, and a dry goods store/post office all helped to attract new settlers to the Daleyville area, one of whom was twenty-five-year-old Gulbrand Jensvold. Jensvold was born in Norway on October 17, 1841, he was educated in the public schools of Norway, and, like Onon B. Dahle, before him, he graduated as a certified school teacher. What brought Jensvold to Wisconsin is not known, but in 1866 he found employment in Daleyville as the teacher of the parochial school that was attached to the Perry Lutheran Church. This position was an especially important one because the religious education of the parish's children was a matter of great importance to their parents, not only because of the spiritual guidance it provided but also because of the cultural heritage it embodied.

Gulbrand Jensvold is traditionally noted as one of the outstanding parochial school teachers, coming to Daleyville in 1866 and living there until his death in 1882. O.T. Savre was the parochial school teacher in the parish for the last 12 years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Both of these men worked closely with the pastors and served as the congregation's "klokker."

Just as in Norway, the klokker was, next to the pastor, the most important religious leader in the community. He gave the opening and closing prayer at each worship service, led the singing, rang the church bell, and read scripture during worship services, was part of the Baptismal Ceremony, and prepared young people for confirmation. In rural Norway klokkers lived on "klokkergards," klokker's farms, which were often small places on larger farms. This tradition, unlike the parsonage farm tradition, did not continue in the historic Perry Norwegian Settlement. Perry's klokkers provided their own homes, some of which (such as Jensvold's rock home across from the church, 21 in Chapter 3) were nicer than the parsonages of the same period. Although the congregation paid them a small salary for their work, few of Perry's klokkers depended on this income for their principal livelihood. Many were as highly

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respected for their secular accomplishments in the community as they were for their role within the church.<sup>16</sup>

On March 17, 1868, Jensvold married Bertha Gaarder, who was five years younger and was another recent arrival from Norway. In November of the same year the young couple bought an 80-acre farmstead at the south end of Daleyville opposite the Perry Lutheran Church. This farm had previously been owned by O. B. Dahle, who had sold it to Ole Paulson in 1866, and it was from the Paulsons that the Jensvolds bought it on November 2, 1868. The same day, the Jensvolds took out a \$700 mortgage on the property and their new stone and clapboard house was completed the following year. In 1869, the Jensvold's first child, Johannes, was born, and by 1870 the census of that year shows that the Jensvold farm consisted of thirty acres of improved land, fifty acres of woodland, and was valued at \$1300.<sup>17</sup> By 1878, four more children had been born to Gulbrand and Bertha: Dikka, Kjersti, Cornelius, and Sakarias Jensvold. 1878 was also a year that would long live in the memory of the Jensvold family, because on May 23, one of the most destructive tornadoes that has ever touched down in Wisconsin did serious damage to their farm and could have done much worse. Five people in or near Daleyville lost their lives that day and Bertha Jensvold and her children came all too close to adding to their numbers.

Our first stone church had most of the roof torn off, and its interior was considerably damaged, so it was not used again after the storm. Gulbran [sic] Jensvold, who was teaching school some miles away, saw the storm in the distance but did not realize the great danger his family went thru. He lost all his farm buildings, some live stock, the roof of his dwelling was entirely gone, and a large part of the stone structure was demolished.<sup>18</sup>

Although the house and outbuildings were soon rebuilt and life there resumed its normal pace, Gulbrand Jensvold would die just four years later, on July 21, 1882, at the age of 41. Bertha Jensvold and several of her children, meanwhile, continued to live on the farm until March of 1903, when the farm was sold to Halver H. Anderson. Gulbrand Jensvold's years of service to the Perry parish were still remembered by members of the parish in 1915 when a history of the church was written to commemorate its 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

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<sup>16</sup> Perry Historical Center. Op. Cit, p. 200.

<sup>17</sup> In the 1870 Federal Census of Wisconsin, the Agriculture Schedule (pt. 3) for the Town of Perry in Dane County further noted that the value of the machinery on the farm was \$75, that \$117 in wages had been paid in that year, and that its livestock amounted to two horses and two swine that were valued at \$330, while the spring harvest had amounted to 359 bushels of wheat and 235 bushels of oats.

<sup>18</sup> Ruste, C. O. *Sixty Years of Perry Congregation*. [S.l. : s.n., 1915?] (Northfield, Minn. : Mohn Print. Co.), p. 81.

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Of all the faithful laborers in the school room for the past sixty years we make special mention of the two having the longest periods of service. In Gulbran [sic] Jensvold, Perry

Congregation had for sixteen years a parochial school teacher whose very soul and deepest interests lay in the instruction of the children, to get them to walk in the paths of rectitude.<sup>19</sup>

Today, the Jensvold farm is owned and operated by Russell and Margaret Nelson Berg, who actually lived in the Jensvold's old stone house for several years before building a new house nearby. Russell Berg also has a previous family connection with the Jensvold house because his great aunt, Karine Berg, was married to Johannes Jensvold, the eldest son of Gulbrand and Bertha Jensvold.<sup>20</sup>

Architecture

The Gulbrand Jensvold house is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP for its local architectural significance first and foremost because it is a fine, somewhat atypical example of the I-House subtype of the Side Gable Vernacular Form. Examples of this subtype tend to be among the earlier rural examples of Side Gable designs in Wisconsin and almost all of those that have been studied so far are clad in either clapboard or brick. The Jensvold house is unusual in being built of stone and it is also unusual in that its design appears to have traces of Gothic Revival style elements in its makeup. In addition, the Jensvold house is also a fine example of a locally significant method of construction that saw buildings built entirely out of locally quarried, regularly coursed ashlar limestone blocks. In addition, both areas of significance are heightened by the largely intact condition of the house.

The Side Gable form subsection of the Vernacular Forms Section of the Architecture Study Unit of the CRMP gives the temporal boundaries of the occurrence of the Side Gable form in Wisconsin as being from 1840-1940) and notes that:

Hallmark features [of the form] are a rectangular plan and a gable roof, usually gently pitched. The major façade is in the long wall, with gables oriented perpendicular to the street. From one to three stories, the form is particularly adaptable to half story versions, and the one-and-a-half

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<sup>19</sup> Ruste, C. O. p. 114. This illustrated 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary souvenir history of the church also contains a photo of Jensvold on p. 113.

<sup>20</sup> Perry Historical Center. Op. Cit, p. 62-63. This listing (#21) also includes an historic photograph of the house.

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story version may well be the most common. Half-story versions with dormers are not unusual.<sup>21</sup>

The CRMP then goes on to note that:

As with some other vernacular forms, earlier examples tend to be narrow in proportion, often only a room wide. Examples that are only one room wide, a full two-stories high, and at least two rooms long were classified as "I houses" by Fred Kniffen. "I houses" also must be at least two rooms in length.<sup>22</sup>

In their seminal identification guide called *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia and Lee McAlester go still further, noting that:

Like the one-story, hall-and-parlor plan, two-story I-houses (two rooms wide and one room deep) are traditional British folk forms that were common in pre-railroad America, particularly in the Tidewater South. Similar forms occurred in the Midland area of log construction but were uncommon, probably because of the difficulty of constructing two-story walls made of solid, hewn logs. With the arrival of the railroads, however, I-houses again became a popular folk form over much of the eastern half of the country. They were particularly favored as modest folk dwellings in the Midwestern states where the relatively long and confining winters made larger houses more of a necessity than farther south. Post-railroad southern examples are also common, but these were usually the more pretentious houses of affluent local gentry. For this reason, many of these later southern I-houses have added stylistic detailing to make them appear fashionable. Like their hall-and-parlor relatives, post-railroad I-houses were elaborated with varying patterns of porches, chimneys, and rearward extensions.<sup>23</sup>

The Jensvold house, with its two-room wide, one-room deep, rectilinear plan main block and its symmetrical, three-bay-wide, nearly two-story main façade, fits the definitions listed above. What makes its design unusual, aside from its stone cladding, is the treatment of the second story of its main façade. Most I-house examples in Wisconsin and elsewhere are a full two-stories and their facades have bays that have openings in both their first and second stories. The Jensvold house's main facade, however, has only a single opening centered on its second story and this opening has a semi-circular-

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<sup>21</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 2 (Architecture), p. 3-3.

<sup>22</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 2 (Architecture), p. 2-3.

<sup>23</sup> McAlester, Virginia & Lee. Op. Cit., p. 96.

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arched head, it is unusually tall, and its upper half is placed in a cross gable-roofed wall dormer. Façade treatments like these are actually much more typical of a subtype of the Gothic Revival style that the McAlesters call its Centered Gable Subtype.

Centered Gable—These are symmetrical houses with side-gabled or hipped roofs having a prominent central cross gable. The plane of the cross gable may be either the same as the front wall or projected forward to make a central wing. Smaller cross gables, or gable dormers, sometimes occur on either side of the dominant central gable. In some examples these are enlarged to give three identical cross gables. This subtype makes up over one-third of Gothic Revival houses.<sup>24</sup>

The Gothic Revival Style subsection of the Architecture Study Unit of the CRMP gives the temporal boundaries of the occurrence of the Gothic Revival Style in Wisconsin as being from 1850-1880, which fits the 1869 date of construction and 1878 post-tornado reconstruction of the Jensvold house. Indeed, all that is missing in order to classify this house as an example of the Gothic Revival style is its lack of any pointed arch window or door openings or other related ornamentation.<sup>25</sup> Unfortunately, nothing is known about the designer and/or builder of the Jensvold's house. It is noteworthy, however, that somewhat smaller houses that were built of stone and which have similar façades were built ten years earlier in the nearby city of Mineral Point, these being the William J. Cox house located at 210 Front St. and built in 1857, and the Abraham Goldsworthy house located at 423 Mineral Street, built in 1858.<sup>26</sup> Thus, the Jensvold house's design could have been influenced by other examples in the area and could even have been built by these same men.

Besides being a significant example of architectural design, the Jensvold house is also notable for its method of construction, its exterior walls being fashioned completely out of large, regularly coursed ashlar limestone blocks. Indeed, when one considers that the Town of Perry was never, historically, a rich farming area, it is remarkable that all of the houses and other buildings that were constructed of stone in the Town of Perry utilized the expensive dressed ashlar method of construction rather than the less expensive coursed rubble stone method that was more frequently employed in examples in other western Dane County towns such as Berry and Roxbury. Not that their numbers are numerous, however. The recently completed Town of Perry Intensive Survey found just five surviving historic

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<sup>24</sup> McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *Op. Cit.*, pp. 197, 202-203.

<sup>25</sup> Whether or not the Jensvold house originally had such a window on its main façade and lost it in the 1878 tornado is not known.

<sup>26</sup> Parkinson, Audrey Stewart. *Stone by Stone: Early Mineral Point Buildings*. Mineral Point, Wis.: Old Stone House, 2000, pp. 68-69.

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buildings of all types in the Town whose walls are constructed entirely out of stone.<sup>27</sup> Besides the Jensvold house, these buildings also include: the Onon B. Dahle house located at 10779 Evergreen Ave. and built in 1864; the Perry Evangelical Lutheran Church located across the highway from the Jensvold house at 1051 STH 78, both of which are also in Daleyville; the Italianate Style Hans Grinder house located at 693 STH 78 and built in the 1870s, and the Syftestad Farm's stone barn, which is located across the highway at 666-670 STH 78. What is notable is that all five of these buildings have walls that were fashioned out of large, locally quarried ashlar limestone blocks of uniform size that was laid in regular courses. In addition, the houses also have raised mortar joints, a feature that was usually found on only the finest stone buildings of the period such as North Hall (1851, NHL - 10/15/66) on the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison.

The Jensvold house utilizes the same construction method as the other buildings listed above, including the use of raised mortar joints. Regrettably, no information has been found on the builder of Jensvold's house and this is true for the Town's other stone buildings as well, with the exception of the Perry Lutheran Church. Church records show that the foundation of the church was laid in 1856 by Gunholf Jackson and that Wilhelm Larson was the chief mason in charge of erecting the walls, which happened in the following year.<sup>28</sup>

Other nearby townships are richer in examples of the stone building tradition than Perry. In fact, northwestern Dane County and the adjacent part of Sauk County is an area that is specifically singled out in the Stone subsection of the Construction Materials and Methods section of the CRMP for its associations with this technique and for its "distinctive stonework."<sup>29</sup> Much of this stonework, however, consists of coursed rubble stone construction that is accented by ashlar stone work, which is typically found at the corners and around doors and windows. The tradition of building with large ashlar stones is much more prevalent in the Mineral Point area in Iowa County, which is located about twelve miles to the west of the Town of Perry. Here, the stone work was the product of Cornish and Welsh stone masons who built numerous buildings in and around this earliest of Southwest Wisconsin cities in the 1850s and 1860s, and it is possible that this work and the similarity in the building stone

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<sup>27</sup> Heggland, Timothy F. *Town of Perry Intensive Survey Report*. [Perry, Wi.] : Town of Perry, 2006. At least two other buildings in the Town are also known to have utilized ashlar limestone stone blocks for their exterior walls: the first school built for the Forward School District, built in 1875; and the first school building built for the Tyvand School District, built in 1873. Both of these one-story Front Gable vernacular form buildings have since been demolished but photos of them survive and are included in *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement* cited elsewhere. See pp. 91 & 107.

<sup>28</sup> *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement*. Op. Cit., p. 191.

<sup>29</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 2 (Architecture), pp. 4-6 to 4-7. The most distinctive stone work utilizes the "block and stack" technique, which consists of large cut blocks of stone that alternate with smaller stacks of unfinished or less finished stones.

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that was available in both places acted as an influence on those early settlers in Perry who were striving for permanence and possibly a degree of opulence in their buildings.

Summary

The Gulbrand and Bertha Jensvold house is therefore believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level of significance because it is both a fine and an atypical example of the I-House version of the Side Gable vernacular form whose design was strongly influenced by the Gothic Revival style. The house is also believed to be eligible because it is an excellent example of a stone building technique that is a local tradition in its vicinity. Although simple in its overall design, the Jensvold house impresses because of its massive stone walls, the high quality of the materials that were used in its construction, and because of the unusual design features such as vaulted ceilings that are found to be found in its rooms.



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**Boundary Description**

Dane County, Town of Perry: Assessor's Plat of Daleyville, Part of Outlot 37. Commencing at the NE corner of the S $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 17, then S 1322.6 ft., W 2651.9 ft., N to Sly corner of Outlot 36, NEly 159 ft. to most Ely corner of Outlot 36, N 30° W 124.75 ft., N57° E 430 ft. from W line Sec., then S 8° E 175 ft., N 81° E 109 ft. N 8° W 175 ft. S 89° E to Center Line HWY 78 SEly along centerline to N line S $\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  W to POB. M425/293.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary encloses that portion of the original property that now surrounds the house. This is the land that has historically been associated with the house and it omits extraneous agricultural lands that lack a significant connection to the house. The 1.9-acre parcel that now comprises this property was originally part of a much larger parcel that Jensvold owned during his lifetime (he had owned approximately 80 acres when he died in 1882 and his estate still owned this same amount when it was sold in 1903). The two northernmost acres of the original parcel contains Jensvold's house, the only surviving building that is associated with his period of ownership.

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

Photo 1

- a) Jensvold, Gulbrand & Bertha, House
- b) Town of Perry, Dane County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, November, 2006
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) General View, View looking SE
- f) Photo 1 of 10

Photo 9

- e) Second Story Stair Hall Ceiling, View facing W
- f) Photo 9 of 10

Photo 10

- e) Second Story Center Bedroom Ceiling, View looking N
- f) Photo 10 of 10

Photo 2

- e) Main Facade, View looking SE
- f) Photo 2 of 10

Photo 3

- e) West-Facing Side Elevation, View looking NE
- f) Photo 3 of 10

Photo 4

- e) South-Facing Rear Elevation, View looking NW
- f) Photo 4 of 10

Photo 5

- e) East-Facing Side Elevation, View looking W
- f) Photo 5 of 10

Photo 6

- e) Main Entrance, View looking SE
- f) Photo 6 of 10

Photo 7

- e) Entrance Interior, View looking W
- f) Photo 7 of 10

Photo 8

- e) Main Stairs, View looking SE
- f) Photo 8 of 10

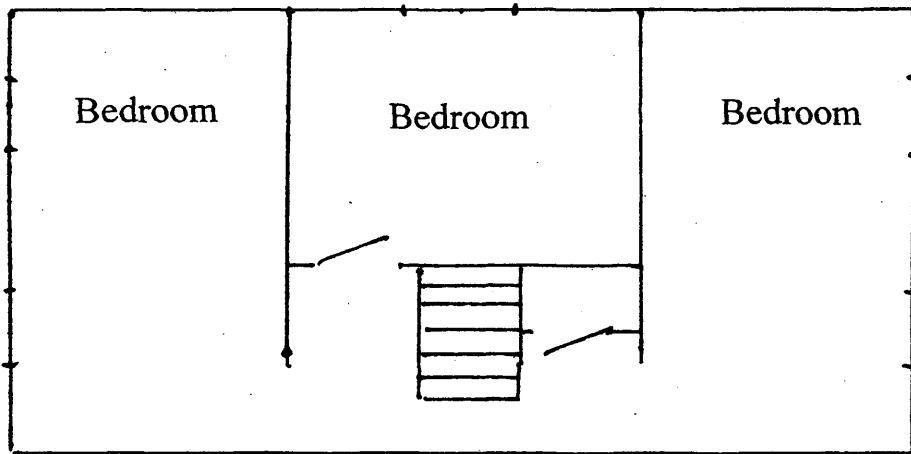
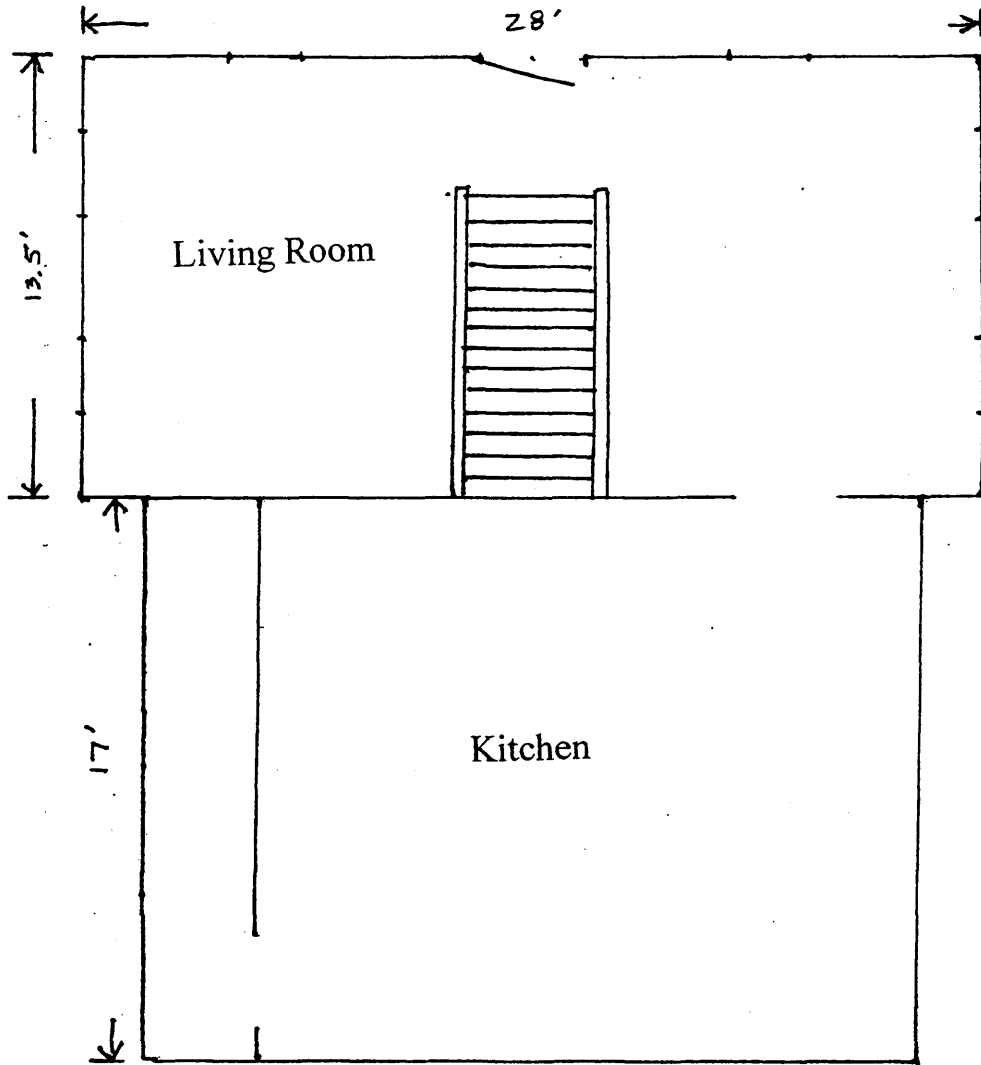


FIGURE 1: GULBRAND & BERTHA JENSVOLD HOUSE  
 1033 STATE HIGHWAY 78  
 TOWN OF PERRY  
 DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Not to Scale

North

