TOWN OF PERRY
DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

INTENSIVE SURVEY REPORT

prepared by

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prepared for
Town of Perry Historic Preservation Commission
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Dane County, Wisconsin

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ABSTRACT

Title:	Town of Perry Intensive Architectural/Historical Survey - Final Report
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Subject:	An intensive survey of the historic buildings, structures and sites within an area that corresponds to everything included within the boundaries of the Town of Perry in Dane County as of 2006.
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This report documents an intensive architectural/historical survey of all resources located within a project area that corresponds to the Town of Perry in Dane County, Wisconsin as of January 1, 2006. The boundaries of the study area was set by the Town of Perry in conjunction with the staff of the State of Wisconsin's Division of Historic Preservation prior to the beginning of this study. Subsequently, a reconnaissance survey of this area was undertaken by the principal investigator as the first part of the intensive architectural/historical survey, after which an intensive research effort designed to ascertain the historic and architectural significance of the resources identified by the reconnaissance survey was undertaken by the principal investigator. The results of this research is summarized in this intensive survey report and they are also embodied in individual survey cards for all the resources studied, which were prepared in both printed and electronic forms to standards set by the Division of Historic Preservation.

The purpose of this intensive survey project was two-fold; to identify all the resources within the study area that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and to provide the Town of Perry, Dane County, and other state, and national agencies with a comprehensive data base that covers all the historic resources within the study area. The intensive survey ultimately surveyed 46 individual resources and groups of resources. Of these, nine individual buildings and building complexes were identified as having potential for listing in the National Register.

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INTRODUCTION

On July 12, 2005 the Town of Perry authorized Timothy F. Heggland, an historic preservation consultant based in Mazomanie, Wisconsin, to undertake a reconnaissance survey and an intensive survey of all the historically and architecturally significant historic resources that are located within a project area that corresponds to the boundaries of the Town of Perry, located in Dane County. The reconnaissance survey was conducted throughout the remaining months of 2005 and was completed in mid-January of 2006. Funding for both the reconnaissance survey and the intensive survey that followed was provided by a grant in aid from the U.S. Department of the Interior as administered by the Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). Both the reconnaissance survey and the intensive survey phases of the overall project were conducted by Mr. Heggland and were monitored by Mr. Joe DeRose, Historian at the DHP, and Mr. Darren Walker, representing the Town of Perry Historic Preservation Commission, who acted as the County's Project Manager. Additional oversight was provided by Mr. Jim Draeger, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the DHP.

The primary intent of a reconnaissance survey is to identify all the individual resources and groups of resources within a project area that are of historical and/or architectural significance. Some of these resources are then researched in greater detail in the intensive survey that follows and the resulting information becomes a data base that can be used by the sponsoring organization in making future planning decisions. A secondary intent of these surveys is the identification of individual resources and groups of resources (called farmsteads, complexes, or districts) that have the potential for being listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The boundaries of the Town of Perry project area were set by the Town and correspond to all the resources that were located within the Town as of August, 2005, save only for those resources that were located in the unincorporated hamlets of Daleyville and Forward, both of which constitute the only communities in the Town and both of which were surveyed in 2002 as part of the Intensive Survey of the Unincorporated Hamlets of Dane County, which was also conducted by Mr. Heggland. All of the Town's other resources were surveyed excepting only the single one that is already listed in the NRHP. This is the Hauge Log Church (NRHP 12-31-74), which is located in Section 7 of the Town.

The reconnaissance survey ultimately identified 46 resources within the project boundaries that appear to meet the criteria of the survey. These resources include farmsteads, churches, schools, and agriculture-related buildings, with the overwhelming majority being farmsteads or farm complexes that contain resources that are believed to range in age from the 1860s to the 1920s. All of these resources have been photographed and mapped and a complete inventory of these resources is appended at the end of this report. Of these resources, nine individual buildings or building complexes appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and are listed near the end of this report. The reconnaissance survey phase of the project was then followed by the second phase, the intensive survey, which was completed in early August of 2006. This phase consisted of an intensive research effort that was designed to generate an overview of the history of the Town, an overview of those historic themes that are most closely associated with this history, and basic historic information about a select group of the resources that were identified in the reconnaissance survey.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

PRELIMINARY STEPS

The goal of this project was to identify all the existing architecturally and historically significant historic resources that are located within the Town of Perry and to also identify those that have potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The boundaries of the project area was set by the Town prior to the hiring of a consultant. Consequently, the first step in the reconnaissance survey consisted of a pre-survey during which the consultant undertook a series of drives through the project area. This was done both to familiarize the consultant with the project area and to uncover any unusual aspects of it that might call for special treatment. The first finding of this pre-survey was that the overwhelming majority of the Town's historic resources consist of historic farmsteads. The second finding, and one of significance for the future of the project, was that although many of the Town's historic farmsteads are still extant, the integrity levels of the buildings within them have typically experienced a considerable decline since these farmsteads were first surveyed in the late 1970s and early 1980s and the overall integrity levels of the Town's historic resources is quite low.

It was therefore decided to survey all the farmhouses and intact multi-building farmsteads within the project area that were believed to be fifty years old or older and that still retain their original appearance and exterior cladding. Unfortunately, this decision meant that most of the older resources located on the Town's farmsteads were not surveyed due to their lack of integrity.

While the issue of deciding what to survey was being considered, the process of identifying pertinent historic resource materials was also begun. This first involved a search of the resources held by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WSH) in Madison and, as anticipated, the WSH proved to be an especially fruitful source that produced the majority of the items listed in the bibliography that follows this report. Along with such essential items as published and unpublished Dane County histories, Dane County plat maps and plat books, and microfilm copies of Dane County newspapers, the WSH's Visual and Sound Archives also produced historic photos of some of the Town's buildings, and its Department of Historic Preservation added additional information that is contained in its files. Other essential resources are historic Dane County Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls and the other extensive history collections owned by the Dane County Historical Society, including its historic photo collection. Especially valuable, however, were the Town's own holdings, much of which appeared in the Perry Historical Center recent publication: *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement*, published in 1995.

Another early goal of the survey was to find suitable base maps that could be used to record the locations of the resources surveyed. Ideally, such maps would show building footprints, lot lines, and addresses, although it was not anticipated that such an ideal map or maps would be found. Fortunately, the Dane County Department of Planning and Development was able to produce excellent large scale maps dating from 2001 that shows parcel boundaries and parcel numbers for the entire Town . This meant that maps that show the required information were already in existence and did not have to be produced by the survey consultant; a significant savings in time and money.

Yet another task performed prior to the beginning of the field survey was the identification of all the resources in the project area that had previously been surveyed by the DHP, which uses survey projects such as this one to update information it already has on file and to identify buildings that have been demolished since earlier surveys were undertaken. This involved searching the DHP's Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places for inventory cards that matched addresses in the project areas, a search that identified 36 individual buildings and groups of buildings that had been previously surveyed between 1977 and 1981 and in 2002.(**1**) Four of these resources have since been demolished, but all the rest were resurveyed as part of the current project and these 32 resources make up the bulk of the buildings that are included in the current survey. It needs to be remembered, however, that these previously surveyed resources are the products of a selection process that was governed by the knowledge and survey criteria that was in use at that time. Consequently, the resources that were surveyed

between 1977 and 1981 tend to be examples of architectural styles that were recognized at that time and vernacular examples of these styles. Since that time, however, the understanding of the history of our built environment as greatly increased, new styles have been identified, and a much greater appreciation of the so-called vernacular forms has also developed. Thus, while the new survey reviewed the previously surveyed resources and resurveyed and rephotographed them as part of the current project, it was also charged with evaluating *all* the resources within the project area, which necessitated analyzing not only examples of the recognized architectural styles but also those resources that were left unsurveyed and unanalyzed by the earlier surveys.

Endnote:

1. The total number of surveyed resources in this Intensive Survey includes those buildings located in the unincorporated hamlets of Daleyville and Forward that were surveyed in 2002 as part of the Unincorporated Hamlets of Dane County Intensive Survey.

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Once the survey criteria had been decided, the field survey itself began, which consisted of identifying all the resources within the project area that met the survey criteria, making field notes, and taking black and white photos of them. The consultant waited until mid-November to begin this work because the best possible photos are taken when there is no foliage to obscure buildings and no snow on the ground, thereby making it possible to produce superior photos. The resulting survey was completed late in January of 2006 and in addition to reevaluating the 32 extant resources identified in the previous surveys, all the other buildings within the project areas were evaluated as well. The result was that 14 additional resources and groups of resources, primarily ones of architectural interest, were added to the existing inventory, for a total of 46 resources of all types. Both the old and the newly surveyed resources are listed in the inventory at the end of this report and a smaller group of these resources was researched in greater detail as part of the intensive survey.

Following completion of the field work, field notes were checked and organized to facilitate the site-specific research that would take place in the intensive survey phase. Each site has a parcel identification number and an address and the latter numbers were then noted on the base maps of the project area, which help both the DHP and the Town locate surveyed resources.

The reconnaissance survey concluded with a tour of the project area. Mr. Jim Draeger, who is the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the DHP and the person in charge of the NRHP program in Wisconsin, met with the consultant on May 10, 2006, in order to review the findings of the reconnaissance survey. The result was that nine of the surveyed resources or groups of resources were found to be potentially individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. The results are included in the summary section of this report.

INTENSIVE SURVEY

With the photographs and the list of resources inventoried by the reconnaissance survey in hand, the consultant began the task of organizing the inventoried resources into groups based on stylistic attributions. Once this task was completed, each of these groups was further evaluated and the best examples in each group became the subject of the more intensive research process that forms the core of the intensive survey. For example, all buildings surveyed that represent the American Foursquare style were grouped together to identify the typical stylistic subtypes and building forms found in the Town. These were then compared and evaluated to determine which were the best examples within each subtype. The best examples were then evaluated against National Register criteria and those which appeared to meet the criteria were designated as "potentially eligible." The results of this evaluation process can be found in the Architectural Styles section of this report. It needs to be noted, however, that at this stage this designation is advisory only and represents just the best judgment of the consultant. Actual designation of "eligible" status can only be made as a result of a formal evaluation, either through the National Register nomination process or through the

Determination of Eligibility process, both of which are evaluated by the staff of the DHP and the Keeper of the National Register in Washington D.C.

While this evaluation process was taking place, the reconnaissance survey maps were being compared with information contained in *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement* and on the few historic rural plat maps of Dane County that show buildings in order to determine approximate construction dates for the buildings surveyed. The information thus obtained resulted in a list of approximate (sometimes *very* approximate) building construction date periods for some of the buildings surveyed, which dates, though necessarily inexact, were still of value in narrowing the focus of the subsequent intensive research effort that was to follow.

The revised farmstead list was then compared with the results of the style evaluation process described above and farmsteads with buildings that ranked high in their respective stylistic categories were included in the intensive research effort. Also included in the intensive research effort were buildings and other resources that were considered to be potential eligible individually for listing in the National Register for reasons other than their architectural design.

The farmsteads on the resulting list were then researched individually to try and determine dates of construction and the names of original owners, which research effort consisted mostly of carefully studying the various historic plat maps of the Town. While this research was being conducted, a parallel effort was being made to identify and research those historic themes that have been important to the history of the Town. The basis of this research is the large group of historic themes that have already been identified by the extensive research that is embodied in the DHP's *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, which research is ongoing and is intended to accomplish the same goals, but on a statewide basis. These themes cover or will eventually cover nearly every aspect of the built history of Wisconsin and it is intended that the research conducted for site-specific projects such as the Town of Perry Intensive Survey will be complimentary to this larger ongoing effort.

At the Town level, the purpose of thematic research is to develop an overview of the history of a surveyed area that will facilitate the identification of those remaining resources that can be considered historically and possibly architecturally significant from the standpoint of the National Register program and local preservation efforts. Preliminary research undertaken at the onset of the Town of Perry Survey suggested that the following themes, which are listed in alphabetical order, were important and would prove productive:

Agriculture
Architecture
Education
Religion

The research that followed the identification of these themes relied heavily on secondary sources such as the already published histories of Dane County and on *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement*, historic maps of the Town, church histories, and historic Dane County newspapers. The information thus generated is included in this report and will be found in the historic themes section. Site-specific information will also be found on the intensive survey inventory cards that were prepared for each inventoried resource.

Ultimately, the intensive survey researched approximately 9 of the 46 resources that were identified in the reconnaissance survey phase, although all 46 resources were photographed and evaluated using NRHP and DHP criteria. Every property surveyed during the course of the project has had an intensive survey card prepared for it in accordance with DHP standards. These cards consist of a dry-mounted photo of the resource on one side and a summary of the historical and architectural analysis performed on the subject resource and other required information such as an address and the photo and map codes assigned to the property on the reverse side. These cards were made for the DHP to add to its Architectural Historic Inventory (AHI), which now includes more than 141,000 building located throughout the state. In addition,

all the written information contained on these cards plus additional historic data was copied into the DHP's electronic database using software developed by the DHP and these can be viewed by accessing the Wisconsin Historical Society's web site Finally, copies of the survey maps were given to the Town at the conclusion of the survey.

INTENSIVE SURVEY FINAL REPORT

Several of the historic theme chapters in this report that deal with only a few extant resources, such as Religion and Education, have been in progress since April of 2006. Most of the other chapters, however, including especially those relating to architectural styles, had to wait until the historic research was completed before they could be written. With the completion of this research in August of 2006, work on the final chapters of the intensive survey report commenced and was completed by mid-October of 2006 and it includes the thematic chapters, the building inventory list, and the bibliography.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

The consultant worked closely with members of the Town of Perry Historic Preservation Commission from the onset of the project and received valuable support and assistance from them throughout the course of the survey. Presentations were made to the Town by the consultant and the first public meeting with the larger community took place on April 24, 2006, when a presentation by the consultant and Mr. DeRose of the DHP was made at a special meeting at the Town Hall.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF THE TOWN OF PERRY

The Town of Perry occupies the southwest corner of Dane County and when one considers that Dane County contains the city of Madison, the state capital, and that this city is also the second largest in the state of Wisconsin, it is not surprising that the history of Madison and the county in which it is situated has been the subject of numerous publications, beginning as early as 1851, with the pamphlet published by Carpenter & Tenney of Madison entitled *"Statistics of Dane County, Wisconsin; with a Business Directory in part, of the Village of Madison."* 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 history of the Town of Perry, however, is *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The 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 an intensive survey 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 attempt to provide a general framework within which the historic resources in the Town can be understood.

The earliest permanent Euro-American settlement in the southwest part of Dane County occurred in 1829 when Massachusetts-born Ebenezer Brigham settled in what is today the northwest corner of the Town of Blue Mounds on the far west edge of the county, this being the township that is located immediately to the north of the Town of Perry. Brigham was drawn to this area by its proximity to the already established lead mining region in the southwest corner of what is now Wisconsin and his faith was quickly rewarded when the first shaft he sank struck a vein of lead. Brigham then built a furnace to process the lead into portable and salable bars and the dwelling he built became the first trading post/general store/hotel in what is now Dane County.

Among the first visitors to "Brigham's Place," as it was typically called, was James Duane Doty, who was then a federal district judge and land speculator living in Green Bay. Doty, along with two others, was then making his first overland trip from Green Bay to the village of Prairie Du Chien on the Mississippi River on a route that took them past the four lakes district that is situated in the center of what is today's Dane County. It was on this trip that Doty first conceived of the idea of developing the four lakes site as a future city, but any plans relating to the settling this area had to wait until the Native American tribes who then occupied most of southwestern Wisconsin were rendered harmless. In the meantime, Doty and others set about planning the route of a future military road that would connect the U.S. Army forts located at Prairie Du Chien, Portage, and Green Bay. Work on this route was interrupted by the Blackhawk War, a short conflict fought in the summer of 1832 between Native Americans led by Chief Blackhawk and Euro-American settlers and militia. This conflict began in northern Illinois and culminated in what is commonly known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights for its location in northwestern Dane County overlooking the Wisconsin River. Wisconsin Heights was a defeat for Chief Blackhawk and his followers, and their subsequent slaughter at the Battle at the mouth of the Bad Axe River in Vernon County was a major turning point for both the Native Americans and those wanting to settle in Wisconsin. The end result of the War was the removal of all Native American tribes in the lower Wisconsin area to lands west of the Mississippi River, which in turn opened up the vacated land to the east for settlement.

With the land made safe for settling, Doty and other speculators began to give more concrete thought to the future ownership of the land, which was then entirely owned by the Federal government. An important event that would effect all future land transactions occurred in 1834, when the Federal government began the official survey of its land. Another important event that would aid in future settlement occurred in 1835, when work on the Military Road began, the route of which Doty had made sure would pass not far from the four lakes district he had seen in 1829. Two more seminal events occurred in 1836, when the Wisconsin Territory was separated from the previously established Michigan Territory and when the first Territorial Legislature decided that the future capital of the future state of Wisconsin would be located on the isthmus that separated the two largest of the four lakes that were located in the center of what was to become Dane County. As it happened, this land was owned by James Doty and Gov. Stephen Mason of Michigan, and it was Doty who named the future city "Madison" after James Madison, the former U.S. President, and it was also Doty who suggested that the county be named "Dane" after Nathan Dane, the framer of the ordinance that created the Northwest Territory in 1787, of which Wisconsin was long a part. On December 7, 1836, the Wisconsin Territorial legislature passed an act creating Dane County and naming Madison as both the state capital and as the judicial seat of Dane County.

These events all acted as a spur to land speculation, but this did not immediately translate into settlement.

> Truly significant settlement and growth trailed actual county formation by almost two decades. In the 1830's, when Dane County was in its earliest stages, speculators gobbled up much of the land as soon as it was put up for sale by the U.S. government. Speculators, however, were rarely farmers. They were merely temporary landholders, who waited for others to arrive, then sold their land to them at a profit. They counted on Dane County's future as a center of government and education, and they were not disappointed.(**1**)

Even though work had begun on the first capital building in Madison in 1837, it would still be almost eleven more years before the building was finished and the 1840 Federal census of Dane County found only 314 inhabitants in the whole of the county. Never-the-less, settlers did begin to arrive as word spread about the rich farmlands the county contained, and the 1840s were to witness an enormous growth in the county's population.

The county's first settlers were a remarkably diverse group, being composed not only of Yankee transplants from the eastern and northeastern states, but of immigrants from much of western Europe as well.

> The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 generated a boom in western agriculture, providing western farmers with an opportunity to compete with farmers in the East and sell their goods in eastern markets. The canal also provided a quick route for westbound emigrants, helping to move large numbers of farmers and villagers from the Hudson Valley of upstate New York and nearby Vermont. Many of these people would later seek new opportunity on the fertile lands of southern Wisconsin. The panic of 1837, the major economic calamity of the era, uprooted groups of Yankees and propelled them westward to start new lives. Conditions in Ireland, Norway, Germany, England, and France in the 1840s gave rise to an exodus of emigrants in search of economic opportunity, political and religious freedom. Some were driven by political upheaval and agricultural dislocations. Some fled famine and other hardships. Others were lured by the promise of land agent's promotional literature or by letters from friends and family already settled on Dane County's rich farmland.(**2**)

Some of these settlers came alone, some came as families, and some came in groups. The lucky ones had someone already on hand to sponsor them and help them settle into this sometimes strange and frightening new land. Most of the 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.(**3**)

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 the Koshkonong Prairie, and about 2000 had settled in the towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Perry, and Primrose by 1850.(**4**)

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.(**5**)

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.(**6**)

Part of the reason that such dense concentrations of Norwegian settlers evolved were to be found in circumstances that were particular to this ethnic group. Many of those wishing to emigrate from Norway were members of extended family groups who were associated with, but not bound to, farms in Norway.

> In Norway, several households — some related to each other and others not — all lived on one farm. There would be the landowner's household, the household of tenant farmers renting parcels of the farm, and the households of sharecroppers who worked the land the owner retained. In

addition, servants, day laborers, the parents of the landowner, and some paupers lived on most farms. All told, on a large farm, this could easily add up to 80 to 100 people living in a dozen separate households.(7)

This situation was also to be found in other parts of Europe as well and was true in Italy, to name just one example, up until the end of World War II. What made Norway unusual was the contractual relationship that non-land-owning farm residents had with their land owners.

> The easily understandable, natural tendency, common throughout the nineteenth century, for family groups to emigrate together was reinforced in rural Norway by the fact that almost everyone wishing to emigrate was available to go at the same time.
>
> While most of the rest of Europe was evolving and dissolving the feudal system, Norway was developing what might be called a contractual system. The people who worked the land in Norway were never bound to that land. They could, and did, move freely from one place to another. By the nineteenth century, non-landowning rural Norwegians worked under the terms of six-month "contracts." This practice was so widespread that tradition set two annual moving days, April 14th and October 14th. On those days farm laborers, domestic servants, sharecroppers, and tenant farmers could, if it was agreeable to both them and their employer or landlord, extend their employment or lease for another six months or they could move to a new place. ... As non-landowners were the most likely to emigrate, this meant that all those most likely to emigrate could easily arrange to be free to leave on April 14th.(**8**)

Thus, Norwegians tended to arrive in Wisconsin as part of large groups of related persons instead of singly or as part of a small family group, which meant that they arrived having a built-in support network. Once here, the new immigrants then typically gravitated towards places that had already been settled by other Norwegians, some of whom might well be members of their own families or of families that had once been neighbors in Norway. All of this gave them a better start than many new arrivals, but this did not exempt them from the hard life of the pioneer. These first settlers were, out of necessity, a self-sufficient lot who supplied most of their own needs. Most of the food that they ate they raised themselves, many of their simple tools had either been brought with them when they arrived or were made on the farm, and even the clothing they wore was often made by members of the family who sometimes even utilized materials derived from the animals they raised.

Part of the attraction of Dane County for the new arrivals coming from Norway in the 1840s and 1850s was the abundance of cheap land that was then available. Norway, in the nineteenth century, had experienced a population boom similar to the one that had occurred in Ireland during the same period, with the consequence that the amount of arable land that was available to support a non-landowning farming family's upkeep had shrunk to the point where some families were cultivating farms of just two or three acres. With 40 acres being the size of a large farm in Norway at that time it is not hard to imagine the attraction that buying a similar size or much larger piece of land in Wisconsin would have had to these land-starved immigrants.

Many of these new arrivals first lived with Norwegian families that had arrived earlier and they often hired themselves out as laborers until they had saved enough money to buy land of their own. Almost invariably, the first houses they built were built out of logs, but these houses came out of a different tradition than those of other settlers, who typically looked upon them as a necessary expedient until they could build something better.

> From the 1840s until the turn of the century, log houses were the norm in the Perry Norwegian Settlement. ... Unlike most other American pioneers, the Norwegian immigrants to the Perry Settlement were not learning a new construction technique. Rather, they were using skills that had been honed to perfection in Norway and which they brought with them.

> Regardless of how much the log cabin has become a symbol of America's past, it is, in reality, a cultural carry-over from Scandinavia. Norwegians were better prepared to cope with the problems of housing in a wilderness that had a least some trees than settlers from most other countries. Log houses had been part of Norwegian culture since pre-historic times when tribes driven out of northern Germany and across the Skagerrak into the pristine forests of the Nordic peninsula invented the construction technique. The vast majority of rural Norwegians continued to live in simple log homes until the later part of the 19th century and the early twentieth century — just about when house styles began to change in the Perry Settlement.(**9**)

And yet, however self-sufficient the new settlers of the Town were, they still needed some goods and services that they could not supply themselves and this meant first, that they needed a means of getting from the farm to the place where these goods and services could be had, and second, that there needed to be some place for them to go to. The led to the creation of the Town's first system of roads and the establishment of the Town's first hamlets.

As was noted earlier, the first statewide road system in Wisconsin was the military roads system developed in territorial days to improve the passage of goods and soldiers between the various U.S. Army forts in the territory. These roads left almost everything to be desired but they still formed the basis of the road system that would eventually evolve into the state and the national highway systems of today.

> During the territorial period and the years following statehood, other roads branched off the military roads, running from various settlements along Lake Michigan to the Wisconsin River as well as to Mineral Point and the lead region.
>
> As the population grew in southern and eastern Wisconsin, public demand for more and better roads for travel and transporting agricultural products to market increased. Between 1836 and 1848, the territorial legislature authorized the establishment of 249 territorial roads. Following statehood in 1848, roads laid out and opened by authorization of the legislature were designated "State Roads." Responsibility and costs for road care, however, were delegated to the local units of government—a condition that was to last until the early twentieth century.(**10**)

Fortunately for future settlers in the Town of Perry, one of the state's military roads already passed through the northwest corner of the county and another was later developed between Madison and Milwaukee.(**11**) Thus, overland access to this vicinity was already available as early as 1837.

> The Army had constructed the first real road in Wisconsin on the Military Ridge, extending 85 miles from the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers near Prairie Du Chien to just west of where Madison is now. This road passed right through the Blue Mounds Settlement. After 1838, spurs connected it directly to Madison and Monroe and from there on to the port of Milwaukee. By 1840, stage service to and from Madison was available on this route. By 1848, travel time from Boston or New York to the Blue Mounds Settlement via Milwaukee was 15 days by a combination of train, boat, stagecoach, private wagon and foot.(**12**)

Up until 1851, the land that now makes up the Town of Perry had been a part of the adjacent Town of Primrose, but in that year its population reached the point where it was large enough to justify setting it off as a township of its own. This was done on April 4, 1851, and the new township was named Perry in honor of Commodore O. H. Perry, who had been one of the heroes of the War of 1812. This event also coincided with the establishment of several other institutions that were to have a lasting impact on the Town's citizens.

The creation of places at which settlers could purchase goods and sometimes services that they could not provide for themselves was a natural byproduct of the process of road-building. The most typical kind of place that evolved to serve settler's needs in this period was a "crossroads" community. As its name suggests, a crossroads community is a place where two or more roads intersect. Such a place has a natural advantage over a place located on just a single road because it has traffic coming to it from three or more

directions rather than just two. Usually, the establishment of such a community had to wait until at least two intersecting roads had been created before it could come into being, but there were exceptions. Occasionally, a community came into being after a business, church, or mill was established at a particular location. For instance, the hamlet of Daleyville in the Town of Perry, evolved around the place where a pioneer entrepreneur decided to build a general store. What would become Daleyville was established in 1853, when Onun B. Dahle established his first store at this location. This was the second building to be constructed there, the first having been the Town's first school, a log building that was located close by. The mere fact of the existence of these two new buildings and the traffic they generated was enough cause others to build residences there as well, and in 1856, construction also began on a new church nearby for the Perry Lutheran congregation.

> Thus, by the time the 1858 Christmas Day service was held in what is now Perry Lutheran Church, Daleyville consisted of the partly finished church, O. B. Dahle's store, his log cabin, the log school down the hill east of the store, two Norwegian immigrant families' farm houses on either side of the school — the Hans Johnson Dales' and the John O. and Guro Dahlby's. It also included, west of Dahle's store, the Gulbran Pederson Renden family's house and, southwest of the store, a "Yankee" family farm, the Prindables.(**13**)

Soon thereafter, the presence of this fledgling community generated enough traffic and commerce to justify the routing of a second intersecting road to the place, thereby creating a crossroads community.

More typical, however, were communities that evolved once a crossroads had already been created. Very often, a few residences were already extant in these places before places of business were established, but generally it was the establishment of a store or perhaps a post office or school at these locations that was the critical element leading to the creation of a community.(**14**) Such a community would have typically consisted of just a few residences, a store or two, perhaps a small school, and perhaps also a church, resources that were the essence of a rural community in those days. For instance, Forward, the Town of Perry's second hamlet, possessed a school as early as 1853 but had little else for many years. A post office of this name was finally established here in 1872 and the first store was built in 1874 and was replaced by the present one ca.1908.

By 1870, the population of the Town of Perry had reached 1051, the vast majority of whom were of Norwegian descent and Lutheran, with the remainder being of German descent and Roman Catholic. Almost all of these persons made a living from farming and up until the late 1860s most of the agricultural activity in the Town revolved around the raising of wheat, as was true elsewhere in the state. After the wheat market collapsed in 1872, however, farmers in the Town moved first to other cash crops such as corn and oats, and then turned to dairying, which was better suited to the unglaciated valleys of the Town. The sale of fluid milk itself was not practical until well into the twentieth century, however, due to transportation and refrigeration problems, so farmers turned instead to the production of butter and especially to the manufacture of cheese as a way of getting their produce to markets. By the 1880s, small cheese factories had begun to appear throughout the Town and they would continue to occupy an important place in the economic life of the Town until well into the twentieth century.

Basic changes in the economic and social structure of Dane County were occurring in the 1870s, however, that would have a lasting effect on all of the county's communities and Towns and especially on its least populous ones.

> During the entire decade of the 1870's, Dane County grew by only 137 persons—a statistic which easily can lead the unwary to assume that nothing much of importance was going on. In fact a lot was: new buildings, a heightened sense of prosperity and accomplishment, and an agricultural technology that was advancing by leaps and bounds. The raw statistic of 137 persons masks a subtlety: important shifts in where people lived During the 1870's, Dane County's cities and villages were growing handily, while farm and rural populations were declining. Madison alone gained 1148 residents (for an 1880 total of 10,915), while Stoughton and Mazomanie, the two

largest communities besides Madison, grew by 368 (to 985) and 97 (to 1143) respectively. Clearly change was afoot.

> The key to understanding this rural-to-urban shift can be found in the transformation of agriculture into a mechanized industry during the 1800's. Where many hands and hours of labor once had been required to harvest a wheat field, the reaper was doing the job. Everywhere new planting, cultivating, and harvesting equipment permitted fewer persons to do more farm work than platoons of workers had been able to accomplish a generation earlier. This soon led to a surplus farm population and to changes in population distribution, enabled by both natural and economic forces. First, many of the county's original settlers were aging and dying, never having left their farms. Second, some of the younger men and women were moving to nearby towns and cities out of sheer economic necessity.(**15**)

These trends were also affecting the Town of Perry as well but it would continue to be predominantly rural and Norwegian in character until the middle of the twentieth century thanks partly to its lack of connections to a rail line.

The Milwaukee & Mississippi road was the first to lay track in Wisconsin, beginning its existence as the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad, which received its charter from the state legislature in 1847. After changing its name to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad in 1850, the company laid the state's first track between Milwaukee and Waukesha and then began its long journey across the southern part of the state, its ultimate goal being to reach Prairie du Chien and the Mississippi River. By May of 1854, track had been extended as far west as Madison, an occasion that was greeted with jubilation by residents in that city who almost immediately saw 25-30 car trains loaded with wheat leaving the city for markets in the eastern part of the state and beyond. Early in 1856, the railroad began to lay track westward from Madison on a route that brought it to Prairie Du Chien in 1857.(**16**)

The impact that the railroad had on Dane County cannot be overestimated.

> Eventually, significant numbers of settlers did arrive [in Dane County], but not until a suitable transportation network had been created. And that network did not come into existence until 1854 with the construction of a railroad line to link Dane County conveniently to the world of commerce. The railroad occasioned dramatic change in the county's population. In 1850 Dane County was home to 16,139 persons; in 1855 there were more than twice as many—37,714. The railroad had indeed made a difference.(**17**)

Another indicator of the impact that this railroad had on the county's communities is the fact that all of the already existing Dane County communities that were located on this line (Madison, Cross Plains, and Black Earth) and all those that were developed as a direct and immediate consequence of its construction (Stoughton, McFarland, Middleton, and Mazomanie) are still in existence today and have grown large enough to achieve village and even city status with the passing of the years. The construction of another railroad line westward from Madison by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in 1881 followed a route that took it through Mt. Horeb and Blue Mounds and it also contributed to the growth of both, but it especially affected Mt. Horeb, which would soon become the principal community in southwest Dane County. Mt. Horeb also then became the principal rail connection for citizens in the Town of Perry, which is located seven miles to the south.

Changes in the size of the rural population of the county during the 1870s and 1880s were also accompanied by changes in the size and number of the county's farms.

> As the increase in the size of farms through the decade indicates, land passed into the hands of the more prosperous: the number of farms 20 to 50 acres in size was 1,482 in 1870 and 687 in 1880. Farms measuring 50 to 100 acres numbered 2,243 at the beginning of the decade but dropped to 1,577 at the end. In the same period, those ventures ranging from 100 to 500 acres increased from

> 1,327 to 3,258. By 1880, there were 43 farms over 500 acres. The average size was 128 acres. These figures reflect the concentration that accompanied the conversion process from wheat to dairy.(**18**)

This trend certainly held true in the Town of Perry as well even though the predominance of its Norwegian settlers continued and even increased for a time.

> As non-Norwegians moved away or died, new Norwegian families replaced them and earlier Norwegian families expanded their holdings. Throughout the nineteenth century, the Norwegian community grew absolutely because of the arrival of newcomers. The percentage of Norwegians also grew as non-Norwegians left. As Norwegian families produced more children than the land could support, the surplus left to seek opportunities in other locations, but the pioneer Norwegian families continued to be represented in successive generations. Individual mobility was tempered by family persistence. About 40 percent of the 200 families in the community in 1856 had members still here in 1900 and just under 10 percent of those early families are still represented in the community in 1994. Although their numerical strength in the community had declined by 1900, these core families continued to hold nearly two-thirds of the land. They had become landlords as well as farmers. Nearly 25 percent of all the farmers in the Perry Norwegian Settlement were renters by the turn of the century. In addition, many of the core family owner-operators had live-in hired hands, most of whom were from Norway.(**19**)

The increased concentration of the Town's farm land in fewer hands also represented an increase in the prosperity of those who owned them. Evidence of this increased prosperity could be seen on farms throughout the Town by the turn of the century, many of which now sported new, larger farmhouses and dairy barns that had been constructed as replacements for their pioneer equivalents; a trend that would continue until the end of World War I.

The impact of these changes on Daleyville was also soon apparent. Town farmers who were looking to retire increasingly chose this place to build their retirement houses in these newcomers caused Daleyville to increase in size slowly but surely throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

> A few houses popped up [in Daleyville] in the 1880, but in the 1890s a real building boom commenced. Most of the houses in Daleyville were built between then and 1915.(**20**)

Citizens in the Town of Perry and in Daleyville managed to survive and even prosper in the second half of the nineteenth century despite (or perhaps because of) their lack of a railway connection, and much that made this rural life a desirable one also managed to survive intact as well. Partly this was because of the sorry state of the county's rural highway system in the last third of the nineteenth century.

> The three decades between 1870 and 1890 proved to be a "dark age" in the development, improvement, and repair of rural highways throughout the state. The private road-building companies had for the most part passed out of existence. The state could give no aid or encouragement to road construction, because of the constitutional provision against aiding in works of internal improvement. The town was the unit of road administration, and practically all road improvement was done under town supervision in the form of statutory labor. It was an era in which, in thinking of transportation, the public thought in terms of the railroad. So far as highway traffic was concerned, it was the era of the horse-drawn vehicle, where the range of traffic was limited to meeting place, market, and mill, and when a highway of the most meager type seemed to suit the ordinary purpose of rural travel. Very little effort was made to develop the strictly rural highways so as to connect the various urban centers, so little consideration was given to the construction of a connected system of improved highways throughout the counties.(**21**)

The coming of the automobile changed all that. The county's railroads had already permanently changed rural shopping habits by making goods in city stores more readily available to the farming community and

this was further reinforced by the advent of catalog shopping in the 1890s from firms such as Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck & Co.. All of these goods ultimately reached consumers via the nation's railroad network, and, this economic activity tended to bypass merchants in places such as Daleyville. This relegated the general store in these places to a market niche that was increasingly restricted to selling only the most basic wants, a niche that continued to be a relatively secure one in horse-drawn days. Once automobiles began to arrive, however, farmers had improved access to larger stores in nearby villages and cities as well, not just to the limited selection of goods sold in the local general store. Not surprisingly, the ultimate impact on the rural general store was devastating.

Another concurrent development that served to diminish the role of places like Daleyville in the life of the county's farming communities was the creation of the Rural Free Delivery mail system. The first such experimental rural delivery routes began in West Virginia in 1896 and it ultimately brought about a revolution in rural life nationwide.

> Today it is difficult to envision the isolation that was the lot of farm families in early America. In the days before telephones, radios, or television were common, the farmer's main link to the outside word were the mail and the newspapers that came by mail to the nearest post office. Since the mail had to be picked up, this meant a trip to the post office, often involving a day's travel, round-trip. The farmer might delay picking up mail for days, weeks, even months until the trip could be coupled with one for supplies, food, or equipment.
>
> The West Virginia experiment with rural free delivery was launched in relative obscurity and an atmosphere of hostility. Critics of the plan claimed that it was impractical and too expensive to have a postal carrier trudge over rutted roads and through forests trying to deliver mail in all kinds of weather. However, the farmers, without exception, with the new service and with the new world open to them. After receiving free delivery for a few months, one observed it would take away part of life to give it up. A Missouri farmer looked back on his life and calculated that, in 15 years, he had traveled 12,000 miles going to and from his post office to get the mail.
>
> A byproduct of rural free delivery was the stimulation it provided to the development of the great American system of roads and highways. A prerequisite for rural delivery was good roads. After hundreds of petitions for rural delivery were turned down by the post office because of unserviceable and inaccessible roads, responsible local governments began to extend and improve existing highways. Between 1897 and 1908, these local governments spent an estimated $72 million on bridges, culverts, and other improvements.(**22**)

At first, the advent of Rural Free Delivery or RFD, as it is better known, probably did not have a negative effect on Daleyville, but as roads improved, mail was increasingly delivered from post offices in villages and cities rather than ones in hamlets with the result that post offices in the county's hamlets were gradually discontinued, giving farmers one less reason to go there.

Better roads and the coming of the automobile also changed other aspects of rural life as well.

> The car had a complex impact on rural religious life. County congregations, long-time social as well as religious institutions and often unifying centers for rural neighborhoods, suddenly found themselves in competition with city and village churches. Some folded while others merged with congregations of kindred persuasion "in town." Consolidation, while often leading to improved facilities, a stable ministry and an increase in village church attendance, left many congregations to wither.
>
> Another institution directly affected by the automobile was the rural school. The local county schools, ill-equipped by urban standards, had long been a concern of educational reformers, eager to consolidate them. Local residents, however, resisted consolidation. Local control had real meaning. Many district schools served as neighborhood social centers. In some parts of the county

> the district boundaries had defined the neighborhood. ... While the idea of consolidation and the related transport of area children to one central facility predated the automobile and bus, the latter facilitated the process by solving transportation concerns. Road improvements and the appearance of the school bus spelled the end of the country school, despite resistance by some counties that lasted into the 1950s and 1960s.(**23**)

Thus, by the time the United States entered World War II, most of the institutions that gave places like Daleyville their original reason for being had been rendered obsolete. Good roads and the automobile brought the general stores and other retail enterprises in these places into competition with the much larger retail stores in the county's villages and cities and also into competition with nationwide retail chains, a competition that could have but one outcome. The result has been that historic rural hamlets like Daleyville have essentially lost their ties to the farms that still surround most of them and they are now primarily self-contained places where people live but do not work or shop. The consolidation of the schools located in the Town has also diminished the role that they once played in rural life. The Town's churches, however, are still active and continue to be the center of community life and the Town continues to be essentially a rural community even today and farming is still its principal occupation.

Endnotes:

1. Holzheuter, John O. "Introduction." Mandel, David. *Settlers of Dane County: The Photographs of Andreas Larsen Dahl.* Madison: Dane County Cultural Affairs Commission, 1985, p. 5.
2. Ruff, Allen and Tracy Will. *Forward!: A History of Dane: the Capital County.* Cambridge, WI: Woodhenge Press, 2000, p. 61.
3. 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.
4. Ruff, Allen and Tracy Will. Op. Cit., p. 75.
5. Durrie, Daniel S. Op. Cit., p. 405.
6. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 19.
7. Ibid, p. 3.
8. Ibid, p. 4.
9. Ibid, p. 8.
10. Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.* Madison: Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, Transportation Study Unit, p. 7-1 (Early Road Networks).
11. The northeastward route of this road through Dane County took it from Barneveld, in Iowa County, to the village of Mt. Horeb, in western Dane County, then to the village of Cross Plains, the hamlet of Springfield Corners, and finally, the village of Dane.
12. Perry Historical Center. Op. Cit, p. 19.
13. Ibid, p. 26.
14. Although a few of the county's hamlets may have begun their existence as a place where a rural post office was kept, most became post offices after the early settlement had occurred. It is certainly true that almost every county hamlet was also once a post office.
15. Holzheuter, John O. Op. Cit., p. 5.
16. This would soon become the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which would then become the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and finally, the Milwaukee Road.
17. Holzheuter, John O. Op. Cit., p. 6.
18. Ruff, Allen and Tracy Will. Op. Cit., p. 131.
19. Perry Historical Center. Op. Cit., p. 21.
20. Ibid., p. 28.
21. *Wisconsin Highways: 1835-1945.* Madison: State Highway Commission of Wisconsin, 1947, p. 18.
22. *History of the United States Postal Service: 1775-1993.* Washington DC: United States Postal Service, 1993, pp. 11-12.
23. Ruff, Allen and Tracy Will. Op. Cit., pp. 229-231.

COMMERCE

Goods and Services (Retail Businesses, Hotels, Banks, etc.)

General Stores

The Town of Perry's two hamlets, Daleyville and Forward, both evolved to serve the Town's first Euro-American settlers, most of whom were intent on making a living through the practice of agriculture. These hamlets served primarily as agricultural support centers and at first provided only the most basic levels of commerce. Both places had just one commercial establishment at first (Forward never had more than one) and these establishments supplied the settlers with those things they could not make or grow themselves and they also served as the area's post-offices as well.

The earliest buildings associated with commercial activity in townships such as Perry were, of necessity, ones that often combined several functions under one roof, being typically part residence, part store, and occasionally, even part hotel and part saloon and restaurant. Such buildings were often the first real evidence that enough settlers had arrived in a given area to justify economic activity beyond the most basic subsistence level and they were often the community's social center as well.

These pioneer commercial buildings sometimes played a pivotal role in the evolution of rural communities. A particularly striking example of such a building was the first store building built by O. B. Dahle in 1853 on a ridge in the Town of Perry. Since at that time the nearest post office was located at Blue Mounds, some seven miles away, Dahle's new store instantly became the social and commercial focal point for the surrounding area. Within the next five years, the first Perry Lutheran Church was built close by as was the first school in the area, and several houses were also built in the immediate vicinity of the store as well. By 1860, the core of a future community surrounded Dahle's building and by 1870, when Dahle built a new and larger building to replace his original one, what had originally been just one building had become Daleyville, the Town of Perry's principal community, and it still retains this status today.(**1**)

Most of the few remaining commercial buildings that were surveyed in the Town are frame buildings that are examples of the Boomtown style. One of these is located in Daleyville, the Gunhild Thorhaug Dressmaker's Shop. Another is both the only extant commercial building in its respective hamlet and is also believed to be the only store building built specifically for this purpose that this community ever had. This is the Gladen & Hanson Store Building in the Hamlet of Forward, which was built in 1898 on CTH A and which is still in a highly intact state and is believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994.

NOTES ON SOURCES

By far the best general source of information on the history of commerce in the Town of Perry is *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994. Other sources are nineteenth and early twentieth century Dane County newspapers and published county histories, but the mentions they contain are seldom extensive. One thing these different sources do make clear, however, is that most rural hamlets once had more buildings devoted to commerce than they have today. Changing economic and social conditions have both conspired to substantially reduce the number of buildings that were associated with commercial activities in such communities.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

The following list includes all the historic commercial buildings surveyed in the Town of Perry's two hamlets.

Film Code	Address	Original Owner	Date	Hamlet
DA 186/20	1079 STH 78	Gunhild Thorhaug Dressmaker's Shop		Hamlet of Daleyville
DA 186/21	1080 STH 78	Iverson Garage Building	1920	Hamlet of Daleyville
DA 186/04	9998 CTH A	Gladen & Hanson Store Building	1898	Hamlet of Forward

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, pp. 25-27, 35 (illustrated). Neither of O. B. Dahle's two store buildings are now extant, the second one having been destroyed by fire in 1920.

INDUSTRY

The very small size, hilly terrain, and agricultural orientation of the Town of Perry did not favor the growth of industry on any scale so it is not surprising that only four resources having an industrial history were found by the Survey. Three of these examples were originally cheese factories that have now been converted into single family residences. A fourth building that is believed to have originally been the Town's only saw and grist mill is also extant in the hamlet of Daleyville as well, but it was divided into two separate buildings in 1920, both of which were then converted into houses.

Milling

The history of Wisconsin's milling industry and its associated technology is detailed at length in the Milling study unit of the CRMP's Industry Theme section. Therefore, this history will not be repeated here except as it amplifies the history of the Daleyville mill.

The importance of milling as an early local and statewide industry can hardly be overstated.

> As a result of the region's early emphasis on wheat farming, flour mills in Wisconsin were of immediate and vital importance. In the days of poor transportation and scattered development, each village needed a flour mill, and by the 1840s and the 1850s, small wind or water-powered mills were scattered across the settled portions of the state. While only 29 grist mills were located in the state in 1840, by 1850 the number had reached 117 and 392 workers were employed to produce over $3,536,000 worth of flour and milled grain in Wisconsin. ... The location of a mill was often the key to development of a commercial village center, the mill acting as an early hub for trade and business, as well as a meeting place for the exchange of news. Many of Wisconsin's early communities developed around the pioneer local mill.(**1**)

The only known mill in the Town of Perry was built in Daleyville in the 1880s. This was the Daleyville Mill, a saw and grist mill that was developed by Thore Smesrud, who had several other businesses in the Town at that time including a windmill and well-drilling business and a blacksmith shop. Before moving to Iowa in the early 1900s, Smesrud sold the mill to Carl Paulson and it was subsequently run by Carl Rud and John Dahlby and others until 1920, when it was purchased by Dr. E. D. McQuillan. McQuillan then turned the mill building around 90 degrees and divided it into two separate buildings which were then remodeled into two Bungalow style houses that are still extant today and one of which was surveyed.(**2**)

Cheese Manufacturing

The manufacturing of cheese is the only manufacturing activity that has been pursued in the Town of Perry and while it never achieved the levels of production found in neighboring townships to the south located in Green and Lafayette counties, it was never-the-less an important activity in the Town in the last years of the nineteenth century and in the early twentieth century.

The growth of cheese manufacturing was a natural by-product of the growth of dairying as the dominant agricultural activity in the Town.

> By the 1880s dairying had become the mainstay of local farming and by the beginning of the twentieth century gave the area an identity that it still retains despite the drastic reduction in the number of dairy farms and dairy related enterprises in the area. The transition to dairying in the area also marks the transition from semi-subsistence agriculture to a market-focused, profit-making business agriculture in the area.
>
> No one knows when the first cheese factory was established in the Perry Norwegian Settlement. The five cheeses factories whose start-up dates are known began operations in the 1880s. The

> Indian Hill Cheese factory was the first to start in 1882. There were about 28, of which about half are still standing.(**3**)

All of these factories were small neighborhood operations that served farms in their immediate area and while the earliest ones apparently date from the 1880s, new factories were still being built in the area as late as 1910 and 1911 according to items printed in the *Daleyville Doings* for those years.(**4**) In all probability, these factories represented a range of variations on the standard building type and it is possible that more than the three that were surveyed still survive in the Town of Perry today. The three that *were* surveyed, however, are all located close to roads, which was a typical practice, and they are simple Side Gable form buildings that have a long principal story placed above a partially exposed full length basement story. Some cheese factories provided a living space in the principal story for the cheesemaker and his family with the manufacturing being conducted in the basement story, and all three of the surveyed factories fit this general scheme. Little is known of the history of these three, however, and all three have now been converted into single family residences and all three have also now been altered to the point where they are ineligible for consideration for NRHP listing.

That so few of these cheese factories remain or can be identified as such is not surprising, unfortunately, since changes in the industry have long since rendered them obsolete.

> Transportation improvements also related to the decline of the small neighborhood cheese factories in the 1950s and 1960s. The milk industry here began being concentrated into milk zones larger than the local cheese factories' service areas when milk trucks began gathering milk from the farms and bringing it to centers in the towns that were often owned and operated by outside companies and had the character of industrial plants. The few neighborhood factories that survived, expanded and began serving larger areas. But these too, began closing or being bought out during the farm crisis of the 1980s. No cheese is made in the Perry Parish now [1994]. There isn't even a bulk milk plant or cheese factory left in Mt. Horeb to the north or Blanchardville to the south. Only large plants serving huge areas still exist.(**5**)

NOTES ON SOURCES

A fine overview of Dane County's historic agriculture-related industrial sites such as mills was compiled by David Donath in 1977. This study was not published but it includes an excellent inventory of such sites with attributions. This study is a Dane County site file kept in the collection of the Division of Historic Preservation at the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison.

The history of Wisconsin's cheese industry and its associated technology is detailed at length in the Industrialized Dairy Production and Dairy Expansion study units of the CRMP's Agriculture Theme section. In addition, the recently published book by Jerry Apps entitled *Cheese: The Making of a Wisconsin Tradition*, gives an excellent illustrated overview of the history of cheese making in Wisconsin and of the processes involved.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

Film Code	Address	Original Owner	Date
DA 186/22	1088 STH 78	Daleyville Mill/Dr. E. D. & Lenore McQuillian House	ca.1880/1920
DA 205/13	10824 North Perry Rd.	Moen Cheese Factory/North Perry Cheese Factory(**6**)	
DA 203/10	10105 Spring Valley Rd.	Spring Valley Cheese Factory(**7**)	
DA 204/19	252 Drammen Rd.	Drammen Valley Cheese Factory/Berg-Goli Cheese Factory(**8**)	

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Endnotes:

1. Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.* Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, pp. 8-2 (Industry).
2. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, pp. 39-41, 44 (#26, 28) (illustrated).
3. Ibid, pp. 21-22. It should be noted that the scope of this book covers all the territory that is included in the boundaries of the Perry Lutheran Church's parish, a territory that also includes parts of Blue Mounds and Primrose Townships in Dane County, parts of York Township in Green County, and parts of Moscow and Brigham Townships in Iowa County. Thus, the number of cheese factories in the Town of Perry is a subset of the total of the 28 that are said to be located in the parish as a whole.
4. *Daleyville Doings*: October 5, 1910 (on A. M. Gruber farm); November 2, 1910 (on P. P. Syftestad's farm); November 2, 1910 (on Aug. Goebel's farm); April 26, 1911 (Syftestad factory nearly finished, Daffodil Cheese factory progressing rapidly).
5. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, pp. 22-23.
6. Ibid, p. 177 (#22).
7. Ibid, p. 82 (#21).
8. Ibid, p. 120 (#7).

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Education

A highly detailed overview of the history of Wisconsin's primary and secondary schools is contained in the Primary Public Education and the Public Secondary Education study units of the CRMP's Education Theme section. Therefore, this history will not be repeated here except as they amplify the history of the surveyed schools in the Town.

> Administratively, there have been five different levels of government involved in the administration of the state's elementary education: state, town, district, county, and city. Both the 1848 constitution and the first education bill passed by the state legislature in 1848 were concerned with three of these levels: state, district, and town. ... Towns were usually divided into a number of local districts, which were the most numerous and powerful administrative units until the 1960s. The three member elected district boards were empowered to hire teachers and establish policies for individual schools. These two duties gave them firm control over educational policy in most of the state's elementary schools.
>
> It is important to remember that there was usually a significant difference between city and village schools and the one room schools of the countryside. Generally, the former were larger, more substantial buildings that tended to be better equipped than the rural schools, largely because of the broader tax base that supported city schools. For most of Wisconsin's history, the smaller rural schools far outnumbered the richer village and city schools. In 1923, for example, there were 6475 one room schools in the state compared to only 555 schools that employed two or more teachers. There were, of course, some one room schools in villages, jut as there were a few rural schools that employed more than one teacher. But in general, the one room schools were rural, and the larger schools were in the villages and cities.(**1**)

The only historic public buildings that were surveyed in the Town of Perry were its schools, all of which are one or two-room schools that represented either the second or third generation of the schools associated with the Town's school districts. As was true in all of Dane County's other Towns in the county's early years, the very first classes taught in the Town of Perry were conducted in private homes or in whatever other buildings might be available. The first buildings built specifically for school purposes were often very small one room log structures, none of which are now believed to be extant. As the Town's school-age population increased, however, the Town was divided into five school districts; the Daleyville School District, the Spring Valley School District, the Forward School District, the Tyvand School District, and the Meadow View School District, and the surviving school buildings that were surveyed are associated with these districts.

These first generation schools were soon replaced by frame, stone, or more rarely, brick examples. Ironically, the two newest surveyed schools in the Town are both second generation buildings. The oldest of the two is the Tyvand School, which was built in 1923-1924 to replace the original stone school built prior to 1873.(**2**) This is a frame One-Story-Cube form building that has now been remodeled and converted into a single family residence. The newest of the two is the Spring Valley School, which was built out of brick in 1938 to replace the original one-room frame school that had been built in 1860.(**3**)

As the Town's school districts grew richer and as the numbers of school-age children in these districts increased, new and larger two-room schools also began to appear. Frame examples of this type were surveyed in the hamlets of Daleyville and Forward. Both of these were third generation schools that were built to replace smaller one-room schools, the Daleyville school having been built in 1895 to replace one built out of stone in 1868,(**4**) and the Forward School having been built in 1910 to replace one built out of stone in 1875(**5**). A third example, the Meadow View School, was built out of brick in 1906 and replaced an earlier frame building. The 1906 school is a Front Gable form building and it has now been remodeled and is a single family residence.(**6**)

Parochial schools have also played a role in the educational history of the Town as well. The most important of these have been the schools associated with the Holy Redeemer Roman Catholic Church and with the Perry Lutheran Church. Both of these congregations had active parochial schools but neither had separate school buildings for these activities. Instead, classes were held either in the homes of congregation members or in the churches themselves.(7)

NOTES ON SOURCES

By far the best general source of information on the history of the Town of Perry's schools is *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994. Information about the Town's parochial schools can also be found in this source and in the two church histories mentioned in the bibliography below.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

Public Schools

DA 186/13	1060 STH 78	Daleyville School	1893/1934/1969	Hamlet of Daleyville
DA 186/07	10084 CTH A	Forward School/Perry Town Hall	1910	Hamlet of Forward
DA 204/18	188 STH 78	Meadow View School	ca.1905	
DA 203/17	256 Tyvand Rd.	Tyvand School	1923-24	

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Endnotes:

1. Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.* Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 3, pp. 2-5 — 2-7 (Education).
2. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 107 (illustrated).
3. Ibid, pp. 73-75 (illustrated). This school has also now been remodeled and converted into a single family residence and it was not surveyed in 1977-1981 and was considered to have been too altered to be surveyed for this Survey.
4. Ibid, pp. 53-55 (illustrated). This school has been remodeled and is now a private residence.
5. Ibid, pp. 91-93 (illustrated). See also: *Daleyville Doings*, October 19, 1910. This school has now been remodeled and serves as the Town of Perry's Town Hall
6. Ibid, pp. 116-117 (illustrated).
7. Ibid, pp. 199-201.

RELIGION

Excellent statewide overviews of the major religious groups that settled in Wisconsin can be found in the CRMP's Religion Theme section and therefore will not be repeated here.

The first religious services held in the nineteenth century in the Town of Perry took place in private houses. Eventually, these pioneer congregations grew to the point where they were able to build their first real houses of worship and one of these pioneer churches still survives today. This is the very modest but very intact Greek Revival style Hauge Log Church , which was completed in 1852 and which is now listed in the NRHP.(**1**) This church and its Lutheran congregation are no longer active, but two other historic churches were also surveyed in the Town and their congregations are still active today and the churches associated with them are still two of the Town's most important buildings. Both of these congregations are discussed below.

Lutheran:

Occupying, as it does, one of the highest points in the entire Town of Perry, the Perry Lutheran church is the most visible landmark in the Town and it also houses the Town's largest congregation as well. The Perry Lutheran Church, which is located in the hamlet of Daleyville, also has the honor of having the oldest active church congregation in the Town. This congregation is of Norwegian-speaking origin and it was formed in 1854 as the result of a schism that had evolved out of doctrinal differences between its members and members of the older Hauge Lutheran Church. This schism split the original congregation and the disaffected members subsequently left and formed a congregation of their own, the Perry Lutheran Evangelical Church. In 1856, this new congregation began the construction of a church of its own, a stone building that was finished in 1858. This stone Gothic Revival style building forms the core of the present church, which gained a wooden steeple in 1878 that as subsequently replaced by a stone steeple in 1903. A further addition was made to the sanctuary of the church in 1914 but the entire building was gutted by fire in 1935, leaving only the stone exterior walls standing. The church was then rebuilt in its present form utilizing the original walls, and in 1961 a stone educational wing was added to the side of the building.(**2**)

Roman Catholic:

The first Roman Catholic service held in the Town of Perry was celebrated in 1855 in the home of John Keller. Services continued in this fashion until 1859, by which time the congregation had grown to some 29 families, whereupon the members raised $618 to build a church building. This was a small Romanesque Revival style building that was built in 1861 out of stone quarried by the members themselves, and it was known as San Salvator Church of the Holy Redeemer. San Salvator was predominately a German-speaking parish and it was a mission church whose congregation was served by priests from churches located in the Pine Bluff and Cross Plains up until 1895, when it was assigned to the priest in charge of the Catholic church in the nearby city of Mt. Horeb. By 1895, the parish had been renamed Holy Redeemer after the German-speaking parish of the same name in the city of Madison, and by 1915 it had grown to the point where a new and larger church was a necessity. As a result, the members demolished their original church in 1915 to make way for a new building on the same hilltop site. This is a fine brick and stone-clad Gothic Revival style building that was built in 1916 to a design furnished by Milwaukee architect John Paulu.(**3**) This church is still in a highly intact and well maintained state today and it is still in use by its congregation and is believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP for its architectural significance.

NOTES ON SOURCES

The best sources for the history of the Town of Perry's church congregations and their churches are the individual church anniversary publications cited below.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVYED

Film Code	Address	Original Owner	Date	Hamlet
DA 203/11	10070 Spring Valley Rd.	Holy Redeemer R.C. Church	1916	
DA 186/14-16	1051 STH 78	Perry Lutheran Church	1856-1861/1878/1903/1935/1961	Hamlet of Daleyville
DA 186/09	10828 CTH A	3rd Perry Lutheran Church Parsonage	1919	Hamlet of Daleyville

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Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994.

Ruste, C. O. *Sixty Years of Perry Congregation: a souvenir of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian Evangelical Church of Perry, Dane Co., Wisconsin.*. Northfield, MN: Mohn Print Co., ca.1915.

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, pp. 189-190 (illustrated). This church is no longer in regular use but it has been beautifully maintained and restored and it is occasionally open to the public.
2. Ibid, pp. 191-197 (illustrated). See also: *Perry Ev. Lutheran Church: 100th Anniversary, 1854-1954.* Daleyville, WI: 1954 (illustrated).
3. Ibid, pp. 198-199 (illustrated). See also: Breines, Rev. Andrew R.. (pastor). *Holy Redeemer Mission, Perry, Wisconsin: 1861-1961*. Madison: Craftsman Press Corp., 1961.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES and VERNACULAR BUILDING FORMS

The principal intent of the National Register of Historic Places is to assist in the identification, evaluation, and preservation of America's historic and archeological resources by creating a nationwide list of the most significant examples of each type. Because inclusion on the National Register implies that a listed resource meets standards which have been developed to apply to all similar resources in the nation; federal, state, and local governments and private citizens can use this list to make better informed decisions regarding which resources should be preserved and protected by comparing unlisted resources with those already on the list.

The process of creating this National Register has been complicated because in a nation the size of America there exist a staggering variety of resources which can legitimately claim a place on this list. As a result, one of the principal tasks of the National Register program has been that of identifying and categorizing these resources and then adopting criteria which make it possible to select the most significant examples within each category. A good example of this larger process of identification and categorization has been the creation of the catalog of architectural styles which is used to describe and identify the nation's buildings. The history of this catalog actually begins with those European architects of the Renaissance and Baroque periods who sought to identify and understand the underlying design principles they believed were present in the Greek and Roman buildings of antiquity. One of the methods they devised to study such buildings consisted of assigning them to different categories (or "styles") based on an analysis of their visual characteristics. This was done by describing and labeling the building's component parts and then analyzing how the various parts were used to make up the whole. When enough buildings having a similar appearance had been analyzed to create a consensus of opinion as to their common characteristics, they were given a descriptive name (such as Greek or Roman) which was then called a "style". When the formal study of architectural history began in the early nineteenth century this method became a standard interpretive tool because categorizing buildings according to style proved to be of great value in giving a sense of coherence to the historic progression of architecture and to the design of the built environment.

The subsequent efforts of several generations of architectural historians resulted in the creation of a long list of architectural styles and the process of adding new names to this list and refining the definitions of existing ones continues to this day. The ongoing nature of this process must be emphasized because existing stylistic definitions are sometimes modified and even superseded by newer, more accurate ones when knowledge about historic buildings increases and understanding of common stylistic characteristics becomes more sophisticated. When the National Register program first started, for example, a whole group of late-nineteenth century buildings were lumped together under the general heading of the "picturesque style" for want of a better name. Today this term is no longer in use, having been superseded by several more narrowly defined and accurate ones. Consequently, an updated catalog of architectural styles has been incorporated in each successive version of the National Park Service's (NPS) Guidelines For Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms (now National Register Bulletin No. 16A) and the evaluation of buildings based on their stylistic characteristics has always been an integral part of the process of assessing the potential National Register eligibility of architectural resources. The NPS' justification for evaluating buildings based on their stylistic characteristics was originally stated in the beginning of the architectural classification listings on p. 54 of Bulletin No. 16A: " The following list [of architectural categories] reflects classification by style and stylistic influence, which is currently the most common and organized system of classifying architectural properties."

The National Park Service's early acceptance of the concept of architectural styles and its subsequent drafting of an approved list of such styles were events of considerable significance for the current study of America's built environment. Because so much of the effort of state and local preservation organizations today centers around placing buildings on the National Register, the criteria used by the National Register automatically become the standard criteria used by each state. Therefore, the net result of the National Register program has been to codify architectural styles at the national level. It is fortunate, then, that the National Register program was set up to treat the process of defining architectural styles as an ongoing one.

Definitions used by the National Register are routinely updated as more and better information becomes available from such important sources as intensive surveys such as this one. One of the principal tasks of an intensive survey, after all, is to produce quantitative information about the architectural resources within the area being surveyed. When the results of several intensive surveys are compared and synthesized, our understanding of the evolution and distribution of architectural resources is increased accordingly and this is sometimes manifested in revised and expanded stylistic definitions.

The importance of the National Register as an influence on other, more specialized studies of the nation's buildings can best be shown by examining its influence on such works as the *Comprehensive Resource Management Plan* (CRMP) published in 1986 by the State of Wisconsin's Department of Historic Preservation. This multi-volume work is ultimately intended to provide a thematic overview of all the built resources in the state of Wisconsin and one of the themes covered in the three volumes already published is that of Architectural Styles. The CRMP's definitions of the various architectural styles found in Wisconsin are essentially the same as those used by the National Park Service except that those in the CRMP also include information on the Wisconsin manifestations of these styles gleaned from the many intensive surveys the Division of Historic Preservation has conducted. Consequently, these have become the standard stylistic definitions used at the state level to describe Wisconsin's architectural resources and they are used in paraphrased form in the following architectural styles portion of this chapter. Each stylistic definition found on the following pages describes in some detail the way that style was used in the Town of Perry and mentions any manifestations of the style peculiar to these places. The resulting definitions are consistent with those used by the National Park Service but also reflect the local usage found by the intensive survey.

The Town of Perry's first permanent settler was John Brown, who arrived in 1846, its oldest identified extant building is believed to be the NRHP-listed Hauge Log Church, which was built in 1851, and the Town's two unincorporated hamlets contain buildings that represent several of the most important architectural styles that were found in Wisconsin between 1846 and 1956. The resulting stylistic diversity is part of the special architectural heritage of the Town.

Besides surveying those buildings which fall within the standard stylistic definitions, the Town of Perry Intensive Survey also surveyed many vernacular examples of these styles as well. Vernacular examples are ones that were built during the same time period as their more stylistically sophisticated brethren but which are generally simpler, less complex buildings that use only some of the salient design features that are characteristic of a style to achieve a similar, but generally more modest appearance. More often than not such buildings represent a local builder's interpretations of whatever style was popular at the moment. Thus, for every true Greek Revival building there are usually also several vernacular Greek Revival style buildings that exhibit some of the same characteristics such as returned cornices and a front door which is framed by sidelights and a transom light. The Survey also noted some variants of the more common styles that are loosely grouped under the classifications "combined examples" and "transitional examples." Combined examples are created when an addition in a later style is added to a pre-existing building as, for example, when an Craftsman style wing is added to a Queen Anne style house. A transitional example occurs when the original design of a building reflects major characteristics of two or more different types as when a late Greek Revival building contains elements of the Italianate style that supplanted it.

What follows is a catalog of the styles and vernacular forms identified by the Town of Perry Intensive Survey. The style names and the periods of their occurrence are taken directly from the CRMP as are the basic definitions of each style. This is followed by more specific information about the way each style was used in the Town and by a list of addresses of both the most important and the most typical of the intact and extant local examples of each style that were identified by the Survey. Further information on the styles themselves can be found in the second volume of the CRMP and in its bibliography.

Greek Revival (1830 - 1870)

The Greek Revival style was the first national style that was popularly used in Wisconsin and in the Town of Perry. The style characteristics most commonly associated with it include porticos and corner pilasters that use Doric, Ionic or Corinthian Orders; prominent, generally front-facing gables framed with heavy moldings; low-pitched roofs; and classically inspired cornices with returns. The style is generally symmetrical and orderly and features regularly spaced door and window openings, but departures and adaptations from the norm were common depending on the kinds of building materials that were locally available. In addition, there are numerous vernacular structures with limited Greek Revival details such as rectangular massing, regular fenestration patterns, and returned cornices. The style was used for everything from state capitols and churches to stores but was most frequently seen in Wisconsin in residential buildings and churches. While both brick and stone examples exist, the vast majority of such buildings were originally of frame construction and were clad in clapboard siding.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Early photos suggest that some of the Town's earliest residential and commercial buildings and some of its public buildings were built in the Greek Revival Style or its vernacular equivalents. This has proven to be true elsewhere in the state as well in communities of the same early vintage as those in the Town and reflects both the eastern heritage of many of the early settlers and builders and the predominance of frame construction in its earliest buildings. While the Town of Perry's two unincorporated hamlets and its rural areas originally contained numerous Greek Revival style and Greek Revival style-influenced residences and other types of buildings, very few survive today and only one was found that still retains its style-defining features in an intact state. This is the NRHP-listed Hauge Log Church, which was originally built out of logs in 1852.(**1**) The church was then later sided over with clapboards and was given the returned eaves that are one of the Greek Revival style's most frequently seen characteristics. Although no longer in use, this building is still exceptionally well maintained and both the exterior and interior of this church still retain an extraordinary degree of integrity.

687 CTH Z	Hauge Log Church	1852

Endnote:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, pp. 189-190 (illustrated). See also: Gould, Whitney Mason and Zane Williams. *Historic Places of Rural Dane County.* Madison: Dane County Cultural Affairs Commission, 1981, n.p. There is a photo of the exterior of the church on the rear cover of this book and another photo of the interior and a brief history inside.

Gothic Revival (1850-1880)

The Gothic Revival style had its origins in the renewed interest in spirituality and religion that occurred in late eighteenth century England and France as a partial reaction to that period of intensely intellectual activity known as the Enlightenment. This reaction also extended to architecture as well and a period of disenchantment with the orderliness of the classical period of design set in. As a result, some architects turned to the Gothic period as a source of both spiritual and architectural inspiration and the results became known as the Gothic Revival style.

The most common design element of the Gothic Revival style is the pointed arch. Other Gothic Revival features include steeply pitched roofs, pinnacles, exaggerated hood molds over windows and doors and the use of "Gothic" style curvilinear ornament on and about the bargeboards under the eaves, elaborate examples often being called "Carpenters' Gothic." The style proved especially popular for religious

buildings, which were often built of stone but occasionally also of wood. Religious buildings in the Gothic Revival style generally used a basilican plan; but numerous cruciform plan churches were also constructed.

Residential examples of the style almost always include such features as steeply-pitched gables, decorative bargeboards, a verandah or porch, and on larger examples sometimes a tower or turret. A variety of building materials were used, but the general appearance was monochromatic.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

DA 186/14-16 ca.1051 STH 78 Perry Norwegian Lutheran Church 1856-1861/1878/1903/1935/1961

The oldest of these churches is the Perry Norwegian Lutheran Church in the hamlet of Daleyville, which is also, ironically the most altered as well. The original part of the this stone church was begun in 1858 and completed in 1861, and this portion was repaired after being damaged in the great tornado of 1878 and was given a new stone steeple in 1903 following a lightning strike. The rear of the church was extended and remodeled in 1914 and the church survived in that form until in 1935, when another lighting strike caused a fire that left just its stone walls standing. The church that we see today is the rebuilt 1935 church to which a large stone education wing was added in 1961. While the Perry Lutheran Church has been too altered to be listed in the NRHP it is nevertheless one of the most prominent and beloved landmarks in the Town of Perry and in southwest Dane County and is eminently worthy of preservation.(**1**)

DA 203/11 10070 Spring Valley Rd. Holy Redeemer R.C. Church 1916

The Holy Redeemer R.C. Church is a fine example of the later Gothic Revival style and was built in 1916 to a design furnished by Milwaukee architect John Paulu. The church sits on a cut stone foundation that encloses a basement story and the walls above are clad in dark brown brick trimmed with limestone. The church occupies a beautiful hilltop site that had been the site of the congregation's first church, a stone Romanesque Revival style building built in 1861 that was demolished in 1915 to make way for the new and larger church. All the brick for the new church was hauled to the site from Mt. Horeb on horse-drawn sleds by members of the 25-family congregation, who also quarried all the stone for the foundation and donated $12,000 for the building's completion.(**2**) This building is still in a highly intact and well maintained state today and it is still in use by its congregation and is believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP for its architectural significance.

In addition to the two extant examples of Gothic Revival style church design discussed above, a third example was also once located in the Town as well. This was the Hauge Evangelical Lutheran Church, a clapboard-clad example built in 1887 that was located on the south side of CTH A adjacent to its still extant cemetery. This church was built as a replacement for the original Hauge Log Church and it served its congregation until 1981, when it was demolished.(**3**)

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, pp. 191-197 (illustrated). See also: *Perry Ev. Lutheran Church: 100th Anniversary, 1854-1954.* Daleyville, WI: 1954 (illustrated).
2. Ibid, pp. 84, 198-199 (illustrated). See also: Breines, Rev. Andrew R.. (pastor). *Holy Redeemer Mission, Perry, Wisconsin: 1861-1961.* Madison: Craftsman Press Corp., 1961.
3. Ibid, pp. 190-191 (illustrated)

Italianate (1850-1880)

The typical hallmarks of the many high-style Italianate residences in Wisconsin are wide eaves with brackets, low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs, and often a polygonal or square cupola placed on the roof. These buildings are typically either "T," "L," cruciform, or square in plan, they frequently have smaller ells attached

to the rear of the main block, and they tend to have boxy proportions. Other common characteristics include verandahs or loggias, bay windows, balustraded balconies, and tall windows with hood molds or pediments, Italianate Style residences are typically two stories in height and they are typically clad in either clapboard, brick, and, less frequently, in stone.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

No true examples of the Italianate style residences were found in the Town of Perry but the Survey found two houses in the town whose design displays Italianate style influences. Interestingly, both of these houses are built out of stone and both are among the Town's most architecturally significant residences.

DA 186/23 10779 Evergreen Ave. Onon B. Dahle House 1864

The oldest of the Town's Italianate style-influenced houses is also one of the oldest extant intact buildings in the Town. This is the highly intact Onon B. Dahle house located at 10799 Evergreen Ave. in the hamlet of Daleyville. Daleyville was founded by Dahle (Daley is an Americanization of the original spelling), whose general store at this location (non-extant) he opened in 1853, and his house was built in 1864. His house is built out of stone and has a two-story-tall block having a shallow-pitched hip roof whose overhanging eaves are supported by paired brackets, and a less tall kitchen wing is attached to the block's rear elevation. The main elevation of the house faces north, it is symmetrical in design and five-bay-wide, and its design could just as easily be defined as belonging to the Greek Revival style were it not for the bracketed frieze that encircles the house. Therefore, the Dahle house can be considered a very fine example of a transitional Greek Revival style-Italianate style design and it also has a high degree of integrity as well. Consequently, it is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**1**)

DA 204/09-12 693 STH 78 Hans Grinder Family Farmhouse ca.1870s

The centerpiece of the Hans Grinder Family Farm is its farmhouse, which is one of the most notable buildings in the Town of Perry. This is a two-story-tall, square plan, Italianate style-influenced building that is believed to have been built by Hans Grinder in the 1870s out of stone that was quarried on the farm. The house's quarry-faced stone foundation supports walls above that made entirely out of large dressed limestone blocks, and these walls are sheltered by a hip roof whose overhanging eaves are visually supported by paired wooden brackets. An historic photo of the house dated 1905 that is still in the Grinder family's possession shows that the house is still largely intact today and it is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent, intact example of stone construction.(**2**)

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 36 (illustrated). See also: Mandel, David. *Settlers of Dane County: The Photographs of Andreas Larsen Dahl.* Madison: Dane County Cultural Affairs Commission, 1985, pp. 79-81 (illustrated).
2. Ibid, pp. 68-69 (#37) (illustrated).

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

Most American examples of the Queen Anne style are residential buildings and because the period of this style's greatest popularity coincided with a period of enormous suburban growth in America, extant examples are numerous and now virtually define the Victorian period house in the popular imagination. Queen Anne style houses can be identified by their apparently irregular plans, complex use of often classically inspired ornamentation, and asymmetrical massing. The designs of these buildings often include polygonal bay windows, round or polygonal turrets, wrap-around verandahs, and steeply-pitched multi-gable or combination gable and hip roofs which usually have a dominate front-facing gable. Use of a variety of surface materials, roof shapes, and wall projections are all typical in Queen Anne designs and are represented

in a seemingly endless number of different combinations. Shingle or clapboard siding is common, and they are often combined in the same building, sometimes above a brick first story.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Queen Anne style houses are the most frequently encountered examples of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century high style architecture in the Town of Perry. The Intensive Survey surveyed five residential examples of the Queen Anne style, three of which are among the most architecturally impressive late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential buildings in the Town. These houses, however, lack the wealth of detailing that is usually associated with the best examples of this style but this is also true in most other communities in Wisconsin and is indicative of the expense involved in creating really elaborate Queen Anne style designs. Most home builders of the period were content to use just the more basic design elements associated with the style such as more complex, irregular, and often larger floor plans, combining two or three different patterns of wood shingles to side the upper floors and gable ends, and making use of several dormers of different sizes and sizable porches decorated with varying degrees of trim. Other typical features include the use of variegated surface materials, multiple dormers, bay and oriel windows, and towers and turrets.

Regardless of the number of design elements or the varieties of materials used, the surveyed Queen Anne style houses in the Town of Perry are all cruciform plan and T-plan houses that are usually topped with multi-gable or gable and hip roofs.

The intact surveyed examples of the cruciform or T-plan type are:

DA 203/18-20	Lunn Family Farmhouse	980 CTH H
DA 204/20-23	Burgeson/Johnson Family Farmhouse	10653 CTH A
DA 204/14-16	Johnson/Olson Family Farmhouse	724 STH 78
DA 205/15-18	Sanders Family Farmhouse	1277 CTH Z
DA 203/04-06	Keller or Haag Family Farmhouse	10152 Spring Valley Rd.

Nearly all the above listed houses are clad in wooden clapboards. While the Keller or Haag Family farmhouse has recently been reclad in wood shingles, it too was probably originally a clapboard-clad example as well.

American Craftsman (1900-1920)

Like the associated Arts and Crafts style, the American Craftsman style had its origins in the work of English architects and designers who sought a new approach to house design by using simplified elements of traditional vernacular houses to produce a comprehensive design in which exterior and interior elements worked together to produce a unified whole. Unlike Arts and Crafts designs, however, the American Craftsman style did not choose to imitate its English heritage. Instead, by applying the basic principles of Arts and Crafts design to American needs and building materials, designers such as Wisconsin native Gustave Stickley were able to fashion buildings having a specifically American appearance. The American Craftsman style is characterized by quality construction and simple, well-crafted exterior and interior details. Natural materials are used both inside and out in a manner appropriate to each and wood is by far the most common material used both inside and out with brick, stucco, and wood shingles also being typical exterior building materials. Frequently the exteriors of American Craftsman style houses use broad bands of contrasting materials (such as wood shingles above stucco) to delineate different stories. American Craftsman style homes usually have broad gable or hipped main roofs with one or two large front dormers and widely overhanging eaves, exposed brackets or rafters, and prominent chimneys. Most designs also feature multi-light windows having simplified Queen Anne style sash patterns. Open front porches whose roofs are supported by heavy piers are a hallmark of the style, and glazed sun porches and open roofed wooden pergola-like porches are also common.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Craftsman Style buildings are not plentiful in the Town, only three examples having been surveyed, but the best ones use the most of the stylistic elements listed above. Interestingly, all three of the surveyed examples are clad in brick and they are all houses. The finest and largest of these is the Perry Norwegian Lutheran Church Parsonage located in the hamlet of Daleyville. This fine house was built in 1919 and it was the third parsonage built by that church and it is still in excellent condition today.(**1**)

DA 186/09	10828 CTH A	Third Perry Norwegian Lutheran Church Parsonage	1919

The other two residential examples are:

DA 186/05	642 Perry Center Rd.	Anderson Family Farmhouse (**2**)	
DA 186/08	10859 CTH A	Ole & Hilda Stensby House(**3**)	Hamlet of Daleyville

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 49 (illustrated) (#55).
2. Ibid, p. 101 (#20).
3. Ibid, pp. 64-65 (#25). This house was built in the 1920s.

American Foursquare (1900-1930)

A residential style popularized by builders across the country, the American Foursquare is easily identified by its box-like form and broad proportions. As the name implies, examples of this style are often square in plan although examples having a slightly rectilinear plan are also very common. Examples are almost always two or two-and-a-half stories in height and usually have a shallow-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, and centrally placed dormers which are occasionally placed on each of the four slopes of the more elaborate hip roofed examples. Entrance doors were originally almost always sheltered by porches and most examples of the style feature a one-story, full-width front porch which is often supported by Tuscan columns. Exterior materials include brick, stucco, concrete block, clapboard or wood shingles, or combinations of these materials. American Craftsman style-influenced designs often alternate exterior finishes by floor, creating a banded appearance. Decoration is minimal, though some of the better examples are embellished with period details or American Craftsman style details such as porch piers decorated with trellis-like abstract designs which, in the finest examples, strongly suggest membership in another stylistic category such as the Colonial Revival or Prairie School styles. Never-the-less, the overall proportions of even the most elaborate of these buildings always give them away and reveals their American Foursquare style roots.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

American Foursquare style houses were the most frequently surveyed early twentieth century styles found in the Town, four examples having been surveyed. Clapboard-sided examples of the style were the most common and the most intact examples include:

DA 204/13	10488 Docken Rd.	Ole Bakken Family Farmhouse(**1**)
DA 205/07-08	10517 CTH A	Grinstvedt/Swenson Family Farmhouse(**2**)
DA 205/04-06	805 CTH H	Knudston Family Farmhouse(**3**)

Examples of the American Foursquare style built of brick were less common, only one having been surveyed.

DA 204/03-05	1625 CTH H	Post Family Farmhouse	1918(**4**)

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 178 (#25).
2. Ibid, p. 72 (#48).
3. Ibid, p. 97 (#5).
4. Ibid, p. 77 (#3).

Bungalow (1910-1940)

The term Bungalow has the unusual distinction of being both the name of a style and the generic name for a particular type of small residential building. Consequently, it is quite usual to speak of Colonial Revival style Bungalows when describing some houses of small size having pronounced Colonial Revival style design elements even as it is usual to speak of other houses as being in the Bungalow style. Bungalow style houses themselves are generally small-sized, have either square or rectilinear floor plans, and are usually one-story-tall. When a second story is needed, it is placed under the slope of the main roof in order to maintain the single story appearance and dormers are typically used to admit light. Bungalow designs typically have a horizontal emphasis and are covered with wide, projecting gable or hip roofs which often have protruding rafter ends or brackets supporting the eaves. On almost every example of the style the front door is sheltered by a porch and full-width front porches are commonplace. The roofs of these porches are often supported by piers having a battered shape although many other shapes can be found depending on the amount of influence other styles had in the overall design. Horizontal clapboard siding is the usual exterior surface material for these buildings although stucco, concrete block, brick veneer, wood shingle and even log examples are also found. Detailing is usually structural rather than ornamental and features plain, well-executed woodwork.

Occasionally, Bungalows feature design elements borrowed from other styles such as the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Prairie School styles and sometimes these other styles are so dominant that they take precedent over the Bungalow style. In general, though, Bungalows can be divided into three principal types: side-gabled; front-gabled; and hip-roofed. Each type can have either square or rectilinear plans and can be either one or one-and-a-half stories tall and their exteriors can be surfaced in any one of the materials listed above or in combinations of them.

Only one example of the Bungalow style was surveyed in the Town and it has an unusual history. This house began life as a part of a mill that was built in 1880, and which was cut in half in 1920 and converted into two Bungalow style houses that are located side by side in Daleyville.(**1**) Only one of these two still retains integrity and it is listed below.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

DA 186/22 1088 STH 78 Daleyville Mill/Dr. E. D. & Lenore McQuillian House ca.1880/1920

Endnote:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, pp. 40-41 (illustrated).

PERIOD REVIVAL STYLES (1900-1940)

The phrase "period revival" is a generic term used to describe the many different historic styles and design elements that architects revived and reinterpreted for modern use in the first decades of the twentieth century. These "period" designs were the products of the scholarly study of architectural history and they

began to exert more and more influence on architectural design as the nineteenth century matured. By the turn-of-the- century, the study of architectural precedent had become a basic part of architectural training and resulted in buildings which were increasingly careful copies of historic styles. The most accurate copies were usually produced for houses and churches; two building types for which historic models actually existed. More often, though, architects were confronted with the challenge of producing designs for building types for which there were no historic precedents such as high-rise office buildings and gas filling stations.

The Town of Perry has almost no examples of the Period Revival styles since their period of occurrence does not correspond to a period of growth in the Town.

Colonial Revival (1900-1940)

Interest in America's historic Colonial Period architecture increased at the end of the nineteenth century at a time when a reaction to the stylistic excesses of the Queen Anne style was beginning to set in. The greater simplicity of Colonial examples gave new houses designed in this manner a fresh, modern appeal. The Colonial Revival style is simple and regular in design and typically features symmetrically placed windows and central doors. Usually, these buildings are two stories in height, they have exteriors sided in either clapboards or wood shingles, although brick and even stone examples are also found. Many Colonial Revival houses have an L shaped plan but most examples have rectilinear plans and post World War I examples often have an attached garage. Symmetrical designs are typical but not invariable. Borrowing architectural detailing from genuine Georgian, Federal, and Dutch Colonial examples is typical in Colonial Revival buildings although such details are usually not elaborate. These features include classically derived main entrances and front (and side) entrance porches that are typically supported by simple one-story-tall classical order columns and are topped by pediments. Other popular features include corner pilasters, denticulated cornices, and shutters. The great majority of Colonial Revival designs have simple gable roof designs although hip roof examples are also found, and dormers are also popular features.

The Colonial Revival style is primarily a residential one and although buildings designed in the style were occasionally quite grand, most were medium size houses and these were built in vast numbers all across America. Indeed, so enduring has the popularity of this style been that many modern homes in Wisconsin and elsewhere still imitate it. Not surprisingly, these houses come in many shapes and forms. Many are highly symmetrical in design but others are quite informal and rambling, it all depended on the particular historic precedent each was trying to emulate. Wall cladding also varies considerably. Houses clad entirely in stucco, brick, stone, wooden clapboards, or steel that imitates wooden clapboards are plentiful but so also are examples that mix these various materials, although few if any mix more than two kinds at once. Despite this variety of designs and materials, however, the use of some elements such as double hung multi-light windows, main roofs that have very shallow boxed eaves, and main entrance doors that typically have some classical allusions, is relatively consistent.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Only one example of the Colonial Revival style was surveyed in the Town and it follows a symmetrical design precedent:

DA 186/03 9992 CTH A Ilow & Ruth Peterson House Hamlet of Forward(**1**)

Endnote:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 103.

Contemporary Style (1946-)

The Contemporary Style is a provisional term which is applied to the vast numbers of buildings built after World War II that are truly modern in inspiration and which owe nothing to past designs or historic examples. Unfortunately, because the scholarly effort that will eventually categorize these buildings into styles is still in its infancy, nothing can be said at this time to characterize such buildings, nor are most of them eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, which normally accepts only those buildings that are 50 years old or older. Never-the-less, it is important that intensive surveys such as this one try to identify buildings that, by virtue of their excellent design, may eventually be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The survey of the Town of Perry identified only one Contemporary Style building in the survey areas that should be considered for further study in the future. This is the house located at 1400 County Highway Z in Section 5. There may be other houses in the Town that are of equal quality as well, but they are hidden from public view and could not be surveyed.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

DA 203/13 1400 CTH Z House

Boomtown Style (ca.1850-1900)

The Boomtown Style was a predecessor of the Commercial Vernacular form and it continued to be built alongside it until nearly the end of the nineteenth century. Boomtown Style buildings — sometimes also called "false front" buildings — were almost always intended to house a commercial enterprise and they can most easily be described as a simple one or two story Front Gable form building whose front-facing gable end has been completely hidden by a full width vertical extension of the main wall surface below. This vertical extension usually takes the form of a tall parapet wall that has either a flat or shaped cornice and this extension typically completely covers the building's front-facing gable end. Such buildings are typically associated with the earliest period of commercial development in a community and were intended to appear as more substantial buildings than they really were. Because the illusion they create is most effective when seen from directly in front, Boomtown Style buildings were most successful when placed adjacent to other examples in tightly packed rows. When seen in isolation, of course, as most rural examples are, the illusion is much more difficult to sustain.

Boomtown Style buildings were almost always built of wood, this typically being the most readily obtainable material in a growing community, and they were intended to be replaced by larger buildings made of more substantial materials as soon as economically feasible. Consequently, examples of this style are no longer common because they were usually replaced by later, larger and more substantial fireproof buildings or, if the community did not flourish as hoped, by some other type of building or by nothing at all.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Two examples of the Boomtown Style were found in the Town of Perry and both of these are or were originally clad in clapboards. One of these buildings, the Gladen & Hanson Store Building in the hamlet of Forward, built in 1898, is an especially intact two-story example of the style and is believed to be potentially individually eligible for listing in the NRHP because rural examples of this style are scare and are an endangered property type, and because it represents the only surviving resource associated with the history of commerce in this community.

DA 186/04 9998 CTH A Gladen & Hanson Store Building 1898 Hamlet of Forward(1)

The following is the other example of the Boomtown Style that was surveyed in the Town .

DA 186/20 1079 STH 78 Gunhild Thorhaug Dressmaker's Shop Hamlet of Daleyville(2)

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 102 (illustrated).
2. Ibid, p. 43 (illustrated).

VERNACULAR FORMS

One of the most important developments that has come from a generation of intensive surveys has been the realization that an undistorted understanding of the totality of the built environment of America cannot be achieved by looking only at those buildings designed using the "high" styles. Such buildings account for only a small percentage of the total number of existing buildings and intensive surveys have repeatedly documented the fact that buildings which lie outside the normal stylistic categories (collectively called vernacular buildings) play a crucial role in defining the look of the American landscape.

In order to better understand this role it has been necessary to develop a new set of categories to aid in the identification of these vernacular buildings. This effort has been greatly aided by intensive surveys such as this one which produce a systematic record of the environment when the data they contain is combined. This record then becomes the data base which researchers have used in developing the various categories of vernacular buildings currently in use. Because these categories are based on the appearance or form of identified buildings the names they have been given are descriptive in nature and are called "forms" rather than "styles." It needs to be emphasized that this process of identification and analysis is an ongoing one and that the names and definitions of the forms listed here may be subject to revision as new data is found and analyzed.

Front Gable (ca.1840-1925)

The Front Gable form is predominately found on small to medium-sized residences which have a rectangular plan and a simple gable roof, with the major facade of the building being that which is terminated vertically by the front- facing gable end. One-and-a-half story examples are the most common in Wisconsin, but one, two, and two-and-a-half story versions also occur. One-and-a-half story examples frequently have dormers on one or both roof planes. The front-facing principal facades are typically symmetrical and some have small entry porches or an uncovered stoop while others have full-width front porches having shed or hipped roofs. Ornamentation is generally simple, consisting of such details as turned porch posts, decorative shingles, oversize parlor windows sometimes including etched or stained glass transoms, and simply detailed sills and windows. Earlier examples are usually narrow in width and in proportion and have steeply pitched roofs; later versions are broader with more gently sloped roofs. The front gable form is usually a wood frame structure sided with clapboard. Less frequently, these buildings were sided in wood shingles, stucco, or brick. In addition, many twentieth century examples of this form are found more appropriately within the Bungalow style.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Only two examples of the Front Gable form were surveyed in the Town of Perry. The first of these is a residential example located in the Hamlet of Daleyville.

DA 186/18 1072 STH 78 Olaus & Ingeborg Thompson House 1895(1)

The Front Gable form was also applied to non-residential buildings as well and the Town's other surveyed example of the form is a school. This is the former one or two-room Meadow View School, which is a red brick-clad one-story building that was built as a school ca.1905 and which has since been converted into a residence and substantially altered.

DA 204/18	188 STH 78	Meadow View School	ca.1905

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, pp. 45-46 (#40).
2. Ibid, pp. 117, 121 (#14). See also: Drury, John. *This is Dane County, Wisconsin.* Chicago: Inland Photo Co., 1960, p. 532 (illustrated).

Side Gable (ca.1840-1940)

This is a very common Wisconsin residential form whose characteristic features consist of rectangular plans and, usually, gentle-pitched gable roof. The major facade is placed on the long wall with gable ends being placed perpendicular to the street. The form is found in one, two, and three-story versions but is most often found in half-story versions, the one-and-one-half-story version being especially common. Buildings in this style are characteristically covered with clapboard but fieldstone, cut stone,, and brick examples are also found. Very early versions may be of timber-framed, half- timbered, or even of log construction. Early versions are generally narrower and less tall than later examples and wings extended off the rear of the main block were popular, both as original features and as additions.

Window openings are typically regularly spaced. A front porch, often having small brackets or turned posts, is frequently the only embellishment and these porches usually have shed, flat, or slightly hipped roofs. In addition, like the Front Gable form, many twentieth century examples of the Side Gable form are placed more appropriately within the Bungalow style. Side Gable houses are often somewhat larger than their Front Gable counterparts.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Seven examples of the Side Gable form were surveyed in the Town. Five of these buildings are residences and three are or were originally clad in clapboard, although a single stone-clad example was surveyed as well. This is the Gulbert & Bertha Jensvold House located in the hamlet of Daleyville. This fine house is now empty and seriously threatened but it was built ca.1868 and is one of the finest of the early stone houses identified by the Survey and it is believed that this building is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.(**1**)

DA 186/10-12	ca.1033 STH 78	Gulbert & Bertha Jensvold House	ca.1868 Hamlet of Daleyville

Four other residential examples that were surveyed are listed below.

DA 186/17	1064 STH 78	House	Hamlet of Daleyville(**2**)
DA 186/19	1075 STH 78	Thore & Julia Smesrud House	Hamlet of Daleyville(**3**)
DA 186/06	10073 CTH A	Knudtson Family Farmhouse(**4**)	
DA 203/04-06	10194 Spring Valley Rd.	Keller/Haag/Sutter Family Farmhouse(**5**)	

In addition to the five residences, the Survey also identified two former cheese factories that are also examples of the Side Gable form, both of which have since been converted into residences.

DA 205/13	10824 North Perry Rd.	Moen Cheese Factory/North Perry Cheese Factory(**6**)
DA 203/10	10105 Spring Valley Rd.	Spring Valley Cheese Factory(**7**)

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 62 (illustrated).
2. Ibid, pp. 47-48 (#45).
3. Ibid, pp. 44-45 (#38).
4. Ibid, p. 101 (#19).
5. Ibid, p. 82 (#17-18).
6. Ibid, p. 177 (#22).
7. Ibid, p. 82 (#21).

Gabled Ell (ca.1860-1910)

A common nineteenth century residential vernacular form, the Gabled Ell form combines elements of both early front and side-gabled vernacular buildings and resembles them in construction materials, simplicity, and proportions. The gabled ell includes cruciform plan buildings as well as those with the more common "L" or "T" plans. The usual appearance of the main facade of the house is that of two gable-roofed wings of equal (or more typically) unequal height joined perpendicular to each other. Gabled Ell houses were built in a variety of heights, though most common is the one-story longitudinal wing connected to the one-story wing or "upright." Examples where both sections are of the same height are also common. The main entrance to these buildings is usually through a porch placed at the juncture of the ell on the main facade. The porch may reveal the only ornamental details, such as brackets, turned posts, and a balustrade. Window openings on gabled ell houses are generally regular. These buildings typically rest on low foundations and porch stairs are short. Clapboard was most commonly used on Gabled Ell buildings, although stone and brick examples exist as well.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Like Side Gable Form examples, Gable Ell form houses are typically larger than their Front Gable form counterparts. Most of Dane County's Gable Ell houses tend to be clad in clapboard, but there are fine brick and stone examples as well. Only one example of the Gable Ell form was surveyed in the Town of Perry, however. While other examples are scattered throughout the Town, none of these had sufficient integrity to meet Survey criteria. The single surveyed example is listed below and it has been recently restored and enlarged.

DA 203/21-23 9549 Lee Valley Rd. Anderson/Nelson Family Farmhouse(1)

Endnote:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994,. p. 110 (#8).

Two-Story Cube (c.1850-80)

The Two-Story-Cube form is limited to residential buildings and can be identified by its boxy, square proportions, hipped and rather steeply pitched roofs having only slightly overhanging eaves, and lack of surface ornamentation or elements typically containing historic references save only simple classical order porch posts, most examples being examples of the Tuscan Order. Exterior siding include brick, clapboard, and occasionally stucco. Windows are symmetrically placed across the facade in simple frames or, in brick structures, with flat lintels and sills. The main door is usually located at the center of the front facade. A hip roofed porch typically crosses the front facade or at least covers the entrance door. Porch posts on earlier examples are sometimes turned and the porches often feature ornamental brackets. In some examples, gablets are placed on the main roof, but dormers are rare. Early 20th century examples usually reflect

American Foursquare details such as offset front doorways, Tuscan Order porch columns, and enclosed porch railings.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Two-Story-Cube form was the most frequently encountered vernacular form residence in the Town of Perry, six examples having been surveyed. All of these are or were originally clad in clapboard and they were probably, in most cases, the second farmhouse on their respective farms. Of these, the Goli/berg family farmhouse is especially notable for its large size and extended two-story wing.

DA 203/25-27	10916 Spring Creek Rd.	Boley Family Farmhouse(**1**)	
DA 203/15-16	1004 STH 78	John & Alpha Stensby Farmhouse	1911(**2**)
DA 203/14	10964 CTH A	Thore Grundahl Family Farmhouse	1910(**3**)
DA 205/09-12	666-670 STH 78	Syftestad Family Farmhouse(**4**)	
DA 203/24	9664 Lee Valley Rd.	Jacobson Family Farmhouse(**5**)	
DA 205/14	10888 Berg Rd.	Goli/Berg Family Farmhouse(**6**)	

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 59 (#10).
2. Ibid, p. 71 (#44). See also: *Daleyville Doings*, January 11, 1911; May 24, 1911; Dec. 20, 1911.
3. Ibid, p. 66 (#32). See also: *Daleyville Doings*, February 10, 1909; April 1, 1909; April 28, 1909, May 12, 1909.
4. Ibid, p. 70 (#39).
5. Ibid, p. 109 (#3).
6. Ibid, pp. 119-120 (#5 or 6).

AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS

Agricultural outbuildings can be simply defined as all those buildings that are found on a farmstead other than the farmhouse itself that are and have historically been primarily devoted to the practice of agriculture.

> Wisconsin has a long and diverse agricultural history. The third wave of settlers, after the fur traders and miners, was farmers ready to till the deep, rich soil. Yankee settlers brought eastern farming methods, as well as its traditions of constructing barns and other outbuildings. Immigrants from Europe brought Old World agricultural traditions to Wisconsin. Environmental conditions in Wisconsin and unlimited opportunities for innovation led Yankee and European settlers alike to experiment with little known crops and build structures to accommodate them.
>
> The diversity of crops grown in Wisconsin and the varied backgrounds of settlers to the state resulted in construction of a vast array of agricultural outbuildings. In 1983 the Division [of Historic Preservation] began to develop a list of the types of agricultural outbuildings that occur in the state. The list was useful in entering information in the computer on properties that had been inventoried over the years and improved the field identification of outbuildings by surveyors. In 1985 the list was expanded and definitions for each type of building were developed. The definitions were reviewed by the state's experts on agricultural history and architecture, and amended accordingly.
>
> The information in this section [of the CRMP] constitutes the Division's first attempt to delineate agricultural outbuildings by form and function. Much more needs to be learned. Although the knowledge of agricultural history is well-documented in many areas, a correlation between crops, technology, ethnicity, and architecture cannot always be made. With further field investigation and research, the list of term will no doubt be expanded and the buildings will be better understood.(**1**)

Twenty-one years later, the identification and study of Wisconsin's agriculture-related farm buildings is still very much an ongoing project for the Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) and while a much greater understanding of this aspect of the state's built environment now exists, much more still needs to happen before scholars and surveyors are comfortable assessing the probable NRHP significance of farm buildings encountered in surveys such as this one. Part of the problem is that farm buildings are not readily identifiable by date of construction; a gable-roofed bank barn having a basement story built with stone, for instance, could have been built in the late 1870s but it could just as easily have been built in the 1910s. The same is true for smaller outbuildings as well, and even when farm buildings exhibit features such as poured concrete that are clearly based on the evolution of technology, dating such a building can still be problematic since such a feature may actually represent an improvement made to an older building at a later date. This last issue also raises the question of integrity, which is a major factor in determining if a building is eligible for NRHP listing or not. In addition. many of the tools that are used to date buildings in urban and suburban settings cannot be used in rural areas. Many basic tools used in urban research such as Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps are not available for rural areas, and using historic real estate tax records (when they exist) is problematic at best since changes in values can be ascribed to a number of different factors and may or may not represent when a particular building was built. In addition, most rural areas are poorly reported by area newspapers and this lack of news also removes yet one more potentially valuable research tool.

Consequently, reconnaissance and intensive surveys of agricultural outbuildings in rural areas such as the Town of Perry are still conducted in much the same fashion as the earliest surveys of urban areas. When looking at diary barns, for instance, surveyors still look for the largest or the most unusual examples (stone or brick wall construction, for instance, or centric forms such as Octagon barns) and hope that they will later find some means of dating and assigning significance to them. But if the ability to assign significance to individual agricultural outbuildings is still limited, three decades of surveying rural properties has satisfied the DHP that farmsteads that contain an intact collection of historic outbuildings and an intact farmhouse are now so rare that they constitute a property type that can be eligible for listing in the NRHP simply because it is an intact historic farmstead. Obviously, the degree of integrity that such a farmstead must possess is quite high and the rural context in which it is located matters too, but the result is somewhat analogous to that of historic districts, wherein the value of the whole is believed to be greater than that of its component parts. Thus, an intact nineteenth century bank barn or an intact Two-Story-Cube vernacular form farmhouse would probably not be eligible for NRHP listing on their own merits, but viewing these buildings and other associated intact outbuildings as a farmstead may give them a collective significance that can provide valuable information about the past, and assessing them on this basis may make it possible to list them in the NRHP.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Four barns in the Town of Perry had been surveyed previously and these barns were resurveyed for this Survey as well. Only one, however, possesses characteristics that are unique enough to justify listing it individually in the NRHP. This is the outstanding barn that was built on the Syftestad Farm, it being a large L-plan bank barn that appears to have been built in two stages out of locally quarried limestone. Barns built out of stone in Wisconsin are extremely rare and this example is one of the largest and finest in the state.

DA 205/09-12	666-670 STH 78	Syftestad Family Farm Complex

The other three previously surveyed barns in the Town were all resurveyed for the Intensive Survey in order to ascertain if they were still extant and if they had undergone changes since they had been first surveyed. None of these barns is distinctive enough to justify NRHP listing but all three are part of the historic heritage of the Town and contribute to its overall sense of place.

DA 205/03	10217 Blue Valley Rd.	Schmidt/Smith Barn(**2**)
DA 205/19-20	10093 Spring Valley Rd.	Goebel Bros. Barn(**3**)
DA 205/13	10937 Berg Rd.	Barn(**4**)

All the other surveyed barns in the Town of Perry were surveyed as parts of farmsteads and three of these farmstead are believed to be eligible for NRHP listing and are listed in the section of this report entitled: **Potentially Eligible Individual Resources**.

Endnotes:

1. Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.* Madison: Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. II, Architecture, p. 5-1.
2. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p.77 (32).
3. Ibid, pp. 82-84 (#22 or 25).
4. Ibid, pp. 119-120 (#5 or 6).

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS

Among the principal objectives of an intensive survey is the identification of the designers and the builders responsible for creating the resources in the area being surveyed, followed by the compilation of an inventory of the work associated with the persons in each of these groups. This objective is central to the primary intent of intensive surveys, which is, to provide information that will help determine which resources are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and it is embodied in National Register Criteria C, which states that "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity and that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master." One result of the many intensive surveys done over the last decade has been a redefining of the term "master" to make it broader and more inclusive than it was previously when the term was usually assigned exclusively to professionally trained architects. Now we recognize that many of the resources we study and preserve were designed by the craftsmen who built them and that the buildings and structures created by these largely unsung designers are as worthy of inclusion in the National Register as are the works of many more formally trained designers. This more sophisticated view of the historic development of the built environment has resulted in a much deeper and richer understanding of our surroundings and has provided a richer context within which to view the works our most important designers. It has also made it possible for far more buildings to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register than was possible in the past.

The overwhelming majority of the buildings in the Town of Perry were built and were also probably designed by local builders who either used published plans or built designs that they were accustomed to building. No one calling himself an architect is known to have practiced in the Town or elsewhere in the vicinity in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Never-the-less, the Survey found one building that was the work of a professional architect in Milwaukee and this building is listed in the short architect's biography that follows.

The principal resources employed by the Town of Perry Intensive Survey to identify architects and builders who practiced in the Town were published local histories and local newspapers, and it was the newspapers that provided the great majority of the information. Even so, the most important resources that remains to be systematically searched for relevant information are still the local newspapers. While the survey used newspapers as one of its principal research tools, a complete search of the area newspapers available on microfilm was beyond the scope of the survey's resources. Such work as was done, however, showed that newspapers are the single best resource for identifying the work of the designers and builders who worked and practiced in the Town and it is to be hoped that the work done by the survey will provide a starting point which others can use to undertake additional research in the future.

ARCHITECTS

The following is a summary of the information that is available on the one identified architect who is known to have designed an historic building in the Town of Perry.

John Paulu

The sole identified architect-designed work in the Town is the Holy Redeemer Roman Catholic Church located at 10070 Spring Valley Road in Section 10, and built by its congregation in 1916. This fine Gothic Revival style building is the work of John Paulu of Milwaukee. Paulu was born in Czechoslovakia but nothing else is known about his education or early practice until his arrival in Wisconsin. Paulu's first and only known place of residence was in the city of Milwaukee and he is first listed as an architect in that city's directory in 1887. By 1892, the listing is for John Paulu & Co. and this listing continues until 1895, after which Paulu practiced under his own name. Most of Paulu's known work was designed during the John Paulu & Co. period and his earliest identified commission is the Gothic Revival style St. Lawrence Catholic Church in Stangelville, Kewaunee County, which was built in 1892 for a Czech congregation. The following year, Paulu & Co. designed a commercial building at 1405 W. Greenville in Milwaukee and a two-flat residence at 1724 W. Mineral St., also in Milwaukee. Paulu also designed St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church in Milwaukee located at 1404 W. Scott St. as well, but these few buildings represent all of his identified work up until 1916.(**1**)

Why a Milwaukee architect such as Paulu should have been chosen to design the replacement for the old Holy Redeemer Church in the Town of Perry is not known but what is known of his work suggests that he may have been a church specialist whose name might well have been familiar to the Archdiocese in Milwaukee and perhaps it was they who recommended him. Whatever the connection, the congregation approached him for a new design in 1915 and the church was completed late in 1916.(**2**)

Endnotes:

1. Architect's Files. Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.
2. Breines, Rev. Andrew R. (pastor). *Holy Redeemer Mission, Perry, Wisconsin: 1861-1961*. Madison: Craftsman Press Corp., 1961.

BUILDERS

The great majority of the historically and architecturally significant buildings in the Town of Perry and elsewhere were designed either wholly or in part by the persons who built them. These persons played an important role in the creation of the built environment and the best of them are now considered to be fully deserving of the term "master" as it is used in National Register Criteria C. Consequently, an important goal of any Intensive Survey is the identification of the most important builders who lived in the area being surveyed. Not surprisingly, such persons historically possessed widely differing skills and design capabilities but in the nineteenth century they were generally distinguished from those persons calling themselves architects by their less formal education and design training and by their greater degree of physical involvement in the building process. The Town's first builders were probably skilled or semi-skilled carpenters and masons whose design sense developed out of the direct experience they acquired working with traditional building methods and designs. Prior to 1850 this experience was much the same for both builders and for those persons then calling themselves architects in Wisconsin. As a result, builders proved to be more than adequate designers for the vast majority of buildings built in this early period of Wisconsin's history, a period whose chief need was for shelter and functional utility. Even as the needs of society became more complex and buildings became larger and much more numerous, builders were still able to satisfy the great majority of client's requests by resorting to pattern books for design ideas and to an ever-growing number of mail order catalogs which made available an endless variety of increasingly complex architectural details. In its essentials this system continues to exist today and most residences in particular are still built "from plans" much as they were in the nineteenth century.

The earliest builders in the Town were probably itinerant craftsmen whose portable skills gave them great flexibility in choosing where to locate. Many of these persons probably stayed in the Town just long enough to finish a job and get paid. As the Town and the surrounding areas grew, however, it became possible for some of these men to move from job to job within these areas and become permanent residents. It must be remembered, however, that many nineteenth century farmers possessed enough carpentry and masonry skills to construct those buildings that the farms of that period required and it should also be noted that the construction of barns in those days was often the result of group effort. "Barn raisings" as these events were called, were a neighborhood effort and the *Daleyville Doings* newspaper that was published weekly in Daleyville between 1908 and 1918 contains numerous mentions of such occurrences. Consequently, identifying individuals in a rural community such as the Town of Perry who made carpentry or masonry their principal occupation is difficult, to say the least. In order to identify such persons and in order to identify the buildings they constructed, census tracts, tax rolls, and all applicable local newspapers need to be systematically searched for relevant information, which are projects that lie outside the scope of an intensive survey.

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Endnote:

(1) The Town of Perry is very fortunate to have had a newspapers of its own, this being the *Daleyville Doings*, a weekly that was published in Daleyville between 1908 and 1918. It was very rare for such a small community to have had a newspaper of any kind. More typically, information about such places was to be found in correspondent columns that were published in city and village newspapers in the surrounding area. Correspondent columns for some Dane County hamlets were also published in newspapers in surrounding counties as well.

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

As noted previously, the survey inventoried 46 resources and groups of resources within the project area. Of these, the following nine resources or groups of resources are being recommended as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on an individual basis.

Forward:

9998 CTH A	Gladen & Hanson Store Building	DA 186/04

1. The very intact clapboard-clad Gladen & Hanson Store Building was built in 1898 in the hamlet of Forward and it is an especially intact example of the Boomtown Style. It is therefore believed that this building is potentially individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C (History and Architecture) because rural examples of this style are scare and are an endangered property type, and because it also represents the only surviving historic resource associated with the history of commerce in the hamlet of Forward.(**1**)

Daleyville:

ca. 1033 STH 78	Gulbert & Bertha Jensvold House	DA 186/10-12

2. The Gulbert & Bertha Jensvold House is a very fine stone-clad example of the Side Gable form that is located in the hamlet of Daleyville. The house has a T-plan consisting of a dressed stone two-story-tall main block to which is attached a frame construction clapboard-clad two-story rear ell. Originally a farmhouse, the building was built for Gilbrand Jensvold and his wife shortly after they were married in 1868. Jensvold was a school teacher and a lay preacher who taught at the Perry Lutheran Church school from 1866 until his death in 1882.(**2**) This highly intact but deteriorating house is now empty and seriously threatened but it is one of the finest of the early stone houses identified by the Survey and it is believed that this building is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture).

10779 Evergreen Ave.	Onon B. Dahle House	DA 186/23

3. The highly intact Italianate style-influenced Onon B. Dahle house located in the hamlet of Daleyville. Daleyville was founded by Dahle (Daley is an Americanization of the original spelling), whose general store at this location (non-extant) he opened in 1853. This house was built for him in 1864 and he lived there until 1895, when he moved to the nearby village of Mt. Horeb. His house in Daleyville has a two-story-tall five-bay-wide block sheltered by a shallow-pitched hip roof whose overhanging eaves are supported by paired brackets, and it is built of stone. This house is a very fine vernacular expression of the Italianate style and it also has a high degree of integrity as well. Consequently, it is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under both Criteria B & C (Associations with a Significant Person and Architecture).(**3**)

SECTION 10

10070 Spring Valley Rd.	Holy Redeemer R.C. Church	DA 203/11

4. The Holy Redeemer R.C. Church is a fine example of the later Gothic Revival style that was built in 1916 to a design furnished by Milwaukee architect John Paulu. The church occupies a beautiful hilltop site that had been the site of the congregation's first church, a stone Romanesque Revival style building built in 1861 that was demolished in 1915 to make way for the new and larger church. All the brick for the new church was hauled to the site from Mt. Horeb on horse-drawn sleds by members of the 25-family congregation, who also quarried all the stone for the foundation and donated $12,000 for the building's completion.(**4**) Also part of the church grounds is Holy Redeemer's cemetery and three stone and brick shrine-altars that are used for Corpus Christi observance ceremonies. The Holy Redeemer Church is still highly intact today and is still in

use by its congregation. Consequently, it is believed that it is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent, intact example of Gothic Revival style design.

SECTION 16

980 CTH H	Lunn Family Farm	DA 203/18-20

5. The Lunn Family Farm is the most intact nineteenth century farmstead in the Town of Perry. The centerpiece of the farmstead is the largely intact, cruciform plan, two-story-tall clapboard-clad Queen Anne style farmhouse, an early example of the style that still retains its original windows and which has an unusual L-plan front porch that still retains its original turned supporting posts and spindled soffits.(**5**) In addition to the house, the farmstead also retains a gambrel-roofed dairy barn that is clad in vertical wood boards and a number of additional early wood-clad gable-roofed outbuildings, all of which display a high degree of integrity. The resulting ensemble is one of the most complete and intact of the Town's surveyed farmsteads and is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent, intact example of the farmstead property type.

SECTION 17

10653 CTH A	Burgeson/Johnson Family Farm	DA 204/20-23

6. The Burgeson/Johnson Family Farm is another largely intact farmstead whose late nineteenth or early twentieth century Queen Anne style farmhouse is the finest example of this style in the Town of Perry. This house also has a cruciform plan and it too is clad in clapboards, but both its larger size and more compact plan mark it as a later example of the style, one that was probably derived from a pattern book of period.(**6**) An aerial photo of the farm taken in 1960 shows that today's farmstead is still intact from that time and includes the original gable roof dairy barn and its adjacent silo, which is built out of hollow ceramic building tiles. In addition, the farmstead contains at least four other historic gable roof outbuildings which, like the dairy barn, are all clad in vertical wood boards. The resulting ensemble is one of the most complete and intact of the Town's surveyed farmsteads and is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent, intact example of the farmstead property type, whose Queen Anne style farmhouse is also the finest example of the Queen Anne style in the town of Perry.

SECTION 20

693 STH 78	Hans Grinder Family Farm	DA 204/09-11

7. The centerpiece of the Hans Grinder Family Farm is its farmhouse, which is one of the most notable buildings in the Town of Perry. This is a two-story-tall, square plan, Italianate style-influenced building that is believed to have been built by Hans Grinder in the 1870s out of stone that was quarried on the farm. The house's quarry-faced stone foundation supports walls above that made entirely out of large dressed limestone blocks, and these walls are sheltered by a hip roof whose overhanging eaves are visually supported by wooden brackets.(**7**) An historic photo of the house dated 1905 that is still in the Grinder family's possession shows that the house is still largely intact today and it is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent, intact example of stone construction. In addition, the farm also has a large complement of both modern and historic barns and outbuildings and it is possible that further research may support the listing of portions of the farm as an historic farmstead property type as well.

724 STH 78 Johnson/Olson Family Farm DA 204/14-16

8. Known during the Olson family's years as "Pine Lawn Farm," this farmstead is also one of the most intact surviving nineteenth century farmsteads in the Town. The centerpiece of the farmstead is the largely intact, cruciform plan, one-and-one-half-story-tall clapboard-clad Queen Anne style farmhouse, an early example of the style that still retains its small, original front porch, which still retains its original turned supporting posts and decorative pierced wooden soffits.(**8**) In addition to the house, the farmstead also retains a gambrel-roofed dairy barn that is clad in vertical wood boards and a number of additional early wood-clad gable-roofed outbuildings, all of which display a high degree of integrity. The resulting ensemble is one of the most complete and intact of the Town's surveyed farmsteads and is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent, intact example of the farmstead property type.

666-670 STH 78 Syftestad Family Farm Complex DA 205/09-12

9. This historic farm was developed by the Syftestad family over several generations and while it has now been divided into several separate parcels, two of its original buildings are still extant, although they are now in separate ownership.(**9**) The newer of the two is the Two-Story-Cube form farmhouse, which is still highly intact today and retains its original clapboard siding and windows. In addition, the main facade of the house also still retains its original centrally placed two-story porch, which is supported by turned wood posts that still exhibit their original decorative wood brackets. By far the most important of the farm's surviving buildings, however, is its main barn, which has walls that are built entirely out of large dressed blocks of locally quarried limestone. This large barn has an L-plan and it appears to have been built in two different phases, with one wing having a gable roof and the other, a hip roof. Even though this barn is no longer in use today, it is still largely intact and it is one of southwest Wisconsin's most architecturally impressive historic barns. The use of stone as a building material for a barn is very rare in Wisconsin and in the Midwest in general. Consequently, it is believed that the Syftestad barn is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent, intact example of the use of stone as a method of construction. It is also believed that the still extant and intact farmhouse that is associated with this barn is also eligible under Criterion C as a contributing resource in this farm complex.

Endnotes:

1. Perry Historical Center. *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement.* Daleyville, WI: The Perry Historical Center, 1994, p. 102 (illustrated).
2. Ibid, p. 62 (illustrated).
3. Ibid, p. 36 (illustrated). See also: Mandel, David. *Settlers of Dane County: The Photographs of Andreas Larsen Dahl.* Madison: Dane County Cultural Affairs Commission, 1985, pp. 79-81 (illustrated).
4. Ibid, pp. 84, 198-199 (illustrated). See also: Breines, Rev. Andrew R.. (pastor). *Holy Redeemer Mission, Perry, Wisconsin: 1861-1961.* Madison: Craftsman Press Corp., 1961.
5. Ibid, p. 81 (#16).
6. Ibid, p. 71 (#45).
7. Ibid, pp. 68-69 (#37) (illustrated).
8. Ibid, pp. 69-70 (#38).
9. Ibid, p. 70 (#39).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the Registration and Protection of Resources

A. Survey and Research Needs

It is believed that the resources surveyed by the Town of Perry Intensive Survey have been adequately documented and further survey work is not recommended.

Future research needs have already been suggested in the Architects and Builders theme. These include: studying the various census tracts pertaining to the Town that are kept at the Wisconsin Historical Society in order to identify inhabitants calling themselves builders or contractors (i.e. masons, carpenters, etc.); and undertaking a systematic search of Dane, Green, Iowa & Lafayette County newspapers that might have covered the Town of Perry, including especially *Daleyville Doings*, in order to identify building activity in the Town and the persons related to it. Microfilm copies of some of these newspapers are available at other Dane County community libraries and all of them are available at the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison, and these are the best and virtually the only resources available for such a study. Both of these are projects that should ideally be undertaken by local historical societies, and it is believed that the database created by the intensive survey will be of benefit to these efforts. Other needed research efforts should concentrate on the potentially eligible individual resources noted in the preceding section. In addition, an immediate effort should be made to identify any areas within the Town that might contain either prehistoric or historic archeological remains.

B. National Register Listings and Determinations of Eligibility

The Town of Perry currently has one listing in the National Register. This listed resource is: the Hauge Log Church (NRHP 12-31-74), located on CTH Z in Section 7.

C. Threats to Resources

The major threat to the historic resources in the Town of Perry is the rural nature of the Town and the problems that come with it. Nearly all of the resources located in the Town except for those located in Daleyville are associated with farms and most, but not all of these are working farms whose owners are involved in the day-to-day economic struggle that farming has become in Wisconsin. Making a decent living is difficult if you farm for a living and being the owner of an historic farmstead often means making decisions that work to the disadvantage of the historic resources that are located on such farms. For instance, does one keep and repair an old machine shed when you have just invested in new machinery that is too large for it? Do you spend money repainting your historic farmhouse when this money may be needed for some other more important use on the farm, and if so, do you then decide to reside your house instead of repainting it? Such questions are part of the daily existence of farmers today and too often, the answer has to be one that is detrimental to the historic resources a farmer might otherwise wish to preserve. One of the biggest problems farmers have is maintaining older, obsolete farm outbuildings. Add to this the fact that the farming population is an aging one and you have a situation that presents problems for historic preservation.

The other major threat to the historic resources in the Town is growth. The continuing growth that the city of Madison and its satellite communities is experiencing and the ongoing expansion of the urban area surrounding Madison in particular is now putting pressure on other cities and villages throughout the county. The Madison metropolitan area's greatly increased population has already all but completely enveloped those formerly rural communities located nearest to the cities of Madison and Sun Prairie such as Burke and Token Creek, and those near the village of DeForest, such as Windsor and Morrisonville. The growth of Madison is also affecting most of the other communities in the county as well such as the city of Mt. Horeb, nearly all of which have experienced substantial growth of their own in the past decade and are expecting to experience even more in the current one. With this growth has come the need for more and

larger roads, more services, larger and newer public facilities, and more and larger stores, all of which is having and will continue to have an impact on the existing historic infrastructure in the county.

What this growth means for the Town of Perry is that new buyers are appearing for the Town's farm land, but unlike the buyers of the past, these new buyers are not interested in farming. Unfortunately, the most valuable asset most farmers have is their land, and judging from the increasing number of new houses that dot the rural countryside in the Town, it is clear that land in the Town is now being sold to new owners who don't farm and who are often even less inclined to keep up a large collection of historic farm outbuildings then was the previous owner.

A very different set of problems confronts the hamlets of Forward and Daleyville. Forward now contains only a handful of buildings and is on the brink of vanishing altogether while Daleyville, despite having a good collection of historic residential buildings, is seeing little new growth. The reasons for this are complicated but they essentially boil down to the fact that these places currently have no retail establishments and are located too far away from goods and services to attract population. This means that the ability of these places to function as true communities is limited, which makes it even harder for them to protect their historic resources. Absentee ownership is also a problem. Beginning in the 1930s and continuing to the present, a number of the older owner-occupied single family residential buildings in the Town were converted into either single family or multi-family rental housing, a change that was often accompanied by interior and exterior alterations. As part of the same process, the ownership of many of these buildings shifted from an owner-occupied to an absentee status and this has often been attended by a gradual lessening of maintenance standards and by the casual construction of inappropriately designed income-producing additions.

The intensive survey also noted that the Town contains many older buildings of all kinds that would have been surveyed except for the fact that they have been poorly remodeled; inappropriate additions, siding choices and window replacement choices being the most common problems. Thus, there is clearly room for improvement in terms of educating property owners as to the range of options that should be considered when remodeling or restoration projects are contemplated.

D. National Register Priorities

The top priority for listing in the National Register should be the most threatened of the resources that have been recommended for listing. The most vulnerable of these resources would appear to be the stone barn located on the Syftestad Farm on STH 78, which appears to be vacant and is either not being used or is being used only for storage.

E. Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

The most effective means by which to implement meaningful historic preservation in the Town of Perry is through the enactment of local landmarks ordinances and the simultaneous creation of a local landmarks commission. Such a commission is the most effective way to protect historic resources and it is also potentially a community's most effective potential educational tool as well. Fortunately, the Town of Perry already possesses these things.

An important step in increasing public awareness of historic preservation was taken in 2005, when the Town of Perry's Historic Preservation Commission successfully applied to the DHP for a Survey and Planning grant that could be used to fund an intensive survey of the Town. The Commission's intent in funding such a survey was twofold; to create a data base of information about the historic resources in the Town, and to identify properties that might be eligible for the NRHP. Both of these goals have now been realized and the successful first public meeting that was held in conjunction with this survey suggests that there is also local interest in historic preservation.

The principal questions that the Town now needs to answer are: "How can it best make use of the information generated by the survey to better inform the public about the historic resources in their midst?" and "How can public opinion be mobilized to place a higher value on these resources?" The answer seems to be largely a matter of education. The Town now has much of the information it needs to assess the importance of the buildings in the survey area and the survey also identified buildings in the survey areas that may meet NRHP criteria for listing. Therefore, one of the best courses for the Town to follow would appear to be to sponsor the nomination of some of these buildings to the NRHP as a way of demonstrating to these communities that they do, in fact, contain notable historic resources.

Listing these resources in the NRHP is an important step because people must first be made aware of their historic resources before they will place a value on them and be motivated to preserve them. Listing these resources is also a good way of introducing the community to the criteria that the National Register uses to evaluate buildings and districts. And finally, listing these resources would also be a way of showing that a number of the historic resources in the county that are privately owned stand to benefit from available restoration-related Federal and State tax credits. This is especially true of some of the Town's farmsteads, which, as working farms, would be eligible for both State *and* Federal tax credit programs.

The need for getting more and better information into the hands of the public is clear. For instance, the intensive survey found that a number of buildings in the survey areas that might otherwise have been eligible for listing in the NRHP have been rendered ineligible because they have been resided, most often with inappropriate materials or with materials that are different in scale from the originals such as when wide gauge metal or vinyl clapboard is used to replace narrower gauge original siding. By disseminating information that is readily available from the NRHP and the DHP about the value of maintaining a building's original appearance and by making the public aware of the fact that new siding of an appropriate size is now widely available, the Town can help the public make better informed decisions about renovation projects.

Informational brochures that touch on remodeling issues and the tax advantages of NRHP listings can also be made available by the Town as part of its education effort. Finally, lectures and workshops given by the members of the DHP can be used to better inform the community about preservation issues and techniques.

SURVEY RESULTS

What follows is a complete list of all the resources that were surveyed as part of the Town of Perry Reconnaissance Survey. Each property surveyed during the course of this project will also have an intensive survey card prepared for it in accordance with DHP standards. These cards consist of a dry-mounted black and white photo of the resource on one side and a summary of the historical and architectural analysis performed on the subject resource and other required information such as an address and the photo and map codes assigned to the resource on the reverse side. In addition, all the written information contained on these cards, plus additional historic data, will be copied into the DHP's computerized database using the software developed by the DHP.

The abbreviations given below for architectural styles and vernacular building forms are the same abbreviations used in the DHP's software. These are as follows:

AF = American Foursquare
AS = Astylistic Utilitarian Form
BO = Boomtown
BU = Bungalow
CON = Contemporary
CR = Craftsman
ELL = Gabled Ell
FG = Front Gabled
GO = Gothic Revival
IT = Italianate
NG = Neo-Gothic Revival
OSC = One-Story Cube
QU = Queen Anne
SG = Side Gabled
TC = Twentieth Century Commercial
TSC = Two-Story Cube

HPNS = Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement Page Number (if applicable)
AHI # = Architectural and Historic Inventory Number (finding aid for the DHP's web site)

Film Code	Address	Original Owner	Date	Style
TOWN of PERRY				
Hamlet of Daleyville				
DA 186/09 HPNS #55, pp. 49-50 AHI# 123135	10828 CTH A	3rd Perry Norwegian Lutheran Church Parsonage	1919	CR
DA 186/08 HPNS #25, pp. 64-65 AHI# 123134	10859 CTH A	Ole & Hilda Stensby House	ca.1920	CR
DA 186/10-12 HPNS #21, pp. 62-63 AHI# 123136	ca.1033 STH 78	Gulbert & Bertha Jensvold House	ca.1868	SG
DA 186/13 HPNS, pp. 53-55 AHI# 4390	1060 STH 78	Daleyville School	1893/1934/1969	QU
DA 186/14-16 HPNS pp. 191-196 AHI# 4387	1051 STH 78	Perry Norwegian Lutheran Church	1856-1861/1878/1903/1935/1961	GO
DA 186/17 HPNS #45, pp. 47-48 AHI# 123137	1064 STH 78	House		SG
DA 186/18 HPNS #40, pp. 45-46 AHI# 123138	1072 STH 78	Olaus & Ingeborg Thompson House	1895	FG
DA 186/19 HPNS #38, pp. 44-45 AHI# 4388	1075 STH 78	Thore & Julia Smesrud House	1895	SG
DA 186/20 HPNS #35, pp. 43-44 AHI# 4391	1079 STH 78	Gunhild Thorhaug Dressmaker's Shop		BO
DA 186/21 HPNS #30, pp. 41-42 AHI# 123139	1080 STH 78	Iverson Garage Building	1920	TC
DA 186/22 HPNS #28, pp. 40-41 AHI# 123140	1088 STH 78	Daleyville Mill/Dr. E. D. & Lenore McQuillian House	ca.1880/1920	AS/BU
DA 186/23 HPNS #20, pp. 36-37 AHI# 4389	10779 Evergreen Ave.	Onon B. Dahle House	1864	IT

Hamlet of Forward

DA 186/03 HPNS #22, pp. 102-103 AHI# 123131	9992 CTH A	Ilow & Ruth Peterson House		CO
DA 186/04 HPNS #22, pp. 102-103 AHI# 4398	9998 CTH A	Gladen & Hanson Store Building	1898	BO
DA 186/07 HPNS #18, pp. 93, 101. AHI# 123133	10084 CTH A	Forward School/Perry Town Hall	1910	AS

SECTION 3

DA 205/03 HPNS #2, p. 77 AHI# 4377	10217 Blue Valley Rd.	Schmidt/Smith Family Farm		AS
DA 203/04-06 HPNS #17-18, p. 82. AHI# 141678, 141679	10194 Spring Valley Rd.	Keller/Haag/Sutter Family Farm		SG
DA 203/07-09 HPNS #18, 19 or 22, pp. 82-83. AHI# 141285	10152 Spring Valley Rd.	Keller or Haag Family Farm		QU

SECTION 4

DA 204/03-05 HPNS #3, p. 77 AHI# 141290	1625 CTH H	Post Family Farm	1918	AF
DA 204/13 HPNS #25, p. 178 AHI# 141298	10488 Docken Rd.	Ole Bakken Farm		AF

SECTION 5

DA 203/13 AHI# 141287	1400 CTH Z	House		CON

SECTION 6

DA 205/13 HPNS #22, p. 177 AHI #4379	10824 North Perry Rd.	Moen Cheese Factory/North Perry Cheese Factory		SG

SECTION 7

DA 203/25-27 HPNS #10, p. 59 AHI# 141289	10916 Spring Creek Rd.	Boley Family Farm		TSC

SECTION 8

DA 205/15-18 HPNS #8, p.58 AHI# 141322	1277 CTH Z	Sanders Family Farm		QU

SECTION 10

DA 203/10 HPNS #21, p. 82 AHI# 4380	10105 Spring Valley Rd.	Spring Valley Cheese Factory		SG
DA 205/19-20 HPNS #22 or 25, pp. 82-84 AHI# 4383	10093 Spring Valley Rd.	Goebel Bros. Farm		AS
DA 203/11 HPNS #24, pp. 84, 198-199 AHI# 4381	10070 Spring Valley Rd.	Holy Redeemer R.C. Church	1916	GO

SECTION 16

DA 205/07-08 HPNS #48, p. 72 AHI# 141320	10517 CTH A	Grinstvedt/Swenson Family Farm		AF
DA 203/18-20 HPNS #16, p. 81 AHI# 4384	980 CTH H	Lunn Family Farm		QU

SECTION 17

DA 203/15-16 HPNS #44, p. 71 AHI# 141286	1004 STH 78	John & Alpha Stensby Farm	1911	TSC
DA 204/20-23 HPNS #45, p. 71 AHI# 4386	10653 CTH A	Burgeson/Johnson Family Farm		QU

SECTION 18

DA 203/14 HPNS #32, p. 66 AHI# 4392	10964 CTH A	Thore Grundahl Family Farm	1910	TSC

SECTION 20

DA 204/09-12 HPNS #37, pp. 68-69 AHI #4394	693 STH 78	Hans Grinder Family Farm		IT

DA 204/14-16 724 STH 78 HPNS #38, pp. 69-70 AHI# 141318	Johnson/Olson Family Farm	QU
DA 205/09-12 666-670 STH 78 HPNS #39, p. 70 AHI #4393	Syftestad Family Farm	TSC
SECTION 22		
DA 205/04-06 805 CTH H HPNS #5, p. 97 AHI# 141319	Knudston Family Farm	AF
DA 186/06 10073 CTH A HPNS #19, p. 101 AHI# 123132	Knudtson Family Farm	SG
SECTION 23		
DA 186/05 642 Perry Center Rd. HPNS #20, p. 101 AHI# 4397	Anderson Family Farm	CR
SECTION 25		
DA 203/21-23 9549 Lee Valley Rd. HPNS #8, p. 110 AHI# 141288	Anderson/Nelson Family Farm	ELL
DA 203/24 9664 Lee Valley Rd. HPNS #3, p. 109 AHI #4399	Jacobson Family Farm	TSC
SECTION 31		
DA 205/13 10937 Berg Rd. HPNS #5 or 6, pp. 119-120 AHI# 129779	Farm	AS
DA 205/14 10888 Berg Rd. HPNS #5 or 6, pp. 119-120 AHI #4401	Goli/Berg Family Farm	TSC
DA 204/19 252 Drammen Valley Rd. HPNS #7, p. 120. AHI #4400	Drammen Valley Cheese Factory/ Goli-Berg Cheese Factory	SG
SECTION 32		
DA 204/18 188 STH 78 HPNS #14, pp. 117, 121. AHI #4403	Meadow View School ca.1905	FG

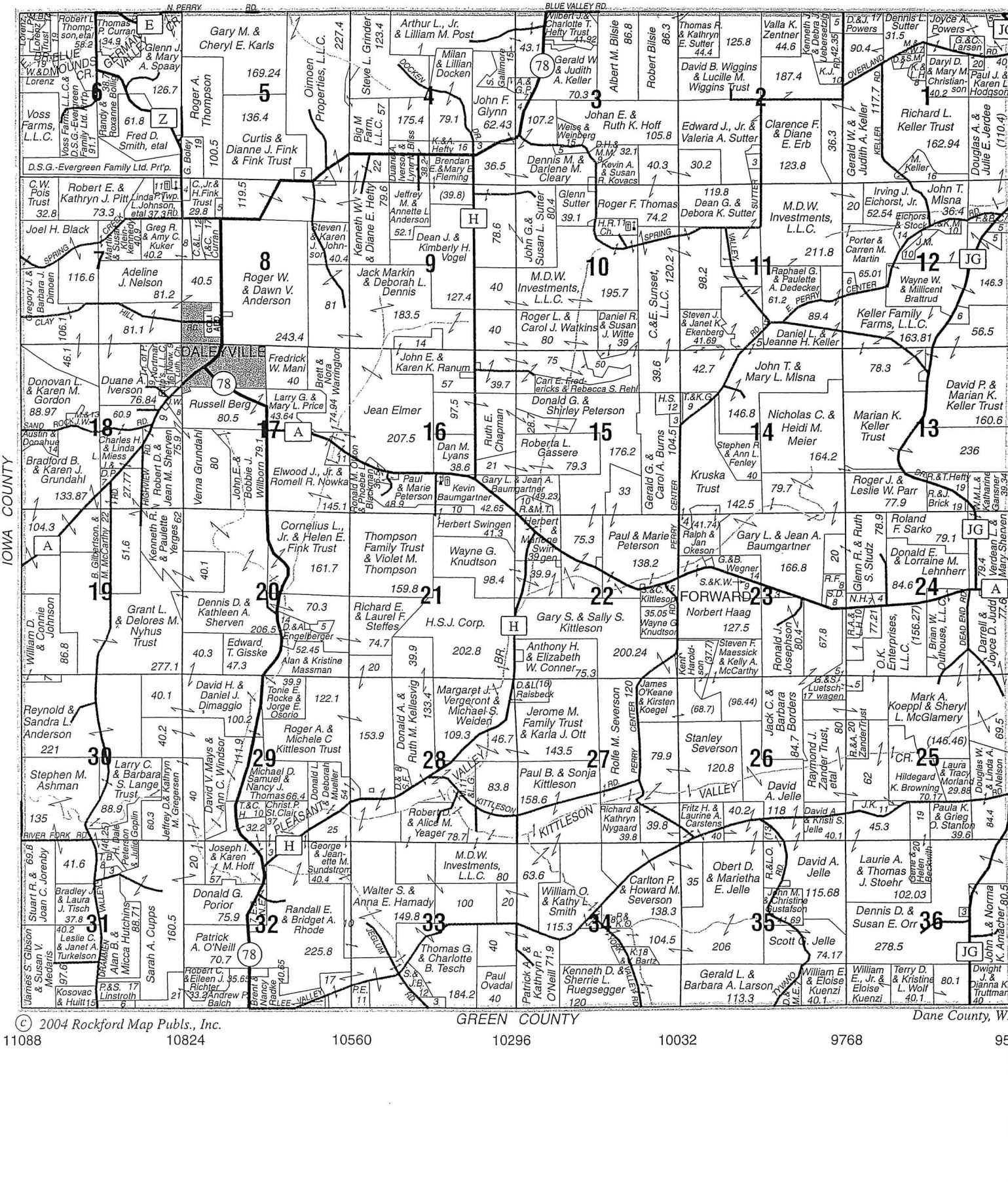
SECTION 35

DA 203/17	256 Tyvand Rd.	Tyvand School	1923-24	OSC

HPNS #14, pp. 107, 111
AHI# 4404

PERRY

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