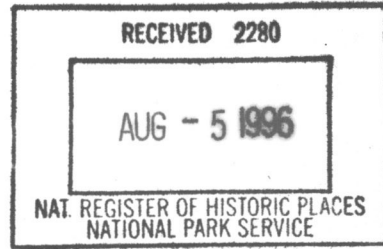


**United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Iowa Street Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number Multiple (see list attached) N/A not for publication  
city or town City of Dodgeville N/A vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Iowa code 049 zip code 53533

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

[Signature] 7/31/96  
Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer-WI Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Iowa Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Iowa County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

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

Signature of the Keeper      Date of Action

Edson H. Beall      9.6.90

Entered in the  
National Register

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)  
 private  
 public-local  
 public-state  
 public-federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)  
 building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>26</u>	<u>12</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>26</u>	<u>12</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Specialty Store  
COMMERCE: Financial Institution  
GOVERNMENT: Courthouse  
GOVERNMENT: Correctional facility

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Specialty Store  
COMMERCE: Financial Institution  
GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
Italianate

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

**Narrative Description**

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

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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**DESCRIPTION: SUMMARY**

The Iowa Street Historic District is located in Dodgeville, Wisconsin. It includes 39 buildings on portions of seven blocks in Dodgeville's downtown commercial district. All but two of these buildings face Iowa Street (see map). The northern boundary of the district lies just north of Chapel Street on the east side of Iowa Street, while Diagonal Street forms the northern boundary on the west side of the street. Division Street is the southern boundary on the east side of Iowa Street, and the boundary lies just south of Division Street on the west. The Iowa Street Historic District is an intact and visually distinct grouping of mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial and institutional buildings united by physical development and immediately recognizable as a downtown. The contributing buildings were erected between 1849 and 1940. Of the 39 resources in the district, 27 are contributing and 12 are noncontributing.

The district showcases several fine designs including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, NeoClassical Revival and Art Moderne commercial and institutional buildings. This reflects the development of Dodgeville's downtown following its establishment as Iowa County seat in 1861. Contiguous mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth century one- to three-story masonry and masonry veneer buildings face Iowa Street and form a continuous commercial street scape. Nearly 80 percent of Iowa Street's commercial buildings have original, or relatively intact, storefronts, a feature that is quite unusual in a commercial area.

**SETTING**

The Iowa Street Historic District encompasses the intact portion of Dodgeville's historic downtown, and retains good integrity. Iowa Street rises over a ridge. North of the Iowa Street district there are a few more commercial and institutional buildings, most of them postdating 1950. South of the district there are also a few more commercial and institutional buildings, most of which also postdate 1950. The areas east and west of the Iowa Street Historic District are primarily residential.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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PRESENT APPEARANCE

The Iowa Street Historic District includes 27 contributing buildings and 12 noncontributing buildings, on portions of seven blocks. One property in the district, the Iowa County Courthouse (222 North Iowa Street, 1859/1894/1927) is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The district is made up primarily of contiguous mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth century one- and two-story masonry and masonry veneer buildings, facing Iowa Street and forming a continuous commercial street scape. Thirteen of the 27 contributing buildings were erected prior to 1890, accounting for nearly half of the contributing buildings in the Iowa Street district.<sup>1</sup> Six (22 percent) were built between 1891 and 1910. Another six (22 percent) were built between 1911 and 1930. Two contributing buildings (seven percent) were erected after 1931.

The Italianate style is the most numerous in the Iowa Street Historic District, although it is outnumbered by vernacular buildings. Of the 27 contributing buildings in the district, seven are Italianate or Italianate-influenced. There is also one example of the Greek Revival style, one of the Queen Anne, one NeoClassical Revival, two Craftsman and one Art Moderne. The remaining 14 are vernacular buildings. The architects and builders of these buildings are largely unknown, although local men such as carpenter/architects Llewellyn Davis and James McKinley may have designed some of the buildings in the district. The Iowa Street Historic District retains a high degree of historic integrity in setting, materials, feeling, association and design. Sixty-nine percent of the buildings in the district are contributing.

The predominate style in the district is Italianate. There are seven Italianate or Italianate-influenced buildings in the district. The brick-veneered Ford Building at 326 North Iowa Street (photo 1, 1888) retains excellent integrity. The Ford

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<sup>1</sup>Sources for the dates of construction are maps, tax rolls, and historical photos. These are listed in the bibliography.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgenville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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Building features an intact cast-iron storefront with slender Corinthian columns, prism glass transom, and simple pressed-metal cornice. There are corbelled brick pilasters and shouldered, incised, stone hood moldings at the second story. At the roof line, the ornate pressed metal cornice displays the influence of both the Italianate and Queen Anne styles with single and paired brackets, sunburst motifs, finials, and a gabled pediment with dentils and raised letters reading: "J. H. Ford 1888." The brick-veneered Williams Block at 101-05 North Iowa Street (photo 2, 1889) retains the fluted cast-iron posts and display windows of its storefront, but has lost the storefront cornice. At the second-story, the windows have lost their segmental-arched hood moldings, but the pressed metal cornice with paneled frieze, paired brackets and modillions is intact.

The load-bearing brick Jones and Owens Building at 146-54 North Iowa Street (photo 3, 1876) has stone quoins; round-arched second-story windows in two-over-two configuration with stone sills and hood moldings; and a metal cornice with a paneled and dentilled frieze, scrolled brackets, and modillion blocks. The Rogers Block at 206 North Iowa Street (photo 4, 1879) is of limestone construction and features quoins; round-arched second-story windows in two-over-two configuration with stone sills, and hood moldings with ornate corbel stops and pronounced keystones; and a bracketed cornice. A cast-iron stair with ornate balusters rises to the second floor on the south facade of the building.

Strong's Bank at 302 North Iowa Street (photo 5, 1884) is a brick building. The south section, built for the bank, has a canted corner entrance pavilion. The front door is framed with a smooth limestone surround featuring paneled pilasters, a simple entablature and a dentilled cornice. At the top of the entrance pavilion is a shouldered gabled parapet, inset with the date "1881," and surmounted by a simple cornice with finials. The rest of the bank section is articulated with brick pilasters, segmental-arched windows with continuous lintels combining brickwork and stone, and a cornice of decorative brickwork. The north section, built as two storefronts to provide rental income for the bank, is similar to the south section, but lacks most of the stone accents of the bank section. All the storefront and display windows have

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

been reduced. The Owens Building at 301 North Iowa Street (photo 6, 1898-99) combines Italianate and Queen Anne elements. The form and the segmental-arched windows are Italianate, while the rock-faced stone corner turret is a Queen Anne influence. Corbelled cornices, such as the Owens Building has, are found in both styles. The Hotel Higbee at 102 South Iowa Street is a modest example of the Italianate style, with its segmental-arched window openings and bracketed cornice. The Hotel's current appearance dates from an 1882 remodeling and expansion.

There is one Greek Revival building in the district. The Iowa County Courthouse at 222 North Iowa Street (photo 7) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. It is the oldest surviving county courthouse in the state, and an outstanding example of the Greek Revival style. The front section was erected in 1859. Compatible additions were constructed to the rear of the building in 1894 and 1927. A stone addition erected behind the Courthouse in 1995 minimally connects to the rear of the building by means of a glass tower. The Courthouse is of limestone construction, quarried locally and built by four local masons, one of whom was Cornish immigrant Thomas Carkeek. The Courthouse has a tetrastyle temple front of wood with monumental fluted Doric columns, an entablature with triglyphs, and a closed pediment with simple raking cornices. On the roof of the Courthouse is a classically-detailed polygonal cupola with a domical roof. The front door is recessed in a classical surround with stone Doric pilasters, a carved stone entablature with dentils and plant form motifs, and a closed pediment with the raised date: "1859." The pediment is enriched with carved acroteria.

There is one Queen Anne building in the Iowa Street district. The Auditorium Building at 130 North Iowa Street (photo 8) was built for Jennie (Owens) Reese in 1901-02. It is a three-story brick building with two storefronts, each with canted display glass. The storefronts are framed with a pair of cast-iron paneled pilasters and surmounted by a deep transom with opaque glass. The second and third stories are enriched with two, two-story polygonal bays, which are finished with a single, continuous pressed-metal cornice. Above the metal cornice is an arcaded brick parapet.

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Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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One building in the district shows the influence of the NeoClassical Revival style. The load-bearing brick First National Bank of Dodgeville at 170-78 North Iowa Street (photo 9, 1919), has a bank section (north) and a storefront section (south). The bank section is veneered with smooth limestone and has an entablature with a projecting cornice, and an undecorated parapet. The entrance is centrally-placed in a simple surround enriched with an egg-and-dart-molding, and framed with two-story Ionic columns. The storefront section is finished with brick and ornamented with two stone beltcourses, one of which carries the line of the cornice on the bank section.

There are two examples of Craftsman commercial design in the district. The Pollard Building at 201 North Iowa Street (photo 10, 1922) is a two-story brick veneer building. Although the storefront has been filled in, the decorative brickwork framing the storefront remains. This includes projecting brick soldiers and headers elaborating columns, and a course of brick soldiers forming a cornice. Most of the windows in the building are Craftsman three-over-one double-hung sash, with stone sills and brick header and soldier surrounds. Ornamental brickwork on and just below the parapet forms belt courses, column elaborations, and recessed panels. The Wurster Building at 209 North Iowa Street (1926) displays similar second-story brickwork, and is further ornamented with a segmental-arched pediment filled with glazed white brick.

There is one example of the Art Moderne style in the Iowa Street Historic District. The Commonwealth Telephone Company at 103 West Merrimac Street (photo 11, 1940) is a one-story ell-shaped building veneered with orange brick and trimmed with concrete. The main entrance is recessed within a square opening in which compound piers step back toward the doors. The surround is enriched with a reeded keystone, and surmounted with a vertical concrete panel decorated with raised squares. Above the doors, a metal grill with an abstract pattern of reeding and squares covers the transom. Reeding also appears on the building's concrete coping.

There are 14 vernacular buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District. Seven are nineteenth century buildings, while seven were built in the twentieth century. The nineteenth century frame

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Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

buildings are false-fronts, such as the Morris Opera House at 213 North Iowa Street, recently restored to an historic appearance. There are several fine masonry nineteenth century vernacular buildings in the district. The Iowa County Jail and Sheriff's Residence at 218 North Iowa Street (1875-76) is very plain. It is a two-story side-gabled stone building on a raised basement and has projecting stone sills. It was built by three local Cornish masons, among them Thomas Carkeek and Samuel Cornelius. The Smith Brothers Building at 117 North Iowa Street (photo 12, 1860) is a two-story brick structure with a rock-faced limestone facade. The slender cast-iron pilasters and the recessed double doors that they frame predate 1900, and could be original. The display windows do not date from the historic period, and there was a simple, narrow cornice above the storefront.<sup>2</sup> The Rowe Building at 210 North Iowa Street (photo 13, 1868) is a two-story stone structure. It has a nineteenth century storefront with paneled kick plates, multi-paned transom, and recessed canted entrance. There is decorative brickwork on the parapet. The Pascoe Block at 225 North Iowa Street (photo 14, 1896) is a two-story brick building. It retains its original cast-iron storefront, with central recessed canted entrance, tall single-pane display windows, and paneled kick plates. At the second story, corbelled brick pilasters articulate the facade and the windows are recessed in round arches filled with ornamental brickwork. Above, there is brick corbeling, and a deep metal cornice that gives the building a top-heavy appearance. The cornice is decorated with rosettes and finished with a triangular pediment with raised letters reading: "W. D. Pascoe."

All of the twentieth century vernacular buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District are brick or brick veneer. Six of the seven are Modern Broadfront buildings. The Iowa County Auto Company at 205 North Iowa Street (photo 15, 1920-21) is a good example of the Modern Broadfront type. It features recessed brick panels above the storefront, surmounted by four courses of corbelled bricks simulating a cornice, and a semi-castellated

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<sup>2</sup>C. 1900 photograph, Walking Tour of Historic Dodgeville, Wisconsin, (Dodgeville: Dodgeville Historic Preservation Commission, 1995), no page numbers.



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Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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parapet trimmed with concrete. The metal storefront and canopy date from 1935, when the auto showroom was converted into a movie theater. The Arthur Building at 109 North Iowa Street (photo 16, 1932), is a later example of the Modern Broadfront. It is less decorated, yet does feature very simple brickwork above the storefront, and a stepped parapet with a circular pediment, finished with a concrete coping. The Arthur Building's understated storefront, framed with brick, could be original.

**ALTERATIONS**

All but five of the 22 contributing commercial buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District, or nearly 80 percent, have intact, or nearly intact, storefronts, or storefronts that date from the historic period. Most often, alterations have been limited to replacement windows and doors. Several buildings do have "modernized" storefronts, post-dating World War II. In most cases, elements of the original storefront remain, but part of the storefront has been infilled with wood or masonry to reduce window and door openings. There are only three contributing buildings where nothing of the original storefront remains. These alterations are typical of downtown commercial districts and do not compromise the integrity of the Iowa Street Historic District.

**NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**

There are 12 noncontributing resources in the Iowa Street Historic District. Seven of these are buildings were built after 1949. For the most part, the noncontributing buildings are interspersed throughout the district, minimizing their impact, although there is a concentration of four in a row in the 100-block. Five older buildings that have become noncontributing. For each of these, the front facade has been altered and the buildings can no longer be identified visually as older buildings. The Perkins Building at 149 North Iowa Street (photo 17, 1953) is representative of the noncontributing elements in the district. The 12 noncontributing resources in the Iowa Street Historic District do not detract from the sense of time and place conveyed overall by the 27 contributing buildings.

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Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

<u>Address</u>	<u>Site name</u>	<u>Date built</u>
<u>North Iowa Street</u>		
101-05	David Williams Block	1889
	addition at 106 East Division Street	1938
102-06	Matthew and Charles Bishop Building	c. 1868/1915
109	T. Harry Arthur Building	1932
117	Smith Brothers Building	1860
118-20	Parry Brothers Building	1918
121	Louis Ryall Building	1929
130	The Auditorium Building	1901-02
146-54	Jones and Owens Building	1876/1882
165	Albert Hearn Building	1910
167	Joseph Phillips and Company	1905
170-78	First National Bank of Dodgeville	1919
201	Richard J. Pollard Building	1922
205	Iowa County Auto Company	1920-21/35
206	Matthew and William Rogers Block	1879
209	Harry H. Wurster Building	1926
210	Henry and James Rowe Building	1868
213	Peter Morris Building	c. 1866
218	Iowa County Jail and Sheriff's Residence	1875-76 c. 1882
221		
222	Iowa County Courthouse	1859/94/1927/95 *
225	William D. Pascoe Block	1896
301	Sarah Owens Building	1898-99
302	Strong's Bank	1884/1983
326	John H. Ford Building	1888
334	William T. Richards Building	c. 1900/c. 1908
<u>South Iowa Street</u>		
102	Hotel Higbee	1849/82/c. 1912
<u>West Merrimac Street</u>		
103	Commonwealth Telephone Company	1940

\*Previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places

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Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Diagonal Street

110 William P. Peters Building 1886

North Iowa Street

112 Pengelly Brothers Building 1899  
129 Clifford Olson Building 1944/c. 1970  
133 Oral Moen Building 1950  
141 Charles and Shirley Halverson Building 1959  
149 George Perkins Building 1953  
158 James Roberts Building 1882-83/1962  
166 Dodgeville Bank 1895/1982  
233 W. W. Woerpel Building 1950  
237 T. P. King Building 1950  
322 James Stoddard Building 1953

West Merrimac Street

101 Frank Hamilton Building 1964

Iowa Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Iowa County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

A Property is associated with events  
that have made a significant  
contribution to the broad patterns of  
our history.

B Property is associated with the lives  
of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive  
characteristics of a type, period, or  
method of construction or represents  
the work of a master, or possesses  
high artistic values, or represents a  
significant and distinguishable entity  
whose components lack individual  
distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to  
yield, information important in  
prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

A owned by a religious institution or  
used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or  
structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

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

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from  
instructions)

Architecture  
Commerce

Period of Significance

1849-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is  
marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Carkeek, Thomas and  
Cornelius, Samuel

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: SUMMARY

The Iowa Street Historic District is locally significant under Criteria C and A. It is an intact and visually distinct grouping of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings, united by physical development and immediately recognizable as part of a downtown. The Iowa Street district has the largest concentration of architecturally significant historic commercial buildings in Dodgeville. The Iowa Street Historic District showcases several fine and intact Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, NeoClassical Revival and Art Moderne commercial and institutional buildings. Under Criterion A, the Iowa Street Historic District is significant at the local level because its resources span the development of Dodgeville's central business district from 1849 to 1940. Many of Dodgeville's most important businesses, as well as governmental institutions, were located in the Iowa Street Historic District. Several of these uses remain. Two factors about Dodgeville's historic commercial sector are of particular note: first, an unusually high number of the businesses that occupied these buildings were successful and long-lived; and second, there was a higher than average number of women managing and owning businesses and property, particularly during the nineteenth century. The Iowa Street Historic District retains good integrity: 69 percent of all the buildings are contributing.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The discovery of abundant surface deposits brought thousands of miners and prospectors to what would become the Wisconsin Lead Region (Grant, Lafayette and Iowa Counties) following the Winnebago uprising of 1827.<sup>3</sup> Ezra Lamb and a partner were the first to dig for lead in Iowa County, arriving in present-day Dodgeville in the summer or fall of 1827. Henry Dodge (1782-1867), who had established himself as a leader during the Winnebago uprising,

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<sup>3</sup>Barbara Wyatt, editor. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), III:3-1.

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Section 8 Page 2

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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settled in the area in October, 1827.<sup>4</sup> A small community grew up around Dodge's stockade and smelter (just southeast of the district). By 1829, although Dodge had moved three or four miles south, the community had been named Dodgeville in his honor.<sup>5</sup> Dodge would go on to a distinguished political career, serving as the first territorial governor of Wisconsin (1836) and as one of the first U.S. Senators representing the new state of Wisconsin (1848).

During the late 1820s, Dodgeville was the principal commercial and lead mining center in what is now Iowa County. This prosperity was short-lived. In 1829, the price of lead plummeted, and Dodgeville was nearly abandoned. The market for lead improved in 1831 and, following the Blackhawk War of 1832, Dodgeville slowly began to grow again. However, other mining communities, notably Mineral Point, outpaced it. In October, 1829, the lead region south of the Wisconsin River was organized as Iowa County, and Mineral Point was made county seat.<sup>6</sup>

The economy of Iowa County was centered on lead mining until the late 1840s. During this time, immigrants from the British Isles, especially Cornwall and Wales, settled the area. Many were skilled in hard-rock mining and contributed greatly to production in Wisconsin's Lead Region. Lead production peaked in 1845. In that

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<sup>4</sup>Mary Taylor, An Intensive Architectural and Historical Survey of Lancaster, Potosi/Tennyson, Dodgeville, Belmont and Gratiot, (Platteville, Wisconsin: Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 1985), p. 121; and George and Robert Crawford, editors, Memoirs of Iowa County, Wisconsin: From the Earliest Historical Times Down to the Present, (N.p.: Northwestern Historical Association, 1913), I:177-78.

<sup>5</sup>R.W. Chandler, "1829 Map of the United States Lead Mines on the Upper Mississippi River, Wisconsin Historical Collections, volume 11.

<sup>6</sup>Taylor, p. 121.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section 8 Page 3

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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year, Dodgeville's population was about 300. Half the population in the area was Cornish.<sup>7</sup>

As lead mining declined in the late-1840s, many miners departed for the California gold rush. Of the 6,000 Cornishmen in Iowa County in 1849, about half had left for California by 1852; some would return.<sup>8</sup> Many of the settlers who remained, as well as many new arrivals, turned to farming. By 1850, Dodgeville's population had grown to 600. Although lead mining continued, agriculture dominated the economy from about 1850 until the Civil War.<sup>9</sup>

In the 1850s, the citizens of Dodgeville lobbied to have the county seat moved from Mineral Point. In support of this effort, Dodgeville residents circulated petitions, established a newspaper, and, together with the nearby community of Dirty Hollow/Minersville (just north of the district), incorporated as the Village of Dodgeville in 1858. The ridge between the two settlements, which was riddled with mine shafts, was filled and leveled to make it buildable. In 1859, construction on the Iowa County Courthouse (222 North Iowa Street) began. The county seat was moved from Mineral Point to Dodgeville in 1861.<sup>10</sup> The intact portion of the commercial district that sprang up around the Iowa County Courthouse forms the core of the proposed Iowa Street Historic District.

During the Civil War, an increased need for lead and a new demand for zinc bolstered the mining industry. By 1871, zinc production in southwestern Wisconsin consistently outstripped lead. Iowa

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 114.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 96.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., pp. 117 and 122; and History of Iowa County, Wisconsin: Containing an Account of its Settlement, Growth, Development and Resources, (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881), pp. 733 and 744.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

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Section 8 Page 4

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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County was Wisconsin's leading zinc producer from 1861 until 1890. After the turn of the century, lead and zinc mining declined steadily (except during the World Wars), and Iowa County became predominantly agricultural. Today, dairying, which had become important around the turn of the century, leads the economy.<sup>11</sup>

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Iowa Street Historic District is architecturally significant as an intact grouping of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings united by physical development. The size, configuration, and use of these buildings create a cohesive and visually distinct area immediately recognizable as a downtown. The Iowa Street district also has fine and intact examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, NeoClassical Revival and Art Moderne commercial and institutional buildings. Nearly 80 percent of the commercial buildings retain intact, or nearly intact, storefronts, or storefronts that date from the historic period.

The earliest businesses in Dodgeville sprang up at Dodge's settlement, just east of the intersection of South Iowa and Fountain Streets, in the 1830s. The first commercial buildings were log cabins. In 1836, the first frame commercial structure was erected, on Iowa Street. What may have been the first brick commercial building in Dodgeville, as well as the first with any architectural styling, followed in 1842. This was William Todd's store (extant, outside the district) at 142 South Iowa Street, a two-story structure with Greek Revival details. In 1842, a second frame commercial building was erected. This one was located on Main Street in an area that was then a separate settlement known as "Dirty Hollow/Minersville." Until Dodgeville and Dirty Hollow/Minersville incorporated as the Village of Dodgeville in 1858, in a bid to capture the county seat, each community had its own small commercial area. Dodgeville's was concentrated in and around what is now the 100-block of South Iowa Street. Dirty Hollow/Minersville's commercial buildings were located on Main Street near the intersection of Spring Street.

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<sup>11</sup>Taylor, p. 123-24.



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The commercial buildings erected in Dodgeville and Dirty Hollow/Minersville between 1840 and 1860 appear to have been predominantly front-gabled and false-front vernacular frame buildings, although some buildings, such as the Todd Store, were Greek Revival in style. In 1859, the first stone institutional building was erected in downtown Dodgeville: this was the Iowa County Courthouse, an outstanding example of the Greek Revival style, and the oldest surviving courthouse in Wisconsin. Among the earliest surviving stone commercial buildings in Dodgeville is the Smith Brothers Building at 117 North Iowa Street, erected in 1860. The Smith Brothers Building is a plain, vernacular structure. By the 1870s, Italianate commercial buildings were being erected on Iowa Street. One of the finest of these is the Jones and Owens Building, constructed at 146-54 North Iowa Street in 1876. The influence of the Italianate style was evident on Iowa Street as late as the 1890s, overshadowing the Queen Anne style. The Owens Building at 301 North Iowa Street, built in 1898, was one of the last Italianate-influenced commercial buildings erected in Dodgeville. After the turn-of-century, the Modern Broadfront predominated. The Iowa County Auto Company at 205 North Iowa Street (1920-21) and the Arthur Building at 109 North Iowa Street (1932) are representative. Even so, there are two Craftsman style buildings in the district, the Pollard Building at 201 North Iowa Street (1922), and the Wurster Building at 209 North Iowa Street (1926). There is also one NeoClassical Revival building, the First National Bank of Dodgeville at 170-78 North Iowa Street. The Commonwealth Telephone Company, the Iowa Street Historic District's sole Art Moderne building, was built in 1940.

During the 1950s and 1960s, several older buildings in downtown Dodgeville were replaced with new ones. A few were altered in an attempt to modernize them. Despite this, the Iowa Street Historic District retains good integrity.

None of the buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District are known to have been designed by architects, although there were two local men who advertised themselves as architects: Llewellyn Davis and James McKinlay. Llewellyn Davis was born in Dodgeville, the son of Welsh parents. His father, Richard Davis, was a carpenter, in partnership with Thomas James. In 1873, Davis and James built

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a planing mill in Dodgeville. Llewellyn Davis is listed as a carpenter in the Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory in 1893, and 1895. He disappears from the directory in 1897, and reappears as an architect in 1909. Davis is listed thereafter through 1921. The McKinlay brothers--Daniel, John and James--first appear in the 1891 directory, where they are listed as a carpentry firm. They all continued as carpenters until 1911, when James is listed as an architect and contractor. He continued as an architect and contractor through 1924.<sup>12</sup>

Many of Dodgeville's commercial buildings were probably designed by local builders or craftsmen. One of the mason-contractors who worked on the 1859 original section of the Iowa County Courthouse has been identified. He was Thomas Carkeek, a Cornish immigrant who learned stone masonry in England. Carkeek came to America in 1849 and settled in Dodgeville. Carkeek was said to have worked on "nearly every . . . considerable building in [Dodgeville]."<sup>13</sup> He also worked on the Iowa County Jail and Sheriff's Residence at 219 North Iowa Street. A second mason-contractor involved in the construction of that building was Samuel Cornelius. Cornelius was also Cornish, and apprenticed to the mason's trade in Britain. He arrived in America in 1846, and immediately came to Dodgeville.<sup>14</sup> The carpenter-contractor on the Jail and Sheriff's Residence was Major John Clowney of Mineral Point. Clowney, who was appointed to the Building Committee overseeing the construction of the Jail, also designed the structure, by combining elements of the county jails in Lancaster and Milwaukee.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup>Wisconsin Gazetteer and Business Directory, (Detroit: R. L. Polk and Company; 1891-92; 1893-94; 1895-96; 1897-98; 1901-02; 1903-04; 1905-06; 1909-10; 1911; 1913; 1915; 1917; 1919; 1921 and 1924).

<sup>13</sup>History of Iowa County, Wisconsin, p. 884.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., p. 885.

<sup>15</sup>Dodgeville Chronicle, (hereafter, DC), May 28, 1875; July 2, 1875; November 19, 1875; and March 31, 1876.

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The Iowa Street Historic District also has several fine and intact Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, NeoClassical Revival and Art Moderne commercial and institutional buildings. In addition, all but five of the 22 contributing commercial buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District have intact, or nearly intact, storefronts, or storefronts that date from the historic period.

The typical Italianate commercial building features upper story windows that may be segmentally- or round-arched, and that have cornice window heads or hood moldings. The parapet is often ornamented with brick corbeling and a bracketed wood or metal cornice. Italianate commercial buildings were primarily built in Wisconsin between about 1855 and 1890.<sup>16</sup> The Ford Building at 326 North Iowa Street (1888) with its pristine cast-iron storefront with slender Corinthian columns, and prism glass transoms, is a fine example of the style. The Ford Building's ornate pressed metal cornice displays the influence of both the Italianate and Queen Anne styles with single and paired brackets, sunburst motifs, finials, and a gabled pediment with dentils. The Williams Block at 101-05 North Iowa Street (1889) retains the fluted cast-iron posts and display windows of its original storefront; the pressed-metal cornice at the roof line has a paneled frieze, paired brackets and modillions. The Jones and Owens Building at 146-54 North Iowa Street (1876) has stone quoins; round-arched second-story windows with stone sills and hood moldings; and a metal cornice with a paneled and dentilled frieze, scrolled brackets, and modillion blocks. The Rogers Block at 206 North Iowa Street (1879) features quoins; round-arched second-story windows, stone hood moldings with ornate corbel stops and pronounced keystones; and a bracketed cornice. Strong's Bank at 302 North Iowa Street (1884) has a canted corner entrance pavilion, and a front door framed with paneled pilasters, a simple entablature and a dentilled cornice. The rest of the bank section is articulated with brick pilasters,

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<sup>16</sup>Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), pp. 210-14; and Barbara L. Wyatt, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, three volumes, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), II:2-3.

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segmental-arched windows with continuous lintels combining brickwork and stone, and a cornice of decorative brickwork. The Owens Building at 301 North Iowa Street (1898-99) combines Italianate and Queen Anne elements. The form and the segmental-arched windows are Italianate, while the rock-faced stone corner turret is a Queen Anne influence. Corbelled cornices, such as the Owens Building has, are found in both styles. The Hotel Higbee at 102 South Iowa Street (1882) is a modest example of the Italianate style, with its segmental-arched window openings and bracketed cornice.

The Iowa County Courthouse at 222 North Iowa Street (NRHP, 1972) is an outstanding example of the Greek Revival style. The front section was erected in 1859. Compatible additions were constructed to the rear of the building in 1894 and 1927. A stone addition erected behind the Courthouse in 1995 minimally connects to the rear of the building by means of a glass tower. The Courthouse is of limestone construction, quarried locally and built by four local masons, one of whom was Cornish immigrant Thomas Carkeek. The Courthouse has a tetrastyle temple front of wood with monumental fluted Doric columns, an entablature with triglyphs, and a closed pediment with simple raking cornices. The front door is recessed in a classical surround with stone Doric pilasters, a carved stone entablature with dentils and plant form motifs, and carved acroteria.

Queen Anne was very popular for both commercial and residential designs all over the United States between 1880-1900. Queen Anne commercial buildings combine a variety of textures and materials in the exterior finish. They often present a complex facade with polygonal bays, a corner tower or turret with canted entrance, and a richly decorated pressed metal cornice.<sup>17</sup> There is one Queen Anne building in the Iowa Street Historic District. The Auditorium Building at 130 North Iowa Street (1901-02) has two storefronts, each with canted display glass. The second and third stories are enriched with two, two-story polygonal bays, which are finished with a single, continuous pressed-metal cornice.

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<sup>17</sup> McAlester and McAlester, pp. 264-66 and 284-87.

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NeoClassical Revival was built in Wisconsin between 1895 and 1935. The earliest examples were loosely based on classical building traditions, inspired by the "White City" of the 1893 Chicago World Columbian Exposition. Following World War I, Neo-Classical Revival architecture was more accurately patterned after historical precedents. Neo-Classical Revival may include a raised basement, arched openings, classical ornament, a smooth stone finish and an attic story with a parapet.<sup>18</sup> There is one example of this style in the district. The First National Bank of Dodgeville at 170-78 North Iowa Street (1919) has smooth limestone veneer, a plain entablature with a projecting cornice, and an undecorated parapet. The entrance is centrally-placed in a simple surround enriched with an egg-and-dart-molding, and framed with two-story Ionic columns.

There are two examples of Craftsman commercial design in the district. The Craftsman style was an outgrowth of the English Arts and Crafts movement, which rejected the industrial age and machines in favor of hand-crafted building traditions using natural materials. In commercial buildings, geometric ornament in bold, rectilinear patterns is found both in Craftsman and the related Prairie styles. It is often used as "column elaboration," to suggest columns or capitals on a facade that does not really have them.<sup>19</sup> The Pollard Building at 201 North Iowa Street (1922) features decorative brickwork framing the storefront, including projecting brick soldiers and headers elaborating columns, and a course of brick soldiers forming a cornice. Ornamental brickwork on and just below the parapet forms belt courses, column elaborations, and recessed panels. The Wurster Building at 209 North Iowa Street (1926) displays similar second-story brickwork, and is further ornamented with a segmental-arched pediment filled with glazed white brick.

In Wisconsin, Art Moderne was built between 1930 and 1950. Inspired by advances in technology and industrialization, Art Moderne has a horizontal, stream-lined appearance. This look is

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<sup>18</sup>Ibid., p. 320; and Wyatt, II:2-18.

<sup>19</sup>McAlester and McAlester, pp. 452-54.

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achieved through the use of smooth wall finishes, flat roofs, curving walls and horizontal bands of windows.<sup>20</sup> There is one Art Moderne building in the Iowa Street Historic District. The Commonwealth Telephone Company at 103 West Merrimac Street (1940) is veneered with orange brick and trimmed with concrete. The main entrance is recessed within compound piers; while the surround is enriched with a reeded keystone, and surmounted with a vertical concrete panel decorated with raised squares. Above the doors, a metal grill with an abstract pattern of reeding and squares covers the transom.

There are 14 vernacular buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District. Vernacular buildings do not conform to any identifiable architectural style, and are often plain. The nineteenth century frame buildings are false-fronts, such as the Morris Opera House at 213 North Iowa Street, recently restored to an historic appearance. There are several fine masonry nineteenth century vernacular buildings in the district. The limestone Iowa County Jail and Sheriff's Residence at 218 North Iowa Street (1875-76) is quite plain. The Smith Brothers Building at 117 North Iowa Street (1860) has a limestone facade, and a storefront with slender cast-iron pilasters and recessed double doors. The Rowe Building at 210 North Iowa Street (1868) is limestone, and has a nineteenth century storefront with paneled kick plates, multi-paned transom, and recessed canted entrance. The brick Pascoe Block at 225 North Iowa Street (1896) retains its original cast-iron storefront, with central recessed canted entrance, tall single-pane display windows, and paneled kick plates. At the second story, there is ornamental brickwork, and a deep metal cornice decorated with rosettes and finished with a triangular pediment.

There are six examples of Modern Broadfront buildings. This building type was primarily built between 1910 and 1940, and has a flat, two-dimensional main facade. The front is usually finished with brick or, less commonly, glazed terra cotta. The ornamentation is primarily limited to the cornice area, and often consists of a rectangular panel framing decorative brickwork in a

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<sup>20</sup>Wyatt, II:2-35.

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herringbone, diamond or basket weave pattern. A stepped parapet with a stone or concrete coping is typical. Insets of tile, stone or concrete in simple shapes are also common.<sup>21</sup> Above the storefront, the Iowa County Auto Company at 205 North Iowa Street (1920-21) displays many features of the Modern Broadfront type, including recessed brick panels, decorative brickwork simulating a cornice, and a parapet trimmed with concrete. The Arthur Building at 109 North Iowa Street (photo 16, 1932), is a later example of the Modern Broadfront. It is less decorated, yet does feature very simple brickwork above the storefront, and a stepped parapet with a circular pediment, finished with a concrete coping.

In conclusion, the Iowa Street Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C as an intact and visually distinct grouping of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings, united by physical development and immediately recognizable as part of a downtown. The Iowa Street district has the largest concentration of architecturally significant historic commercial buildings in Dodgeville, and showcases several fine and intact Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, NeoClassical Revival and Art Moderne commercial and institutional buildings. Nearly 80 percent of the commercial buildings retain intact, or nearly intact, storefronts, or storefronts that date from the historic period.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: COMMERCE**

The Iowa Street Historic District is also locally significant under Criterion A, because its resources span the development of Dodgeville's commercial downtown from 1849 to 1940. The Iowa Street Historic District retains good integrity: 69 percent of all the buildings are contributing. Many of Dodgeville's most important businesses, as well as governmental institutions, were located in the Iowa Street Historic District. All three of

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<sup>21</sup>Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, American Vernacular Design: 1870-1940, (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1985), p. 249; and draft describing style as "Twentieth Century Commercial" available from the WSHPO.

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Dodgeville's banks; grocers, dry goods, general stores, hotel, shoe stores, hardware stores, automobile garages and dealerships; the telephone company; the office of the electric company; the U. S. Post Office; the Iowa County Courthouse; and the Iowa County Jail and Sheriff's Residence were all located in extant buildings in the district. Several of these uses remain. Two factors about Dodgeville's historic commercial sector are of note: first, an unusually high number of the businesses that occupied these buildings were successful and long-lived; and second, there was a higher than average number of women managing and owning businesses and property, particularly during the nineteenth century.

The first enterprises in Dodgeville were lead miners and smelters, as is explained in the historical context section. Thus, Dodgeville began as a mining and mining support community. The first store in Dodgeville was Captain Henry's general store, which opened in a log cabin adjacent to Henry Dodge's mining operation in the spring of 1834. Henry's store (demolished) served as Dodgeville's first post office, and Henry as first postmaster. Captain Henry soon retired, and Henry L. Dodge (son of Henry Dodge) succeeded him. By 1837, the younger Dodge had built a log building (demolished) for his general store on the southeast corner of South Iowa Street and East Fountain Street. Dodge also stockpiled whiskey in another log cabin. During the late-1830s and the early 1840s, Dodgeville's commercial buildings were concentrated in and near what are now the 100- and 200-blocks of South Iowa Street (just south and east of the Iowa Street Historic District). At the same time, a second commercial area developed in what was then a separate settlement known as "Dirty Hollow." Dirty Hollow's commercial buildings were located on what is now Main Street near the intersection of Spring Street (north and west of the Iowa Street Historic District). Early businesses in Dirty Hollow/Minersville included a general store, a blacksmith shop, and a shoe store. Dodgeville's early commercial enterprises, in addition to those of Henry L. Dodge included three general stores, one of which was the William Todd's store at 142 South Iowa Street (1842, extant); and a hardware store. By the mid-1840s, Dodgeville



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also had two wheelwrights; and a cabinet-maker and carpenter.<sup>22</sup> There is one building in the Iowa Street Historic District that does date, in part, from this early period. The Hotel Higbee, at 102 South Iowa Street, was begun in 1849. It opened in 1852 as the "Dodgeville House." From 1857 until 1880, it was called the "U. S. Hotel." The building's current Italianate appearance dates from an 1882 remodeling and expansion.<sup>23</sup>

Lead mining in Dodgeville peaked in 1845. Although lead mining would continue to be a part of Dodgeville's economy, agriculture was the principal economic activity in Iowa County from 1850 until the Civil War. Dodgeville was both an agricultural and a mining support community during this period.<sup>24</sup> Many miners, some of whom had become merchants, departed for the California gold rush. Of the 6,000 Cornishmen in Iowa County in 1849, about half had left for California by 1852; some would return.<sup>25</sup> In many instances, wives and children were left behind to care for themselves, farms and businesses without the assistance of their husbands and fathers. This may have been part of the reason for a characteristic notable in Dodgeville during the nineteenth century, that of women managing, and owning, businesses and property.

During the 1850s, eight new stores opened in Dodgeville and Dirty Hollow. In addition, there were 14 saloons in the area between 1850 and 1860.<sup>26</sup> In 1858, Dodgeville and Dirty Hollow/Minersville incorporated as the Village of Dodgeville in a bid to capture the county seat. The ridge between the two settlements was filled and

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<sup>22</sup>History of Iowa County, pp. 744-45.

<sup>23</sup>Intensive survey form, Dodgeville Intensive Survey, 1983; and DC, May 8, 1882.

<sup>24</sup>Taylor, pp. 117 and 122; and History of Iowa County, pp. 733 and 744.

<sup>25</sup>Taylor, p. 96.

<sup>26</sup>History of Iowa County, p. 745.

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leveled. In 1859, construction on the Iowa County Courthouse (222 North Iowa Street) began. The county seat was moved from Mineral Point to Dodgeville in 1861.<sup>27</sup> The erection of the Courthouse in the 200-block of North Iowa Street sparked the construction of new commercial buildings in the 100-, 200- and 300-blocks of North Iowa Street, the proposed Iowa Street Historic District. This area quickly grew to be the core commercial district of the Village of Dodgeville. Credit for the transformation of this area into a bustling commercial district is also in part due to the efforts of Peter Morris. Morris (1828-?) was born in Wales and came to America in 1852, settling in Dodgeville in 1858. That year, he bought a small blacksmith shop, located on the property on which the Courthouse now stands. Morris sold that property, and bought several lots on the east side of the 200-block of North Iowa Street. He built a new blacksmith shop on one of his new lots on the east side of North Iowa Street, and encouraged new commercial development on that side of the street. He did this by selling off parts of the lots with the condition that the buyers build on them, by building on the lots he owned himself, and by holding mortgages so that others might build.<sup>28</sup> During the 1850s, Dodgeville's population doubled, reaching 1,224 in 1860.<sup>29</sup>

In 1865, there were 19 businesses in Dodgeville, including one hardware store, two druggists, one dry goods store, two saloons, four grocers, one boots and shoes store, three general stores, one books and stationery store, one agricultural implements store, one machinist and one hotel.<sup>30</sup> The latter was the Hotel Higbee at 102

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> History of Iowa County, p. 893; and Neil Giffey, "The Morris Building," report dated December 9, 1993, p. 2.

<sup>29</sup> Walking Tour of Historic Dodgeville, Wisconsin, no page numbers.

<sup>30</sup> George W. Hawes, compiler, Wisconsin and Minnesota State Gazetteer, Shippers' Guide and Business Directory for 1865-66, (Indianapolis: George W. Hawes, 1865), p. 87.

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South Iowa Street, then called the U. S. Hotel. One of the largest stores in Dodgeville at this time was Wheeler and Company (location unknown), which advertised dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, hardware and clothing.<sup>31</sup> Mrs. C. A. Wheeler was the proprietress of Wheeler and Company. There was also one weekly newspaper in operation in 1865, the Dodgeville Chronicle (still in operation). Its predecessor, the Iowa County Advocate, was founded in 1858.<sup>32</sup>

Four extant buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District were built during the 1860s: The limestone Smith Brothers Building at 117 North Iowa Street (1860), the Morris Building at 213 North Iowa Street (c. 1866), the limestone Rowe Building at 210 North Iowa Street (1868), and the Bishop Building at 102-06 North Iowa Street (c. 1868).<sup>33</sup> The Smith Brothers and Morris Buildings were both erected as rental properties. The Rowe Building was constructed for brothers Henry and James Rowe, for their general store. Born in Cornwall, they came to America in the 1840s. Henry worked in the California and Montana gold fields for ten years before returning to Dodgeville in 1868. Henry then joined his brother James in the general store that James had been operating since before 1865. Following James' death in 1872, another brother, Joseph, became Henry's partner. The H. & J. Rowe general store was located in the Rowe Building until the business was sold in 1910.<sup>34</sup>

The Bishop Building at 102-06 North Iowa Street was erected for Matthew Bishop, to house his son Charles' general store. Matthew Bishop (1810-72) was a Cornishman who came to America in 1833. He

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<sup>31</sup>DC, April 2, 1863.

<sup>32</sup>Taylor, pp. 110-11.

<sup>33</sup>Village of Dodgeville tax rolls.

<sup>34</sup>Intensive survey form; and undated clippings in the "Along Main Street" albums, on file in the Iowa County Historical Society (hereafter, "Along Main Street").

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settled in Dodgeville in 1843, and operated a saloon (location unknown) in the village from about 1850 until 1866. Charles Bishop had a general store in this building from 1869 until his death in 1882. Thereafter, Mrs. Charles (Nancy) Bishop managed the general store until c. 1885. She continued to own the building until at least 1935.<sup>35</sup>

By 1875, the 100- and 200-blocks of North Iowa Street had become the focal point of the commercial district. The 1875 Bird's Eye View of Dodgeville shows that these two blocks were almost completely built-up with contiguous one- and two-story commercial buildings. In contrast, the former Dirty Hollow/Minersville commercial area on Main Street is depicted as more sparsely built up, with space between buildings, as is the 200-block of South Iowa Street in the old Dodgeville settlement. The 100-block of South Iowa Street is relatively built up.<sup>36</sup> In 1876, there were 45 businesses in Dodgeville, 28 of them on Iowa Street. Twenty-three professions and uses were represented, including a dry goods store, five general stores, three attorneys, one physician, three grocers, two harness makers, a furniture dealer, a confectioner, two hardware stores, a watchmaker and jeweler, two hotels, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, two drugstores, a meat market, a milliner and a dressmaker. The Stratman Wagonworks and Plow Factory (outside the district) was also in operation, illustrating Dodgeville's growing importance as an agricultural support community. Five women managed or owned businesses in Dodgeville in 1876. While three were milliners or dressmakers, businesses traditionally associated with women, one other was a baker and another managed the City Hotel, on Main Street.<sup>37</sup> By 1879, the

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<sup>35</sup>"Along Main Street"; Village and City of Dodgeville tax rolls; and History of Iowa County, Wisconsin, p. 882.

<sup>36</sup>H. Brosius, Bird's Eye View of Dodgeville, (N.p.: H. Brosius, 1875).

<sup>37</sup>Murphy and Company, compilers, Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, (Milwaukee: Sentinel Company, 1876), pp. 126-27; and History of Iowa County, p. 747.

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number of businesses in Dodgeville had grown to 59, 37 of which were located on Iowa Street.<sup>38</sup>

Three extant buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District were built during the 1870s: the Iowa County Jail and Sheriff's Residence at 218 North Iowa Street (1875-76), the Jones and Owens Building at 146-54 North Iowa Street (1876), and the Rogers Block at 206 North Iowa Street (1879).<sup>39</sup> The Jones and Owens Building was constructed for Hugh W. Jones and his brother-in-law Robert G. Owens to house their general store. Both men were born in Wales in 1838 and came to America with their families when they were children. Jones worked as a clerk at a local mining company during the late 1850s and early 1860s, while Owens mined gold in California. In 1863, Jones and Owens opened a produce store. They moved into the Morris Building at 213 North Iowa Street in 1871, and opened a general store. They remained there until their own building was erected in 1876. The Jones and Owens general store remained in that building until 1908, when Jones bought out Owens. Jones retired the following year.<sup>40</sup>

The Rogers Block at 206 North Iowa Street was erected in 1879 by Matthew Rogers to house his son William's grocery. Matthew Rogers was born in Cornwall and came to America in 1847. He mined lead in Dodgeville in the late 1840s, and prospected for gold in California in the 1850s, and in Montana in the mid-1860s. William H. Rogers was born in Dodgeville and operated a grocery from 1876 until 1893. Since 1893, the Rogers Block has housed the "Corner Drug Store." The drugstore was owned and operated by J. Thomas Pryor and William

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<sup>38</sup>William Hogg, compiler, Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, (Milwaukee: William Hogg, 1879), p. 144.

<sup>39</sup>Village of Dodgeville tax rolls.

<sup>40</sup>History of Iowa County, Wisconsin, pp. 891 and 894.

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E. Williams until 1938. At that time, Donald Schill bought the business; it remains in the Schill family and in the Rogers Block.<sup>41</sup>

The introduction of railroad service in the 1880s launched a mini-boom, and elevated Dodgeville into a county commercial center. In 1881, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway arrived, connecting Dodgeville to Madison. The Illinois Central line, linking Dodgeville to Freeport, Illinois, and providing a second connection to Madison, opened in 1888.<sup>42</sup> Between 1879 and 1884, the number of businesses in Dodgeville nearly doubled, rising to 89. The diversity in the types of businesses testifies to Dodgeville's importance as a mining and agricultural support community and as a commercial center. There were three dry goods stores, nine general stores, two furniture makers and dealers, four meat markets, two druggists, two liveries, two flour mills, two businesses selling flour and coal, one grain dealer, two watchmaker/jewelers, eight hotels, five physicians, two dentists, three weekly newspapers, a wine manufacturer, two harness makers, one confectioner, one bookstore, two dressmakers, two tailors, one opera house, one plow manufacturer, two banks, three barbers, four blacksmiths, one cigar factory, one sewing machine business, one agricultural implements dealer, two grocers, two lumber yards, one gunsmith, five shoemakers, two photographers, one cabinetmaker, three hardware stores, one milliner, a brickyard, nine carpenters, and a short-lived telephone exchange. Eight women managed or owned businesses including Mrs. George Frost (confectioner), Mrs. J. R. Roberts (manager of the Western Hotel), and Mrs. Charles Bishop (general store, 102-06 North Iowa Street). In addition, Mrs. Richard (Abby) Cosens was a physician, in practice with her husband, in 1884.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>41</sup>Ibid., pp. 759-61, and 899; and DC, October 11, 1956.

<sup>42</sup>Mary Taylor, p. 140.

<sup>43</sup>Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1884-85, (Detroit: R. L. Polk and Company, 1884), pp. 219-21.

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In 1889, Dodgeville incorporated as a city, with a population of 1,722 and 102 businesses.<sup>44</sup>

Five extant buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District were constructed in the 1880s: the Roberts Building at 158 North Iowa Street (1882-83, noncontributing); Strong's Bank at 302 North Iowa Street (1884); the Peters Building at 110 Diagonal Street (1886, noncontributing); the Ford Building at 326 North Iowa Street (1888); and the Williams Block at 101-05 North Iowa Street (1889). The small storefront at 221 North Iowa Street was also probably built in 1882, and probably housed a barber shop, as it still does today.<sup>45</sup> The Roberts Building at 158 North Iowa Street was constructed for Cornishman James Roberts to house his drugstore. Roberts came to America as a child in 1846. His family settled in Dodgeville. Roberts mined gold in California during the 1850s, and in Montana in the mid-1860s. Roberts opened a drug store in Dodgeville in 1866, moving into his own building in 1883. In 1886, Roberts' son Henry joined him in business. When James retired in 1889, Henry took Benjamin Jones as his partner. William Prideaux replaced Jones in 1895. Roberts and Prideaux were in business until 1922. They were succeeded by another pharmacist, Fred Kepke.<sup>46</sup>

Strong's Bank at 302 North Iowa Street was erected in 1884 for Orville Strong. It housed Strong's Bank until that institution was acquired by the current owner and occupant, M & I Bank, in 1985. Strong (1843-1927) was born in Iowa and was the son of Dodgeville pioneer Luman Strong. Luman Strong served as Iowa County Judge and had a loan collection and real estate business. After serving in the Civil War, Orville Strong settled in Dodgeville and worked with his father. In 1881, he organized Orville Strong and Company as a

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<sup>44</sup>Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1889-90,  
pp. 265-267.

<sup>45</sup>Intensive survey forms; and Village and City of Dodgeville tax rolls.

<sup>46</sup>Intensive survey form.

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bank. It was soon renamed Strong's Bank, and was located in a building that stood on the site of the current edifice. Orville Strong served as president until c. 1920. His sons, Throop and Arthur, succeeded him.<sup>47</sup>

The Peters Building at 110 Diagonal Street was erected in 1886 for William P. Peters. The southeast storefront housed Peters' grocery from 1886 until at least 1903, followed by another grocery until at least 1915. Several businesses occupied the northwest storefront successively.<sup>48</sup> The Ford Building at 326 North Iowa Street was constructed in 1888 to house John Hoskins Ford's hardware store. Ford (1858-1934) was born in Dodgeville of Cornish parents. In 1876, Ford began working at the Penberthy, Pearce and Company general store. He bought into the firm in 1882, operating the hardware department. Ford moved into his own building in 1888, remaining there until he sold the business c. 1933. A successor hardware store, operated for many years by Carter Johns, occupied the Ford Building until 1984. Ford was also the first in Dodgeville to open an auto dealership and repair garage, which he did c. 1910. It was located in a building (demolished) to the rear of his property.<sup>49</sup>

The Williams Block at 101-05 North Iowa Street was erected in 1889 to house David H. Williams' bank. Williams (1846-1915) was born in Pennsylvania of Welsh parents. The Williams family came to Iowa County c. 1850. David Williams first worked as a teacher and farm hand. After eight years, he opened a lumber yard in Arena. He sold that business after seven years, and worked as superintendent of the Loverjoy and Richards Lumber Company in Dodgeville from at

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<sup>47</sup>Intensive survey form.

<sup>48</sup>Village and City of Dodgeville tax rolls; Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory; and Map of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, (Pelham, New York: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1894, 1899, 1905, 1915 and 1927).

<sup>49</sup>"Along Main Street"; DC, January 29, 1934, obituary; and Wisconsin Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1913.



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least 1884 until 1889. In 1889, Williams organized "City Bank," and had this building erected. The bank occupied the south storefront until it folded during the Depression. City Bank was incorporated in 1903. Williams served as president until his death in 1915. His son Vivian was cashier; his daughter Joyce was assistant cashier. Joyce worked at the bank from at least 1900, when she was only 20 years old, until her father's death. Following Williams' death, the bank was reorganized under the name "City and Farmer's Bank," a name it retained until at least 1927. While Vivian continued his position with the bank, Joyce apparently did not. Another long-term Dodgeville business occupied the north storefront from 1889 until 1929. This was Louis Ryall's hardware store, which was moved into its own building at 121 North Iowa Street in 1929.<sup>50</sup>

Alterations were made to two more extant buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District during the 1880s. In 1882, a major remodeling and expansion to the Hotel Higbee, then called the Marks Hotel in honor of its owner, Reuben Marks, gave the hotel its current Italianate appearance; while a third storefront, the northernmost, was added to the Jones and Owens Building to house S. W. Reese's Dodgeville Bank.<sup>51</sup>

The number of businesses in Dodgeville dropped during the early 1890s, probably due to the severe nationwide recession of 1892-94. In 1893, there were 93 businesses in Dodgeville, representing most of the same uses and professions as were found in 1884. New types of businesses since 1884 included two restaurants, a fourth weekly newspaper, a cooper, and two carpet weavers. Eleven women owned or managed businesses. Among them, two were carpet weavers, Mrs. J. R. Roberts was still managing the Western Hotel, Mrs. Richard Cosens was still practicing medicine (and would continue to do so until c. 1900), and Mrs. Nicholas Arthur was proprietress of the

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<sup>50</sup>George Crawford and Robert Crawford, 2:188-89; Wisconsin Gazetteer and Business Directory; intensive survey forms.

<sup>51</sup>Village and City of Dodgeville tax rolls; DC, May 8, 1882; DC, June 16, 1882; and DC, August 11, 1882.

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family dry goods store. Nicholas and Emily Arthur settled in Dodgeville prior to 1840, and had opened a dry goods store in the village between 1865 and 1869. Mrs. Arthur managed the store from c. 1892 until c. 1896, when her son Richard joined her and the business became "Arthur and Arthur." The store, also known as "The Savings Bank," was located in the Smith Brothers Building at 117 North Iowa Street from at least 1893, when Emily Arthur purchased the building, until 1917.<sup>52</sup>

During the mid-1890s, Dodgeville's business sector recovered from the recession and began to grow again. In 1895, there were 92 businesses in Dodgeville. In addition, Miss Emma Clenderwood was Iowa County Superintendent of Schools that year, a post other women would hold subsequently.<sup>53</sup> In 1897, there were 104 businesses in Dodgeville.<sup>54</sup>

Four extant buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District were erected during the 1890s: the Dodgeville Bank at 166 North Iowa Street (1895, noncontributing); the Pascoe Block at 225 North Iowa Street (1896); the Pengelly Brothers Building at 112 North Iowa Street (1899, noncontributing); and the Sarah Owens Building at 301 North Iowa Street (1898-99).<sup>55</sup> An addition was also erected on the Iowa County Courthouse at 222 North Iowa Street (to the rear, 1894) during this period.<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>52</sup>Wisconsin Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1893-94, pp. 247-251; and City of Dodgeville tax rolls.

<sup>53</sup>Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1895-96, pp. 265-67.

<sup>54</sup>Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1897-98, pp. 305-06.

<sup>55</sup>City of Dodgeville tax rolls.

<sup>56</sup>City of Dodgeville tax rolls; and Intensive Survey Form.

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The Dodgeville Bank at 166 North Iowa Street was erected in 1895 for Samuel W. Reese. Reese (1829-1902) was born in Wales and came to America in 1845. In 1852, he relocated to Dodgeville and worked as a clerk in a local dry goods store. He began studying to become an attorney in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. Reese founded the Dodgeville Bank, the community's first financial institution, in 1871, and served as its president until his death. In 1886, he married as his second wife, milliner Jennie Owens. The bank first occupied part of the second floor of the Morris Building at 213 North Iowa Street. In 1882, Reese moved the bank into the newly-constructed addition to the Jones and Owens Building at 146-54 North Iowa Street. The bank moved again when the building at 166 North Iowa Street was completed in 1895. In 1902, Samuel's son John became president of the Dodgeville Bank. In 1907, the name of the bank was changed to First National Bank of Dodgeville. A new building was erected for the bank at 170-78 North Iowa Street in 1919. The First National Bank remains in that building; it is now called MidAmerica Bank. Following the bank's departure from 166 North Iowa Street, the U. S. Post Office was housed in the building until 1954.<sup>57</sup>

The Pascoe Block at 225 North Iowa Street was constructed in 1896 for William D. Pascoe. It housed Pascoe's saloon, with lodging upstairs, from 1897 until c. 1906. The building was leased to two successive drug stores from c. 1906 until 1928.<sup>58</sup> The Pengelly Brothers Building at 112 North Iowa Street was built in 1899 for Henry and John Pengelly. They were born in Pennsylvania of Cornish parents. Henry and John operated a livery (location unknown) in Dodgeville from at least 1884 until c. 1899. They were succeeded in that business by Henry's sons James and William, who continued until c. 1921. The Pengelly Brothers Building was leased to the Fisher and Heller dry goods store in 1899. Herman Heller bought out Nathan Fisher c. 1901, and continued to occupy the building

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<sup>57</sup>Intensive survey form; and Wisconsin Gazetteer and Business Directory.

<sup>58</sup>Neil Giffey, "The W. D. Pascoe Block," report prepared September 23, 1993.

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until 1912. In 1912, the Mineral Point Public Service Company, which provided electricity to Dodgeville, leased the building. That company, which was bought out by Wisconsin Power and Light in 1924, occupied the Pengelly Brothers Building until 1929.<sup>59</sup> The electric company was formed in 1900 by Dr. William Pearce and John F. Reichert. By 1903, Pearce had sole ownership of the concern, and it was called the Dodgeville Electric Light Company. Pearce sold the utility to the Mineral Point Public Service Company in 1912.<sup>60</sup>

The Sarah Owens Building at 301 North Iowa Street was erected in 1898-99 to house the Owens' family grocery. Sarah Owens (?-1914) was a widow, and had worked with her husband Hugh in the grocery business for many years (location unknown). In Dodgeville, the business was first called the "John H. Owens Grocery," for her eldest son. John had operated general store in partnership with John Griffiths from at least 1895 until 1897. Mrs. Owens' other five children all worked in the new grocery, which was soon called "The Banner Store." The grocery continued until 1934, and the building was subsequently leased to a hardware store until 1970. Sarah Owens retained ownership of the building until her death; it remained a part of her estate until 1958.<sup>61</sup>

Around 1900, dairying became the leading agricultural enterprise in the area surrounding Dodgeville. The first creamery in the area (Mitchell and Griffiths, three miles northeast of Dodgeville) opened c. 1887. Circa 1894, a second creamery opened. In 1901, there were eight cheese factories and two creameries, most of them farmers' cooperatives, in the vicinity of Dodgeville. In Dodgeville itself, there were 106 businesses, including the Union Telephone Company and the Pearce and Reichert electric light

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<sup>59</sup>"Along Main Street."

<sup>60</sup>"Along Main Street"; and Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory.

<sup>61</sup>Neil Giffey, "The Owens Building," report prepared September 29, 1994, pp. 3-4.

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plant.<sup>62</sup> By 1905, there were 128 businesses. New and/or additional commercial enterprises since 1893 included two laundries (one of which was Chinese), a florist, a paint and wall paper store, a piano and organ store, a butter tub manufacturer, a store selling notions, three more agricultural implements dealers, one bowling alley, two horse-drawn bus lines, a gas station, the Independent Consolidated Telephone Company, and the Dodgeville Electric Light Company. The number and proportion of businesses in Dodgeville owned or managed by women declined after 1900. Previously, women had managed ten to twelve percent of Dodgeville businesses. In 1905, only nine businesses, or seven percent, were owned or managed by women. Most were milliners or dressmakers, but Mrs. William J. (Sarah) Davey operated the paints and wall paper store, and Mrs. Rose Jones had a grocery and crockery store.

Four extant buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District were built between 1900 and 1910: the Richards Building at 334 North Iowa Street (c. 1900/c. 1908); The Auditorium Building at 130 North Iowa Street (1901-02); the Phillips and Company Building at 167 North Iowa Street (1905); and the Hearn Building at 165 North Iowa Street (1910).<sup>63</sup> The Richards Building at 334 North Iowa Street was built for William Richards in two sections. The south section was constructed c. 1900; the north section c. 1908. Richards leased the building to a series of tenants; it is one of the few buildings in the Iowa Street district that did not house a long-term business upon opening. However, in 1927, the Ernest Hoyer and Roy Thomas agricultural implements dealership moved into the building, and continued there into the 1950s.<sup>64</sup>

The Auditorium Building at 130 North Iowa Street is of particular note, as it was built for milliner Mrs. Jennie Reese. Reese (1841-

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<sup>62</sup>Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1901-02, pp. 292-95.

<sup>63</sup>City of Dodgeville tax rolls; and intensive survey forms.

<sup>64</sup>"Along Main Street"; and Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory.

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c. 1922) was born Jennie Owens in Wales. She came to America with her family in 1849; she was the sister of Robert G. Owens of the Jones and Owens general store (located in the Jones and Owens Building at 146-54 North Iowa Street). She had a millinery on Iowa Street by 1876, and operated a dry goods store from at least 1884 until 1886. At that time she married banker Samuel W. Reese. She worked as a milliner thereafter until c. 1916. Her millinery occupied part of the second floor of the Jones and Owens Building from c. 1887 until her own building opened in 1902. The Auditorium Building is one of the few three-story structures in Dodgeville, and its second- and third-floor auditorium superseded Spang's Opera House (420 North Iowa Street, outside the district) as the location of Dodgeville's most important social and cultural events, such as plays, concerts, dances, and high school commencements.<sup>65</sup> Mrs. Reese retained ownership of the Auditorium Building until at least 1921.<sup>66</sup>

The Phillips and Company Building at 167 North Iowa Street was constructed in 1905 to house that firm's saloon. From 1908 until 1918, Thomas H. Arthur's Golden Eagle general store occupied the building. John I. Hahn's billiard parlor and cigar store was located here from 1918 until 1935.<sup>67</sup> The Hearn Building at 165 North Iowa Street was erected in 1910 for Albert Hearn. Hearn (1846-1932) was born in Ohio, and settled in Dodgeville in 1874. He was editor and proprietor of the Dodgeville Chronicle from 1874 until 1907. The Hearn Building housed the U. S. Post Office from 1910 until 1923, when the Perkins meat market moved in. George Perkins (1888-1972) purchased a butcher shop in Dodgeville with his brother Chester in 1911. That shop was located in a building near this site. In 1913, Chester sold out to another brother, Dick.

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<sup>65</sup>Walking Tour of Historic Dodgeville, Wisconsin, no page numbers.

<sup>66</sup>City of Dodgeville tax rolls.

<sup>67</sup>Ibid.; and Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory.

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Perkins meat market was located in this building from 1923 until at least 1953.<sup>68</sup>

During the 1910s, the number of businesses in Dodgeville at first declined, but then held steady. This reflected the dip in population between 1900 and 1910, when the number of Dodgeville residents fell from 1,865 to 1,471, a loss of 21 percent. The construction of new commercial buildings also slowed during the 1910s. In 1911, the number of businesses had dropped to 106; by 1915, this number had fallen further to 89. New types of enterprises since 1905 included three automobile dealerships and garages, one movie theater, and two hospitals.<sup>69</sup> One of the hospitals was operated by Dr. William Reese and is said to have been a three-bed facility located on the second floor of the Rogers Block at 206 North Iowa Street. While a 1943 newspaper article states that the hospital was open from 1899 until 1914, it appears in the Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory from 1909 until 1919.<sup>70</sup> In 1915, only six businesses were owned or managed by women. Among them, Mrs. Julius (Mary) Adler managed the clothing store previously operated by her husband; and Sarah Davey was still proprietress of a paints and wall paper store. In 1917, the number of businesses showed a slight increase, rising to 91.<sup>71</sup>

Two extant buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District were constructed between 1911 and 1920: the Parry Brothers Building at 118-20 North Iowa Street (1918); and the First National Bank of Dodgeville, formerly the Dodgeville Bank, at 170-78 North Iowa Street (1919). An addition was constructed on the south facade of the Hotel Higbee at 102 South Iowa Street (c. 1912); and a second

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<sup>68</sup>"Along Main Street."

<sup>69</sup>Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1915, pp. 254-56.

<sup>70</sup>DC, May 13, 1943.

<sup>71</sup>Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1917, pp. 265-68.

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story was added to the north storefront of the Bishop Building at 102-06 North Iowa Street (1915).<sup>72</sup> The First National Bank was built with a second storefront, providing rental income. This practice was typical of Dodgeville banks. Both the Williams Block at 101-05 North Iowa Street, and Strong's Bank at 302 North Iowa Street, were constructed with rental retail space in addition to quarters for the bank. The south storefront of the First National Bank housed two successive jewelry stores from 1919 until the bank expanded into the space in 1974. The O. F. Nelson jewelry store leased the storefront from 1929 until 1974.<sup>73</sup>

The Parry Brothers Building at 118-20 North Iowa Street was completed for Hugh and William Parry in 1918. The Parry brothers were born in Wales and came with their parents to Dodgeville in 1872. Hugh opened a restaurant in Richland Center in 1896. In 1902, he moved the restaurant to Dodgeville. From 1918 until 1940, Hugh's restaurant occupied one storefront in the Parry Brothers Building. The other housed William Parry's dry goods and clothing store until William's death in 1935. William had purchased H. H. Chandler's long-standing dry goods store in 1901, with a partner, Reginald Hughes. That partnership dissolved in 1916.<sup>74</sup>

During the 1920s, Dodgeville's commercial sector began to grow again, as the population rose to 1,937 by 1930. In 1921, there were 86 businesses; there were 95 by 1924. In 1927, there were 104. Dodgeville enterprises in 1927 included nine auto sales and/or repair shops, two auto liveries (rentals), three gas stations, a tire shop, a beauty shop, an A & P grocery, a branch of the Western Union Telegraph Company, an electrical supplies store, two machinists, an ice cream company, Commonwealth Telephone Company, Farmers Telephone Company, and the Dodgeville City Water Works (in operation since at least 1924). Women-managed businesses included Emily Mossey's notions store and Amelia Hahn's cloaks and

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<sup>72</sup>City of Dodgeville tax rolls.

<sup>73</sup>"Along Main Street."

<sup>74</sup>Ibid.



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suits shop. Luella Phillips was a partner in the Grand Mercantile Company, a large general store (building demolished). Two women also held the post of Iowa County Superintendent of Schools during the 1920s: Amelia Heldstab (1924) and Lillian Ellis (1927).<sup>75</sup>

Four buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District were erected during the 1920s: The Iowa County Auto Company Building at 205 North Iowa Street (1920-21); the Pollard Building at 201 North Iowa Street (1922); the Wurster Building at 209 North Iowa Street (1926); and the Ryall Building at 121 North Iowa Street (1929).<sup>76</sup> An addition was constructed on the northwest end of the Iowa County Courthouse at 222 North Iowa Street in 1927. The Iowa County Auto Company Building at 205 North Iowa Street was built in 1920-21 for brothers Fred and W. W. Woerpel. The Woerpels were born in Marshall, Wisconsin. Fred came to Dodgeville in 1911 and opened an auto dealership and garage with Arnold Trachte. W. W. Woerpel settled in Dodgeville in 1915, working as the accountant for the Iowa County Auto Company. By that time, John Thomas had replaced Trachte in the partnership. The Woerpels bought out Thomas at the end of 1915. In 1932, W. W. Woerpel sold out to Fred. The current building served as an auto dealership and repair garage until 1935, when Fred Woerpel converted the showroom (front) section into a movie theater, and the garage (rear) section into a tavern with bowling alleys.<sup>77</sup> The theater and tavern remain in the building.

The Pollard Building at 201 North Iowa Street was erected in 1922 for Richard J. Pollard. Pollard was born in Clyde Township. He moved to Dodgeville in 1899 and immediately opened a harness shop. Pollard sold his business in 1905, worked briefly in the clothing business, and reopened a harness shop in 1908. Pollard's harness making and leather goods shop continued in the current building

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<sup>75</sup>Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory.

<sup>76</sup>City of Dodgeville tax rolls.

<sup>77</sup>"Along Main Street"; and Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory.

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from 1922 until at least 1927.<sup>78</sup> The Wurster Building at 209 North Iowa Street was constructed in 1926 for H. H. Wurster. It housed his restaurant and confectionery until at least 1927. The building remained in the Wurster family until at least 1980.<sup>79</sup>

The Ryall Building at 121 North Iowa Street was constructed for Louis Ryall's hardware store in 1929. Ryall (1859-1937) was located in the Williams Block at 101-05 North Iowa Street from 1889 until the current building opened. Ryall Hardware closed in 1942. Ryall's son, Bill, immediately opened a Marshall-Wells store (a chain selling appliances) with a partner, Harold Pittz. The Marshall-Wells store continued until at least 1956. The Ryall family still owns the building.<sup>80</sup>

There is limited information about businesses in Dodgeville between 1930 and 1940. Two extant buildings were erected in the Iowa Street Historic District during this period: the Arthur Building at 109 North Iowa Street (1932); and the Commonwealth Telephone Company at 103 West Merrimac Street (1940). In addition, two buildings in the district were remodeled or expanded during the 1930s. The Iowa County Automobile Company Building at 205 North Iowa Street was remodeled in 1935 into a movie theater (front section), and a tavern (rear section). In 1938, an addition was constructed to the rear of the Williams Block at 101-05 North Iowa Street. It was built to serve as a chapel for a funeral parlor that was then leasing the Williams Block.<sup>81</sup> The Arthur Building at 109 North Iowa Street was constructed in 1932 to provide the A & P Grocery with larger quarters. The A & P opened in the north

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<sup>78</sup> Ibid.

<sup>79</sup> City of Dodgeville tax rolls; and Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1927-28, p. 238.

<sup>80</sup> "Along Main Street"; and City of Dodgeville tax rolls.

<sup>81</sup> Building permit; and "Along Main Street."

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half of the Bishop Building at 102 North Iowa Street in 1923. It was located in the Arthur Building from 1932 until at least 1953.<sup>82</sup>

The building at 103 West Merrimac Street was erected in 1940 to house the Commonwealth Telephone Company. A short-lived telephone exchange was organized in Dodgeville in 1889. Circa 1900, two telephone companies were established in Dodgeville. One was called the Union Telephone Company (location unknown); the other was the Wisconsin Telephone Company, which may have been located in the Rogers Block at 206 North Iowa Street, because Pryor and Williams, then operating a drug store in that building, were the agents for that company. By 1905, the Union Telephone Company had been renamed Independent Consolidated Telephone Company, and by 1909, it was called the New Union Telephone Company. Wisconsin Telephone continued unchanged until 1911, when it merged with Union Telephone. New Union Telephone continued until c. 1921, when it was succeeded by the Continental Telephone Company. The latter was succeeded by Commonwealth Telephone Company c. 1923. From at least 1915 until 1935, the telephone company was located in a building that stood at 101 South Iowa Street. When that building was destroyed by fire in 1935, the company purchased the property on which the current building was built. When Commonwealth Telephone Company was acquired by the Bell system in 1963, the building at 103 West Merrimac Street became an office building.<sup>83</sup>

Most of the noncontributing buildings in the Iowa Street Historic District were built between 1944 and 1964. The Olson Building at 129 North Iowa Street (1944) was constructed to house Clifford Olson's barber shop. The Moen Building at 133 North Iowa Street (1950) was erected for Oral "Kelly" Moen's billiard parlor. The Woerpel Building at 233 North Iowa Street (1950) was built for W. W. Woerpel's radio and appliances store. The King Building at 237 North Iowa Street (1950) was erected for the Midwest chain Kroger Grocery. The Perkins Building at 149 North Iowa Street (1953) was

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<sup>82</sup>"Along Main Street."

<sup>83</sup>Ibid.; Wisconsin Gazetteer and Business Directory; and Map of Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

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erected for Perkins' Supermarket. The Stoddard Building at 322 North Iowa Street (1953) was constructed for James Stoddard's barber shop. The Halverson Building at 141 North Iowa Street was built in 1959. The building housed Shirley Halverson's clothing store at one time. The newest building in the district is the Hamilton Building at 101 West Merrimac (1964), constructed to serve as the Hamilton and Miller law office.<sup>84</sup>

Today, the Iowa Street Historic District remains a lively and important part of Dodgeville's downtown commercial sector. There are clothing stores, a drug store, a book store, an antique shop, restaurants, a shoe store, banks, government and other offices among the businesses in the district, while large supermarkets and fast food restaurants lie north of the district.

In conclusion, the Iowa Street Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A because its resources span the development of Dodgeville's commercial downtown from 1849 to 1940. Many of Dodgeville's important businesses, as well as governmental institutions, were located in the Iowa Street Historic District. All three of Dodgeville's banks; long-standing grocers, dry goods and general stores, hotel, shoe stores, hardware stores, automobile garages and dealerships; the telephone company; the office of the electric company; the U. S. Post Office; the Iowa County Courthouse; and the Iowa County Jail and Sheriff's Residence were all located in extant buildings in the district. Several of these uses remain. Two factors about Dodgeville's historic commercial sector are of note: first, an unusually high number of the businesses that occupied these buildings were successful and long-lived; and second, there was a higher than average number of women managing and owning businesses and property, particularly during the nineteenth century. Jennie Owens Reese and Joyce Williams starkly illustrate this. Mrs. Reese, sister of a well-to-do merchant, and later the wife of successful banker Samuel W. Reese, worked as a milliner and owned property both before and after her marriage. Joyce Williams, daughter of banker David Williams,

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<sup>84</sup>City of Dodgeville tax rolls; City of Dodgeville Building Inspector's records; and "Along Main Street."

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worked as a cashier (a position usually filled by male relatives) for at least 15 years. Dodgeville women working in this way, and owning property, may have been due initially to the large number of miners in the community, who spent years mining in California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana and the upper peninsula of Michigan, leaving wives and children behind to care for themselves, their properties and businesses. The Iowa Street Historic District retains good integrity.

**PRESERVATION ACTIVITY**

Preservation activity on North Iowa Street has been limited primarily to individual efforts on the part of property owners, some of whom have shown an appreciation of the historic character of their buildings in the rehabilitation or restoration of their properties. The owners of the Morris Building at 213 North Iowa Street, and of the Pascoe Block at 225 North Iowa Street, have applied for the federal Investment Tax Credit program. The City of Dodgeville participates in the National Trust's Main Street program, and adopted an historic preservation ordinance in 1992. The City of Dodgeville, through the Dodgeville Historic Preservation Commission, is funding the nomination of the Iowa Street Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places, and more property owners may participate in the Investment Tax Credit program following listing.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

No archaeological remains have been discovered to date in the Iowa Street Historic District. Some prehistoric and late historic remains may be present, as American Indians and, later, European Americans have inhabited the area for hundreds of years. Any remains of pre-European cultures are likely to have been disturbed, if not destroyed, by the building activity associated with the development of Dodgeville. The presence of historic archaeological remains is likely, and would be worth exploring, particularly given the fact that some remains from Henry Dodge's early settlement have been discovered just southeast of the district.

Iowa Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Iowa County, Wisconsin  
County and State

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):  
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:  
 State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State Agency  
 Federal Agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository:  
Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Nine acres

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>7/3/4/0/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/60/4/6/0</u>	3	<u>1/6</u>	<u>7/3/4/1/1/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/0/1/5/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>1/6</u>	<u>7/3/4/1/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/60/3/7/0</u>	4	<u>1/6</u>	<u>7/3/4/0/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/0/1/0/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
							<u>see continuation sheet</u>

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

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Elizabeth L. Miller, Historic Preservation Consultant  
organization Dodgeville Historic Pres. Commission date 12-21-1995  
street & number P. O. Box 90 telephone 608-233-5942  
city or town Dodgeville state WI zip code 53533

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Iowa Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Iowa County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**Property Owner**

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

name Multiple (see list attached)  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 3/87)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 1

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, WI

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REFERENCES

Brosius, H. Bird's-Eye View of Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin. N.p.: H. Brosius, 1875.

Chandler, R.W. "1829 Map of the United States Lead Mines on the Upper Mississippi River," Wisconsin Historical Collections, vol. 11.

Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Rock, Green, Grant, Iowa and Lafayette, Wisconsin. Chicago: J.H. Beers and Company, 1901.

Crawford, George and Robert M., editors. Memoirs of Iowa County, Wisconsin: From the Earliest Historical Times Down to the Present. N.p.: Northwestern Historical Association, 1913.

Dodgeville Chronicle. 1875-76, 1881-1884, 1886, 1902, 1927, 1929, 1933-1937, 1940-1941, 1948-1953, 1956, 1959, 1977, 1981-1982, and 1988.

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Giffey, Neil. "The Owens Building." Report prepared September 29, 1994.

Giffey, Neil. "The W. D. Pascoe Block." Report prepared September 23, 1993.

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Iowa County Deeds.

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NPS Form 10-900-a  
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Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 3/87)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 2

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, WI

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Map of Dodgeville, Wisconsin. Pelham, New York: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1894, 1899, 1905, 1915 and 1927.

Map of Iowa County, Wisconsin. Dodgeville: E.T. and W.J. Wigglesworth, 1870.

Morrow, F.E., compiler. Plat Book of Iowa County, Wisconsin. Madison: Selwyn A. Brant, 1895.

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Rowe, John. The Hard-Rock Men: Cornish Immigrants and the North American Mining Frontier. Great Britain: Harper and Row, 1974.

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NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 3/87)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, WI

Section 10 Page 1

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Iowa Street Historic District contains the following parcels in the City of Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin: Lots 21 through 34, and Lots 44 through 48, Hoskins and Company's Addition; Lots 40 through 53, Hoskins and Company's Addition to Hoskins and Company's Addition; Lots 71-72, Dodge's Addition; the North 76.75 feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Jenkins' Addition; All of Block 16, Jenkins'; the North 59 feet of Lot 1, Lots 2 and 3, Block 17, Jenkins Addition.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Iowa Street Historic District encompass that part of the commercial downtown facing and immediately adjacent to Iowa Street, the principal commercial street in Dodgeville. The district is composed of a cohesive commercial streetscape composed of contiguous one-, two-, and three-story buildings erected between 1849 and 1940. The boundaries were drawn to exclude areas that have lost historic integrity, are not in commercial use or are of a different character or time period.

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(Rev. 8-86)  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

photos  
Section \_\_\_ Page 1

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, WI

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Photo 1 of 17  
Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, WI  
Photo by Elizabeth L. Miller, October 1995  
Negative on file in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
326 North Iowa Street, east facade looking northwest

The information for the following photographs is the same as the above, except as noted.

Photo 2 of 17  
101-05 North Iowa Street, west and south facades looking northeast

Photo 3 of 17  
146-54 North Iowa Street, east facade looking northwest

Photo 4 of 17  
206 North Iowa Street, east and south facades looking northwest

Photo 5 of 17  
302 North Iowa Street, east and south facades looking northwest

Photo 6 of 17  
301 North Iowa Street, west and south facades looking northeast

Photo 7 of 17  
222 North Iowa Street, east facade looking northwest

Photo 8 of 17  
130 North Iowa Street, east and south facades looking northwest

Photo 9 of 17  
170-78 North Iowa Street, east and north facades looking southwest

Photo 10 of 17  
201 North Iowa Street, west and south facades looking northeast

Photo 11 of 17  
103 West Merrimac Street, closeup of front entry, north facade

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 3/87)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

photos

Section \_\_\_ Page 2

Iowa Street Historic District  
Dodgeville, Iowa County, WI

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Photo 12 of 17  
117 North Iowa Street, west facade looking northeast

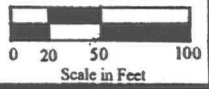
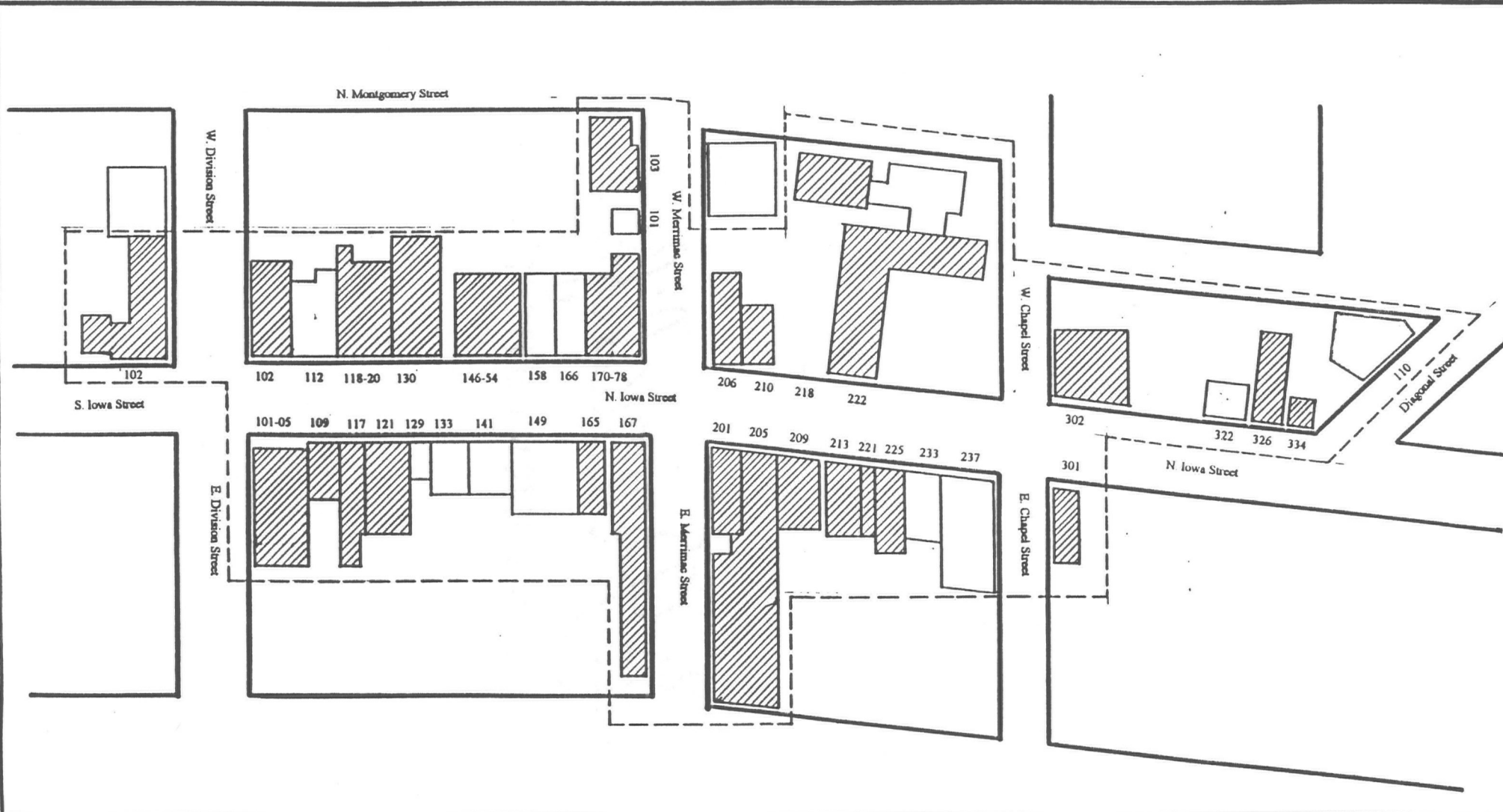
Photo 13 of 17  
210 North Iowa Street, east facade looking west

Photo 14 of 17  
225 North Iowa Street, west and south facades looking northeast

Photo 15 of 17  
205 North Iowa Street, west facade looking northeast




Photo 16 of 17  
109 North Iowa Street, west facade looking northeast

Photo 17 of 17  
149 North Iowa Street, west facade looking southeast



# IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Dodgeville Iowa County Wisconsin

Contributing   
 Non-contributing   
 District boundary 

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Iowa Street Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Iowa

DATE RECEIVED: 8/05/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/20/96  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/05/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/19/96  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000991

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9.6.96 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



J.H. FORD  
1888

326

1 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI





4th Street

1st Street



2 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



LINENS & ACCENTS  
Gifts, Cards & Home Accessories

INSURANCE

3 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



PRESCRIPTIONS CORNER *Rexall* DRUG

Edward

4 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



1881

M&I  
Bank

M&I  
Bank  
Merrillville



5 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



COSMOS COMPUTER CO.

6 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



7 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



CITIZENS

Sundance

8 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



Mid-America  
Bank

OWENVILLE  
STATE  
BANK  
OWENVILLE, KY.

9 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI





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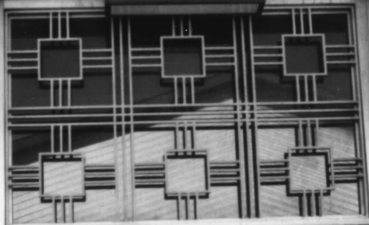
HAMILTON & MUELLER, S.C.  
LAW OFFICES

STOP

10 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



**MORROW  
LAW OFFICES**

A dark silhouette of a person standing in the doorway, looking out. The person is positioned in the center of the left door, with their back to the camera.

J. Paul Morrow  
Colleen A. Barrett

103  
WEST  
MERRIMAC

11 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT  
DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



*Gregory's*

LAN

12 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



Edward D. Jones & Co.

210

13 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI





PACIFIC

THE PACIFIC ART  
GALLERY • STUDIO • CLASSES

225

*Job Training*

BY APPOINTMENT 35-7011

ROOSEVILLE

LAND OF FLEET

14 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



**DODGE**  
**BABE**  
**EVERYNIGHT 7**

15 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



LANDS' END OUTLET

2

ARTHUR BUILDINGS

109

Bravada

16 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI



17 OF 17

IOWA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

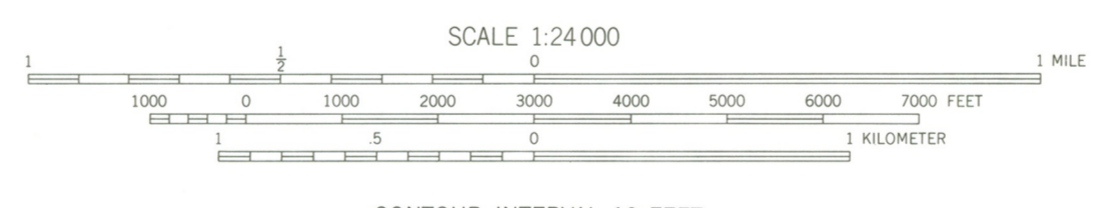
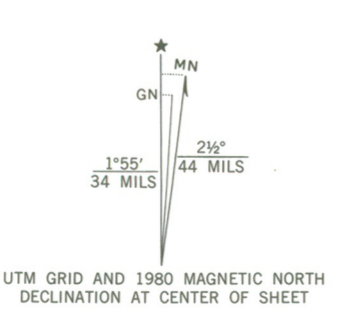
DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI





IOWA STREET  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
DODGEVILLE, IOWA CO, WI  
UTM REFERENCES:  
1. 16/734000/4760160  
2. 16/734120/4760370  
3. 16/734110/4760150  
4. 16/734020/4760100

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field check 1952  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system,  
south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 15, shown in blue  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 6 meters north and  
11 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial  
photographs taken 1978. Map edited 1980  
This information not field checked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	4 LANE 16 LANE	Light-duty
Medium-duty	4 LANE 16 LANE	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route		State Route

SCALE 1:24,000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

DODGEVILLE, WIS.  
N4252.5—W9007.5/7.5  
1952  
PHOTOREVISED 1980  
DMA 2969 I NW—SERIES V861

RECEIVED

Historic District **DEC 19 1995**

Div Hist Pres

HISTORIC DISTRICT: Iowa Street Historic District

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 141 N Iowa Street

CITY: Dodgeville, Wisconsin COUNTY: Town

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole/part (circle one) owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: Lorraine Hennessey DATE: December 14, 1995

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: Lorraine Hennessey

MAILING ADDRESS: 4497 County B

CITY: Dodgeville STATE: Wisconsin ZIP: 53533

State of Wisconsin

County of Iowa

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 14th day of December, 19 95.

Annette M. Skala

Notary Public

My commission expires: 9-12-99



Lorraine Hennessey

RECEIVED

JAN 9 1996

Historic District

Div Hist Pres

HISTORIC DISTRICT: Iowa Street Historic District

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 334 N. IOWA ST

CITY: DODGEVILLE COUNTY: IOWA

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole/part (circle one) owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: Donald L. Berge SR DATE: Jan 8 96

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: DONALD L. BERGE SR

MAILING ADDRESS: 114 N. DOUGLAS ST

CITY: DODGEVILLE STATE: WI ZIP: 53533

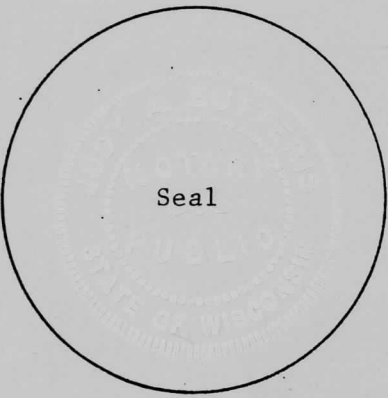
State of Wisconsin

County of Iowa

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 8<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1996.

Judy A. Butteris  
Notary Public

My commission expires: 8-25-96





# State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Division of Historic Preservation

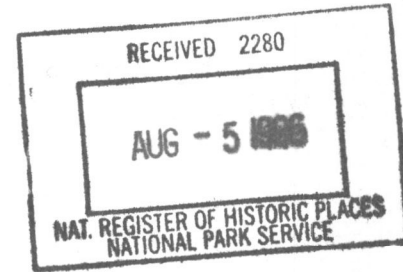
816 State Street • Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1488

☎ (608) 264-6500 • FAX (608) 264-6404

TO: Carol Shull, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Jim Draeger

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination



The following materials are submitted on this 1st day of August, 1996,  
for the nomination of the Iowa Street Historic District to the  
National Register of Historic Places:

- 1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- 17 Photographs
- 1 Original USGS map
- 1 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)
- 2 Pieces of correspondence
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objections do          do not  constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_