NPS Form 10-900

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name **Haven-Crandall House**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	220 South Janesville Street						N/A	**not for publication**	
city or town	Milton						N/A	**vicinity**	
state	Wisconsin	**code**	WI	**county**	Rock	**code**	105	**zip code**	53563

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 sheet for additional comments.)

Jim Draeger 7/6/16

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Haven-Crandall House	Rock County	Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State	

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

✓ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ determined eligible for the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ removed from the National Register.
__ other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 8.29.16

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as as apply)

x private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

x building(s)
district
structure
site
object

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

contributing	noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls brick
roof asphalt
other

Narrative Description

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

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.

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

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

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

Property is:

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

_ B removed from its original location.

_ C a birthplace or grave.

_ D a cemetery.

_ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_ F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1872

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Primary location of additional data:
- X State Historic Preservation Office
- _ Other State Agency
- _ Federal Agency
- _ Local government
- _ University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	341600	4737420
2			
3			
4			

☐ See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant				
organization	Prepared for the City of Milton			**Date**	7/1/2015
street & number	W7646 Hackett Rd.			**telephone**	262-473-6820
city or town	Whitewater	**state**	WI	**zip code**	53190

DESCRIPTION

Site

The Haven-Crandall House is a large Italianate style house located on the east side of the historic public square in "old" Milton, the eastern half of the larger community that is known today as Milton. (The western half of the community was known as Milton Junction and the two communities merged in 1967 as the City of Milton.) Briefly occupied by a merchant after its construction date of 1872, the house was owned and occupied for almost 90 years by one family, Albert and Ellen Crandall and their daughter, Alberta.

The site is in a neighborhood of mixed use buildings that surround the village square. Many of the buildings are residential, but there is a church that sits to the northwest of the Haven-Crandall House, the Milton House museum complex that lies to the north, and parkland, an old railroad depot, and a modern elementary school that sit to the west in the old town square. West of the town square is a small, two-block, commercial district. Directly to the south is a commercial winery whose owners also own this house that they use for their business.

Because of the mixed uses in the area, the landscape is varied. The residential properties of the neighborhood are largely landscaped with well-maintained lawns punctuated by mature trees and shrubs. The grounds of the Milton House museum consist primarily of open spaces with lawns separating buildings and large parking areas. The commercial areas of the neighborhood have much less landscaping. The village square, itself, features large lawn spaces between buildings and recreational structures with some mature trees and shrubs. The topography is generally flat and the nearby streets are wide with curbs, gutters, and terraces.

The Haven-Crandall House is surrounded by a mixture of lawn spaces, paved parking areas, and fencing that provides privacy for the bistro/restaurant business that occupies the first floor of the building. Some trees and shrubs landscape the area near the house. Bistro amenities, such as a handicapped entrance and the fenced deck, are somewhat hidden at the back and north sides of the house, so that the street view is dominated by the historic character of the house.

South Janesville Street is a wide street that used to be used as State Highway 26. State Highway 26 is a very busy thoroughfare in Wisconsin, running from Janesville in southern Wisconsin northeast through northern Rock County all the way to Oshkosh in east-central Wisconsin. In the last 10 years, the state of Wisconsin has built many new State Highway 26 bypasses around the communities that the highway once passed through. In 2013, the bypass was completed around Milton and the heavy traffic along South Janesville Street has diminished considerably. The street is very wide due to its

former use as a state highway, but now carries a much lighter traffic load. Despite the change in traffic patterns it is still a main street that connects Milton with the modern businesses on the south side of town.

The Haven-Crandall House lot has some green space around the house, itself, but much of the lot south of the house is paved for a parking lot that serves this business and the winery next door. This parking lot wraps around the back of the Haven-Crandall House, taking up most of the old back yard of the property. A 1970s-era two-car garage sits directly behind the house. It is a non-contributing element of the property due to its more recent construction date and its lack of distinctive characteristics either individually or in relationship to the house.

Description of the House

General Characteristics

The Haven-Crandall House is two stories in height and is constructed of cream brick. It has a generally rectangular plan with a main block facing west, a shallow two-story ell on the south elevation, and a one and one-half story rear ell. The hip roofs over the main block, the shallow ell, and the rear ell are all low-pitched and have wide, overhanging, eaves. The eaves of the main block are decorated with paired brackets and modillions, while the eaves of the rear ell are undecorated. A wooden frieze runs around the eaves of the entire house, as well. The house sits on a regularly coursed limestone foundation.

Primary (West) Façade

The primary façade is composed largely of the front wall of the main block. It has symmetrical fenestration with three openings on each story. The three openings of the second story have original four-over-four-light, double-hung sash windows with stone sills and flat lintels. Two similar, but taller windows are at the first story to the south of the main entrance. All of the windows are covered with combination storm-screen aluminum frame windows.

The main entrance consists of a single door flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom. The wood-paneled door dates from the 1970s, as do the fiberglass sidelight and transom enclosures. The entry porch is small with a shed roof, paneled frieze and narrow posts sitting on paneled bases. The porch deck and steps are from the mid-twentieth century and are of wood.

South Elevation

The south elevation of the house consists of the south wall of the main block, the two-story shallow projecting ell, and the south wall of the rear elevation. There is a single, four-light sash in an opening on the second story of the south ell of the main block, and similar windows are in openings on the east and west walls of the second story of the projecting ell. They have stone sills and flat lintels. At the center of the south wall of the projecting ell there are different openings. On the second story of the ell, there are two tall and narrow paired openings filled with double-hung sashes and with a single stone lintel and sill. Below this pair of windows is a bay with a flat roof and three openings. The openings are filled with tall, four-light, double-hung sashes on paneled bases. All of these original openings are covered with combination storm-screen aluminum framed windows.

The south wall of the rear ell features symmetrical fenestration. Three small openings in the upper story are filled with four-light sashes with flat stone lintels and stone sills. Flanking a central door are two larger windows also filled with four-light sashes. An additional door is located in the east wall of the projecting ell and almost the entire space in front of the rear ell is covered with a period porch that features a hip roof supported by four chamfered edged posts decorated with scroll brackets and a frieze.

The porch has a modern-constructed balustrade made up of solid panels. A concrete handicapped-accessible ramp extends from the porch along a wood board fence. It runs along the outside of this fence to the rear parking lot. The wood board fence continues around the rear and north walls of the house obscuring a deck that serves the restaurant business that occupies the first floor of the house.

Rear or East Elevation

The rear or east elevation consists primarily of the east wall of the rear ell. There are two openings punctuating the south part of the rear wall and are identical to those on the south elevation of the rear ell. An entrance is at the center of the rear ell wall and has a modern commercial-style door. Attached to this door is a raised portion of the rear deck that can be used by service personnel and delivery people from the kitchen of the restaurant space.

There is a rear deck at the north side of the house consisting of wood board planking that is stained brown. The deck runs all the way up to the non-contributing garage just behind the house. The board fence acts as an enclosure for the deck. Metal scaffolding rises from the deck. It is used for outdoor awnings for the restaurant. The deck comes about half way up the limestone foundation and the scaffolding does not attach to the house.

North Elevation

The north elevation consists of the north walls of the main block and the rear ell. The north wall of the rear ell is punctuated by symmetrical fenestration of three short windows on the second story and larger openings on the first story. These openings are filled with four-light sashes like those of the south elevation of the rear ell and are covered with combination storm-screen aluminum framed windows. There are two openings at the east end of the wall. The first-story opening is filled with a four-light sash window covered with a combination aluminum storm-screen window. The second-story opening has been altered into an emergency exit for the second floor. This opening has been enlarged and filled with a modern metal and glass door. At the top of the wall is an oculus window.

Attached to the second-story door is a wood fire escape. It has a small deck at the second floor and a long wood staircase that leads to the first floor.

Interior, First Floor

The original plan consisted of an entry/stair hall, front parlor, back parlor (or bedroom), dining room, and in the rear ell there was a back stair and kitchen. The current plan retains the configuration of most of these spaces although some wall configurations have changed. The original plan is still recognizable and most interior finishes are extant.

The first floor of the house has been adapted into a retail store and restaurant business related to the winery next door. Renovations were made in 2008 and include opening up a dining and sales area and modernization of the bathrooms.

The main entrance into the house is now along the south elevation of the rear ell, an original side entrance into the house. It leads into the sales and check-out area of the restaurant where there is a built-in counter. To the northwest of the counter there is a modern bathroom and the original enclosed back staircase to the second floor. There is a staircase to the basement along the south wall near the sales area.

To the west of the counter, in the rear ell, is a service area for the restaurant. Through a large rectangular arch is the entry into the main block of the house. This area has both a retail sales function and includes the restaurant dining area. Along the south wall of the main block there is an entry into the south elevation ell and bay window. This is also used as a dining area for the restaurant. Along the north wall of the main block is an office and a modern wall with a door that leads into the original main entry vestibule.

Throughout the first floor the finishes are similar in the main block and the rear ell. In the main block, the walls and ceilings are covered with plaster and wide moldings are extant around almost all of the doors and windows. Wide, molded baseboards surround the floor in the main block. The windows of the main block are further decorated with recessed paneled wood bases, and the bay window along the south wall has additional wood trim and wooden corner moldings. The original two-over-two-light sash windows have original wooden frames and muntins. The only modern opening in the main block is the remodeled entrance in the northwest corner of the dining area that leads into the vestibule of the original main entrance. It has a modern door with thin modern wood trim.

The rear ell has similar walls and ceilings as the main block, but the wood trim in the rear ell is narrower and consists largely of flat wood boards. This trim is seen as moldings around openings and baseboards. There is an original four-panel interior door with period hardware in the rear ell. The original floors in both the main block and the rear ell are extant under modern laminate flooring.

Interior, Second Floor

The original plan of the second floor consisted of the front stair leading to a center hall with bedrooms at the front of the house and on each side of the hall. The current plan retains the stair locations and most of the bedroom locations with some alterations to accommodate the kitchen and bathroom when the house was previously converted to a duplex. Many interior finishes are extant.

The vestibule houses the staircase that leads to the second floor. This staircase was originally an open curved staircase with balustrade. It was enclosed when the house was remodeled for two apartments. The original stair risers are still extant, as is the curve in the staircase. The balustrade has been replaced with a wall and modern railing.

A modern wooden door leads into the second floor at the top of the stairs. Behind the door is a hallway for the main block. The hallway has an original floor covered with modern laminate flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, and molded wood trim around doors and windows and for baseboards. The rooms off of the hallway are covered with original four-panel wood doors with period hardware.

Off of this hallway are two rooms, a large bedroom with dressing room, and a smaller bedroom now used as a computer room. At the end of the hallway is a large area that is currently used as a sitting room. Possibly a former bedroom, it has an opening into the hallway and connects to the large bedroom via a door. This area may have been remodeled at the time the house was converted into apartments with this room being opened up to create a living room.

In the sitting room, there are several windows, all with original molded trim and original wood frames and muntins. The same walls, ceilings, and moldings are found in the large bedroom and dressing

room and the computer room in the main block. Flooring in the sitting room is the same modern laminated material used in the hallway, while the bedroom and sitting room and the computer room have carpeted floors.

At the east end of the sitting room is an arched opening that leads, two steps down, into the rear ell. Originally the rear ell probably contained two to three small bedrooms and a hallway. One or more of the bedrooms and much of the hallway were remodeled into a large kitchen and dining room for the former upstairs apartment. Off of the north wall of the kitchen is a small hallway that has an original small bedroom and a remodeled bathroom.

Like the main block, the finishes in the ell include plaster walls and ceilings and original floors covered with modern laminated flooring. The window openings are much smaller in the rear ell, and have simple plain wood moldings. The baseboards are also plain and smaller than those of the main block. The fireplaces are not original. The original four-light sashes with wood frames and muntins are extant.

Basement
The house has a full basement with several large rooms that have concrete floors and exposed stone rubble walls. Interior basement walls are constructed of limestone.

Integrity

Overall, the integrity of this house is good with most of its important historic architectural details intact. Some loss of integrity has taken place due to the conversion to two apartments in the late twentieth century and the recent conversion of the house to a restaurant and guest house; however, these alterations do not significantly detract from the historic character of the building.

The house's site is still expansive with an adequate buffer of lawn space between the house and adjacent parking areas. The non-contributing garage sits apart from and behind the house and does not interfere with the building's historic character. The deck, used for the restaurant, has not altered the structure of the house and only obscures a small percentage of the foundation. It is entirely removable without doing any damage to the house. The modern board fence obstructs the views of the rear and north elevations somewhat, but again, this is a reversible feature and inside the fence, the character of the house is unaltered.

The integrity of the exterior of the house is highly intact. The brick walls are all extant, as are the decoration at the eaves. None of the openings have been enclosed or altered and all historic windows remain. The main entrance has modern materials, but the original door, sidelights, and transom spaces are intact and can be easily restored with more appropriate materials. The aluminum storm-screen

combination windows, likewise, only cover the original fenestration and do not alter it. Even much of the front and side porch materials are original or from the nineteenth century.

The remodeling of the house into two apartments in the late twentieth century created some alterations that can still be seen in the interior, primarily on the second floor where a few walls were removed to create a living room and kitchen/dining room. Although this has altered the floor plan somewhat, bedroom configuration of the main block is mostly intact. The rear ell has the most alteration, with the remodeled kitchen/dining area, but this remodeling does not significantly detract from the overall historic character of the second floor, and the original plan is still recognizable.

The first floor has been adapted to a restaurant; however, the large spaces of the parlors and formal dining room can be made out in the space, as can the original kitchen area in the rear ell. The south wall retains its bay window.

Mitigating the changes to the floor plan on the first floor is the fact that most of the historic architectural details are still extant along the majority of walls that remain. The wood trim around openings, wide baseboards, and the heavy wood panels below windows are all extant and show much of the original decoration of the house. The original windows can clearly be seen from the interior, and add an important historic element to the overall integrity of the house.

The building's historic character and architectural details remain. The house is clearly identifiable as an elegant, mid-nineteenth century Italianate home. The recent changes have helped transform this property from a declining duplex into a thriving business establishment that is a good model of adaptive reuse.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Haven-Crandall House is architecturally significant and being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C as one of the distinctive Italianate style houses in Milton. Milton has a large collection of houses from the Italianate style era and among these are several that stand out for their overall form and massing, design, architectural details, and high level of integrity of the exterior. The Haven-Crandall House is one of these examples. It illustrates the style primarily in its overall form and massing, elegant original windows, and a formal appearance that makes it stand out in the community. It is a significant resource that represents an important variation of the broad range of Italianate style houses found in Milton.

History of the Haven-Crandall House

The Haven-Crandall House was built in 1872 for Horace Haven. Little is known about Haven except that he appears in the 1860 census as a carpenter living in Milton with his wife Rebecca and 4-year old daughter, Mary, and Jane Platts, his mother-in-law. In the 1870 census records, Haven is listed as the owner of a retail drug and general merchandise store, but research has not uncovered any specific information about this business. In that year, Rebecca Haven is not listed, but their daughter Mary and Jane Platts are still residing with Haven. Tax assessment rolls suggest that Haven died around 1873 and that Mary Haven resided in the home for a few more years. The 1880 census lists Mary Haven and Jane Platts living together.[1]

By 1883, Albert Rogers Crandall was listed as the owner of the property in the tax assessment rolls for Milton. Like many nineteenth century residents in Milton, Crandall was a native of New York State. He was born in 1840 and received his early education in Allegany County. Crandall's father was a deacon in the Seventh Day Baptist Church and Crandall went on to get a higher education. In 1858 he entered Alfred University at Alfred in upstate New York. He left college to serve in the Civil War then returned to his studies; however, he did not return to Alfred University, but he came to Milton to attend Milton College. No doubt he was drawn to Milton because of the large population of Seventh Day Baptists in the community and the fact that Milton College, although not formally affiliated with that church, had a long association with it, including early presidents who were Seventh Day Baptist ministers.[2]

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[1] U.S. Census Population Schedules for Milton, Wisconsin, 1860, 1870, 1880; Tax Assessment Rolls for Milton and Milton Junction, on file in the Rock County Courthouse, Janesville, Wisconsin.
[2] William Fiske Brown, *Rock County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Co., 1908), 864-866.

Crandall attended Milton College for three years and served one year as the principal of the Big Foot Academy (high school program) in Walworth, Wisconsin before going to Harvard University. At Harvard he studied comparative zoology and spent summers collecting specimens for the Museum of Comparative Zoology at the university. In 1873 Crandall began work on the Kentucky geological survey and became a professor at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, among other activities in the area of geology.[3]

Between 1880 and 1892, Crandall worked as a college professor in Kentucky, continued work on the Kentucky geological survey, and completed a Ph.D. degree from Milton College. Crandall's Ph.D. is listed as given in 1885 and tax assessment rolls from Milton show that he owned this house as early as 1883. Piecing the history together from Crandall's published biography, his obituary, and the obituary of his wife, Ellen Saunders Crandall; it appears that during the 1880s, Crandall studied at Milton College while working in Kentucky. It is possible that Crandall purchased this house as a vacation or temporary residence where his family spent time when it was not necessary that he be in Kentucky. Ellen Saunders Crandall had also attended Milton College and was a Seventh Day Baptist church member, so it is possible they wished to have a home in Milton that they could stay in as often as possible.[4]

Between 1896 and 1903, Crandall appeared to have only one job: professor of natural history at his alma mater, Alfred University. In 1903, he accepted an appointment at another alma mater, Milton College, also as professor of natural history. He remained at Milton College for the rest of his career, which lasted into the 1920s. In 1924, when his wife, Ellen, died, he was listed in her obituary as Professor Emeritus. He, himself, died in 1926.[5]

After their deaths, Albert and Ellen Crandall's daughter, Alberta, lived in this house for over 45 years. Alberta was born in 1879 in Lexington, Kentucky and received a music education at both Milton College and the New England Conservatory of Music. When her father began his tenure as professor of natural history at Milton College in 1903, Alberta came with her family to Milton and began to work as an instructor in music at that college. She remained at Milton College until retirement in 1950, but continued to offer piano lessons in this house until she was 91 years old. She moved into a retirement apartment in 1970, and died in 1975 at the age of 96. Both Alberta Crandall and her father,

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[3] Brown, 864-866.
[4] Brown, 864-866; Tax Assessment Rolls for Milton; Obituaries for Albert Rogers Crandall, *Janesville Daily Gazette*, January 14, 1926 ;and Ellen Augusta Saunders Crandall, *Milton Journal-Telegraph*, June 5, 1924, http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~fitchett/Person_Sheets/ps47/ps47_240.html.
[5] Albert and Ellen Crandall obituaries.

Albert, were prominent members of the faculty of Milton College and well-known residents of Milton.[6]

After Alberta Crandall sold the house, several owners held the home and converted it into a duplex. In 2007, Gail and John Nordlof purchased the home to use with their winery business next door. The Nordlofs converted the downstairs into the Northleaf Winery's Bistro and turned the upstairs into a small guest house. They have retained and are restoring as much of the historic fabric of the house as possible.[7]

Statement of Significance: Architecture

The Haven-Crandall House is architecturally significant as a fine example of the Italianate architectural style in Milton. It is one of several houses determined to be potentially eligible for the National Register as a result of an architectural and historical survey completed in 2013. This survey identified four outstanding examples of the style in Milton that represent the broad range of the style as constructed in a small community during the mid-nineteenth century. Of these houses, three have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. All of these houses are significant in their own right for their distinctive details that represent this popular style in Milton.

According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resources Management Plan*, the Italianate style was widely popular in the state between 1850 and the early 1880s. Since many Wisconsin communities went through economic booms during this era, Italianate houses are common. Italianate houses are generally square or rectangular in plan, two-stories in height, having hipped roofs, and decorated with wide, overhanging eaves with brackets. Also typical of Italianate houses are porches with narrow posts and decorative brackets and arched openings. Italianate houses built in Wisconsin during the early period of the style's popularity are usually more "boxy" in plan with a low, square, form and hip roof. Later Italianate houses are generally taller and more rectangular in plan, with heavier, classical, details. The Italianate style was so popular in Wisconsin; its details were commonly used on vernacular gabled ell, front gable, and side gable form houses.[8]

Because of the popularity of the Italianate style, even small communities have numerous examples of the style. This includes Milton, which also has many vernacular houses with Italianate details.

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[6] Obituary of Alberta Crandall, *Milton Courier*, April 24, 1975, p. 1.
[7] *Historic Milton, WI Tour Guide* (Milton: Milton Historic Preservation Commission, 2015, draft copy in possession of the author.
[8] Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), Architecture, 2-6.

Both the previously listed Fraser House-Administration Building and the Whitford-Borden House are good examples of mid-nineteenth century Italianate style. Built in 1858 and 1867-68, respectively, they have square forms, hip roofs with wide eaves, tall windows and porches with thin posts and brackets. Both houses have a good level of integrity with much of their historic exterior details intact. The Ezra and Elizabeth Goodrich House, built in 1867, is a bit unusual for its date of construction. Its three-stories in height, unusual fenestration, and formal historic interior makes it particularly distinctive.

The fourth notable Italianate style house in Milton is the Haven-Crandall House. Built in 1872, it reflects details that suggest the later variations of the style in Wisconsin. Like the Whitford-Borden House, it has a more complex rectangular plan with projecting ells and a bay window that gives it a less square form than examples typically constructed in the 1850s and 1860s. It has a more vertical emphasis with two full stories of height and tall windows on the first story. The small one-story porch that covers the main entrance is typical of the style with narrow posts sitting on narrow bases and the brackets and modillions under the wide, overhanging, roof eaves are well-executed Italianate style details.

What is most striking about this house in comparison to other Italianate houses in Milton is the building's overall elegant form and massing. In fact, it expresses much of its architectural significance in its overall form. Although the house does have high quality Italianate details like the brackets and modillions decorating the overhanging roof eaves and the original windows and window trim, the Haven-Crandall House stands out for its stately form and elegant proportions.

Adding to its architectural significance is the house's brick construction and stone trim around doors and windows. The well-executed brickwork with the fine stone trim suggests a high quality builder who used high quality materials and methods of construction for this home. At the present time, the builder is not known, but in comparison with other residential brick construction in Milton, this house stands out as one of the finest in the community.

Integrity

While the house has been adapted to commercial use, the building has high integrity and exhibits the features that define the Italianate style. The addition of a deck at the back of the house and the interior alterations do not detract from the significance of the house. The house remains in its original location and the exterior retains original massing, roof form, masonry chimney, masonry walls, bracketed cornice and stone features. It also retains original windows and porches. The interior overall plan is recognizable, with some widening of openings between rooms, but otherwise retaining its historic

features and materials including wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, wood baseboards, window and door trim, wood paneled doors, and hardware.

Conclusion

The Haven-Crandall House is architecturally significant as one of the best Italianate style homes in Milton. In comparison with the many other Italianate style houses in the city, this building stands out for its elegant proportions, its form and massing, high quality Italianate style details, and high quality of building materials and construction methods. Its new use as a restaurant and guest house has preserved this important building and added to the economic development of the community. As an excellent example of its style, it is distinctive in Milton and therefore, eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The activity that is the subject of this publication has been financed with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society. Nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society. This program receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1975, as amended, the U. S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington DC 20240.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

This nomination was supported by the very active Milton Historic Preservation Commission as a result of an historic and architectural survey conducted in 2012-2013. This property was suggested as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in the survey report. The Milton Historic Preservation Commission funded this nomination with a Certified Local Government subgrant from the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the Historic Buildings and Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society. This nomination is one of four supported by this subgrant for the year 2014-2015. In 2013-2014, the Milton Historic Preservation Commission received a subgrant for the preparation of nominations for two historic

districts and four individual properties that have been completed and are currently awaiting listing in the National Register. Listing properties in the National Register is only one of the Historic Preservation Commission's activities that include supporting historic walking tours, the preparation of a historic resources tour book for the entire community, and promoting general historic preservation in Milton.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Brown, William Fiske. *Rock County, Wisconsin*. Chicago: C.F. Cooper & Co., 1908.

Historic Milton, WI Tour Guide. Milton: Milton Historic Preservation Commission, 2015, draft copy in possession of the author.

Obituaries for Albert Rogers Crandall, *Janesville Daily Gazette*, January 14, 1926; and Ellen Augusta Saunders Crandall, *Milton Journal-Telegraph*, June 5, 1924. http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~fitchett/Person_Sheets/ps47/ps47_240.html

Tax Assessment Rolls for Milton and Milton Junction. On file in the Rock County Courthouse, Janesville, Wisconsin.

U.S. Census Population Schedules for Milton, Wisconsin, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Wyatt, Barbara ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* . Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Verbal Boundary Description:

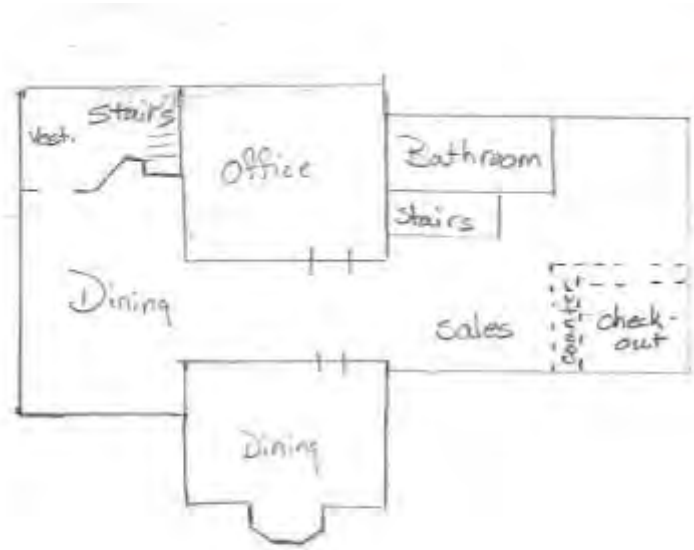
The Haven-Crandall House has a boundary that is described as Fraser's Addition, Lots 10-18.

Boundary Justification:

This is the site that this house has resided on throughout its history, 1872 to the present time.

Name of Property:	Haven-Crandall House
City or Vicinity:	Milton
County:	Rock County
State:	WI
Name of Photographer:	Carol Lohry Cartwright
Date of Photographs	April, 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation, 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706

WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0001
Site view, camera facing northeast
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0002
View of main or west elevation, camera facing northeast
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0003
View of south elevation, camera facing north
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0004
View of east and south elevations, camera facing northwest
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0005
View of north elevation, camera facing west
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0006
Interior, first floor, looking from rear ell into main block
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0007
Interior, first floor, main block dining area
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0008
Interior, first floor, south elevation ell and bay window
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0009
Interior, first floor, bay window
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0010
Interior, second floor, main block hallway
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0011
Interior, second floor, sitting room
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0012
Interior, second floor, bedroom with dressing room
WI_Rock County_Haven-Crandall House_0013
Interior, second floor, rear ell kitchen

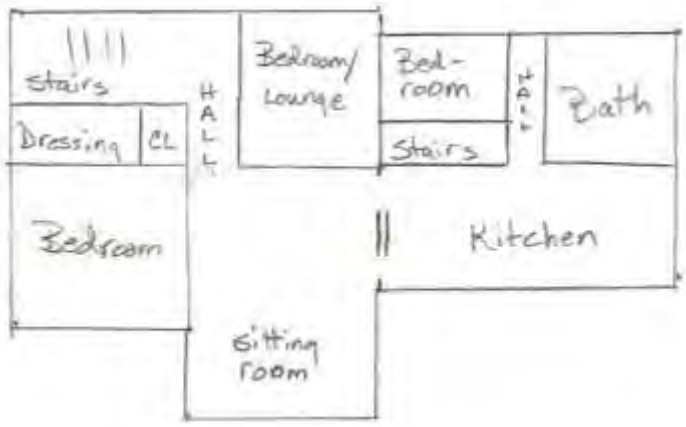


HAVEN-CRANDALL HOUSE, Milton, Rock County, WI

First Floor

N

NOT TO SCALE



Second Floor

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MILTON QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 FORT ATKINSON 15' QUADRANGLE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1961

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 16, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1971. This information not field checked

Map photoinspected 1976
No major culture or drainage changes observed

UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
State Route

MILTON, WIS.
SW/4 FORT ATKINSON 15' QUADRANGLE
N4245—W8852.5/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1976
1961
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 3269 IV SW—SERIES V861

Bistro
vins de northleaf
Market
CLOSED

RESERVED
PARKING

EXIT

A Meal Without WINE
Is Called Breakfast