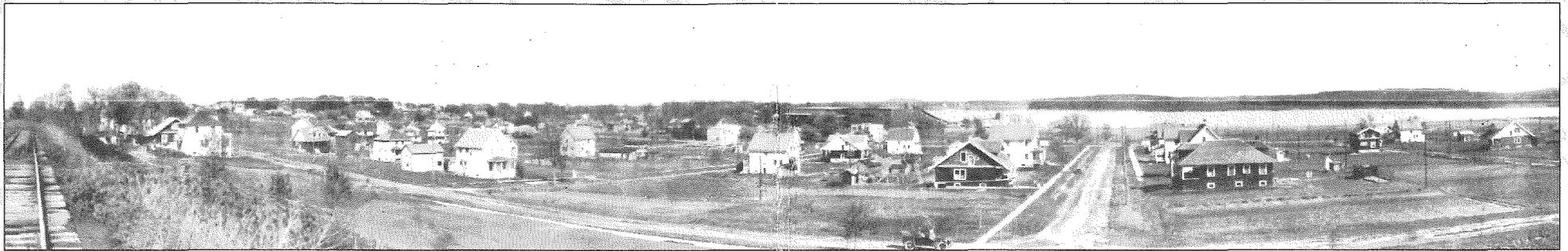


Exploring the Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood



Garrett & Rudd

1917



Daryl Sherman

1999



Exploring the Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood

To Find

Neighborhood Tours
Treasure Hunt Clues
Neighborhood Maps
Street Name Derivations
Neighborhood Timeline

See

Next pages
Next pages
Center page
End pages
End pages

Comments Or Questions?

Contact the Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Association
Web Page: <http://www.dmna.org>
E-mail: dmna@fullfeed.com

Cover: The two photographs on the cover were taken from the same location on the Illinois Central railroad tracks looking down Crandall Street to Lake Wingra.

Note: Many of the sites included in this booklet are private residences. Please respect the privacy of the owners and occupants.

A Madison Heritage Publication: This booklet is one of several published to provide tours of historic areas of Madison. Contact the City of Madison Department of Planning and Development for information about other publications in this series.

Published by the Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Association
1999

Let the Exploration Begin

The Dudgeon-Monroe neighborhood is a complex product of the past and present. Long ago, glacial action formed the pre-settlement landscape. Eventually, American Indians and then Europeans settled in the area and adapted it for camping, hunting, farming and getting around. More recently, homes were constructed, parks were created and businesses opened to support the developing neighborhood. This long and diverse history has produced a neighborhood rich in cultural and natural resources and has created a strong sense of place - a feeling of being attached to a location and proud to be a part of it.

This guidebook was written to help you explore the neighborhood — notice and discover things you had perhaps not seen before, and learn interesting facts about various buildings, businesses and natural areas. We include points of interest to represent the neighborhood's diversity and to spark your interest and imagination. We hope you will think of more questions to ask and notice other interesting features to share with your family, your friends, your neighbors and us (see contact information on previous page).

Add another dimension to your next walk or bicycle ride by taking this booklet with you and making a treasure hunt out of exploring the neighborhood.

Tour Approach

To help you investigate natural and cultural resources in the neighborhood, we present four tours, which can be taken individually (roughly 45 minutes each) or combined to make a single loop of the neighborhood (allow a good three hours). The tour names roughly coincide with the farms and wetlands that were developed and became the Dudgeon-Monroe neighborhood (see map in center of booklet).

Treasure Hunt Approach

Alternatively, you could make these tours into treasure hunts. Pick a single clue or a category of clues from the treasure hunt clue list on the following pages and see if you can find the *treasure*. The site numbers are listed to help you find the answer in the booklet.

There are also boxes scattered through the booklet containing clues for additional *treasures* for which to search.

Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Tours

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Edgewood Pleasure Drive

Between Edgewood Avenue and Woodrow Street



Part of a Pleasure Drive planned to circle Lake Wingra

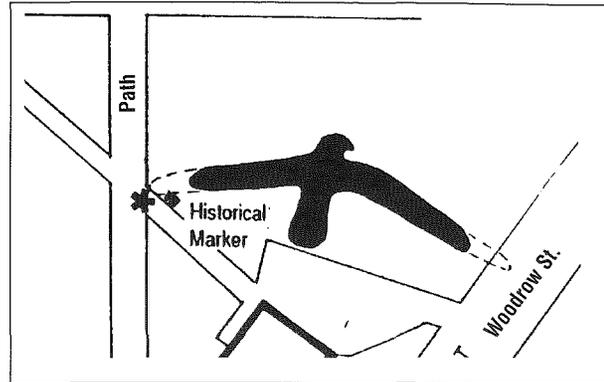
Begun informally in 1892 and incorporated in 1894, the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association (MPPDA) raised private funds to develop and maintain scenic drives and parks in and around Madison. John Olin, who served as the MPPDA's president until 1909, wanted all citizens of the increasingly urban community to be able to enjoy nature - a desire that significantly influenced Madison's landscape.

The MPPDA's Tenney Park and Yahara Parkway projects demonstrated how wetlands, which turn-of-the-century Madisonians considered useless and unhealthy, could be improved and beautified. This set the stage for constructing the Edgewood Pleasure Drive from Edgewood Avenue to Woodrow Street in 1904, part of a dream Olin had to circle Lake Wingra.

Until 1931, the Association functioned as the City's unofficial parks department. The parks established and managed by the MPPDA remain largely intact today, but most of the pleasure drives have become urban streets. Edgewood Pleasure Drive is one of only five that retain their original character (the others include Willow Drive, Lake Mendota Drive through Eagle Heights Woods, Owen Parkway through Hoyt Park, and Farwell Drive through Maple Bluff).

American Indian Mounds

Along Edgewood Pleasure Drive and between DeRicci Hall and the Oscar Rennebohm Library on the Edgewood Campus



A thousand-year-old homage to Lake Wingra and its springs

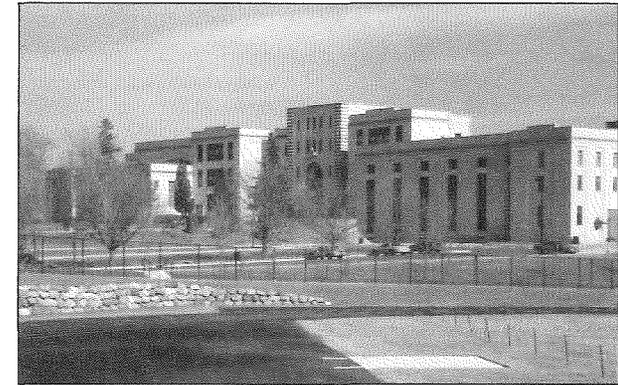
Approximately one thousand years ago the earliest residents of today's Dudgeon-Monroe neighborhood appear to have been attracted by and to have cherished Lake Wingra and the many springs surrounding it. Having found the area suitable for growing corn, which had been recently introduced from Mexico, the Late Woodland people left a lasting impression on the landscape in the form of 10-foot-high conical, linear, and effigy mounds.

Eleven Late Woodland mounds survive on the Edgewood campus, including a bird effigy located along Woodrow Street between DeRicci Hall and the Oscar Rennebohm Library that is covered with wild flowers. A plaque posted at the site in 1919 by the History Department of the Madison Women's Club indicates the bird effigy's body is 80 feet long with a 260 foot wingspread. Several mounds along the Edgewood Pleasure Drive are covered with vegetation and require careful observation in order to see them.

Additional nearby mound groupings were located on the Dudgeon School site [See Site 25], a site slightly to the north of and parallel to Monroe Street between Woodrow and Harrison Streets, and along the old railroad bed between Commonwealth Avenue and Glenway Street.

Edgewood Campus

Along Monroe Street between Edgewood Avenue and Woodrow Street



Once a villa; today the neighborhood's largest educational institution

Villa Edgewood was begun for Philadelphia lawyer John Ashmead in 1855 and completed for local banker Samuel Marshall in 1857. In 1873, Governor Cadwallader Washburn and his wife, Jeannette, purchased the 55-acre property for their private residence. In 1881, he donated it to the Dominican Sisters of Sinsinawa "for educational purposes of the highest order." In the mansion, they started Edgewood Academy of the Sacred Heart, an elementary and high school for girls. In 1893, the whole structure burned, killing three students.

A combination academy and convent building was constructed on the same site immediately after the fire, and the school continued as before. Until the 1930s much of the rest of the property remained a farm, which supplied food for the students. The academy-convent was torn down in 1969.

A new building was built in 1925-1927, serving as a high school for boys and girls and a residential junior college for women. Edgewood added a four-year liberal arts college in 1942 and turned co-educational in 1970.

The high school building was designed by Governor Washburn's grandson, architect Albert Kelsey, and features noteworthy terra cotta work.

Look for the ornamentation symbolizing the Dominican order: several yards down from the roof, a narrow band of cherubs is separated by the black and white Dominican shield. The seal of the order hangs over the arched central doorway. The inside of this arch is decorated with intricate terra cotta work in Florentine style. Two huge black double doors, with wrought iron grills over their glass panels, open onto two tiers of wide marble stairs. The central tower of the building was designed to be ten stories high, but the cost restricted construction to four stories.

The oldest building on Edgewood's campus is Marshall Hall, located behind the high school. This stone building was built in 1864 as a carriage house and servants' quarters. It was redesigned as a college dormitory by Madison architect John J. Flad in 1944.



In the early 1990s, Edgewood announced plans to further develop its campus, including a parking ramp, upgraded athletic field and a science building. After the City rejected the plans in 1996 because of traffic concerns, Edgewood worked closely with the neighborhood to resolve the traffic dilemma and to create a positive working relationship. Construction was completed in 1999.

CAN YOU FIND...Apartments That Were at the Edge of Town in the 1920s?

The Gay Building Company built four three-story apartment buildings (2801-2821 Monroe Street) in 1925, although most considered these buildings a big business risk because they were so far from downtown.

Chase Home

938 Woodrow Street



One of the oldest homes in the neighborhood

The Samuel and Helen Chase home at the end of Woodrow Street on the shores of Lake Wingra was built in 1872 by Samuel Chase, the eldest child of George Chase, a master carpenter from Philadelphia, who came to work on the Edgewood Villa. In 1861, Samuel Chase married Helen Larkin, daughter of Jonathan Larkin, Sr., the neighbor to the north [See Site 5].

The Chases built a small saltbox cottage, which has not survived, on two acres of lake shore property which was a gift from Helen's father. In 1872, in front of the cottage, Samuel built a larger home, which is the existing Chase home.

The two-story clapboard home is a late Gothic Revival style. The interior is simple in form and detail but of high quality throughout. The home's most striking feature is the entrance vestibule. Here, an eight point star motif in the parquet floor is made of walnut salvaged from the old Independence Hall in Philadelphia and brought to Madison by George Chase.

Walkways around the home are sandstone blocks salvaged from several old Madison houses, and the terrace is hand-cut limestone from a pre-Civil War farmhouse near Spring Green. Two large oaks in the front yard were on the property before the house was built.

Larkin Home

890 Woodrow Street



Home owned by a single family for nearly 100 years

In the early 1840s, Jonathan Larkin bought a large tract of land bounded by what is now Edgewood [See Site 3], the railroad bed [See Site 29], Lake Wingra [See Site 8] and Nakoma. In 1889, the Knickerbocker Company purchased the right-of-way for its Lake Wingra Ice House [See Site 9] from the Larkins. In the same year, Jonathan Larkin's grandson, Franklin Larkin, built this modest Gothic Revival cottage at 890 Woodrow Street, designed by Reilly Brothers Architects of Spring Green. Franklin Larkin and his sister, Louise, operated a truck farm, while their sister Katherine was a pioneer grade school teacher.

Larkin spent \$1,000 to build the home, a large barn and a well, which were still in use in the early 1950s. A family room and porch have been added to the original home, and an added deck highlights the still functional well and pump.

The most well known of the Larkin family was Jonathan Larkin, Jr., who was Franklin, Louise and Katherine's father. He achieved regional prominence as territorial treasurer of Wisconsin in the 1840s. His family's home was a stone mansion at the intersection of Woodrow and Monroe Streets, but is no longer there. Its walls were two feet thick and it had five fireplaces to heat the house. The home became known as the Terry Mansion after one of the daughters married Jared Terry, for whom the adjacent street, Terry Place, is named.

Bryant Home

826 Terry Place



Example of a garage home

Dorothy Evans Bryant (1902-1983), a pioneering female aviator, had this garage home built as a retirement home for her mother in 1924. In the 1920s, some people built a miniature house at the back of their lot to live in until they could afford to build a full-size home at the front of the lot. Typically, when the main residence was constructed, the garage home was either converted to an outbuilding or demolished.

The Bryant home's history partially explains its survival. Ms. Bryant was detailed to Alaska during World War II. As punishment for "borrowing" a bomber for a summer solstice party, she was assigned to a remote post in McGrath, Alaska. However, she loved Alaska and stayed there until she retired in 1977, at which time she returned to 826 Terry Place to spend the remainder of her life.

The original 450 square-foot living space consisted of a central sitting room with a wood-burning stove, a small kitchen to the back of the house, a tiny bathroom in the center and a bedroom at the front. Another bedroom originated as a porch that afforded a nice view of Lake Wingra. The front porch was added in the 1960s.

In 1998, the family next door purchased and extensively remodeled the house so that 'Grandma could live next door.' The interior retains only the original maple floors. The front and back porches have been converted to year-round living spaces, and the original white clapboards are covered with cedar shingling.

Michael's Frozen Custard

2531 Monroe Street



Place where more than 15,500 gallons of custard are consumed every year

The building at 2531 Monroe Street originally housed one of the 12 service stations that lined Monroe Street until the 1970s. The Mobil Oil Service Station opened in August 1935 following the construction of a two-stall garage. Gas tanks were added the following month. The station survived the gasoline rationing of World War II and prospered during the 1950s. It changed hands in 1962. The new Erickson Mobil Station remained in operation until 1982, and the last gas tanks were finally removed in 1983.

Michael's Frozen Custard opened its first restaurant on this site in 1986 (east side and Verona locations followed). It was not long before lines of customers regularly filled much of the parking lot. In 1998, Michael's sold 15,596 gallons of custard and used 4,260 pounds of pecans at this location alone.

CAN YOU FIND...Where You Can Shop on One Floor and Live on the Other Floor?

The building at 2604-2616 Monroe Street is representative of how commercial buildings were often designed in the early 1900s: small shops on the first floor and apartments above. This vertical design maintains accessibility for walking by keeping commercial and residential areas in close proximity. As cars became more common, however, development tended to sprawl horizontally, with homes located separately and far away from large warehouse stores.

Lake Wingra

Lake to the South of Monroe Street



Spring-fed lake bordered by Vilas Park, Edgewood, and UW Arboretum

Lake Wingra, unlike Madison's other lakes, is not a part of the chain of lakes connected by the Yahara River. Also, it is small (347 acres) compared to Madison's other lakes (which total 18,547 acres).

In 1834, government surveyors, rather than naming Madison's lakes, simply numbered them one through four as they moved north from the Illinois border. However, Lake Wingra was skipped and not numbered because of the set route the surveyors followed. Lake Wingra and the Yahara River already had American Indian names before Europeans settled in Madison. Yahara is the Ho-Chunk word for catfish and Wingra supposedly translates to Dead Lake.

Early Lake Wingra was surrounded by an expanse of wetlands that included about three times the area now covered by the lake and extended east all the way to Monona Bay. These marshes made the lake a bountiful source of wild rice, ducks and fish. Walter Chase's hunting journal of 1873-1896 indicates that Lake Wingra was a wild area and a duck hunter's paradise. Passenger pigeons also thrived here.

In 1904, Senator and Mrs. William F. Vilas donated 63 acres of land on Lake Wingra's shore to develop a park to honor their deceased son, Henry. Only 25 of these acres were dry land. In 1905, to expand the proportion of dry land, dredging began for the Vilas Park lagoon. By 1914, there was a zoo and a park with band concerts and baseball games on Sundays.

In 1917, the Lake Forest Land Company began dredging for what was intended to be a premier subdivision south of Lake Wingra. The company straightened and deepened Wingra Creek by three feet. The Vilas Park lagoon was nearly drained and marsh vegetation rotted, giving off a terrible stench. Irate residents forced the company to restore the lake to within a foot of its original level. Concrete paving in the marshy subdivision sank in the ooze and the company went bankrupt in 1922. The area was henceforth referred to as the "Lost City."

In 1919, a dam at the head of Wingra Creek lowered the lake's water level by about one foot, thus drastically reducing the size of the lake. The lake was also separated from its largest marsh by a dike, which is now McCaffrey Drive in the Arboretum.

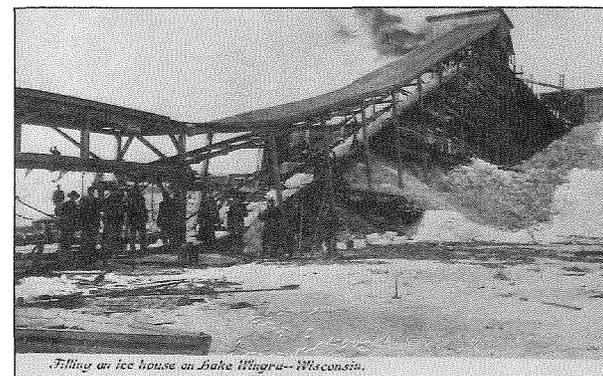
From 1930 to 1970, roads and buildings filled the Lake Wingra watershed. As a result, more of the water entering the lake now comes from storm sewers rather than the many springs that used to surround the lake. Also, nutrients and other substances wash off lawns and roads into the lake through the storm sewers, affecting the chemistry of the lake in complicated ways. Detention ponds [See Site 13] have been built to reduce the impact of the storm water flows.

In 1968, after considerable lobbying by neighborhood residents, the City Council voted to ban motorboats on Lake Wingra on weekends and holidays. All other days, the ordinance allows motors slower than six (6) miles per hour.

These various activities profoundly affected the lake and the kinds and numbers of fish, plants, and other animals living in and around it. Yet, Lake Wingra and the UW Arboretum continue to provide a wilderness backyard for the Dudgeon-Monroe neighborhood. Fish abound, muskrat houses stick up among the lily pads, the marshes provide nesting places for ducks and redwing blackbirds, and on a quiet day one might even spot a great blue heron rising majestically from the shallows.

Wingra Park and Boat Livery

824 Knickerbocker Street



Place where once an ice house stood

In 1895, Chicago's Knickerbocker Co. built an ice house on Lake Wingra. The three-story, windowless structure had a capacity for 30,000 tons of ice harvested during the coldest two to three weeks of the year. Men used two-man saws to cut 200 to 400 pound blocks of ice. A team of horses then dragged the huge ice blocks into shallow water where a conveyor belt made from planks across two chains took them into the ice house, where they were stacked and packed with sawdust for insulation.

Trains using a railroad spur off the Illinois Central track [See Site 29] transported the ice to meat packers, brewers, and retailers in Illinois and cities as far south as Memphis. In 1913, when many of these customers could rely on mechanical refrigeration, the company consolidated with Chicago's City Fuel Co. and became known as the Consumer Company. In 1920, the ice house was sold to Conklin & Sons Company, a well-known Madison family firm. The Depression and growing use of home refrigerators put the ice house out of business. In 1937, the Conklins demolished it and turned the land over to the City.

Initially a playground and garage-like boat house were constructed. In 1971, a new boat house in a sail-shaped triangular motif was constructed. This building was destroyed by arson in 1989. The present boat house was constructed in 1991. The Fuller family operated the Wingra Canoe and Sailing Center & Concessions out of these boat houses for 33 seasons until they retired in 1998.

Sycamore Tree

Arbor Drive near Pickford Street



Tree with biggest leaves

This massive American Sycamore tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, is growing at the northernmost range for this species. It is believed that the Arboretum planted the tree about the same time the neighboring Honnee-um Pond was dredged in 1940. Since then, the tree has grown to be 50-feet high, with an 80-foot spread and a four-foot-diameter trunk.

Several features make this tree stand out from its surroundings. In addition to its light color, large trunk and long limbs, the tree has particularly large leaves and distinctive peeling bark.

The unique fruits, sometimes called button balls, appear hairy when immature. They consist of many tiny, elongated seeds with upright hairs at the base. The fruit breaks apart when ripe.

The tree has been a popular subject for artists and photographers over the years and was featured in the Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Association 1999 directory.

CAN YOU FIND...The Tree with the Largest Trunk Circumference?

There is a giant maple tree along the path in the Arboretum woods leading from the Sycamore tree on Arbor Drive to the Wheeler Council Ring. How many people do you think it would take to reach around this tree?

Wheeler Council Ring

Look for sign along the asphalt path through the Wingra Oak Savanna



Civilian Conservation Corps project designed by Jens Jensen

The Kenneth Jensen Wheeler Council Ring, completed in 1938 by the Civilian Conservation Corps, was designed by Jens Jensen, one of the founders of native or natural landscape architecture. Jensen believed that a person's character is influenced by the landscape and that therefore landscape designs should be consistent with the region's character.

Jensen carefully chose the location and plantings to reflect these beliefs: "The spring is secret - it is eternal youth... the plum trees are the harbinger of spring, the resurrection of life. The crabapples are the brides of May. The roses - love, the hawthorn - the symbol of the plains. Oaks and sugar maples for strength and durability... Violets for sweet perfume and love."

The Council Ring is a memorial to Jensen's grandson, Kenneth Wheeler, a landscape architecture student who died just before his graduation from the University of Wisconsin. The 25-foot diameter circle is constructed of native limestone. Its single entrance and continuous stone seat around the circle's inner side express Jensen's interest in fostering informal programs, storytelling, and the egalitarian traditions of the folk schools of his native Denmark and the campfires of the American Indians and the pioneers.

The Wheeler Council Ring design is similar to ones that Jensen designed in Door County at The Clearing, and at the Glenwood Children's Park [See Site 18].

Wingra Oak Savanna

Along Monroe Street west of Arbor Drive



An area being restored to its pre-settlement landscape

The 20-acre Wingra Oak Savanna is bordered by Monroe Street; the Marion Dunn Prairie [See Site 13]; a remnant sedge meadow; and Honnee-um Pond (an Indian name meaning “sanctuary”), which was created by dredging in 1940. The savanna is unique amongst UW Arboretum plant communities — whereas much of the land now included in the Arboretum had been farmland, the Wingra Oak Savanna is a remnant landscape now being restored to its pre-settlement landscape.

The savanna showcases large hackberry and burr oak trees that are at least 120 years old, some possibly dating back to before statehood. In this way, the Wingra Oak Savanna brings into the neighborhood a hint of the wilderness landscape that the first European settlers found here.

Oak savannas used to be the dominant landscape in southern Wisconsin (5.5 million acres), but now only about 300 acres remain. The dominant oak savanna landscape feature is broad, open-grown oaks. A broad range of grasses, sedges and forbs grow under and between the widely dispersed oaks. The American Indians maintained this relatively open landscape to facilitate their hunting efforts. Fires they set cleared brush and small trees, except the burr oaks, which have thick bark to protect them from fire damage.

Artifacts found at the Wingra Oak Savanna dating back 4,000 years suggest American Indians used the site for centuries as a hunting and fishing camp.

After settlement, the site was kept open, presumably by grazing animals. When it became part of the Arboretum in the 1930s, grazing animals and fires were no longer allowed, so many woody plants sprang up under the oaks. By the mid-1980s much of the area had become a nearly impenetrable thicket of box elder, dogwood, cottonwood, honeysuckle, buckthorn and other invasive trees and shrubs.

In the late 1980s, a growing interest in savanna restoration led UW Arboretum staff to take a close look at the Wingra Oak Savanna. They found large, open-grown oaks believed to be an important clue to the site’s history. Tree-ring dating and early surveyors’ records confirmed the theory that the site was, in the not-so-distant past, an oak savanna.

The first giant cottonwood shading the oak savanna was cut in the winter of 1991-1992. Neighbors voiced concerns about losing the large cottonwoods, bird habitat, neighborhood green space, and privacy since the cutting opened vistas from Lake Wingra into the neighborhood.

To address these concerns, UW Arboretum staff held a series of meetings with the Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Association. In 1992, armed with a better understanding of what the Arboretum aims to achieve, the D-MNA and other volunteers became active partners with Arboretum staff to restore the savanna.

Work days, held the second Saturday of each month, involve volunteers in ecological restoration as a way of learning about, and developing a stronger sensitivity to nature. To honor the land and the volunteers’ work, the D-MNA and UW Arboretum co-sponsor an annual spring celebration including a speaker, planting activities and a potluck dinner.

One challenge to the restoration efforts has been re-establishing ground layer plant species. The original restoration strategy had been to seed and plant the area after clear cutting, but opportunistic species, such as bitter dock, dame’s rocket, and tall goldenrod proved to be too much competition for the desired species, which are slower to become established. More recently, burning and gradually clearing the understory vegetation, followed by seeding, has been attempted as an alternative restoration strategy.

Marion Dunn Prairie

Along Monroe Street at the Foot of Glenway Street



A well-disguised desilting pond

Because storm water run-off from Monroe Street and erosion from the ridge above it were slowly smothering the Arboretum wetland below, a holding pond was built in 1983 to catch silt, excess fertilizer, road salt and other debris. As bulldozers cleared, scalped and graded the area to form the pond, the bare land became an invitation to weeds.

Marion J. Dunn (1917-1987), a retired nurse, was a central figure in establishing a prairie around the pond to beautify the area. It was slow, hard work, as young prairie plants are easily overwhelmed by aggressive undesirable species, although once established, they can hold their own against invaders. In 1986, she received an Orchid Award from Capital Community Citizens for her prairie restoration efforts.

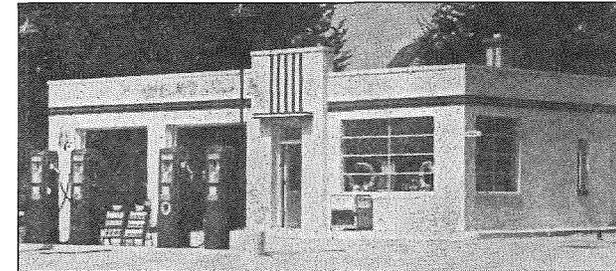
The prairie landscape constantly changes, featuring different forms, colors and textures at different times of year. Fall is perhaps the most dramatic season, for this is when sunflowers, coneflowers, asters, cup plants, goldenrod, and evening primrose are all in bloom, and the prairie dock and big blue stem grass tower above them.

CAN YOU FIND...A House with a "1/2" in its Address?

The home at 3510 1/2 Gregory Street is a garage home set at the back of the lot [See Site 6].

Parman's Service Station

3502 Monroe Street



One of 12 original gas stations on Monroe Street

Clayton Parman, Sr., began building this service station at the intersection of Monroe and Glenway Streets in 1940. Having lived on a farm on Odana Road near Monroe Street, he knew the site had an ideal mix of out-of-town and neighborhood traffic.

The building was completed in 1941, just before the World War II gasoline rationing. Parman's sons, Clayton, Jr., and Keith, distributed flyers door-to-door to announce the opening and that the price of gas was 15.9 cents per gallon. The sons worked at the station while growing up, and they later took over its operation.

The building's appearance is practically unchanged, but in December 1998, the gas pumps and underground tanks were removed from the lot. The tanks were over 20 years old, and new federal laws prohibited using the older tanks because of concerns with gasoline leakage into the ground water. The Parmans decided not to undergo the expense of replacing the gas tanks, opting instead to remain a repair/maintenance service station.

John Parman, the earliest American ancestor of the Madison Parman family, was also in the business of making and repairing things with wheels. He arrived in Mazomanie in the 1850s and established a wheelwright, or wagon-making, trade, which prospered into the 1870s.

Mallatt's Pharmacy

3506 Monroe Street



Halloween costume and make-up hot spot

In 1941, it was considered a big financial gamble to move to the edge of subdivision development. Nonetheless, that year Adolph Mallatt built a new building at 3506 Monroe Street and moved his pharmacy there from its original State Street location. Mallatt's opened for business in January 1942, just before World War II halted such construction.

The building includes an apartment above the pharmacy where Mr. Mallatt's mother-in-law lived until 1953. Until about 1960, a soda fountain, booths and a juke box made the store a popular place to hang out.

Mr. Mallatt's two sons, Jim and Bill, worked there while attending the University of Wisconsin. Bill, who had started mopping floors and stoking the coal furnace at age twelve, joined his father in 1960 as a pharmacist, and in 1972 bought out his dad. In 1982, Mike Flint began working at Mallatt's, and in 1992 he bought the pharmacy.

It used to be popular for pharmacies to carry a make-up franchise. Mallatt's specialized in Max Factor. In 1973, employee Kathy Joyce expanded the franchise with make-up for local theatrical productions and Halloween. After she began to decorate the windows, word spread quickly about what was to become, with the addition of costume rental, the big seasonal focus of the store.

Percy's Service Station

3600 Monroe Street



Former fisherman's hangout

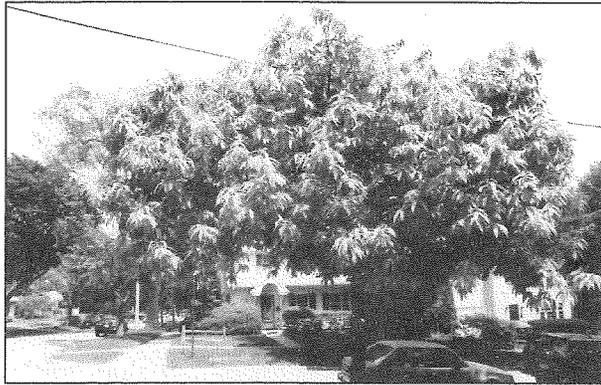
The blue roof and the 'P' on the chimney indicate that Percy's used to be a Pure Oil station. At the time it was built in 1937 there were three gas pumps, a service bay, and another service lift outside. It was a charming little oasis on the way out of town where you could fill up your gas tank and have your radiator checked. It was decorated as an English cottage, with geraniums and hollyhocks waving in the summer breeze next to the station, creating a cozy neighborhood atmosphere.

When Hugh Percy (simply "Percy" to his friends and customers) took over, he personalized the little station, offering a unique allure. In the front window, Percy displayed 'treasures' he had collected on trips to the Northwoods: beaver-gnawed logs, paper wasp nests, snowshoes, and tree stumps with mushrooms and other fungi growing on them. George Vukelich, who used to visit Percy's frequently, commemorates Percy's in his *North Country Notebook I* as 'Hugo Willie's Gasoline Emporium', where "you could hear the news of the day, listen to the cranes mating in the Arboretum wetland just a stone's throw away or ruminate upon where the best snow shoeing country might be."

After Percy's death in 1998, his business partner, Jerry Nechkash, took over. He hopes to restore the blue-tiled roof to its original charm in keeping with the photograph he found of the original owners posing in front. Percy's time-worn motto, stuck to the cash register with yellowing tape, continues to be honored as well: "Great Service at a Great Price".

American Chestnut Trees

Across the street from 718 Briar Hill



Rare tree with spiny leaves and fruits

Generations of school children memorized Longfellow's "Under a spreading Chestnut tree the village smithy stands..."

The *Complete Guide to North American Trees* describes the American Chestnut as follows: "The Chestnut has been perhaps the most familiar of our trees because everyone enjoys gathering Chestnuts in the fall... It is a stately tree, 40-100 feet high. The attractive foliage, especially when the tree is in flower, presents a picture scarcely equaled in beauty by any other tree... It was one of our most abundant and valuable trees."

An imported fungus has completely destroyed the American Chestnut in its native range — the Eastern United States as far west as Michigan. Botanists believe the tree will come back when the fungus has lost its virulence. Its fruit, a very sweet, edible nut, made up part of the food that supported the once enormous flocks of passenger pigeons. The pigeons are gone forever and the Chestnut is now so rare that many people have never seen one.

The only American Chestnut trees surviving today are isolated specimens found outside its native range, such as these five across the street from 718 Briar Hill. Another (shown in the above photograph) grows in front of 600 Chapman Street.

Glenwood Children's Park

602 Glenway Street



Area designed and developed by Jens Jensen for children to learn about nature

A quarry on the present site of the Glenwood Children's Park probably was the source of the highly prized buff sandstone, used in the Plough Inn [See Site 19], the Edgewood Villa [See Site 3], and North and South Halls on the UW Campus. In the 1850s the sandstone was split and pried out by hand, using picks, steel wedges, and sledge hammers. Hand-driven drills were also used to make holes for blasting powder — much more dangerous than dynamite, which was not invented until some twenty years later.

Eventually, the quarry was abandoned, but several civic leaders recognized its potential as a park. It lay beyond the western edge of the city and was useless to housing developers because it had been used as a quarry. In approximately 1927, Attorney Michael Olbrich, head of the Madison Parks Foundation, wrote, "There is this little glen or dell that is filled with plants and very picturesque with its ravine and exposed stones."

After Olbrich's death in 1929, William Longenecker, a UW Professor of Landscape Architecture, kept interest in the site alive. Eventually, Col. Joseph W. Jackson persuaded the Louis Gardner family to purchase it and donate it to the City in 1943.

In 1942, Jens Jensen, then in his 80s and known as the "dean of naturalistic landscaping", visited the glen and proceeded to design a

children's park. His plan envisioned using the formations left by the quarry to create a series of circles, including a council ring similar to the Wheeler Council Ring [See Site 11]. He intended it to be an area where children and parents could gather for activities and conversation amid native wild flowers, shrubs and trees.

As Jensen visited the site he was quoted as saying, "Yes, it is good. It won't be the biggest children's park in America, but maybe we can make it the best. I planned the first one. Maybe this will be the last one that I will plan. I will put my heart into it."

After the City annexed the area in response to a neighborhood petition, Jensen himself directed the planting by a volunteer work party and high school members of the Madison Youth Council. Plantings included shade-tolerant bushes, cherries, plums and hawthorn. The volunteers also exposed and enhanced the rock outcroppings. Through these efforts, Jensen created sunny open spaces along with secluded forest areas.

The park was dedicated on October 7, 1949. It was in constant use for many years. Playground equipment was added in 1957, and there were supervised summer activities. Runoff became an increasing problem when the Westmorland neighborhood was developed, so in 1974 storm sewers were installed.

In 1975, through the efforts of the Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Association, the Glenwood Children's Park was designated a Madison Landmark. Over the next several years, the park was restored, including new native plants and additional erosion control measures. The restoration efforts received an Orchid Award from the Capital Community Citizens.

Another restoration effort began in 1997 to repair the deteriorating council ring, to remove overgrown trees and shrubs, and to restore some of the original plantings. The Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Association Capital Fund Drive raised \$2,000 to match funds from the City Parks Division in order to fund the council ring restoration. The D-MNA holds yearly cleanup and planting days with the cooperation of the neighbors and the Madison Parks Division.

CAN YOU FIND...Dead End Streets that Used to Go Through?

Leonard Street used to go through to Monroe Street; Cross Street through Glenway Street; and Briar Hill to the Monroe-Nakoma-Odana intersection.

Plough Inn
3402 Monroe Street



One of the oldest structures still standing in Madison

The sandstone part of this building was built in 1853 by German immigrants Frederick and Amelia Paunack as their residence. Frederick Paunack, who was a stonecutter, likely cut the sandstone from the nearby quarry on the site of today's Glenwood Children's Park [See Site 18]. The larger 1858 brick section was built by John Whare, a glass blower from England, and his wife, Isabella, who named the Plough Inn for the ploughs they sold from the side yard. The bricks came from Daniel Gorham's brick works near the Old Spring Inn.

Unusual features in the original building include a square, hand-carved fireplace; hand-hewn beams; 18-inch thick sandstone walls; wide plank maple floors; and on the second floor, a dance hall with joists placed farther apart than usual to give the floor extra spring.

For decades it was a tavern and stage coach stop on the old Monroe Road [See Site 31]. Over the years, it has also been called Halfway House, Swain House, and Frey House. It served as a private residence, writer's studio, and an antique and art shop before becoming part of the Arbor House Bed and Breakfast in the 1980s.

It was designated a Madison Landmark in 1975 and is one of the oldest buildings still standing in Madison. The Arbor house has received an 'Orchid' award for its 'green' environmental practices in its architecture, interior design, landscaping and daily operations.

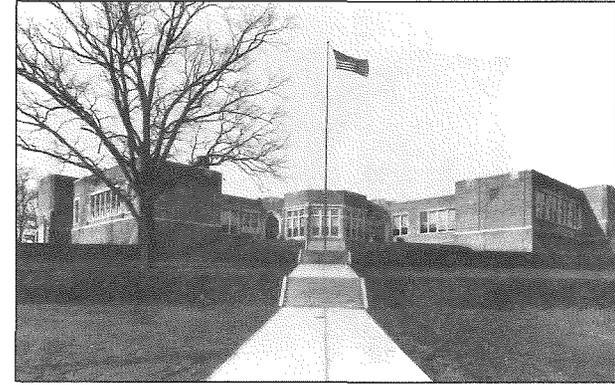
Ward Home*717 Copeland Street**Home on a triple lot*

The Ward home sits on property that was owned by Jeremiah Marston's family [See Site 25] from 1860 until 1907 when it was purchased by Leonard Gay's Wingra Land Company. The company platted the land in what was called the Glenwood plat in the Town of Madison, and by 1917 it was selling lots on the newly planned streets. That year, Madison banker Burt Ward and his wife, Elizabeth, purchased several lots on Copeland Street and built the house at 717. In 1920, Bertha West purchased the property and added two more lots to it in 1922.

Another member of the West family, Roxana West Swain, was the proprietor of the tavern at Monroe and Copeland Streets [See Site 19]. The lower part of Glenway Street was called "Swain Street" on the early Wingra Land Company plans.

Bertha West passed the home on Copeland Street to her daughter, Dorothy, who married Walter Batker in 1957. Dorothy created the wild flower garden on the northern part of the property before she died in 1977. When Walter died in 1995, the home was sold to a couple who renovated it, maintaining the home's original appearance, with a local craftsman reproducing the original wood shutters.

The home's style is Colonial revival. 'Colonial' describes the rectangular shape, multi-paned windows, shutters and simplicity of homes built before the Revolution. 'Revival' describes re-using a style from an earlier time.

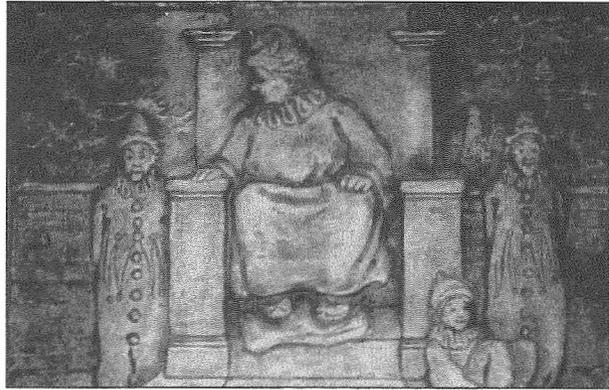
Dudgeon Center for Community Programs*3200 Monroe Street**Original neighborhood school*

Long before this was the site for the Dudgeon Elementary School, American Indians used it for a camp. They grew corn next to Lake Wingra [See Site 8], hunted on the land where the Wingra Oak Savanna [See Site 12] stands today, and built mounds nearby, including those on the Edgewood Campus [See Site 3]. From 1871 to 1927 the Marston Home [See Site 25] stood here until it was moved to make way for the Dudgeon Elementary School, built in 1927 to accommodate growing numbers of children in the rapidly developing area.

The school, majestically gracing the hill overlooking the Wingra Oak Savanna across Monroe Street, was named for Richard Ball Dudgeon, Superintendent of Madison Public Schools from 1891 to 1922. The architect, Edward Tough, chose a Gothic style featuring pointed arches, heraldic decoration, tower-like entrances and leaded windows. Remaining detailing inside includes one gargoyle of an original pair and three tiles depicting *Old King Cole* characters (see photo), which adorn the fireplace in the original kindergarten room. In addition, there remain the single tiles of individual animals, carefully placed at child's eye level at each of the drinking fountains.

The school's outdoor playing fields were the pride of published school board reports, as the 1920s were the heyday of the playground movement. The building's second story was added in 1938 by the Madison firm Balch and Lippert under a public works program intended to combat the Great Depression.

According to Mrs. Gertrude Wilson, who taught at the school for twenty-seven years (1936-1963), a typical class consisted of thirty-six pupils, and all the children went home for lunch. At peak enrollment in 1954, 574 children were enrolled from kindergarten through eighth grade. During the 1960s, enrollment declined as more young families moved farther west and fewer children resided in the neighborhood.



Dudgeon School survived as a public school for only 44 years, closing in 1971 when the newly built Thoreau School opened in the adjacent Nakoma neighborhood. Threatened with the possibility of the building being demolished to make way for unwanted development or being turned over to usage which would generate undesirable infiltrating traffic, the neighborhood rallied to keep it functioning in an acceptable alternative usage. Out of the effort to preserve the building and its use for community and educational services, the neighborhood established its successful association, saved its school building, and got a new park on the former school grounds.

The City of Madison owns the building and leases it to the Dudgeon Center for Community Programs, whose approximately half dozen tenants operate programs which educate and serve over 300 children each year. Wingra School (a progressive K-8 alternative school) and New Morning Nursery (a parent-run cooperative for pre-school aged children) have been tenants since 1972. In addition, Child Development, Inc. (a day care center) and Community Coordinated Child Care were long-term tenants from the early 1970s to the early 1990s.

Glenwood Moravian Community Church

725 Gilmore Street



Church built to look like a house

In 1928, Moravians began meeting in the Dudgeon School after Otto Heise, a former Moravian pastor turned insurance salesman, moved from Green Bay to Madison. By 1929, the congregation had grown to about 50 and a small chapel seating 100 people was built at 725 Gilmore Street in 1930 to look like a house in case the church did not succeed. The north sanctuary section built in 1948 was designed by Hugo C. Haeuser, who had designed several Lutheran churches in the Midwest. A large oak harvested from the lot was used for a pulpit, lectern and worship center in the new sanctuary. The education wing to the south was designed by Graven, Kinney and Iverson and was built in 1963.

The Moravian denomination began as the Bohemian Brethren in 1457 (now part of the Czech Republic), making it the second oldest Protestant denomination. There are over 250,000 Moravians worldwide. The denomination's motto emphasizes Christian faith rather than doctrine and creeds: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things love." It is distinguished from other Protestant organizations in its lavish use of music and hymns. The church's trombone choir is well known.

The Glenwood Moravian Community Church considers its building a community resource. It has always been active in the neighborhood, hosting neighborhood association meetings, scout groups, senior groups and the Cooperative Nursery.

Ginkgo Trees

3106 Gregory Street



Trees that are living fossils

City crews planted these two trees approximately twenty years ago, but *Ginkgo biloba* is a plant species that has survived over a million years. Ginkgos first grew in Japanese and Chinese temple gardens.

The fan shaped leaves grow all along the branches at the ends of tiny shoots. The leaves turn bright yellow in late autumn and fall from the tree almost simultaneously. A resident at a neighboring house has watched the fully leafed tree begin to drop its first leaves. In minutes the air was full of leaves, and 30 minutes later the branches were bare.

There are both male and female trees. The trees on Gregory Street include one of each. However, females are often removed because the fleshy parts of the seeds smell like rancid butter. The City no longer plants Ginkgo trees because they are expensive.

The seeds are edible when roasted and the leaves are used in herbal extracts. Studies show that taking Ginkgo may increase peripheral circulation. The tree is resistant to insect, disease and pollution damage.

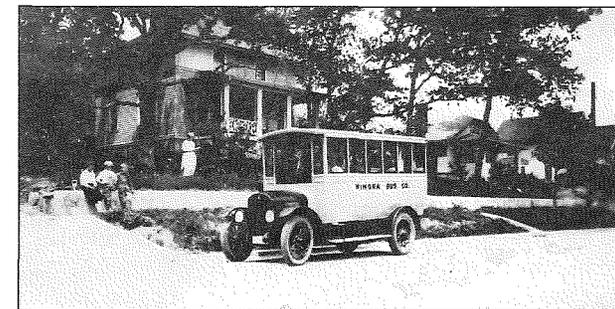
Gay Home

702 Baltzell Street



Home originally built with a garage big enough for a bus

The home at 702 Baltzell Street was built in 1924 by Len R. and Caryl Gay. In 1907, Len's father platted the Wingra subdivision, an area containing 400 lots within the original Marston farm [See Site 25]. A portion of the subdivision became part of Forest Hill Cemetery, but currently serves as Glenway Golf Course. To persuade buyers to purchase lots, Len started a five-cent bus service from the Capitol Square to Monroe Street. A wooden-sided vehicle, seating 16-20 passengers, was parked in the garage at 702 Baltzell Street or on the vacant lot next door.



Len, his father, and four brothers were all in the real estate business [See Site 26]. Their father, Leonard W. Gay, built Madison's first "skyscraper" (nine stories) in 1914-15 at 16 N. Carroll Street.

Marston Home

749 Baltzell Street



Brick home that was moved in 1927

The home currently at 749 Baltzell Street had been the farmhouse for the Jeremiah and Miranda Marston farm, which included a substantial portion of the area which is now the Dudgeon-Monroe neighborhood. As a result, abstracts for homes between Commonwealth Avenue and Glenway Street and between Forest Hill Cemetery and Lake Wingra all include reference to Jeremiah Thorndyke Marston.

Marston came to Wisconsin in 1851 from Vermont with his close friend, Levi Vilas. The two men remained close friends and eventually they both purchased farms on Lake Wingra - Vilas on the south shore [See Site 1] and Marston on the north.

The Marstons purchased their farm in 1861 from Jonathan Larkin [See Site 5]. In 1871, they built an American "four square" brick farmhouse where the lower level of the Dudgeon Center for Community Programs playground stands today [See Site 21]. A barn, displaying the name 'Spring Grove', stood on the opposite side of Monroe Road [See Site 31] where the Wingra Oak Savanna stands today [See Site 12]. At that time, several American Indian mounds still rested undisturbed on the hill nearby [See Site 2]. During the farm's peak, Marston produced vegetables, berries, tobacco, oats, timothy, clover and wood. He also raised cattle, horses and pigs.

Marston was a literary man, a philosopher, a lawyer, a judge, and a merchant. In 1855, he and Horace Tenney founded and edited the *Wisconsin Patriot*, an early Madison newspaper. Marston's wife, Miranda, was well-known in the community for her deeds of kindness and benevolence. The Marstons had two daughters: Mary Jane, who married Daniel Kent Tenney; and Emily, who married Charles Sandbourne. Marston also had a son, Thomas, who married Anna (Annie) Gorham, the daughter of James and Helen Gorham, who owned and operated the Spring Inn, built in 1854 and still standing across from the duck pond on Nakoma Road.

Marston died in 1883 and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery. His obituary refers to him as "a great reader, a free thinker, and a profound philosopher... remarkable for the keenness of his wit and great satire."

After Marston's death, Thomas and Annie stayed at the farm with Miranda. She died in 1891, but Thomas and Annie continued to farm the land until 1907 when they sold the farm to Leonard Gay and the Wingra Land Company. Thomas and Annie then moved to 206 N. Spooner Street.

When Dudgeon Elementary School was built in 1927, Michael M. and Laura Burnham Shirk moved the home, with its tall narrow windows, to its present location. Later, its front entrance was changed to the side of the house, its porch enclosed, its windows altered to remove the lintels, and a garage constructed underneath. Until the sidewalk was removed in 1999, it was still possible to see the sunken spots where the house most likely stood in the lawn in front of the Dudgeon building.

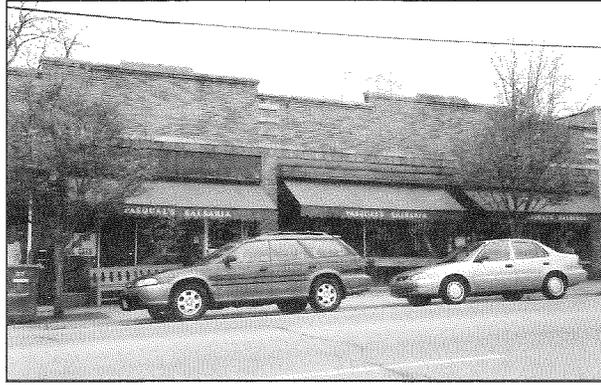
CAN YOU FIND...A Bridge Built to Enhance Pedestrian Circulation?

Allen Street and Edgewood Avenues each used to end at the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. As the surrounding neighborhoods filled with new homes, more and more children began trespassing and crossing the tracks to get to Randall School and the Edgewood Campus.

In 1928, the City budgeted \$50,000 to build a bridge over the tracks connecting Allen Street and Edgewood Avenue, but the project proved controversial. Property owners on Fox and Commonwealth Avenues opposed cutting into their lots. There were only two or three trains per day, they and other opponents argued, and why couldn't people walk the few extra blocks to the Spooner Street bridge? However, led by influential 10th district Alder Thomas D. Williams, advocates of the new Allen-Edgewood viaduct won out.

Gay Commercial Building

2530-36 Monroe Street



Building located so neighborhood residents could walk to shop

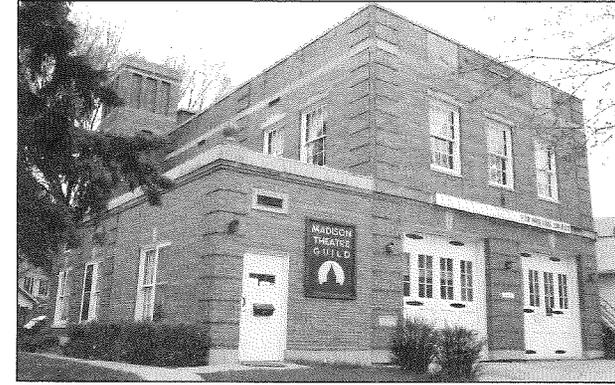
The Gay Building Company built these buildings in 1923 to attract residents to their Wingra Subdivision by ensuring that new homeowners could walk to buy their basic needs. Over the years, stores have included the Wingra Meat Market, Wingra Pharmacy, Universal Grocery Co., and Napper's Grocery. Customers could get lines of credit and order home deliveries, which included putting food in the refrigerator. Because the shops were close by, people commonly sent their children to get supplies. In 1999, Pasqual's Salseria and Southwestern Deli occupied three of the four original store fronts.

CAN YOU FIND...A Shopping Center Designed with Neighborhood History and Bicycle and Pedestrian Access in Mind?

Knickerbocker Place (2623-2700 Monroe Street) was developed by the Fiore Company in 1995. The design by Kubala Washatko Architects, Inc. seeks to respect the residential and historic character of the neighborhood. The brick patterns, which mimic those of the older buildings across the street, won the firm the Wisconsin Golden Trowel Award. The 11 non-franchise stores have variations in roof lines to avoid the appearance of a mall. Although a parking lot is necessary to support a broader market base than the neighborhood's older commercial developments used to serve, the center also features conveniently located bicycle racks and direct sidewalk connections so customers on foot do not have to cross the parking lot to shop.

Madison Theatre Guild

2410 Monroe Street



Former neighborhood fire station

The lot where the Madison Theatre Guild now stands was owned by the Standard Oil Company in late 1938, when the City purchased the property and constructed Fire Station #7. The building, designed by Philip Homer, who also designed a fire station on North Street, is noted for its tower that was used for hanging hoses to dry. While operating, the Fire Station housed one fire truck and four to five firefighters.

In 1966, Fire Station #7 was moved to Raymond Road. Fire Station #4 at 1329 W. Dayton Street became the neighborhood fire station; it moved to 1437 Monroe Street in 1982.

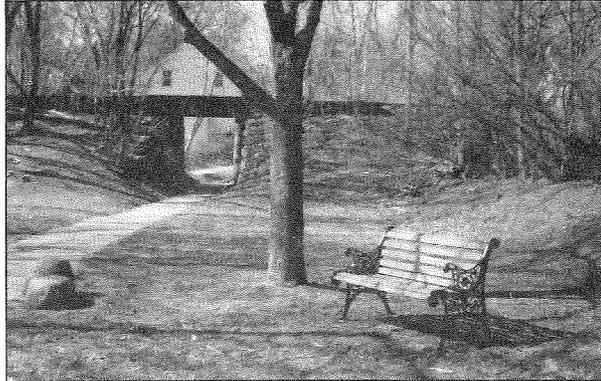
In the fall of 1966, the Madison Theatre Guild, looking for more rehearsal and performance space, negotiated with the City to lease the abandoned building for one dollar per year. The Madison Theatre Guild occupied the building beginning January 1, 1967 and later that year they constructed an addition to store theater supplies. The Madison Theatre Guild continues to use the building as a storage area and office-rehearsal space.

CAN YOU FIND...A Mediterranean Style Home?

The home at 2438 Commonwealth Avenue is the Mediterranean revival style, with stucco wall finish, a red tile, hipped roof, parapets, large carved medallions, a semi-circular porch with columns and a canopy with cantilevered flanking balconies and wrought iron railings.

Pedestrian Underpass

Under railroad track between Fox Avenue and Norwood Place



Pedestrian underpass that used to be a cattle crossing

The abstract for a home in the 2200 block of Fox Avenue includes a requirement for a cow crossing. The railroad obtained a right-of-way through the original 40-acre tract in 1887, before the land was subdivided. As a result, it is believed the owner, Charles Nelson, was required to maintain a cattle guard and crossing for Mrs. Terry's cows [See Site 5]. Today, the underpass from the 2400 block of Fox Avenue to the Hillington Green area is used by pedestrians instead of cows.

CAN YOU FIND...A House that Used to be a Grocery Store?

In 1931, ten groceries served the neighborhood. In 1999, only one grocery store remains. Some were torn down to make way for new business developments, such as Knickerbocker Place. At least one was converted to a house. A close look at 2352 Commonwealth Avenue reveals the outline of what had been a big storefront window.

Rail-to-Trail

Along the northern border of the Dudgeon-Monroe neighborhood



Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way

In 1886, construction began on a rail line just to the north of and paralleling the then-called Monroe Road. It was built by hand with picks, shovels, horses and draglines. Lines of gandy dancers rhythmically maneuvered one ton rails into place. There was no room for error or wrong steps. Spikes were driven with narrow headed mauls. By accurate surveying and workmanship, the grade (slope) was kept to one percent or less and curves under six percent.

The rail line was completed to Freeport, Illinois as part of the Illinois Central System in a mere two years. Once completed, this railway provided excellent passenger service as well as freight service for milk and ice to Chicago. World War II restrictions almost entirely eliminated the line's passenger service. In recent decades, freight traffic declined sharply. Despite efforts through the 1980s to keep some rail service operating, by the early 1990s only one freight customer remained, the Brunsell Lumber Company, located just south of the Beltline.

In 1997 - a little more than a century after its construction - service discontinued and the State took possession of the corridor. That same year, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation designated the Madison portion of the corridor for Rail-To-Trail conversion, to create the "Southwest Bicycle and Pedestrian Path." The path will follow the rail corridor from Randall Avenue near the UW campus southwest to Fitchburg, crossing the new bicycle-pedestrian bridge over the Beltline at Hammersley Road. Ultimately, the path will connect with the

Military Ridge and Sugar River trails, and a proposed trail that will follow the old Illinois Central railway to the Illinois border, near Freeport, Illinois.

From an ecological perspective, the corridor can be divided into two sections. When the railbed was constructed, the original landscape was modified significantly in order to maintain a near flat grade. For the section between Spooner Street and Commonwealth Avenue, a slot was cut down into the landscape, creating a shady, moist environment. On the other hand, between Commonwealth Avenue and Glenway Street, fill was brought in to raise the railbed high above the backyards along Gregory Street. This elevated landscape tends to have drier soils.

As a result of the significantly different growing conditions, different plant communities are attracted to each section. In the shady slot section, plants including white snakeroot, wild grape, catnip, jewelweed, woodland sunflowers, branched coneflower, marsh aster, goldenrod, and giant ragweed (not its cousin, the sneeze-causing common ragweed) commonly grow. West of Commonwealth Avenue, the elevated railbed favors dryland plants: chicory, Queen Anne's lace, thistles, knapweed, and in a wet spot, a huge carrion flower thicket.

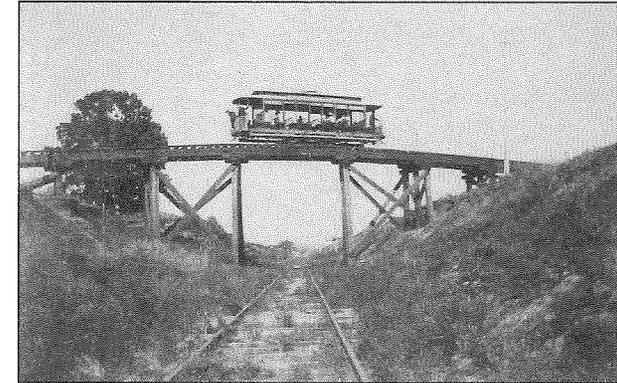
These diverse plant communities growing within a contiguous green space attract a wide variety of wildlife. Over 130 bird species visit or nest in the corridor including: catbirds, kinglets, warblers, waxwings, goldfinches, wrens, juncos, hummingbirds, sharp-shin hawks, and rare treats such as the prothonotary warbler (lemon yellow) and Lawrence's warbler, a rare hybrid. Possums, raccoons, rabbits, and chipmunks travel up and down the corridor too. In addition, at least six butterfly species can be seen every season — red admirals, mourning cloaks, hairstreaks, painted ladies, monarchs, hop merchants — plus dragon and damsel flies.

CAN YOU FIND...A Beheaded Flying Goose?

In the corridor between the Illinois Central right-of-way and the Forest Hill Cemetery overlooking Gregory Street are several American Indian mounds: two panthers, a linear mound, and a large flying goose which was beheaded when the Illinois Central tracks were laid. Three other linear mounds, in line with the tail of one of the panthers, were destroyed during early cemetery construction.

Dolly Mountain

Vacant lot at the Keyes Avenue end of Harrison Street



Place where trolleys ran and then children played

From 1897 to 1935 the streetcars of the Madison City Railway Company traveled between Monroe and Regent Streets via Harrison Street. They crossed the Illinois Central railroad tracks on a high wooden trestle with open gaps between the ties connecting the two rails. Even while the streetcars were still in service, daring children used the trestle as a shortcut. In *Hallie Lou's Scrapbook*, Hallie Lou Whitefield Blum recalls riding over it on the handlebars of her brother's bicycle to attend Westminster Presbyterian Sunday School at the corner of West Lawn Avenue and Spooner Street in the 1920s.

After the streetcars ceased operation and the trestle was removed, the grassy incline, which the street cars had climbed to approach the tall bridge, remained at the intersection of Harrison Street and Keyes Avenue. By the 1950s the small slope had become an unofficial playground for neighborhood children, who called it Dolly Mountain. They sledged down the hill and far along the Keyes Avenue sidewalk in winter and climbed the willow tree atop it in summer, until a City crew one day demolished both the slope and its tree. Nonetheless, in 1999 the abutment as well as where the trolley tracks had been on Harrison Street remained visible and Dolly Mountain survived as an ironic name for the flat vacant lot adjoining the railroad tracks at Harrison Street.

Monroe Street

Major arterial street marking the neighborhood's south side



Original connection from Madison to Monroe, Wisconsin

Designated as Wisconsin's first public road by the territorial legislature in 1838, Monroe Road, as it was originally called, was named for its Wisconsin destination although it actually followed American Indian trails as far south as Freeport, Illinois.

The first users of the route were Winnebago (Ho-Chunk), who had camped around Lake Wingra for at least 200 years [See Site 2]. Later travelers also had used the road to attend Madison's first Legislative session in November 1838. They arrived walking and on horseback, wearing homespun wool clothes and wide brim hats, carrying muzzle-loaded rifles, and perhaps bedrolls and whiskey casks. Most had a buffalo robe provided by James Doty to help them survive winter at Belmont, the previous temporary capital.

Monroe Road traced the jagged route of present Highway 69 and was little more than a trail: dust and ruts in summer, mud and ice in winter, fallen trees, stones—and no funds for improvements. At Verona, the road ran south to Belleville, west four miles, and south again, avoiding the Little Sugar River and wetlands, with their reputation for causing rheumatism.

As the territory grew into a state, traffic on Monroe Road increased. Carpenters and masons sought work. Land dealers, perhaps agents for eastern investors, sought sites to subdivide and sell for \$100 per lot. Sawmill operators sought trees. Millers wanted waterpower sites.

Cattle drovers from Illinois heading to Green Bay stopped at the Plough Inn [See Site 19] to eat and to sell fresh meat to innkeepers. There were also travelers from Galena and Milwaukee, and at least one from England who had a low opinion of Madison. Monroe Road also had a trickle of settlers going north where wooded land was four dollars per acre, compared to \$20+ per acre for cleared land in Walworth County.

In the 1890s, Monroe Road was renamed Monroe Street to reflect its new role as a neighborhood street, after developers bought several farms west of Camp Randall, and started selling lots 'in the country'. Residents relied on their feet, horse-and-buggy, or the streetcar to get around. The farm store at the corner of Monroe and Garfield Streets was joined by other stores to serve the mostly professional families that lived east of Edgewood Avenue, which was the city limits in 1903.

As recently as the 1920s, only the streets that the streetcar used were plowed. The few automobiles that were around were put up on blocks for the winter. In 1935, the trolley tracks were removed and the street was widened. The first traffic signal was installed in 1951 at the intersection of Monroe and Regent Streets. Traffic volumes on Monroe Street have risen approximately one percent every year since 1956. In 1994, a study counted 18,600 vehicles traveling Monroe Street a day and in 1999 the total was over 20,000.

In 1998, a new traffic signal was installed at the intersection of Monroe and Leonard Streets, bringing the total to four. That same year, ongoing congestion, speeding and pedestrian crossing concerns led the D-MNA to implement a 'Pedestrian Zone' campaign, urging motorists not to speed and to obey the State law requiring motorists to yield to pedestrians in crosswalks.

CAN YOU FIND... The Site of the Old Neighborhood Lumberyard?

There used to be a lumberyard at the intersection of Gregory and Copeland Streets, complete with a spur off the rail line for deliveries. The yard supplied lumber to contractors who built houses in the neighborhood, but ceased operation in 1944 when it was destroyed by fire.

Withey Home*1921 West Lawn Avenue*

Prairie style home with strong horizontal base clapboards

Alvan E. Small designed and built this home in 1914 for Professor Morton O. Withey, who served as Dean of the Engineering School at UW-Madison from 1946-1953, and his wife, Iola. Small excelled at designing in the Prairie style, and a number of his buildings survive in Madison.

He achieved the horizontal emphasis which characterizes Prairie style by combining a strong base of wide clapboards with grouped windows and natural wood trim set in stucco walls. Wide overhanging eaves on a flared edge gable roof complete the effect. Masonry walls flanking the front entrance and similar flat piers on the side porch form vertical counterpoints, further emphasizing the horizontal and evoking the essential flatness of the prairie landscape.

The home is remarkably well preserved. As is common in Prairie style homes, an open floor plan creates a grand feeling of space. Despite the fact that the original stained birch trim has been painted, much of the interior remains intact. A Small-designed built-in hutch in the dining room with a sliding door pass-through into the kitchen is a unique original feature. Plans for the house include a wheeled sideboard which was never executed or failed to survive.

Kinne Home*2105 West Lawn Avenue*

Home influenced by Arts and Crafts style designed by James Law

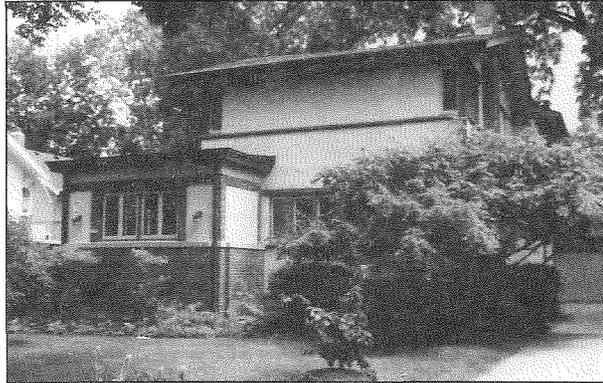
James Law designed this home for UW-Madison Engineering Professor William S. and Ethel Kinne in 1916. Although of the same vintage as Prairie style homes, the Kinne home is better described as an Arts and Crafts-influenced Colonial Revival. This a very early example of a successful design formula that Law employed throughout a long and illustrious career in Period Revival architecture.

The front entrance features traditional Craftsman style post-and-beam brackets supporting an arched overhang with flared edges. The hanging porch lights are original to the home. Small, narrow Arts and Crafts style stained glass sidelights complete the composition. The wide eaves of the gable roof reflect the strong Arts and Crafts influence, as do the flared buttress walls and arched openings of the side porch.

Remarkably, original stained birch trim survives unpainted in the interior, as do French doors leading to the dining room. A window seat and Arts and Crafts style built-in bookcases, all executed in stained birch, flank the fireplace. While only minor changes to the exterior of the home have occurred, these have a significant effect on the original appearance. The side porch, originally screened, was enclosed in 1964. In addition, window shutters were added at a later date.

McQuillen Home

2107 West Lawn Avenue



Prairie style home with a 'secret' front door

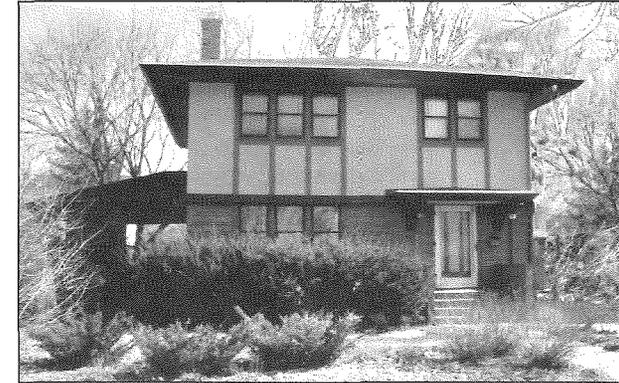
The construction firm J.W. Groves and Son built this home on speculation in 1917. Despite the fact that the architect is unknown, this is arguably one of the purest expressions of the Prairie style in Madison. Typical for this pure form of Prairie style architecture, intentional asymmetry achieved by the placement of the front porch and the hidden front entrance created a strong sense of privacy from the outside world. In addition, the simple, rectangular wood trim is set almost flush with the broad expanses of flat stucco walls, creating a simplicity of form that contrasts with the nostalgic feeling of the Tudor and Colonial revival style homes in the neighborhood.

In addition to the "secret" front door, this house contains several unique features. Steel "I" beams are an important structural element of the front porch. Elegant leaded casement windows, with storm windows and screens on the inside, grace the structure throughout. Matching leaded sidelights flank the opening between the living and dining room. In addition, by making casement windows flank the corners, the corners in effect disappear from within and lend a remarkable sense of openness, while simultaneously providing much privacy.

Changes to the house include a rear addition in 1924. The architectural firm Flad and Moulton designed and executed the front porch enclosure and addition of the garage in 1927. During most of the 1990s, the house underwent a detailed and sensitive restoration.

Donkle Home

2213 West Lawn Avenue



Prairie style home with an open side porch

The Stark Land and Building Co. built this Prairie style home on speculation for L.B. Donkle in 1917. Because the side porch has not been enclosed, this house offers a rare opportunity to experience an unadulterated Prairie style design. The multiple horizontal shadow lines cast by the clapboards of the first story are echoed by the window groupings and horizontal wood bands on the second story. The bold downward flare of the wood beltcourse between the first and second stories is balanced by the upward flare of the roof's edge.

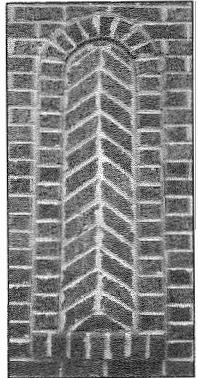
Note the beautiful curved Arts and Crafts style brackets supporting the flat roof of the front porch, as well as the asymmetrical mullions (vertical strips dividing the panes of a window) of the upper sash in the double-hung windows. The flared edges of the main roof form integral rain gutters and once fed a large cistern in the back yard. A major addition to the rear of the house was completed in 1997, taking care to blend the addition into the existing structure.

Can You Find These Treasures?

1



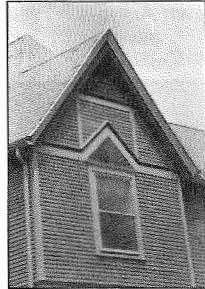
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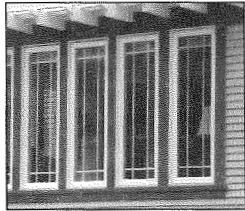
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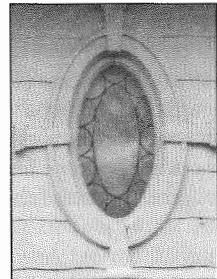
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5



6



7



Answers:

1. 3206 Gregory Street
2. 806 Woodrow Street
3. 2130 West Lawn Avenue

4. 2202 West Lawn Avenue
5. 2142 Keyes Avenue
6. 2220 West Lawn Avenue
7. 2318 Monroe Street

Street Name Derivations

GENERAL NOTE: It has been common practice in Madison that surveyors or developers of land name streets, which are then approved by the city council.

ARBOR: Named for the adjacent Arboretum.

BALTZELL: John R. Baltzell (1827-1893) was from Fredericktown, Maryland. After graduating from Princeton, he came to Madison to practice law. He served as city attorney and police justice, and in 1879 was elected mayor. Formerly called Marston Street after the Marston farm [See Site 25].

BRIAR HILL: Named after the plat name for the area.

CHAPMAN: Chandler Burnell Chapman (1870-1945) was an associate of Leonard W. Gay (1895-1946), who owned and developed much of the land from Commonwealth Avenue to Glenway Street.

EDGEWOOD: Named after the Villa Edgewood, the former Ashmead and Marshall mansion that Gov. Washburn gave to the Dominican Sisters in 1881.

FOX: Dr. Philip Fox (1840-1932) was a Madison physician and surgeon, whose family came from Indiana to Dane County in a covered wagon in 1843. Dr. Fox was a surgeon with the Second Wisconsin Infantry Regiment in the Civil War.

GILMORE: The Reverend Frank A. Gilmore (1865-1919) was a Unitarian minister in Maine, Massachusetts, and Madison. Here, he served on the library board and the hospital board.

GLENWAY: Named for the Glen, now the Glenwood Children's Park [See Site 18]. It was once called Swain Road, for the Swain family who used to own the Plough Inn [See Site 19].

GREGORY: Jared Comstock Gregory (1823-1892) was a lawyer from New York, who came to Madison in 1858. He served as a Regent of the University of Wisconsin for twelve years, was elected mayor of Madison in 1873, ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1881, and served as the Postmaster of Madison during the first term of President Cleveland.

KEYES: Elisha W. "Boss" Keyes (1828-1910) (pronounce to rhyme with 'pies') was an influential head of the State Republican Party just before 1900. He was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln in 1861. He also served as a University of Wisconsin Regent, state representative, and municipal judge. Keyes was a stockholder in the West Lawn Company.

KNICKERBOCKER: Named for the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago that operated an ice house at its southern end from 1895 to 1920.

LEWIS: Named after Lewis J. Schumacher, who in 1914, was the first to build a house on this street (806).

MONROE: Originally Monroe Road [See Site 31], so-named because it led to Monroe, Wisconsin.

PICKFORD: Henry W. Pickford (1854-1935) was born in England. After farming, he became a printer, and was on the Madison Board of Realtors.

SHELDON: Russell A. Sheldon (1822-1907) had a farm on what is now this street.

SPOONER: John C. Spooner (1843-1919) was a United States Senator who had been attorney for the Omaha Line railroad in Hudson, Wisconsin.

SPRAGUE: UW Civil Engineering Professor Ray Sprague Owen (1878-1967) was the surveyor of the land on which the street stands. Owen's mother's name was Flora Sprague.

TERRY: Jared H. Terry (1838-1923) was born in New York in 1838. He came to Spring Green to teach at a private academy about 1863. He was superintendent of schools in Mineral Point for nine years and came to Madison to live in 1889. [See Site 5]

WEST LAWN: The West Lawn Company developed the plat from Breese Terrace to Commonwealth Avenue, between Monroe and Regent Streets.

WESTERN: At the time of its naming it was the western edge of the City of Madison.

INFORMATION UNKNOWN: Commonwealth, Copeland, Crandall, Cross, Minakwa, Prospect, Woodrow, and Wyota

Neighborhood Timeline

- Long ago **Lake Wingra** and surrounding wetlands formed by springs
- Long ago Late Woodland Indians build linear, cone, and **effigy mounds**
- Long ago American Indians use prairie fires to establish **oak savanna** to enhance hunting
- Long ago American Indians establish campsites around Lake Wingra, including current site of Dudgeon School, and develop trail system between lakes, part of which would become Monroe Road
- 1834 Government surveyors simply number Madison lakes one through four as they move north from the Illinois border
- 1838 Legislature designates **Monroe Road** as Wisconsin's first public road
- 1850s Site of today's **Glenwood Children's Park** is an active sandstone quarry, likely supplying stones for the **Plough Inn** and **Villa Edgewood**
- 1850s **Plough Inn** constructed
- 1855-57 **Villa Edgewood** constructed
- 1860 Jeremiah **Marston** purchased his farm
- 1864 Marshall Hall, behind the present **Edgewood** High School, built as a carriage house and servants' quarters
- 1871 **Marston Home** constructed on current Dudgeon School site
- 1872 **Chase Home** constructed
- 1881 **Edgewood Academy of the Sacred Heart** opens
- 1886-88 **Illinois Central Railroad** constructed
- 1888 Last passenger pigeons hunted near **Lake Wingra**
- 1889 Right of way purchased for the Lake Wingra Ice House
- 1889 **Larkin Home** constructed
- 1893 **Villa Edgewood** destroyed by fire
- 1894 Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association incorporated
- 1894 Rail spur to present day **Wingra Park** constructed to transport ice from the **Knickerbocker Ice House**
- 1895 **Knickerbocker Ice House** begins operation
- 1897 Electric streetcar service extended from University Avenue along Breese Terrace and then west on Monroe Street as far as Harrison Street and across the Illinois Central tracks at Harrison
- 1903 **West Lawn Company** begins marketing 50x120 foot lots
- 1904 **Edgewood Pleasure Drive** established
- 1904 Senator and Mrs. William F. Vilas donate land to develop **Vilas Park and Zoo**

1907 **Marston Farm** purchased by Wingra Land Co. for development

1914 Westminster Presbyterian congregation builds church at intersection of Spooner and West Lawn

1914 **Withey Home** constructed

1915 Randall Bank established on Monroe Street

1916 **Kinne Home** constructed

1917 Lake Forest Land Company begins dredging for the 'Lost City' which ended up nearly draining the Vilas Park lagoon

1917 **McQuillen Home** constructed

1917 **Donkle Home** constructed

1917 **Ward Home** constructed

1920 Western part of neighborhood begins rapid development

1920s **Garage Homes** a common sight

1925 Bus service extended along Commonwealth Avenue and then west on **Monroe Street**

1924 **Bryant Home** constructed

1925 **Gay Home** constructed

1925 Wingra Land Co. builds **Gay Commercial Building** and four three story apartment buildings at 2801-2821 Monroe Street

1927 **Dudgeon School** constructed; **Marston Home** moved to Baltzell Street

1927 Present **Edgewood High School** constructed

1928 **Allen-Edgewood viaduct** constructed

1928 Rail spur put in to access fuel and lumber company at intersection of Copeland and Gregory Streets

1930 **Glenwood Moravian Community Church** constructed

1930s Farming to supply food for **Edgewood's** students ceases on the campus

1934 **UW Arboretum** established

1935 Madison streetcars replaced by buses; tracks removed; **Monroe Street** widened

1937 **Percy's Service Station** constructed

1937 Conklin Company turns former ice house property over to City of Madison for use as a park (**Wingra Park**)

1938 **Wheeler Council Ring** constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps

1938 Second story added to **Dudgeon School**

1938 **Monroe Street Fire Station** constructed

~1940 Arboretum plants **Sycamore tree** on Arbor Dr.

1940 **Ho-nee-um Pond** (west of Wingra Park off Arbor Drive) created by dredging

1941 **Parman's** gas station opens

1942 **Mallatt's Pharmacy** opens on Monroe Street

1944 Fire destroys lumber company at intersection of Copeland and Gregory Streets

1948 Temple Beth-El constructed

1949 **Glenwood Children's Park** dedicated

1951 First traffic signal installed on **Monroe Street**

1954 **Dudgeon School** enrollment peaks at 574 students from kindergarten through eighth grade

1967 **Madison Theatre Guild** opens in old Fire Station #7

1968 Madison City Council votes to ban motorboats on **Lake Wingra** on weekends and holidays

1969 Sacred Heart Academy demolished on **Edgewood Campus**

1971 **Dudgeon Elementary School** closed as a public school

1973 Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Association established

1975 **Plough Inn** and **Glenwood Children's Park** designated Madison Landmarks

1976 Randall Bank relocates to intersection of Monroe and Spooner Streets

1980-81 Illinois Central stops using rail line; freight service resumes on publicly owned tracks

1982 Religious Society of Friends moves to Roberts Court

1983 **Desilting pond** established near intersection of Glenway and Monroe Street

1986 **Michael's Frozen Custard** opens on Monroe Street

1989 Jensen's Garage and Millin's Market close pending demolition for Knickerbocker Place shops

1989 **Wingra Park Boat House** burns down

1992 New **Wingra Park Boat House** dedicated

1991 **Wingra Oak Savanna** restoration begins

1995 **Knickerbocker Place** opens

1997 D-MNA Capital Fund Drive raises money to help restore the Council Ring at the **Glenwood Children's Park**

1997 Former **Illinois Central Rail line** officially abandoned and Wisconsin Department of Transportation designates the corridor for Rail-to-Trail conversion

1998 **Parman's** removes gas pumps and underground storage tanks

Waking Up To A Walk-Around Neighborhood

Contentment kept me company today.

Everything I needed could be seen from my windows.

My daughter had soccer. Cut through backyards
and the park loomed. Poured chocolate milk for
one stopper, two goalies and three forwards.

Desired poetry. Any poetry. Strolled beside the Indian
mound and the library opened its arms. Gwendolyn
Brooks was waiting in the rotunda.

Hungered for the flavor of fiddles. Crossed campus
and found Kentucky bluegrass rising to the rooftops.
Saw a golden pheasant dancing in the courtyard.

Had a yen for cumin and coriander. Sauntered under
chili pepper ristras and dined with the lizards
on the southwestern desert.

Craved the sound of the wind rushing through the pines.
Took the wooded lane along the shoreline and heard
the trill of the redwing among them.

Yes, a perfectly provincial day.

Everything could be seen that I needed.

by Shawn Schey
D-MNA Resident

Can YOU find these places???



Contributors

This booklet has been developed by many inquisitive history and ecology enthusiasts dedicated to discovering *treasures* in the Dudgeon-Monroe neighborhood:

Greg Armstrong
William Barker
Paula Benkart
Mary Hanley Breitung
Pam Peckham Bjorkland
Bill Buenzli
Meredith Chiles
Richard Davidson
Douglas Evans

Robert Gay
Mel Grinstad
Susan Hanley
Maggie Jungwirth
Shirley Lake
Tim Lee
Bill Mallatt
Sue Reindollar
Julie Wickland

Evaluators

Tim Heggland
Gary Tipler

Ann Waidelich
Don Waller

Photographers

State Historical Society: 19
UW Arboretum: 11, 12, 13
Kathryn Lederhause: 23
Shawn Schey: 1, 3a, 4, 5, 8, 20, 25, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35
Daryl Sherman: 3b, 6, 7, 10, 15, 17, 24, 26, 27, 29, "treasure" photos

Digital Imagery

Bill Barker

Maps

David Carlson

Cover Design

Maggie Jungwirth

Editor

Heather Putnam

Coordinator

Char Thompson

MHP Series Editor

Katherine Rankin

Printing

Sprint Print II



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