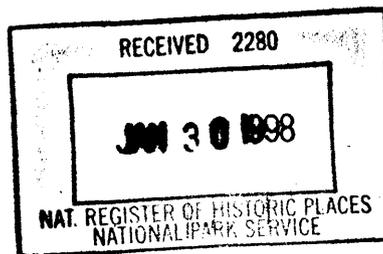


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

Historic name FOURTH Lake Ridge HISTORIC DISTRICT

Other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number (see inventory) N/A not for publication

city, town Madison N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53703

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>123</u>	<u>13</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>123</u>	<u>13</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Handwritten Signature]

1/22/98

Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

Edson H. Beall

2/26/98

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
EDUCATION:School

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
SOCIAL/civic

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

Prairie SchoolQueen AnneBungalow/Craftsmanfoundation Stonewalls StuccoWeatherboardroof Asphaltother WoodBrick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District consists of an historic residential neighborhood that occupies a five-block-long by one-and-a-half block-wide stretch of land that is located near the heart of the city of Madison.¹ Because the north edge of this stretch of land also forms part of the southeast shore of Lake Mendota, a number of houses in the district were constructed so as to take advantage of the lake views thus obtained, and many of these houses have considerable architectural merit and still retain a considerable degree of integrity today. Several of the houses in the district date back almost to the chartering of Madison as a city (1856), chief among them being the outstanding Gothic Revival style William T. Leitch House, built in 1857-58 (752 E. Gorham St. NRHP - 7/18/75). The overwhelming majority of the 142 buildings in the district, however, are single and multiple family dwellings that were built between 1890 and 1930. It is not surprising, therefore, that the preponderance of the district's buildings reflect national trends in residential design during this same period, beginning with the Queen Anne style and ending with the Tudor and Colonial Revivals. Some of these buildings are individually notable examples of their particular styles that were designed by prominent Madison architects of the period, but the majority are good vernacular examples. Of particular note, though, is an outstanding group of sixteen buildings in the district that are documented as having been designed by Claude & Starck, a Madison architectural firm that was active between 1896 and 1929 and which is especially well known today for its many fine Prairie School style designs. Three of this firm's Prairie School design Fourth Lake Ridge buildings; the William Collins House (704 E. Gorham St., built in 1911), the Lincoln School Building (720 E. Gorham St., built in 1915), and the Adolph Kayser House (802 E. Gorham St., built in 1902) are already individually listed in the NRHP, but a number of the other buildings in the district designed by this firm are of equal quality. In addition, the district also includes a number of fine vernacular form residential buildings, and an excellent Craftsman style apartment complex (the twelve-building Norris Court Apartments, 301-324 Norris Court, built between 1915 and 1924), which was the largest apartment complex built in Madison before World War II.

It was topography, more than anything else, that dictated the historic development of the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District and it is also topography that sets the district apart from the other residential neighborhoods that surround it. The city of Madison was first platted in 1836 and this plat covers a narrow isthmus that separates Lake Monona to the southeast from the much larger Lake Mendota to the northwest.² Both of these lakes are the result of glacial action that also deposited lineal drumlins (or ridges) consisting of glacial debris along the

¹ The 1990 population of Madison, the state capitol of Wisconsin, was 191,162.

² What is now known as Lake Monona was called "Third Lake" on the original plat map while Lake Mendota was known as "Fourth Lake."

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lakeshores on both sides of this isthmus. In between these two areas of higher ground is a considerably wider and lower area of land that is only a few feet higher in elevation than the water level of the lakes that border it. For most of the nineteenth century this low-lying area consisted of a swamp that was somewhat grandly known as "The Great Central Marsh." When Madison first began to expand eastward away from the original city center (which is located at the southwest end of this isthmus) in the period just after the Civil War, nearly all of the new construction took place on the higher ridges bordering this marsh, ridges that are now known as the Third Lake Ridge and the Fourth Lake Ridge.

The southwest end of the landscape feature known as the Fourth Lake Ridge begins at James Madison Park and borders Lake Mendota as far northeast as Giddings Park, a distance of five-and-a-half blocks. The Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District is situated on that part of the crest of this ridge that lies between these two lakefront parks and the shoreline between them forms the northern edge of the district. Roughly paralleling the shoreline of Lake Mendota along this crest is the southwest-northeast running East Gorham Street. The southern edge of the district consists of those buildings located on both sides of Gorham Street between N. Franklin and N. Brearly streets, which mark the west and east ends of the district respectively.³ The result is a district bounded by clearly defined edges, the lakeshore to the north and the two parks at its east and west ends. In addition, because the south-facing slope of the ridge descends steeply from E. Gorham Street down to E. Johnson Street below, which runs parallel to Gorham Street along the base of the ridge, the district also has a clearly defined southern edge as well.

The Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District encompasses most of the land on both sides of the 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 blocks of East Gorham Street and most of the land between Gorham Street and the lake between N. Franklin and N. Brearly streets. Originally, the length of each of these blocks (except for the shorter 500 Block) was divided into nine lots and the lots on the lake side of Gorham Street (the north side) extended all the way from Gorham Street to the lake and were much deeper than corresponding lots on the south side of the street. As a result, the original houses built on these deeper lots such as the previously mentioned Leitch House, Collins House, and Kayser House tended to be larger and were set back further on their lots than the houses on the other side of Gorham Street. A few of these lots, such as those belonging to the surviving buildings on the north side of the 600 block of Gorham Street between N. Blair and N. Livingston streets still survive in their entirety, but most have now been subdivided. For instance, the two original lots bordering on Livingston Street belonging to the Leitch and Kayser houses were

³ The isthmus of Madison has a northeast-southwest main axis and the grid plan plat of 1836 that overlies it gives it principal through streets such as East Gorham Street that follow the same axis. Cutting across these main streets at right-angles are shorter streets, such as Franklin and Brearly streets, whose ends terminate at the shores of Lakes Mendota and Monona.

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subdivided into smaller lots by later owners. These acts left the main houses on both of the original lots intact but made room for additional ones on the five new lots behind them, which are the houses now located on both sides of the 400 block of N. Livingston Street.

Other subdivisions transformed the rest of the original deep lots located to the east of Livingston Street as well. Because the land between Gorham Street and Lake Mendota broadens as it nears Brearly Street, enough room existed in this part of the district to allow the owners of several of the deep lots fronting on the 800 block of Gorham St. to subdivide much of this block into smaller lots. This was done in 1900. The result was the Prospect Place Subdivision of Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Block 139 of the Original Plat of Madison. Most of the lots thus created faced onto a brand new block-long street known as Prospect Place, which parallels Gorham Street closer to the lakeshore, or onto Washburn Place, another new street which connects the west end of Prospect Place to Gorham Street. A similar event also affected the west half (Lots 1, 2, and 3) of the adjacent Block 163 as well and resulted in the creation of the block-long Castle Place, which runs perpendicular to Gorham Street along the west edge of Giddings Park and forms most of the east boundary of the district.

As a result of these subdivisions, lots in the district now exhibit a variety of sizes and this variety also reflects the topography of the district. In general, most of the lots that afforded their owners a view of the lake, such as the ones in the 500, 600, and 700 blocks of Gorham Street that occupy the crest of the ridge, have retained their original width and support just a single house per lot. Likewise, the lakefront lots on the north side of Prospect Place and at the north end of Castle Place tend to correspond in width, if not in depth, to the original lots platted in 1836. Many of the original lots that have a lesser elevation and that lack a lake view, however, have since been subdivided into smaller ones. Thus, the south side of the 800 block of Gorham Street, for instance, now has sixteen buildings occupying what were originally nine lots.

Except for the houses located on the lakeside lots on the north side of the 600 and 700 blocks of Gorham Street and the first two lots (802 & 810) of the 800 block, most houses in the district are positioned close to the streets and the majority have relatively small front yards, minimal side yards, and larger back yards. Regardless of size and location, though, lots in the district have fronts edged by concrete sidewalks. These are typically separated from the concrete curbs that line the streets by parkways except on Prospect Place, Castle Place, and Washburn Place, where the narrowness of these streets made their use impossible.

Castle Place, Washburn Place, and the north ends of Brearly, Paterson, and Livingston streets are all quiet cul-de-sacs. Prospect Place is one of Madison's least known and quietest streets. East Gorham Street, however, is a major east-west thoroughfare. In the 1950s, due to the great increase in traffic volume, Gorham

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Street was changed from a two-way street into a one-way west-bound street with just a single lane of parking.

The Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District is separated from two other NRHP historic districts by the public parks located at either end. To the west, beginning on the other side of James Madison Park, is the Mansion Hill Historic District (DOE 9/5/84, being nominated concurrently to the NRHP), Madison's premier nineteenth century residential neighborhood, while to the east, on the other side of Giddings Park, is the Sherman Avenue Historic District (NRHP 3/22/88), an important early twentieth century residential neighborhood. Both of these existing districts also border the Lake Mendota shore line. The Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District, when listed in the NRHP, will complete the outstanding collection of historic residential neighborhoods within the City of Madison's corporate boundaries that stretch along the lakeshore.

The contributing buildings in the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District represent some of the major styles and vernacular forms that were applied to domestic architecture in Madison prior to 1930. These buildings range in size from mere cottages such as the John B. Heim House (825 E. Gorham St., built in 1906) to houses of considerable size such as the previously mentioned Leitch and Kayser houses. Thus, it is not surprising that the district is more notable now for the diversity of its designs and for the variety of materials it displays than it is for its stylistic consistency. This diversity, though, is the end product of the historic progression of the neighborhood and reflects the fact that many of the houses that now grace its lots are in fact the successors to earlier, smaller ones. A plat map of the area dating from 1899 that shows building footprints and lot lines also shows that nearly every lot in the district (this is just prior to the 1900 subdivisions) was occupied by a building at that time.* A look at the inventory of the district that follows, though, shows only three existing buildings dating from the 1850s, five from the 1860s, five from the 1870s, seven from the 1880s, and fifteen from the 1890s. Since this accounts for only 35 of the district's 142 buildings, and since all of the remaining 107 buildings were built after 1900, it can be seen that most of the district's original buildings were later supplanted by newer and usually larger ones. Continuity is provided by the fact that nearly every building in the district, regardless of size, style, and date of construction, was built as a single family residence. The only major exception is the complex of twelve buildings that make up the Norris Court Apartments. These buildings date from 1915-1924 and they constitute a complimentary but distinct architectural entity of their own.

Integrity levels within the district vary. Many of the district's most architecturally distinguished buildings, especially those along the lakeshore and those having a lake view, are still in excellent, largely original condition and a number of these are still single family residences as well. Buildings without lake access or lake views, though, have fared less well. Many of these were converted

* New Atlas of Dane County. Madison: Leonard W. Gay Co., 1899.

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into apartments after World War II that now house students attending the nearby University of Wisconsin. These converted buildings are seldom obvious from the outside, but a number of them have now been resided and have lost detailing. Even so, only seven of them have lost so much of their original design characteristics as to justify classifying them as non-contributing elements. In general, the district as a whole still retains the overall appearance it had during the latter portion of its period of significance. Its historic integrity is strengthened by the fact that only six of the district's thirteen non-contributing buildings are modern buildings that date from after World War II. And of these only one, the eight-unit apartment building at 816 E. Gorham St., is a building that is out of scale with its neighbors.

The following inventory lists every building in the district and includes the names of the original owners, the construction date, the address, and contributing or non-contributing status. The inventory is then followed by descriptions of some of the district's best and most representative resources, which are listed according to style.

INVENTORY

<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
323 N. Blair St.	E. B. Steensland House	1904	NC
406 Castle Place	Albert Bagley House	1926	C
410 Castle Place	M. J. Littel Apartment Bldg.	1939	C
416 Castle Place	Russell Hargraves House	1907	C
420 Castle Place	Wiltred & Mary Bates House	1905	C
422 Castle Place	Perl & Anna Fish House	1915	C
428 Castle Place	Harvey E. Nichols Two-Flat	1911/1924	C
914 Castle Place	Dr. William V. Bryant House	1909-10	C
916-18 Castle Place	Normal & Myrtle Osborne House	1912	C
920 Castle Place	William T. Evjue House	1941	C
501-03 E. Gorham St.	Charles Fleming Three-Unit	1907	C
505 E. Gorham St.	H. L. Foster House	1877	C
509 E. Gorham St.	Charles Bernard, Jr. House	1876	C
513 E. Gorham St.	Bodenius - Vaas House	1921	C
515 E. Gorham St.	Thomas & Hannah Murray House	1908	C
523 E. Gorham St.	John H. McFarland House	1853	C
609 E. Gorham St.	Theodore Wiedenbeck House	1910	C
615 E. Gorham St.	Fred & Philomena Schmitz House	1913	C
619 E. Gorham St.	Vincent & Minorah Kubly House	1905	C
623 E. Gorham St.	August Scheibel House	1902	C

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
625 E. Gorham St.	Nathaniel Crampton House	1909	C
627 E. Gorham St.	Christian Spangenberg House	1877	C
633 E. Gorham St.	Robert White House	1856	C
637 E. Gorham St.	Minorah Kubly House	1925	C
640 E. Gorham St.	Robert & Irene Connor House	1920	C
645 E. Gorham St.	A. O. Fox House	1931	C
646 E. Gorham St.	Cornelius C. Collins House	1908	C
651 E. Gorham St.	H. Fletcher House	1895/1926	C
653 E. Gorham St.	Henry & Anna Fletcher House	1895	C
703 E. Gorham St.	Theodore Herfurth Sr. House	1868/1900	C
704 E. Gorham St.	William & Dora Collins House	1912	C (NRHP)
711 E. Gorham St.	Theodore Herfurth Jr. House	1915	C
715 E. Gorham St.	F. S. Horner House	1885/1891	C
719-21 E. Gorham St.	Robert Livesey House	ca. 1866	C
720 E. Gorham St.	Lincoln Elementary School	1915-16	C (NRHP)
725 E. Gorham St.	Hans Danielson House	1895	C
729 E. Gorham St.	Bethel Lutheran Church Parsonage	1907	C
731 E. Gorham St.	Ferdinand Daubner House	1862	NC
733 E. Gorham St.	L. Haverman House	1876	C
739 E. Gorham St.	Mahlon Barker House	1866-67	C
741 E. Gorham St.	Robert Daratt Two-Unit House	1936	C
745 E. Gorham St.	Dwyer Apartments	1930	C
746 E. Gorham St.	A. G. & Nell Zimmerman House	1903	C
749 E. Gorham St.	Joseph Downing House	1885	C
752 E. Gorham St.	William & Jane Leitch House	1857	C (NRHP)
802 E. Gorham St.	Adolph & Hedwig Kayser House	1901	C (NRHP)
803 E. Gorham St.	Phillip Kearnon House	1871	C
810 E. Gorham St.	James Robbins House	1881	C
811 E. Gorham St.	Henry Gilman Estate House	1916	C
813 E. Gorham St.	Angelina Breitenbach House	1903	C
815 E. Gorham St.	G. H. Livesey House	1881-82	C
816 E. Gorham St.	Charles Fry 8-Unit Apt. Bldg.	1958	NC
817 E. Gorham St.	William & Clara Smith House	1913	C
819-21 E. Gorham St.	Oscar Olson House	1917-19	C
822-24 E. Gorham St.	W. E. Dibelius Two-Unit	1956	NC
825 E. Gorham St.	John B. Heim House	1906	C
827 E. Gorham St.	Sarah Noble House	1894	C
829-31 E. Gorham St.	Ashley & Mildred Kruger House	1923	C
832-34 E. Gorham St.	Theodore & Ida Cowles House	1912	C
833-35 E. Gorham St.	Julius Shadauer Two-Flat	1915	C

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
836 E. Gorham St.	Samuel & Annie Livesey House	1903	C
837 E. Gorham St.	Frank W. Hall House	1893	C
840 E. Gorham St.	J. Mullins 10-Unit Apt. Bldg.	1969	NC
841 E. Gorham St.	Frank W. Hall House	1893	C
844 E. Gorham St.	Samuel & Annie Roberts House	1902	NC
845 E. Gorham St.	John & Ella Heggstad House	1912	C
848 E. Gorham St.	C. D. Sprecher House	1913	C
849 E. Gorham St.	Carl Wiedenbeck House	1885	NC
850 E. Gorham St.	Charles D. Sprecher House	1908	C
851 E. Gorham St.	M. J. Haen House	1908	NC
854 E. Gorham St.	Joseph Littel House	1902	C
855-57 E. Gorham St.	J. J. Lindsey Two-Flat	1911	C
902-04 E. Gorham St.	Adam & Eva Reining House	1914	C
906 E. Gorham St.	Charles Waterman House	1907	NC
908 E. Gorham St.	Andrew Thompson House	1908	C
912 E. Gorham St.	Andrew Thompson House	1895	C
916 E. Gorham St.	Castle Apartments Building	1923	C
929 E. Gorham St.	Mary McNish House	1887	C
933-35 E. Gorham St.	H. E. Nichols Two-Flat	1908	C
937-39 E. Gorham St.	E. J. Fisher Three-Flat	1912	C
941 E. Gorham St.	Harvey & Maud Nichols House	1908	NC
945-47 E. Gorham St.	Martin Iverson House	1892	C
949 E. Gorham St.	Martin Iverson House	1866	C
955 E. Gorham St.	O. Martinson House	1930	C
410 N. Livingston St.	Steven Gilman House	1903	C
414 N. Livingston St.	Ada Bird House	1901	C
416 N. Livingston St.	George & Mary Walsh House	1903	C
425 N. Livingston St.	Adolph & Hedwig Kayser House	1922	C
428 N. Livingston St.	Joseph & Emlen Davies House	1907	C
301 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	1923	C
302 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	1923	C
305 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	1915	C
306 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	1922	C
311 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	ca.1915	C
312 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	ca.1922	C
313 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	ca.1915	C
317 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	ca.1915	C
318 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	ca.1922	C
324 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	1924	C
330-36 Norris Ct.	Norris Court Apartments	1924	C

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
410 N. Paterson St.	Arrie Steele Apartment Bldg.	1938	C
413 N. Paterson St.	Peter Lynaugh House	1897/1931	C
415 N. Paterson St.	Michael Judge House	1881	C
416 N. Paterson St.	Carl & Ohilla Hanne House	1903	C
418-20 N. Paterson St.	A. W. Hopkins House	1909	C
421 N. Paterson St.	John Lynaugh House	1896	C
423 N. Paterson St.	Charles & Ida Hartwig House	1892	C
424 N. Paterson St.	William Millar House	1913	C
425 N. Paterson St.	Joseph Littel House	1893	C
429 N. Paterson St.	J. Frank Kessenich House	1912	C
433 N. Paterson St.	James Dresser House	1953	NC
435 N. Paterson St.	Frank & Grace Conover House	1901	C
440 N. Paterson St.	James A. Jackson House	1917	C
441 N. Paterson St.	Howard D. & Mary Thomas House	1916	C
811 Prospect Pl.	Better Homes Co. 5-Unit Apt.	1941	C
814 Prospect Pl.	William & Alma Roys House	1921	C
815-19 Prospect Pl.	Marie Helm House	1925	C
818 Prospect Pl.	George & Elizabeth Gary House	1909	C
821 Prospect Pl.	William McCollough House	1966	NC
822 Prospect Pl.	Charles H. Vilas House	1909	C
828 Prospect Pl.	George W. & Marion Bird House	1910	C
831 Prospect Pl.	Louis W. & Edith Claude House	1902	C
834 Prospect Pl.	Martin Anderson House	1906/1926	C
835 Prospect Pl.	George & Elsie Wahl House	1916	C
841 Prospect Pl.	A. M. & Zell Pardee House	1912	C
842 Prospect Pl.	Frank & Mary Hall House	1893/1909	C
844 Prospect Pl.	Lucius M. & Marion Fay House	1901-02	C
847-49 Prospect Pl.	Clark & Grace Putnam House	1901	C
416 Russell Walk	Frank Hall Spec. House	ca.1911-14	C
418 Russell Walk	Frank Hall Spec. House	ca.1911-14	C
420 Russell Walk	Frank Hall Spec. House	ca.1911-14	C
401-03 Washburn Pl.	Theodore & Ida Cowles House	1921	C
405-09 Washburn Pl.	M. J. Hurst House	1908	C
406-08 Washburn Pl.	Nicholas & Petronella Behrend House	1918	C
410 Washburn Pl.	W. E. Dibelius Two-Flat	1956	NC
413-19 Washburn Pl.	John & Selenna McKenna House	1905	C
414 Washburn Pl.	Paul & Mary Metz House	1908	C
418 Washburn Pl.	John & Selena McKenna Two-Flat	1937	C
421-23 Washburn Pl.	Joseph N. Berg House	1906	C
424 Washburn Pl.	Paul S. & Luella Warner House	1910	C

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Gothic Revival

The William T. Leitch House at 752 E. Gorham St. is the only Gothic Revival style building in the district. It is also the finest residential example of this style in Madison and one of the finest in Wisconsin as well. The house, one of the oldest in the district, now occupies a lot that forms the southwest corner of E. Gorham and N. Livingston streets. Originally, though, this lot stretched all the way to the Lake Mendota shore, with the house being placed at the Gorham Street end of the lot. Leitch's elaborate new house cost him close to \$14,000 at a time when \$500 was more than enough to build a respectable frame house. The two-story 17-room building has an irregular plan, 22-inch-thick walls that were built out of ashlar Madison sandstone, and a main facade that faces east onto Gorham Street. Sheltering the house is a multi-gable slate-covered roof that is crowned by a small but highly decorated four-sided wooden cupola whose wrought iron ornamental cresting is still intact. Two one-story wooden porches that still retain their elaborate original ornamentation shelter several of the first story windows and the main entrance door on the main facade and elaborate wooden bargeboards decorate the main gable ends and the gable-roofed wall dormers on the main facade and rear elevation. The Leitch house was listed in the NRHP on 7/18/75.²

This outstanding, highly intact house was built in 1857-58 for William T. Leitch (1808-1897), who was born in England and came to New York in 1829, where he operated a successful wholesale clothing manufacturing business. In 1858, Leitch and his family moved to Madison, where their new home, designed by a still unidentified architect, was already under construction. In 1862, Leitch was elected mayor of Madison and he was reelected in 1863 and 1864. A subsequent owner, banker M. Ransom Doyon, was also elected mayor of the city while living in the house, the first time in 1888 and then again in 1889. Other distinguished owners continuously occupied the house as a single family residence until 1996, when the house was lovingly restored and reconditioned as "The Livingston," a bed & breakfast establishment.

Italianate

Three good examples of the Italianate style have survived in the district, one of which is small and quite simple in design and two of which are larger and somewhat more elaborate. The most elaborate of these is the Theodore and Marie Herrurth Sr. House at 703 E. Gorham St., which occupies a prominent corner lot that forms the NE corner of the intersection of E. Gorham and N. Blount streets. The original portion of this house was built in 1868 and it consisted of a nearly square plan hip-roofed two-story main block to whose east-facing side elevation was attached a slightly

² William T. Leitch House National Register of Historic Places Nomination. On file at the office of the Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

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recessed one-and-a-half story ell. Sanborn-Perris maps show that this house was originally clad in wood. The maps also show that the elaborate one-story bracketed wood porch that spans the entire west-facing main facade of the house was in place as early as 1892 (it is probably original to the house). The house retained this configuration until 1900, when Herturth raised the height of the ell to a full two stories and had the entire exterior reclad with the brick veneer it still retains today.⁶ This remodeling left the porch intact, and such typical Italianate style details as the bracketed frieze below the overhanging eaves of the main roof, and the original flat-arched window openings, were retained and repeated on the new portion of the ell. Since that time, the exterior of the house has remained almost totally intact and it still retains its turn-of-the century appearance today.

The owner of the house, Theodore Herrurth, Sr. (1829-1903), was a successful German immigrant who came to Madison in 1852 and established a carriage-making firm. In 1862, Herturth established a general store on King Street, which he continued to operate until 1874. His success at this venture and the necessity of housing his rapidly growing family (ten children) led him to begin the construction on the original portion of this house in 1868, in which he continued to live until his death in 1903. The house now contains several apartment units.

Another similarly sized though less elaborate example of the Italianate style is the James Robbins House at 810 E. Gorham St. Originally, the lot that Robbins built on extended all the way to Lake Mendota. The house, which is positioned well back from Gorham Street, still reflects its original setting. This frame two-story clapboard-clad building was built in 1881 and it too has a gabled ell plan.⁷ The house has a stone foundation, a main facade that faces east onto Gorham Street, and it is sheltered by a multi-gable roof that is clad in asphalt shingles. Overt Italianate features are few and simple in design and include tall flat-arched window openings, wide overhanging eaves that are supported by exposed rafter ends that resemble the simplest of brackets, and a flat-roofed one-story rectilinear plan bay window that is located on the west-facing side elevation. In addition, a flat-roofed one-story front porch spans the entire width of the main facade. Most of this porch is believed to be of modern construction and it exhibits few historic details, but Sanborn-Perris maps show that a porch of similar size and shape has always been in place in this location. Aside from this porch, the exterior of the Robbins house is still largely intact.

James Robbins had been active in Madison since at least 1867, first as a partner in the Madison Woolen Mills (Briggs, Robbins & Thornton, proprietors) and later, still with Thornton, as the proprietor of a flouring mill (non-extant, the successor to the pioneer Farwell's Mill) that was once located where the Yahara River enters Lake

⁶ Wisconsin State Journal. December 31, 1900. Also, City of Madison Tax Rolls.

⁷ City of Madison Tax Rolls.

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Mendota. In 1886, Robbin's house was purchased by Col. George W. Bird, a prominent Madison attorney and the son of Augustus A. Bird, one of the city's founders. Bird lived in the house until 1909. Numerous other notable owners continued to occupy the house as a single family residence until the 1960s, when the house was converted into four apartment units.⁸

The oldest example of the Italianate style in the district is also the smallest; the Robert White house at 633 E. Gorham St., which was built in 1856.⁹ This two-story rectilinear plan building has a stone foundation and walls that are clad in clapboard. The building is sheltered by a low-pitched hip roof whose wide overhanging eaves are supported by paired brackets. The main facade of the house faces north onto Gorham Street. The steep slope of the rear part of the lot made it necessary to site the house well forward on the lot and close to the street. The two first-story windows and the entrance door of this three-bay-wide facade are very tall and have flat-arched openings. They are all sheltered by a full-width flat-roofed open porch that replaced an earlier one sometime prior to World War II.

Robert White was a builder and a carpenter who constructed this house for his own use. In 1864, White sold his house to Denison Worthington, the corporate secretary of the Madison Mutual Insurance Co. Worthington occupied it until 1877, when it was purchased by Marian Rodermund, the widow of pioneer Madison brewer John Rodermund. Subsequently, the house was inherited by Rodermund's daughter, Cora, who married Dr. T. W. Evans (1845-1919), a prominent Madison physician. The Evanses lived in the house until 1919. It is a two-unit residence today and its exterior has recently been carefully renovated by the present owner.¹⁰

Queen Anne

There are a number of good representative examples of the Queen Anne style in the district and the range of their designs is typical of examples found in other neighborhoods of the same period in Madison. The size of these houses varies somewhat but most are of medium size and all are of frame construction and are clad at least partially in clapboard and/or shingles. In addition, several of them are believed to be the second houses erected on their respective lots and this will be noted where appropriate, others are located on new lots that were created by subdivision activity just after the turn of the century.

The Frank S. Horner house at 715 E. Gorham St. was built in 1891 and it is one of the district's earliest examples of the Queen Anne style. This two-and-a-half story house has an irregular plan, a cut stone foundation, first story walls that are clad in clapboard, second story walls clad in wood shingles, and it is sheltered by a

⁸ Baas, Alexius. The Capital Times. January 19, 1951.

⁹ Madison Tax Rolls.

¹⁰ Baas, Alexius. The Capital Times. April 13, 1951.

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multi-gable asphalt-shingle-clad roof. A distinguishing stylistic characteristic is the very intact one-story hip-roofed front porch that spans the right half of the main west-facing facade and which features a gablet that is positioned above the paired original wooden entrance doors on the facade. It is believed that the Horner house replaced an earlier and smaller house on this lot. The steep slope of the rear part of the lot made it necessary to site the new house well forward and close to the street. The exterior of this house is still in a highly intact state today despite having been converted into two apartments after World War II.

Frank S. Horner purchased the earlier house on this site in 1885 when he was a printer with the Wisconsin State Journal newspaper. By the time he built his new house, however, he had become the manager of the bicyclist department of a local business house. Horner's house was sold to new owners in 1894 and in 1904 it was purchased by Adolph Glenz (1874-1931), who would soon after be named vice-president of the Menges Pharmacy Co. of Madison, a position he would retain until his death in 1931, at which time he was still residing in his Gorham Street home.¹¹

Another early example of the Queen Anne style in the district is located just a few doors east of the Horner house at 653 E. Gorham St. This is the Henry & Anna Fletcher house, which was built in 1895 on the southwest corner of E. Gorham and N. Blount streets and which also replaced the original house that was located on this lot. The Fletcher house is a two-story rectilinear plan gable-roofed building having a full-width front-facing gable end. Its most distinctive feature is the characteristic two-story rectilinear canted tower that is attached to the northwest corner of the main block. The Fletcher house has a cut stone foundation, walls that are clad in clapboard, and a simple asphalt shingle-covered gable roof whose overhanging boxed eaves are supported by paired brackets. A broad band of fish scale wood shingles encircles the house between its first and second stories and the same shingles are also used to cover the main gable ends as well. Here too, the very steep slope of the lot dictated placing the house almost all the way to the front.

Henry Fletcher was a retired farmer when he built this house in 1895 and he (and later, his estate) owned the house until 1926, when it passed into other hands.¹² Shortly after building his new house Fletcher built two and possibly three other income-producing houses on the remainder of his original lot as well.¹³ By 1898, Sanborn-Perris maps show that the two houses next door at 312 and 314 N. Blount St.

¹¹ City of Madison Tax Rolls and Madison City Directories. See also Wisconsin State Journal, March 2, 1931, for an obituary of Adolph Glenz.

¹² City of Madison Tax Rolls and Wisconsin State Journal, December 31, 1895,

¹³ Fire Insurance Maps of Madison, Wisconsin. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1898. The possibility exists that the house now known as 651 E. Gorham St. is actually the much remodeled original house on this lot and that Fletcher either had it moved over or built next door to it when he constructed his own house at 653.

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and the house next door at 651 E. Gornam St. had also been constructed. Fletcher's own house is still a single family residence today and it continues to be well maintained and largely intact.

One of the district's latest examples of the Queen Anne style is the Thomas G. and Hannan Murray house at 515 E. Gornam St., which was built in 1908, when the original lot on which it sits was subdivided.¹⁴ The two-story Murray house has a rectilinear plan, exterior walls that are clad in clapboard, and it is sheltered by a large asphalt shingle-clad hip roof that has gable-rooted dormers facing west and north and wide overhanging eaves that are supported by exposed rafter ends. The main facade faces north onto E. Gornam Street and it is asymmetrical in design and three-days-wide, with the left-hand bay being a two-story polygonal bay window. A one-story shed-roofed front porch spans the other two bays and its roof is supported by triple Tuscan Order columns at each corner. In terms of style, the rather formal Murray house is a transitional work that has much in common with contemporary American Foursquare designs. The building has now been converted into several apartments but its exterior is still in highly original and very good condition.

In 1908, T. Gibbs Murray was the well known and highly respected vice-president of the Burdick & Murray Co., one of Madison's premier dry goods stores. Murray and his wife Hannan Herrfurth Murray, who was a daughter of Theodore Herrfurth Sr. and who grew up in the previously mentioned house at 703 E. Gornam St., lived in their new house until 1927, when they moved to the nearby village of Maple Bluff. Subsequently their house was occupied by a rooming house and it served for many years as the home and offices of Dr. M. A. and Dr. Ruth Foster.¹⁵

Shingle Style

While many Queen Anne style residences in Madison exhibit Shingle Style influences, there are only a few true examples of the style here. One of the best examples is the Frederick & Grace Conover house at 435 N. Paterson St. in the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District. The Conover house was built in 1901 on a large lot that borders on Lake Mendota.¹⁶ The architect of the house is unknown, but it is tempting to ascribe it to Allan D. Conover, a prominent Madison architect of the period and a relative of the Conovers. The house is two-and-a-half stories in height, is almost square in plan, has shingle-covered exterior walls, and it is sheltered by a cross gambrel roof that is clad in asphalt shingles. The main facade faces west onto N. Paterson St. and its entire first story is spanned by a one-story open wooden porch that is supported by four Tuscan Order columns.

¹⁴ City of Madison Tax Rolls.

¹⁵ Baas, Alexius. The Capital Times. October 22, 1952.

¹⁶ Wisconsin State Journal. January 4, 1902.

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The use of shingle-clad exterior walls, a gambrel roof, and classically derived columns on the Conover house are all characteristic features of the Shingle Style. The architectural significance of the house is enhanced by its highly original and well maintained condition. Frederick King Conover (1857-1927) was for many years the court reporter of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and was a member of one of Madison's foremost early families, his father, Prof. O. M. Conover, having been a prominent early member of the UW Law School faculty. His fine house remains a single family residence to this day.

Bungalow Style

The district contains relatively few examples of this widespread style but among them is an important group of four small houses designed by Cora Tuttle, the only identified woman building designer who worked in Madison before the end of World War I. These four houses were built as a speculative venture by Frank Hall, a prominent Madison attorney and one of the three men responsible for the subdivision activity in the district that resulted in the creation of Prospect Place and Washburn Place in 1900. In 1909 Hall moved his own house, then located at 841 Prospect Place, across the street to a lakeside lot (842 Prospect Place) where it still is today, and in the following year he decided to subdivide his earlier lot into four smaller ones on which he could build speculative housing. For his designer Hall chose Cora Tuttle, who was then working in his office as a draftsman and whose recent work as a designer of several outstanding Craftsman style Bungalow houses in Madison was well known to him. The newly subdivided lot was called Russell Walk since three of the four houses Tuttle designed (414, 416, and 420 Russell Walk) were accessed from Prospect Place solely by a shared semi-public walkway (none of the four houses have a garage), while the fourth house became the new 841 Prospect Place. All four were designed by Tuttle in 1911 and built by local builder Charles Way. Each was initially owned by Hall and was rented out until a buyer was found.

Each of these four houses is either square or rectilinear in plan and all are one-and-a-half stories in height. Wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends are also features that are common to each building as are large roof dormers and a full or partial front porch. Each one is distinctly different in design, however, and they display different combinations of wall cladding materials; 841 Prospect Place being clad in stucco, 420 and 416 in clapboard and stucco, and 414 in clapboard and brick. Fortunately, despite differing degrees of maintenance, the exteriors of all four houses are still in largely original condition today. Together, they constitute a rare example of architecturally notable speculative housing in the Isthmus area of Madison.¹⁷

¹⁷ Shockely, R. Jay. "California Bungalow and Its Influence in Madison." Madison: Journal of Historic Madison, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1978, pp. 2-9.

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American Foursquare

The appearance of the American Foursquare style in the district followed the subdivision activity that began to transform parts of it after the turn of the century. The district contains a number of examples of the style including several that have now been resided and converted into rental housing. A few survive intact, however, and the William & Clara Smith house at 817 E. Gorham St. is a good, representative example of these houses. The two-story Smith house has a rectilinear plan and was built in 1913 on the east half of a lot that had been previously subdivided.¹⁸ The house has exterior walls whose first story is clad in clapboards and whose second story is clad in wood shingles. Asphalt shingles cover the hipped main roof; hipped roof dormers face north, east, and west. The two-bay-wide main facade of the house faces north onto East Gorham Street and its first story is sheltered by a full-width shed roof front porch. Like other houses within the district on this side of E. Gorham Street, the Smith house is positioned close to the front sidewalk and respects the setback of its earlier neighbors, even though the rear portion of its lot is almost flat at this point.

William Smith was a clerk at the main post office when his house was built and he continued to live here until 1927, when the house passed into other hands. The house continued to serve as a single family house for many years but it has since been subdivided into two units. Its exterior, however, is still in good, largely original condition.

A larger and somewhat more sophisticated example of the same style is the Russell & Nettie Hargraves house at 416 Castle Place. The Hargraves house was built in 1907 and it is a rare example of a house of this style designed by the prominent Madison architectural firm of Claude and Starck.¹⁹ The design of this two-story house is essentially quite similar to that of the Smith house except for the fact that it is larger and square in plan. The exterior walls of the Hargraves house are clad in clapboard and they are sheltered by the hipped main roof, which is covered in asphalt shingles and which has four hipped roof dormers that face north, south, east and west. The symmetrical three-bay-wide main facade faces east onto Castle Place and its first story is sheltered by a full-width flat-roofed front porch that is supported by four Tuscan Order columns. An additional feature of this house is a two-story polygonal bay that is placed at the rear (west) end of the south-facing side elevation. The house has been well preserved and it is in very good, highly original condition today. It is still a single family residence.

Russell Hargraves was a mechanical and electrical engineer who was working for the Gisholt Machine Company when he built his new house. He lived here intermittently until his death and Mrs. Hargraves lived here until at least 1939.

¹⁸ City of Madison Tax Rolls.

¹⁹ Wisconsin State Journal. December 3, 1907. Original plans in the possession of the owner.

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Progressive/Prairie School

It is fitting that the most significant group of buildings in the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District should be those associated with the Prairie School style since the now demolished house in which Frank Lloyd Wright spent his boyhood once stood on the corner of E. Gorham and N. Livingston streets where the Progressive style Adolph Kayser house (802 E. Gorham St.) now stands and the now demolished school that Wright attended, then known as the Second Ward School, once stood on the site now occupied by the Prairie School style Lincoln School (720 E. Gorham St.).²⁰ Both of these later buildings and nearly all of the district's other Prairie School style buildings are the work of a single Madison architectural firm, Claude and Starck. The district contains sixteen buildings that are known designs of this firm and several others that are probably theirs as well. Together they constitute the largest single concentration of Claude and Starck designs in the city. These buildings date from 1901-1917 and their designs range from early ones reflecting the Progressive style and the emerging Period Revival styles to mature Prairie School designs, which are the best known works of the firm.

The earliest of the firm's Prairie School style designs in the district is the imposing brick construction Progressive style Adolph and Hedwig Kayser house at 802 E. Gorham St. (NRHP 11/28/80), which was built in 1901 and reflects the influence of the works of Chicago Prairie School architect George W. Maher. In the following year, Louis W. Claude, the principal designer of the firm, built a house of his own at 831 Prospect Place.²¹ Claude's house, which is located on the southeast corner of Prospect Place and Washburn Place, is perhaps the least impressive example of the firm's work in the district, it being essentially a two-story front gable Craftsman style-influenced building clad in stucco and false half-timber work. Nevertheless, this was still Claude's own house and within a decade it would be all but surrounded by larger and finer houses of his design. One of these is the Paul & Louella Warner House (424 Washburn Place) which was built in 1910 directly across Washburn Place from the Claude house.²² Warner was a prominent Madison businessman and insurance company owner. His house is one of the best examples of Claude & Starck's simplified version of an earlier Tudor Revival-inspired design by Frank Lloyd Wright; the first Nathan G. Moore house in Oak Park, Illinois. These large two-story side-gabled rectilinear plan houses are characterized by stucco and false half-timber-clad second stories. They have roughly symmetrical main facades whose most prominent features are two large second story oriel windows that terminate in gable-roofed dormers. In addition, the first story of the Warner house is clad in horizontal board and batten and many of its windows exhibit fine art glass ornamentation.

²⁰ Sprague, Paul E. (Ed.). Frank Lloyd Wright in Madison: Eight Decades of Artistic and Social Interaction. Madison: Eivehjem Museum of Art, 1989, pp. 10-15.

²¹ Wisconsin State Journal. January 3, 1903.

²² Wisconsin State Journal. March 18, 1910. See also, Madison Democrat. September 11, 1910.

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Just across Prospect Place from the Claude and Warner houses on the Lake Mendota shore are two of the firm's more distinguished Prairie School designs, the George & Elizabeth Gary House (818 Prospect Place) and the Dr. Charles Vilas house (822 Prospect Place). The two-story rectilinear plan Gary house was built in 1909. It has a brick-clad first story, a stucco-clad second story, and an asphalt shingle-clad side gable roof whose very wide, overhanging eaves have stucco-covered soffits.²³ The main facade of the house faces south onto Prospect Place and bands of windows span both its first and second stories. In addition, a flat canopy suspended by chains spans the width of the facade and acts as a roof for the full-width front terrace just below. George Gary (?-1935) was a tobacco company executive when he built this fine house and his wife, Elizabeth Vilas Gary, was a relative of Dr. Charles H. Vilas, who built his own house next door in the same year (the two houses were once connected by an underground tunnel).

Dr. Charles Vilas (1846-1920) was a member of Madison's most distinguished and wealthiest family and was a prominent physician, philanthropist, and a onetime member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.²⁴ The excellent one-and-a-half story irregular plan house that Claude & Starck designed for Vilas owes more than a little to Frank Lloyd Wright's design for the Warren Hickox house (1900) in Kankakee, Illinois.²⁵ The Vilas house is one-and-a-half stories tall and features a T-plan main block and a large offset rear ell. The house has a raised brick veneer-covered foundation and its walls are clad in stucco decorated with several encircling wooden beltcourses. The first story windows are generally arranged in triple groups and the exterior walls are sheltered by a multi-gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles and having very wide overhanging eaves with stucco-covered soffits. The whole design is one of Claude and Starck's most distinctive works.

At the opposite end of Prospect Place, facing each other at the end of N. Paterson Street, are two of the best of Claude and Starck's later residential designs, the James A. Jackson Jr. house (440 N. Paterson Street), built in 1917, and the Howard and Mary Thomas house (441 N. Paterson Street), built in 1916-17.²⁶ Both of these houses are clad in brick and have rectilinear main blocks whose main facades face onto Paterson Street. Both have one-story sunporches attached to their north elevations that overlook Lake Mendota and garages attached to their south elevations. Here the similarities end, however, the hip-roofed Jackson house being clearly influenced by the Colonial Revival style while the side gable-roofed Thomas house reflects the Prairie School. The Jackson house has ten-over-one light windows, a centered, classically inspired main entrance vestibule that is

²³ Orr, Gordon D. Jr. "Louis W. Claude: Madison Architect of the Prairie School." Chicago: Prairie School Review, Vol. XIV, p. 25. An entire issue devoted to this architect.

²⁴ Madison Democrat. November 23, 1920. Obituary of Charles H. Vilas.

²⁵ Orr, Gordon D. Jr. Op. Cit., p. 11.

²⁶ Ibid, p. 26.

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surmounted by a polygonal bay window, and overhanging eaves whose exposed rafter ends suggest the denticulation found on more stylistically correct examples of the Colonial Revival style. The facade of the Thomas house, though, while equally symmetrical in design, features grouped single light casement windows (which may not be original to the house) and a main entrance whose carved stone surround and segmental-arched lintel appear to have been inspired by the designs of George W. Maher. In addition, the Thomas house roof also has deeply overhanging eaves with soffits covered in tongue and groove wood boards and the pointed arch attic windows in the gable ends are very similar to those found on the Vilas house.

Almost all of the Claude and Starck houses described so far are still single family residences, are in an excellent, highly intact state, and were the first houses built on their lots. Most of the other buildings in the district designed by this firm are also largely intact as well although only a few are still single family residences. In addition, all the Claude and Starck-designed buildings that front on Gorham Street replaced earlier and usually smaller buildings on the same lots. Some of these buildings, such as the Adolph Kayser house at 802 E. Gorham Street, Lincoln School at 720 E. Gorham St., and the William Collins house at 704 E. Gorham St., are already listed individually in the NRHP. One that is not, however, is the fine Cornelius and Anna Collins house at 646 E. Gorham St., built in 1908 a few doors down from the slightly later house of Collins' brother and business partner, William. This house is the best example of a design that the firm used on a number of houses in Madison that all occupy narrow urban lots. These houses feature a tall, side-gabled two-and-a-half-story main block whose exterior is typically clad in either brick, like the Collins house, or in stucco. Typically, the first story of the usually symmetrical main facade of these houses is wholly or partially covered by a shed roof front porch that is supported by massive wood posts, the second story features a broad band of windows, and there are one or two gable roofed dormers on the front-facing slope of the roof. All of these features are present on the Cornelius Collins house, which, although now subdivided into several apartments, still retains most of its elaborate interior woodwork and its leaded glass windows.²⁷

Craftsman Style

Many of the Claude and Starck buildings in the district, such as the Cornelius Collins house (and perhaps the Perl Fish house), can be said to have designs that are as related to the Craftsman style as to the Prairie School style. The same is also true of the Bungalow style Russell Walk houses designed by Cora Tuttle. The district's finest example of Craftsman style, however, is the excellent group of

²⁷ Interestingly enough, an almost identical house is located in the district at 422 Castle Place. This is the stucco-clad Perl & Anna Fish house, built in 1915. The similarity of design suggests that it too is a Claude and Starck work, although this contention is still unsubstantiated.

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twelve apartment buildings known as the Norris Court Apartments. These buildings were all built between 1915 and 1924. They consist of three four-unit buildings (305, 311, and 317 Norris Court), three eight-unit buildings (306, 312, and 318 Norris Court), three ten-unit buildings (301, 302, and 324 Norris Court), one twenty-unit building that is actually two ten-unit buildings linked by a two-story hyphen to form a single U-plan building (330 and 336 Norris Court), and two smaller rectilinear plan buildings that have garages in their first stories and an apartment in their second story (309 and 313 Norris Court).²⁸ In addition, two of the buildings that have side elevations bordering East Johnson Street (305 and 306 Norris Court) have one-story brick-clad rectilinear plan retail store wings attached to them that front onto that street. All of the buildings in the complex share a common design, which consists of a rectilinear plan, brown brick-clad exterior walls, asphalt-shingle-clad hip roofs having a single hipped roof dormer and wide overhanging eaves, and six-over-one-light double hung windows arranged most typically in groups of twos and threes. Several have a main entrance door that has a massive cut stone surround surmounted by a flattened segmental arch head element. The design is simple and is completely without historic references.

This multi-building complex occupies most of the west half of Block 162, which is bounded by E. Gorham, N. Paterson, E. Johnson, and N. Brearly streets. Its construction resulted in the demolition of a number of earlier buildings. The Norris Courts Apartments were developed on an incremental basis, beginning in 1915, by Harvey E. Nichols (1881-1953), a Madison real estate dealer who developed several of the city's earliest multi-unit residential buildings in the 1910 and early 1920s. Nichols hired local builder/architect Eugene H. Marks to design the first building (305) in the complex.^{29a} This two-story Craftsman style building set the pattern for all the buildings that followed. Ultimately, five more buildings were erected (306, 311, 312, 317, and 318) facing onto a landscaped green space called Norris Court--the heart of the complex. Six others were then added around them between 1923 and 1924, resulting in a quiet oasis complete with its own mews and shops, located between two of the isthmus' busiest streets. The significance of the complex is heightened by its highly original and well maintained condition.

Georgian Revival

Although the district is most significant architecturally for its early twentieth century buildings designed in the various progressive styles it also has a scattering of fine buildings that represent the various period revival styles. Several of them were built before World War I and the earliest and most impressive

²⁸ The basic plan of these buildings consists of four units (two per story) over a raised basement story. Buildings having more units are of the same size but each of the four units is subdivided in two, creating an eight-unit building, while the ten-unit buildings have two basement apartments as well.

^{29a} City of Madison Building Permits.

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of these is the Georgian Revival style Lucius and Marion Fay house at 844 Prospect Place, built in 1901. The Fay house is rectilinear in plan, two-and-a-half stories in height, and it is clad in clapboards and sheltered by an asphalt shingle-clad hip-and-deck roof. This simple description, however, belies the elaborateness of the overall design. Each of the building's four corners is covered by fluted Ionic Order two-story-tall pilasters and identical pilasters frame the edges of a large, very shallow two-story gable-roofed pavilion that is centered on the main south-facing facade. Spanning the width of the first story of this pavilion is a one-story flat-roofed open entrance porch that shelters the main entrance door, which is flanked by sidelights that have circular muntins arranged in a linked chain design. The porch roof is supported by four Ionic Order columns and its roof is edged by a wood balustrade system that includes pedestals and shaped balusters. The main roof of the house has overhanging eaves that are enriched with small modillion brackets, below which is placed a dentil band. The outline of this roof is enriched by having three gable-roofed pedimented dormers facing east and three more facing west above the side elevations. The result is a house that, while lacking in strict historical accuracy, is never-the-less an excellent example of early period revival design.

Lucius M. Fay (1850-1903) lived in his new house for only a year before his death in 1903. Fay had been associated with the Madison Democrat newspaper and printing company as editor, business manager, and part owner from 1876 - 1893, a position that brought him wealth and influence in the city.^{29b} After retiring from the active management of the paper Fay became one of the originators of the Wisconsin Life Insurance Co. He was also one of the developers of the Prospect Place Subdivision, which allowed him to choose one of the best lots for himself, overlooking Lake Mendota. For his architect Fay chose the firm of Claude and Starck, who were building the equally elaborate but quite different Adolph Kayser house a block away at 802 E. Gorham Street in the same year.³⁰ The Fay house is still a single family home today and its significance is enhanced by its very intact state and excellent condition.

Another fine but less elaborate example of the early Georgian Revival style in the district is the Joseph E. and Emlen Davies house at 428 N. Livingston Street, built in 1907 on another lot overlooking Lake Mendota.³¹ This two-story house is also rectilinear in plan, clad in clapboard, has (plain) corner pilasters, and has a hip roof with overhanging eaves supported by modillion blocks. The detailing, though is considerably less elaborate than that of the Fay house and the centered main entrance on its east-facing main facade, while well done and crowned with an elegantly curved balconet, is nowhere near as impressive. Nevertheless, the Davies house is a fine representative example of its style and period. Although somewhat altered (it now contains several condominium units), it is still in a largely intact state and is in good condition.

^{29b} Madison Democrat. June 30, 1903. Obituary of Lucius M. Fay.

³⁰ Orr, Gordon D., Jr. Op. Cit., p. 27.

³¹ Wisconsin State Journal. December 3, 1907.

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Joseph E. Davies (1876-1958) was a highly successful corporate lawyer in Madison when he and his wife, Emlen Knight Davies, the daughter of a wealthy Wisconsin lumber family, built their new house. It is believed that the house was the design of the short-lived Madison architectural firm of Jennings and Kronenberg. An extant drawing of an earlier scheme for the building by this firm suggests that the Davies' were originally considering a much more elaborate (though not larger) design in the same style but chose instead to build the less elaborate one that exists today.³²

Another Georgian Revival house in the district and one exhibiting a much greater sense of historic and stylistic accuracy is the Minorah Kubly house at 637 E. Gorham St., built in 1925. The elegant two-story Kubly house has an L-plan (there is a rear ell behind the rectilinear main block) and it is clad in a rose tone brick and has a side gabled roof that is covered in flat tiles. The main north-facing Gorham Street facade is symmetrical and five-bays-wide. The centered entrance door is sheltered by a beautifully detailed, flat-roofed, slightly bowed entrance vestibule whose outer opening is partially framed by two slender Tuscan Order columns placed in antis with regard to the side walls of the vestibule. The first story windows that flank the entrance are nine-over-nine light double hung wood sash placed in openings that have blind semi-circular tympani placed above them while all the second story windows have six-over-six light double hung wood sash. In addition, there is also a sun porch that spans the full width of the west-facing side elevation of the house.

Minorah Kubly was the widow of Vincent Kubly (1874-1925), who was a partner in the very prominent Madison hardware firm of Wolff, Kubly, and Hirsig. The Kublys' were living at 810 E. Gorham St. when they decided to build a new house two blocks away on a lot that, while located on the south side of Gorham St., still gave them lake views across the street. In order to build their new house the existing house on the lot was demolished or moved elsewhere. The Kublys then retained Madison architect Frank Riley, who was the best of the Madison's period revival designers, to design their new home.³³ Vincent Kubly died during the construction of his new house, but his widow and children decided to move in anyway and they continued to occupy it for a number of years afterwards.³⁴

Tudor Revival

Although many of the Claude and Starck-designed buildings in the district exhibit Tudor Revival style features such as half-timber work that enframes stucco wall panels, true Tudor Revival style buildings do not appear in the district until after

³² Ferdinand Kronenberg Collection. In the possession of Mr. Gary Tipler, of Madison, WI.

³³ City of Madison Building Permits.

³⁴ Wisconsin State Journal. March 17, 1925. Obituary of Vincent Kubly. Also, Madison City Directories.

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World War I. All three of them are the work of a single Madison architect; Henry T. Dysland.

The most visible example in the district is the three-story six-unit Dwyer Apartments building at 745 E. Gorham St., built in 1930.³⁵ This building is rectilinear in plan, its first two stories are clad in a limestone veneer, and the third story is clad in false half timber work and wall panels filled with brick. On the symmetrically designed north-facing main Gorham Street facade this wall treatment is extended still further upward to cover the gable ends of two massive wall dormers that span most of the width of the facade. Windows are grouped throughout the building and those on the main facade consist of five-window groups (one group for each apartment), each window of which has double hung nine-over-nine light sash whose panes are held in place with lead comes. The building is sheltered by a multi-gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles and large multi-blue chimney stacks are placed at either side of the building. Each floor contains two apartments, all of which have a living room with a wood-burning fireplace, and the apartments on the two upper stories both have lake views as well. In addition, a four-car garage is located in the basement story of the building.

Dysland also designed a fine Tudor Revival style single-family residence in the district for Arthur O. and Louise Fox, which was built at 645 E. Gorham Street next door to the Minoran Kubly house, in 1931.³⁶ The Fox house is irregular in plan and the rectilinear plan main block is one-and-a-half stories in height. The real size of the house is not immediately apparent, however, because the rear portion of the house, which is almost three full stories tall, descends the steep downward slope of the lot behind the house. The main block is clad in sandstone and its walls are sheltered by a side-gabled slate roof that has two north-facing gable roof dormers. A small one-story sandstone clad ell is attached to the west-facing side elevation of the main block and a massive sandstone chimney mass covers almost the whole west wall of this ell. The main facade of the house faces north onto Gorham Street and it features a deeply inset arched entrance that is flanked by a very shallow polygonal bay window to the left and a four window group to the right. This house is still in very good condition today even though it has now been converted into apartments.

Arthur O. Fox was a member of one of Dane County's oldest and most prominent families and by 1931 had retired after a long and varied business career in Madison and elsewhere. Among other things, Fox was a founder and onetime general manager of the Northern Electrical Manufacturing Co. in Madison, and was on the board of directors of at least two Madison banks besides.³⁷ In order to build his new house Fox demolished the previous house on the site, which had once been occupied by Victor Wayman, a Madison florist who kept a greenhouse at the rear of this lot.

³⁵ City of Madison Building Permits.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Madison Past and Present. Madison: Wisconsin State Journal Co., 1902, p.

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Architectural Classification, Cont.

Gothic Revival
Italianate
Shingle Style
Colonial Revival

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B X C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1853 - 1941³⁰

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Claude and Starck/³⁹

Dysland, Henry/⁴⁰

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Significance

The proposed Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District is a residential district that stretches along and overlooks the Lake Mendota shore in the city of Madison between the already listed Sherman Avenue Historic District (NRHP - 3/22/88) and the Mansion Hill Historic District (DOE - 9/5/84), which is being listed concurrently. The Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District was identified by the Madison Intensive Survey in 1995 as being a potential historic district having local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. Research was undertaken to assess the potential for nominating the district to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) utilizing the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, American Craftsman, American Foursquare, Bungalow, and Period Revival Styles subsections of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP. The results of this research is detailed below and shows that the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District, which already contains four buildings individually listed in the NRHP, is locally significant under NR Criterion C as an architecturally and historically important collection of mostly residential buildings that together constitute a well-defined and visually distinct geographic and historic entity.

This district is comprised of 131 contributing resources and 11 non-contributing ones. The contributing resources include fine representative examples of the most popular styles applied to residential architecture in Madison during the period of significance and also outstanding individual examples of the Gothic Revival style

³⁰ The period of significance is bounded by the construction dates of the contributing resources in the district.

³⁹ Orr, Gordon D., Jr. Op. Cit., and City of Madison Building Permits.

⁴⁰ City of Madison Building Permits.

X See continuation sheet

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and Shingle Style. Of special significance are: Russell Walk, a group of four Craftsman style-influenced Bungalows designed by Cora Tuttle, Madison's first known woman designer; Norris Court, a large twelve-building Craftsman style apartment complex; and an important group of at least fifteen houses plus the Lincoln School building (NRHP - 8/28/80) that were designed by the Madison architectural firm of Claude and Starck. This last group of houses contains within it some of Madison's best Prairie School style houses, two of which are already listed in the NRHP, as well as other outstanding works by the firm that cover the whole range of their residential designs between 1901 and 1917. Individually, the district's resources are fine examples of architectural styles and vernacular forms that were important in Madison during the period of significance and a number are the finest examples found by the Madison Intensive Survey. Collectively, these buildings are notable architecturally because they typify the stylistic and historic evolution of the district and of the larger area around it. During this period many (but by no means all) of the district's oldest buildings were supplanted by later, larger, and generally more fashionably up-to-date ones, a trend that resulted in a district that is now as notable for its stylistic diversity as for its historic continuity.

Historic Context

An excellent general history of the city of Madison up to World War I is contained in the book Madison: A History of the Formative Years, written by David V. Mollenhoff,⁴¹ and a detailed history of the city and its built resources is also embodied in the City of Madison Intensive Survey Report, printed in 1995.^{42a} Consequently, the historic context that follows deals primarily with the history of the district itself and with the immediate surrounding area.

As noted in Section 7, the land in the district is part of James D. Doty's original plat of the City of Madison, surveyed and drawn by Green Bay surveyor J. V. Suydam in 1836. Doty's plat was a hasty (and successful) attempt to place the state capitol on land he controlled and it was typical of its time in that it overlaid the topography of the land with a relentless grid of streets. This grid is broken only by the Capitol Square itself and by the four streets that radiate out from its corners and cut across the grid. One of these radiating streets is N. Hamilton St., which begins at the north corner of the square and ends at its point of intersection with E. Gorham St., which point is one block away from the district's southwest end. The district, therefore, begins five blocks north of the north corner of the Capitol Square, the commercial and civic heart of the city and the site of the Wisconsin State Capitol building.

⁴¹ Mollenhoff, David V. Madison: A History of the Formative Years. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1982.

^{42a} Rankin, Katherine H. and Timothy F. Heggland. Madison Intensive Survey Report. Madison: City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, 1995. Two Volumes.

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The earliest building development in Madison was concentrated around the east corner of the Capitol Square (whose corners correspond to the cardinal points of the compass) and along both sides of King and E. Main streets. By the late 1840s, though, new construction was spreading outward around the square from this corner and along the streets lining the band of blocks surrounding the square, setting a pattern for future non-residential growth in the Capitol Square area of the city that would be followed for many years thereafter. In the meantime, residential neighborhoods began to be established to the north, south, and east of the square and its encircling blocks, so that by the 1850s, Madison had developed a building pattern in which commercial and residential areas were increasingly well defined.

Until 1846 settlement in Madison was concentrated on the southeast side of Capitol Hill. However, by 1856 settlement covered all of Capitol Hill and Madison became a city of four hills: Capitol Hill; what is now often called "Mansion Hill"; Fourth Lake Ridge; and Third Lake Ridge. Generally, residential growth was limited to reasonable walking distance. (House) Ads appearing in newspapers of the 1850s commonly stipulated that the home be within twenty minutes' walking distance or no more than three-fourths of a mile from the Capitol.^{42b}

Growth was not equal on each of these four "hills," however, since the Third and Fourth Lake Ridges were still too distant from the square to attract much development activity in the early 1850s and Madison's population had not yet grown to a point where all the available land near the square had been occupied. By mid-decade, though, this began to change. One generator of change, at least for the Third Lake Ridge area, was the fact that Williamson Street, the main thoroughfare in the area, was also the main road from Madison to Milwaukee. Another was the arrival in 1869 of the Milwaukee Road railroad, whose route ran along both the Lake Monona (Third Lake) shoreline at the southern base of Capitol Hill and also along the northern base of the Third Lake Ridge as it made its way across the isthmus. This made the flat land around the intersection of South Blair Street and the railroad tracks a natural site for Madison's third railroad station while the flat land at the base of the Third Lake Ridge became the logical choice for those seeking to develop warehousing and manufacturing facilities. As a result, new businesses were built on the land adjacent to the tracks and houses were occupied by the people who owned and worked in them were built on the Third Lake Ridge and along the Lake Monona shore including the spectacular but now-demolished three-and-a-half-story-tall stone Octagon Style house of Governor Leonard J. Farwell, built in 1854 on Spaight Street.⁴³

^{42b} Mollenhoff, David V. Op. Cit., p. 54. The now-demolished Farwell's Mill was originally located at the entrance of the Yahara River and Lake Mendota, just to the east of the east end of the Sherman Avenue Historic District, while the university grounds begin at the point where the Bascom Hill Historic District (NRHP - 9/12/74) and the Langdon Street Historic District (NRHP - 6/26/86) adjoin.

⁴³ A portion of this area is now listed in the NRHP as the Orton Park Historic District (NRHP - 10/31/88).

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The intervening marshland between the Third and Fourth Lake Ridges, however, and the greater width of the Third Lake Ridge and its correspondingly larger amount of developable land meant that the coming of the railroads benefited the Lake Monona side of the isthmus much more than the Lake Mendota side.

One of the most curious characteristics of growth during the 1846-1856 decade was the lack of interest in lake property. In 1855 the Mendota lakeshore from Farwell's Mills (Tenney Park Lock) to the university grounds was vacant with very few exceptions.**

Nevertheless, by the mid-1850s the Fourth Lake Ridge could boast of having its own stone mansion. This is the outstanding Gothic Revival style William T. Leitch house (752 E. Gorham St. NRHP - 7/18/75), which was built in 1857 and is located almost directly across the isthmus from the site of the Farwell house. Leitch was a transplanted Englishman who came to Madison from New York in 1857 with his wife and family, and served three one-year terms as mayor of Madison between 1862 and 1863. Why Leitch chose to build such an extravagant house in what was then a rather remote and inconvenient location eight blocks from the Capitol Square is not known, but he was not quite alone when he did so. At least two earlier, smaller houses still survive in the district; the Greek Revival style John McFarland House at 523 E. Gorham St., built in 1853; and the Italianate style Robert White House at 633 E. Gorham St., built in 1856, and others that have not survived existed then as well.

Within three years of Leitch's arrival in Madison he was joined in this still almost rural setting by yet another wealthy Englishman. This was Benjamin Walker, who arrived in Madison in 1860 with his wife and three children. In 1861, Walker built his own Gothic Revival style stone mansion on a large piece of property he had purchased on the lake side of East Gorham Street.⁴⁵ This parcel was bounded by Lake Mendota and Gorham, Brearly, and Paterson streets, and Walker's new house was perhaps Madison's most eccentric nineteenth century residence, being his own idea of what a castle in the new world should be like. Walker's Castle, as the building was locally known, eventually became an unwanted curiosity and by 1893 it had passed through several owners, the last of whom tore it down in that year and built a large Queen Anne style house (non-extant) of more conventional design in its place.⁴⁶

** Mollenhoff, David V. Op. Cit., p. 54.

⁴⁵ Durrie, Daniel S. A History of Madison and the Four Lakes Country of Wisconsin. Madison: 1874, p. 284.

⁴⁶ Mich, Daniel D. "City's Unique Old British Castle Built Here in Pioneer Days by Rich Englishman." Wisconsin State Journal, January 11, 1928 (illus.). After the castle was demolished in 1893, the property was subdivided, the dividing line being the newly created Castle Place. The western portion of Walker's original property is included in the district. Two large houses were subsequently built on the eastern portion (both of which have now been demolished), the north half of which is now Giddings Park while the south half is occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, which was built in 1963.

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Despite the presence of these two costly houses, however, little construction activity occurred in the Fourth Lake Ridge during the early 1860s and what there was was mostly limited to the building of smaller houses on the lots on the south side of Gorham Street in the 500 and 600 blocks that were closest to the downtown. During the same period, though, growth in the area to the west between the future district and the Capitol Square was great enough to justify the construction of a new school for the area's children. This was the brick-clad Italianate style-influenced Second Ward School building, which was designed by G. P. Randall, a Chicago architect, and built in 1867 at a cost of \$16,000 on a one-acre parcel on the lake side of the 700 block of E. Gorham Street.⁴⁷ The construction of the school was an important event for the Fourth Lake Ridge area because it persuaded more families with school-age children to settle near the school and along the base of the ridge on East Johnson Street. As a result, by the late 1870s, small and medium size houses occupied almost all of the lots on the south side of East Gorham Street within the district boundaries and most of the lots on the north side of the 500 and 600 blocks as well. In addition, more substantial houses also began to fill the much larger lakeside lots along the north side of the 700 and 800 blocks of the street as well.

Another event of note that occurred in the area at this time was the purchase by the City in 1881 of the block just to the west of the district that is bounded by N. Franklin, E. Johnson, N. Hancock, and E. Gorham streets (this is the 400 block of E. Gorham) for the site of the future municipal waterworks. When the impressive new waterworks power plant building was constructed in 1882, it created a break in the otherwise uniform march of residential construction along E. Gorham Street and established both a physical and a functional western boundary for the neighborhood beyond it.⁴⁸

Despite the presence of these two important institutions, though, the area now known as the Fourth Lake Ridge remained outside the main paths of city development in the late 1800s. Indeed, a May 27, 1888 article in the Madison Democrat newspaper praising the building and improvements then taking place in the area east of the city waterworks, noted that "... there are but few except those who live there know much about this portion." Further confirmation of this can be seen by examining the plat map of the city published in 1890, which shows large houses on the majority of

⁴⁷ Durrie, Daniel S. Op. Cit., pp. 315-316. The Fourth Lake Ridge was a part of the Second Ward of the city, which included all the land northeast of Wisconsin Ave. and northwest of East Washington Ave. The choice of this site for the school proved to be a fortuitous one since it anticipated the future direction of growth in this part of the isthmus.

⁴⁸ Mollenhoff, David V. Op. Cit., pp. 209-212. The original building was replaced by a larger Prairie School style-influenced one in 1917, that was designed by the Madison architectural firm of Balch and Lippert. This building (400 E. Johnson St.) was listed in the NRHP 8/18/80.

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the lakeside lots on Gorham Street within the district boundaries, middle size houses on most of the lots on the other side, and smaller, more densely packed houses on just the 500, 600, and 700 blocks of E. Johnson Street at the foot of the ridge.⁴⁹ Otherwise, development in the area was almost non-existent south of E. Johnson Street and east of N. Brearly Street, while the same map shows that the Third Lake Ridge across the isthmus was heavily developed by that time. That this was so was due largely to topography and demography; the "Great Marsh" that spanned the isthmus south of the Fourth Lake Ridge still acted as an effective barrier to development at that time and the amount of land around the Capitol Square was still sufficient to contain the existing population of the city and its activities.

By the mid-1890s, however, this situation began to change in ways that would be to the advantage of the Fourth Lake Ridge area. Many Madison businessmen of this period hoped to diversify and enlarge the economic base of the city by bringing industry here and the flat lands adjacent to the railroad lines that crossed the isthmus were ideal for their purposes provided that the marshlands could be drained. As a result, draining and filling activities in the "Great Marsh" began in earnest during the 1890s as did successful efforts to solicit industrial development, which led to the construction of hundreds of new businesses and residences on this previously unbuilt portion of the isthmus. This new construction was a contributing factor in the growth of the city's overall population, which increased from 13,000 to 19,164 between 1890 and 1900.⁵⁰ This growth came at a cost, though. Among other things, it intensified new construction in and around the traditional residential neighborhoods adjacent to the Capitol Square, neighborhoods that as a result were becoming increasingly dense, and to many minds, increasingly unattractive. Consequently, many of the downtown's existing residents began to consider moving to new home sites that were less crowded and more sightly. One of the main hurdles to these person's moving to the Fourth Lake Ridge, the fact that home sites there were thought to be located too far from the Capitol Square to permit walking to work, finally fell in the early 1890s when a streetcar line was constructed from the Capitol Square down N. Hamilton Street and out East Johnson Street as far as Baldwin Street, which is located three blocks east of the east boundary of the district.⁵¹ Now, at last, those who worked downtown but who wished to live away from this area had a means of getting there that was unhindered by weather and distance. The consequences for the Fourth Lake Ridge neighborhood were immediate.

By the mid-1890s, the neighborhood began to experience an upsurge of interest in its lots and houses and a new appreciation for their proximity to both the downtown and the lakeshore gradually emerged. One result was that new houses in the popular Queen Anne style began to appear throughout the district, some of which, such as the Frank S. Horner house (715 E. Gorham St.) built in 1891, the Henry & Anna Fletcher

⁴⁹ Plat Book of Dane County. Minneapolis: C. M. Foote & Co., 1890, p. 34.

⁵⁰ Mollenhoff, David V. Op. Cit., p. 260.

⁵¹ Ibid, p. 217.

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house (653 E. Gorham St.) built in 1895, and the E. B. Steensland House (323 N. Blair St.) built in 1904, replaced older and smaller dwellings. By 1899, a new plat map of Madison showed that nearly all of the original lots in the Fourth Lake Ridge were occupied. New construction in the district was also helped along by the subdivision of several portions of the original plat around the turn of the century. The earliest of these was the subdivision of the Walker's Castle grounds in 1893, which resulted in the creation of Castle Place and new lots fronting on that street and on adjoining lots fronting on the 900 block of E. Gorham St. and the 400 block of N. Paterson St. More important were the activities of George W. Bird, Frank H. Hall, and Lucius M. Fay, three of Madison's more important businessmen who in 1900 subdivided land they owned in the district to create the Prospect Place Subdivision. This act resulted in the creation of both Prospect Place and Washburn Place and the lots that adjoined them.⁵²

The steady transformation of the Fourth Lake Ridge neighborhood continued and even intensified in the first two decades of the twentieth century, during which period many more of the district's earliest residences were replaced by larger ones designed in the new styles of the day. Outstanding Prairie School style houses designed primarily by the firm of Claude and Starck replaced a number of the district's earlier residences such as the original houses on the sites that are now occupied by the firm's Adolph Kayser house (802 E. Gorham St.), built in 1901, the Cornelius Collins house (646 E. Gorham St.), built in 1908, and the William Collins house (704 E. Gorham St.), built in 1912, while other fine houses by this firm adorn many of the new lots created by subdivision activity.

Change in the district was not limited solely to the creation of new and larger single family residences either. The construction of the twelve-building Norris Court Apartments complex at the east end of the district and the consequent demolition of half a block's worth of older buildings was an act whose scale suggested that a whole new order of magnitude would accompany the needs of the modern era of the city. Other signs of these new needs were apparent as well. By 1917, population densities in the district and the surrounding area had reached a point where a new and much enlarged school building was needed. The design of this building was also supplied by Claude and Starck.⁵³ They replaced the earlier school that Frank Lloyd Wright had attended with the exceptionally fine Prairie School style Lincoln Elementary School building that is still located at 720 E. Gorham St.,

⁵² Frank Hall further subdivided one of the lots he owned in the new subdivision in 1909, when he moved across Prospect Place from his original lot and then subdivided the old one, creating the Russell Walk development.

⁵³ Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps of Madison, Wisconsin. New York: Sanborn-Perris Co., 1908 and 1934. Lincoln School was not the only school in the area in 1917 nor was it the only one designed by Claude and Starck. In 1906, the firm designed an elementary school (non-extant) for St. Patrick's R. C. Church that was located at 640 E. Washington Ave., just three blocks south of the district.

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a building whose greater size and enlarged grounds also necessitated the demolition of three large earlier houses (724, 726, and 734 E. Gorham Street) that were located just to the east of the original school.

By the end of World War I, though, the transformation of the district began to slow down. New suburbs had been developed on the outskirts of Madison by that time that were attracting the kind of homeowners that had previously made the Fourth Lake Ridge neighborhood their home. In addition, the rise of the automobile made the nearness of the older neighborhood to the downtown increasingly irrelevant. Even though more of the district's older buildings were demolished in the years between 1920 and the beginning of World War II and even though they were replaced with fine period revival style houses and apartment buildings, these new buildings really represented the end of the trend that had started almost 40 years before.

By the start of World War II the Fourth Lake Ridge district had assumed its present appearance. But even before the war had begun, a new trend was bringing still more change to the neighborhood. During the 1930s, some of the district's single family residences began to be subdivided into rental units, which reflected an increased demand for rentable living units near the downtown and near the University of Wisconsin campus and the hardships of the Depression. At first, this trend affected only a few buildings, but after the end of World War II, when Madison filled to overflowing with the families of returning servicemen attending the UW under the GI Bill, rental conversions intensified, and in the years since then more and more of the district's buildings have been similarly transformed. By the beginning of the 1960s, even though the appearance of the district remained largely unchanged, the Fourth Lake Ridge consisted of a mixture of single-family houses (located mostly along the Lake Mendota shore) and converted multi-family buildings, a mixture that still characterizes the district today.

Architecture

The Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District was identified by the Madison Intensive Survey as one of the areas in Madison that is most worthy of listing in the NRHP. It is being nominated to the NRHP under Criterion C for its local significance because it contains numerous buildings of individual architectural distinction, many of which were designed by prominent local architects, and also because it is a well-defined residential neighborhood whose buildings represent many of the successive architectural styles that were applied to residential buildings in Madison during the years from 1853 - 1941. Four of the district's 142 resources are already individually listed in the NRHP. Three of these were designed by the prominent Madison architectural firm of Claude and Starck, which also designed at least thirteen others in the district that have survived and three more that have now been demolished. In addition, fine designs by other noted local architects are scattered throughout the district.

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Except for Claude and Starck's Lincoln Elementary School building (720 E. Gorham St., NRHP 8/28/80), built in 1915, all the buildings in the district were built as either single or multi-family residences. The first buildings in the district were all single family residences and although only seven of the buildings constructed in the 1850s and 1860s still survive, enough evidence exists to suggest that the great majority of these houses were smaller frame construction clapboard-sided Greek Revival and Italianate style buildings or vernacular expressions of these styles. Studying the seven surviving buildings from this era and the earliest applicable Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of the area (1898) also suggests that every block of E. Gorham Street originally had at least one brick-clad example of these styles as well, the finest surviving examples of which are: the two-story Robert Livesey house at 719-721 E. Gorham St., built ca.1866; and the first Martin Iverson house at 949 E. Gorham St., built in 1866. There were two notable stone construction exceptions to this trend, however; the superb Gothic Revival style William T. Leitch house at 752 E. Gorham St., (NRHP 7/18/75), built in 1857; and the unique Gothic Revival style-influenced Walker's Castle (ca.924 E. Gorham St., built in 1861 (non-extant).

Despite these small numbers, though, tendencies that would characterize future development in the district can already be discerned by the end of the 1850s. The district's larger, more elaborate houses tended to be built on the lots on the north side of E. Gorham St., which is hardly surprising given the much larger size of these lots and their location on the lake shore. As a result, houses built on this side of the street up until the end of the nineteenth century have more expansive plans and much deeper setbacks than those across the street. Conversely, houses built on the south side of E. Gorham St. tended to be smaller even when they had lake views. This was partly due to the smaller size of these lots and also to the topography of the district; the rear of the lots on the 600 and 700 blocks of E. Gorham St. slope sharply downhill, limiting the amount of land that was available for construction. Both of these tendencies continued to govern the construction of buildings in the district until well after the turn of the century.

It is believed that construction in the district in the the 1870s and 1880s proceeded much like the two decades that preceded them although the fact that only twelve houses from these two decades still survive makes a definitive conclusion impossible. Larger houses continued to be built on the north side of Gorham Street and smaller ones on the opposite side. By this time, though, most of the larger houses were examples of the Italianate style such as the James Robbins house at 810 E. Gorham St., built in 1881, and the more elaborate house next door at 816, which was demolished in 1958 for the Charles Fry 8-Unit Apartment Building that occupies the site today. Another Italianate style building and the first non-residential building in the district was the original Second Ward School at 720 E. Gorham St., which was built in 1867 and demolished in 1915. The smaller ones continued to be mostly Greek Revival and Italianate style examples or the simpler vernacular forms such as the fine Front Gable form Phillip and Bridget Kearnon house at 803 E. Gorham St., built ca.1870.

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In the 1890s, new houses in the Queen Anne style began to appear throughout the neighborhood. Fifteen houses from this decade have survived and these buildings vary considerably in size and in their degree of elaborateness. Some, like the Henry and Anna Fletcher house at 653 E. Gornham St., built in 1895, are quite small, while others, such as the now demolished house built for former Madison mayor Dr. A. A. Dye in 1893 that replaced Walker's Castle, were quite large and elaborate.

By 1900, most of the original lots in the district were occupied, but the district's appearance was still defined largely by smaller houses of Greek Revival and Italianate design and their vernacular form cousins. Smaller still, though, were the houses that surrounded the district in the neighborhood located to the south and west. The East Johnson Street corridor at the foot of the Fourth Lake Ridge had also developed in the 1880s and 1890s, and by 1900 the 400 - 900 blocks of this parallel street were also solidly lined with houses and small stores. These, however, were mostly vernacular buildings that were much smaller than the houses a block away on East Gornham Street. Although most of these buildings are still extant today, their integrity levels are generally much lower than those in the district.

Most of the changes in the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District that now define its visual character occurred in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The district now contains thirty-nine buildings that were built between 1900 and 1910 and another thirty-five that were built in the following decade, which is nearly half of the total number of buildings in the district. Almost all of these new buildings exhibit the new national styles that characterize the period, although a few Queen Anne style houses such as the Judge A. G. Zimmerman house at 746 E. Gornham St., built in 1903, continued to be built in the early years of the new century. Most, however, were fine representative examples of the Craftsman, American Foursquare, Bungalow, and Prairie School styles and many are identified works of Madison's most prominent architects of the period. A large number of these buildings were built on the new lots created by subdivision activity, but a still larger number replaced earlier houses in the district, which accounts for the district's decidedly eclectic architectural character.

The same process of replacement continued in the 1920s and 1930s, but at a much reduced rate. Only eighteen buildings were built in the district between 1920 and 1930 and only seven more in the decade that followed. All of these buildings are representative examples of the period revival styles that became fashionable following World War I and many of them are also products of prominent Madison architects.

Only two more buildings were constructed in the 1940s and only five in all the years that followed. Consequently, the district has managed to retain its pre-World War II appearance and scale despite the profound changes that have altered the city since the war. Today, the Fourth Lake Ridge is considered to be one of Madison's

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older neighborhoods and it is now experiencing something of a rebirth thanks to the renewed interest in such neighborhoods. Ironically, the biggest physical change the district has experienced since the end of World War II has been caused by the City of Madison. In the 1930s, a large commercial icehouse operated by the Conklin Brothers and located on the Lake Mendota shore at the foot of N. Hamilton Street across from the city waterworks was torn down. In 1939, the City of Madison acquired the site and turned it into Conklin Park. Since the early 1950s, this half-block-long park (since renamed James Madison Park) has been steadily expanded eastward to meet the needs of downtown residents. The result has been the demolition of all but three of the twenty or so buildings that once lined the lake side of the 400, 500, and 600 blocks of East Gorham Street, the latest one having been demolished in 1995.

The information compiled by the Madison Intensive Survey has provided a much more detailed view of the legacy of the city's architects and also of their work in the district. The most important of the architects that worked in the district are listed below along with information about their work here.

Claude and Starck Claude and Starck was Madison's most prolific architectural firm in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The principals of the firm, which was in existence from 1895 - 1929, were Louis W. Claude (1868-1951), who was the principal designer of the firm, and Edward F. Starck (1868-1947), who was the managing partner. Their most notable work, done in the Prairie School style, is especially well documented and the firm's Madison examples are among the city's most important buildings from this period.

Claude and Starck was especially well known in its day for its library designs, which "became a pattern for small libraries in the state."⁴ The best of these buildings were done in the Prairie School style and they constitute an important part of Wisconsin's architectural legacy, but the work of the firm also included designs for many other types of buildings as well, ranging from schools, such as the superb Prairie School style Lincoln School in the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District, to retail buildings and factories. It is for their many residences, though, that the firm is best known today.

Claude and Starck's residential work falls into several overlapping phases. For the first five or six years of the firm's existence, beginning in 1895, most of its house designs reflected the Queen Anne style and several of these also featured stylized Tudor and Gothic style touches that were similar to those found on the works of another prominent Madison firm of this period; Conover and Porter. Of the Claude and Starck's designs in the Fourth Lake Ridge district, only Claude's own house at 831 Prospect Place, built in 1902, fits into this category.

⁴ Wisconsin State Journal. August 11, 1951. Obituary of Louis W. Claude.

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Starting around 1900, the residential designs of the firm began to reflect more modern sources, most notably that of George W. Maher of Chicago, whom Louis Claude had known when both were working in the Chicago office of Louis Sullivan (along with Frank Lloyd Wright).⁵⁵ Maher's early designs are now sometimes classified under the general term "Progressive" to distinguish them from the much better known Prairie School design work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Maher's designs have a regular rectangular massing, generally symmetrical main facades, hip roofs with broad overhanging eaves, and greatly simplified classically derived or non-historical decoration. A notable feature found on many examples is a large, centered, segmental-arched three window Palladian style-influenced dormer. One of the finest and the earliest of Claude and Starck's work in this mode is the Adolph Kayser house at 802 E. Gorham St., built in 1901, which makes a fascinating contrast to the much more conservative Georgian Revival style Lucius M. Fay house at 844 Prospect Place that the firm designed in the same year. Another excellent house in the district done in the Progressive mode, but one that is only attributed to Claude and Starck at this time, is the Ada Bird house at 414 N. Livingston Street, built in 1901 almost across the street from the Kayser house.

Starting around 1904, Claude and Starck's designs begin to reflect other contemporary influences, many of which, according to Gordon D. Orr, Jr., the biographer of the firm, have their origins in the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. The designs for which the firm is best known reflect the mature Prairie School work of Wright and the district includes several excellent examples; the George Gary house at 818 Prospect Place and the Dr. Charles Villas house at 822 Prospect Place, both built in 1909; the Theodore Wiedenbeck house at 609 E. Gorham St., built in 1910; the William Collins house at 704 E. Gorham St. (NRHP - 12/3/74), built in 1912; and the James A. Jackson Jr. house at 440 N. Paterson St., a late example built in 1917.⁵⁶

During the same period, the firm was also producing a complimentary series of designs reflecting a blending of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles. These houses are mostly of two different forms, one of which is a simplified version of an early Tudor Revival-inspired design by Frank Lloyd Wright; the first Nathan G. Moore house in Oak Park, Illinois, built in 1895. These large two-story side-gabled rectilinear plan houses are characterized by stucco and false half-timber-clad second stories and they have roughly symmetrical main facades whose most prominent feature are two large second story oriel windows that terminate in gable-roofed dormers. The Paul Warner house at 424 Washburn Place, built in 1910, is a

⁵⁵ Orr, Gordon D., Jr., Op. Cit., pp. 7-8.

⁵⁶ In addition to these houses, one of the firm's finest Prairie School style houses, the brick-clad Dr. Joseph Dean house, built in 1913 at 636 E. Gorham St., was torn down in the 1970s to make room for James Madison Park as was the firm's Frank Kessenich house at 648 E. Gorham St., built ca. 1908, and the stucco-clad Dr. Herman A. and JoAnna Gilbert house at 630 E. Gorham St., built in 1904-05.

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particularly good example of this type. More common are the designs that the firm used on a number of houses in Madison that all occupy long, narrow urban lots. These houses feature a tall, side-gabled two-and-a-half-story main block whose exterior is typically clad either partially in brick and stucco ornamented with pronounced half-timber work, or completely in stucco and half-timbers. Typically, the first story of the usually symmetrical main facade of these houses is wholly or partially covered by a shed roof front porch that is supported by massive wood posts, the second story features a broad band of windows, and there are one or two gable roofed dormers on the front-facing slope of the roof. The Cornelius and Anna Collins house at 646 E. Gornam St., built in 1908, is an excellent example. Variants on this theme in the district include: the Dr. William V. and Frances Bryant house at 914 Castle Place, built in 1909-10; the Theodore Herrurth, Jr. house at 711 E. Gornam St., built in 1915; and possibly the stucco-clad Perl & Anna Fish house at 422 Castle Place, built in 1915, which although only attributed to the firm, bears a striking resemblance to the Cornelius Collins house.

Cora C. Tuttle Cora Cadwallader Tuttle (1864-1948) was the only woman working as an architect/designer in Madison before 1930 to be identified by the Madison Intensive Survey. A self-taught designer, Cora Cadwallader grew up in the Brooklyn-Evansville area of south-central Wisconsin, where she learned carpentry from her father and a sense of artistic composition from her mother. To these earlier attributes was added some drafting experience learned while she was attending college. Following college, Cora married Charles M. Tuttle and the couple had three sons, the oldest of whom was Ray Tuttle, who would later collaborate with his mother on buildings in Madison. In 1904 the Tuttles move to Texas with E. C. Smith, a nephew of Cora Tuttle, to run a rice plantation. In 1905, Smith moved to Prescott, Arizona, where he was joined by Cora Tuttle and her children following the death of Charles Tuttle. In 1908, however, the Tuttles moved to Madison so that Ray Tuttle could attend the UW engineering school.²⁷

Since her newly arrived family needed a home, Cora Tuttle drew upon her skills as a designer and draftsman. She used the new Bungalow style houses she had seen in the west as a source of inspiration, and designed one of Madison's first and best Craftsman style bungalows for herself at 1206 Grant Street (this house is located in the proposed Wingra Park Historic District). The publicity that this house generated led her to design four other similar houses nearby in collaboration with her son, Ray, and with E. C. Smith, who had moved to Madison. Although Cora Tuttle had no ambition to be a professional designer, the success of these projects resulted in her designing several more buildings in Madison before the beginning of World War I, including a group of four bungalows in the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District for Frank Hall (841 Prospect Place, 416, 418, and 429 Russell Walk).

²⁷ Shockely, R. Jay. Op. Cit., pp. 2-9.

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Cora Tuttle's known design work came to an end by the start of World War I, but she continued to live in her Grant Street house until 1930, when she moved to New York state. Tuttle can thus be credited with a small but significant and very well executed body of residential work, all of which are examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman style and several of which are among Madison's best examples.

Frank M. Riley Frank Morris Riley (1875-1949) was one of the most important architects to practice in Madison in the first half of the twentieth century. Riley was born in Madison on September 10, 1875. His father, Edward F. Riley (1847-1927) was secretary of the UW Board of Regents from 1888 to 1906 and was also well-known in business and real estate circles in Madison. Frank Riley first studied civil engineering at the UW beginning in 1894. In 1897, however, he left Madison for Boston, where he studied architecture at MIT. He studied there until 1900, then, from 1900 to 1908, Riley worked for three of Boston's best architectural firms, following which he worked in his own practice until 1911. From 1911 until 1913 he lived in London, and from 1913 to 1914, he lived in Italy and Germany. While in Germany, he worked for a year for an architect in Munich. In 1914, he came back to the U.S. and to Madison, where he remained for the rest of his life.²⁸

Riley is best known today for his residential designs, most of which were expertly and knowledgeably done in either the Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival styles. Like many other of the best architects of his time, though, Riley was equally at home with all the major period revival styles and his mastery of the Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, French Provincial, and Norman Revival styles resulted in some of Madison's finest houses. Among his many fine designs in the Georgian Revival style is the house he designed in the Fourth Lake Ridge district for Minora Kuby at 637 E. Gorham St., built in 1925. This fine red-brick house, with its beautifully proportioned and detailed elevations, is typical of his best work and it stands comparison with the three excellent examples he designed in the neighboring Sherman Avenue Historic District (1040, 1154, and 1244 Sherman Ave.).

Riley was fortunate in that his return to Madison coincided with the beginning of the period in which the city's economic and social elite were starting to abandon the increasingly congested downtown neighborhoods that had been their traditional home for other areas, most of which were new suburbs then being developed on the outskirts of the city. In the years between 1914 and 1941, Riley designed many of the finest houses in such Madison suburbs as University Heights, Nakoma, and the Highlands and in the neighboring villages of Shorewood Hills and Maple Bluff. He also designed a number of outstanding fraternity and sorority houses on Langdon Street as well as some of Madison's more important non-residential and institutional buildings.²⁹

²⁸ Quafe, Milo (Ed.). Wisconsin: Its Story and its People. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1924, vol. 4, pp. 184-186.

²⁹ Wisconsin State Journal. February 8, 1965.

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Henry T. Dysland Although little known today, Henry T. Dysland (1885-1965) was one of Madison's best and most prolific residential architects during the 1920s and 1930s. Dysland was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1885, the son of Norwegian parents. He attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C., where he also worked as a draftsman in the Office of the Supervising Architect in the U.S. Treasury Department. Ultimately, Dysland received a certificate in architecture from the Atelier of Donn Barber in New York City in 1908, which was followed by stints as a draftsman in the architectural firm of Foster, Gade & Granam in New York, and Otis & Clark and Holabird & Roche, both in Chicago. From 1912 to 1917, Dysland was an assistant professor of architecture at Washington State University in Pullman, Washington. In 1917, Dysland, his wife, Helen, and their family moved to Madison, where he worked as a draftsman in the State Architect's Office. In 1919, Dysland returned to Green Bay to practice on his own, but in 1921 he returned again to Madison and worked until 1925 as an architect in the office of architect Ferdinand L. Kronenberg.⁶⁰

In 1925, Dysland formed the Madison-based design/build firm known as the Better Homes Corp., with himself as the firm's architect and president and his older brother, Albert J. Dysland (1882-1935), as treasurer.⁶¹ As its name implied, the new firm made a specialty of high quality residential construction. The more than 100 designs identified by the Madison Intensive Survey that Dysland produced for his firm in its twenty years of existence include many of Madison's best examples of Colonial and Tudor Revival designs. The largest number of these are found in the suburb of Nakoma, but there are also three in the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District, all of which are examples of the Tudor Revival style. These include: the excellent six-unit Dwyer Apartments building at 745 E. Gorham St., built in 1930; the very fine A. O. Fox house at 645 E. Gorham St., built in 1931; and the smaller John & Selma McKenna house at 418 Washburn Place., built in 1937.

From 1925 - 1933, Dysland's company operated out of downtown offices. After Albert Dysland died in 1935, though, Henry Dysland operated the business out of his successive homes in the city until 1945, when he moved to Richmond, California, where he operated a real estate firm. Dysland died in California in 1965, but he left Madison with a rich legacy of fine designs.

Conclusion

The Fourth Lake Ridge is thus considered eligible for listing in the NRHP because it contains an architecturally significant group of single family and multi-family

⁶⁰ Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, Office of the Preservation Planner. Contains a letter from Henry Dysland's son relevant to his career in Madison.

⁶¹ Wisconsin State Journal. November 12, 1935. Obituary of Albert J. Dysland.

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residences built between 1853 and 1941. Styles in the district range from the Gothic Revival to the later period revivals. The district is particularly rich in resources designed in the styles prevalent in the first twenty years of this century. These resources include fine examples of Craftsman and Bungalow styles and a particularly important group of buildings designed by the local architectural firm of Claude and Starck, including a number of outstanding resources designed in the Prairie School style. The significance of the district is further enhanced by its generally high level of integrity and by the very intact state of many of its most important buildings.

Archeological Potential

Madison has a rich legacy of resources connected with the Mound Building Culture and the area around its lakes was a favorite site for occasional Historic Indian activities until the end of the nineteenth century. No resources associated with these pre-settlement cultures are known to exist within the district and the full potential for the occurrence of such resources is still largely unknown. If such resources exist, however, they may well have been disturbed by subsequent construction activity in the district and the same is true for archeological resources associated with the early European settlers of the district.

Preservation Activity

The City of Madison has long been a statewide leader in preservation activities and the creation of the Madison Landmarks Commission in 1971 was a major force in creating a preservation ethic in the city. The Commission operates under the strongest local ordinance in Wisconsin and its efforts to landmark and preserve buildings and districts throughout the city have resulted in the granting of landmark status to at least four buildings in the district and the sponsoring of the recently completed Madison Intensive Survey, which led in turn to the successful survey and planning grant application that resulted in this nomination.

In addition, the Fourth Lake Ridge area is served by both the Old Market Neighborhood Association and the Tenney-Lapham Neighborhood Association, both of which have been vigilant in their efforts to preserve Madison's historic downtown neighborhoods.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

X See continuation sheet

 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

Specify repository:

 City of Madison Planning Department

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 20.5 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/6/4/4/0</u>	<u>4/1/1/2/9/9/0</u>	B	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/6/6/6/0</u>	<u>4/1/1/2/9/1/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/6/0/0/0</u>	<u>4/1/1/2/2/9/0</u>	D	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/6/1/4/0</u>	<u>4/1/1/2/5/3/0</u>
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 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the district begins at a point located on the NW curbline of E. Gorham St., a point that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 640 E. Gorham St. The boundary line then proceeds in a NW direction along the SW lot line of said property to a point of intersection with Lake Mendota, then turns and runs in a generally NNW direction along the shore of said lake until reaching a point that corresponds to the N corner of the lot associated with 920 Castle Place.

 X See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District include all the land historically associated with its individual resources. The district is naturally bounded by Lake Mendota to the northwest and by the open areas of James Madison Park to the southwest and Giddings Park to the northeast. In addition, the steep descent

 X See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy F. Hegglund

organization Consultant for: City of Madison Department of Planning and Construction date February 26, 1996

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city or town Madison State Wisconsin zip code 53703

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Boundary Description, Continued

The line then proceeds in a SE direction along the northeast lot line of said property to a point of intersection with the NW curbline of Castle Place, then turns 90° and proceeds SW along said curbline to the S corner of the lot associated with 914 Castle Place, then turns 90° and proceeds SE along the NE curbline of Castle Place to the W corner of the lot associated with 428 Castle Place. The line then turns 90° and proceeds NE along the SE curbline of Castle Place to the N corner of the aforesaid lot, then turns 90° and follows the NE curbline of Castle Place in a SE direction until reaching a point of intersection with the NW curbline of E. Gorham St. The line then continues directly across Gorham St. to a point on the SE curbline of said street, then turns 90° and proceeds in a NE direction along said curbline to the point of intersection with the SW curbline of N. Brearily St.

The line then turns 90° and continues SE along said SW curbline until reaching a point that corresponds to the E corner of the lot associated with 955 E. Gorham St. The line then turns 90° and proceeds SW along the rear lot lines of 955, 949, 945-47, 941, 937-39, and 933-35 E. Gorham St. until reaching the S corner of the lot associated with 933-35. The line then turns 90° and proceeds SE along the SE side lot line of the lot associated with 934 E. Johnson St. (aka 301 Norris Court) until intersecting with the NW curbline of E. Johnson St. The line then turns 90° and proceeds SW along said curbline until reaching the S corner of the lot associated with 916 E. Johnson St. (302 Norris Court), then turns 90° and proceeds NW along the SW lot line of said lot to the E corner of the lot associated with 319 N. Paterson St. (336 Norris Court), then turns 90° and proceeds along the SE lot line of said lot to a point of intersection with the NE curbline of N. Paterson St. The line then turns 90° and proceeds NW along said curbline to a point opposite the E. corner of the lot associated with 855-857 E. Gorham St. The line then turns 90° and crosses N. Paterson St. to this point, then proceeds along the rear lot lines of all the lots facing onto E. Gorham St. in Blocks 140, 137, and 119 of the original plat until reaching the S corner of the lot associated with 609 E. Gorham St. The line then turns 90° and proceeds NW along the SW lot line of said property until reaching a point that corresponds to the E corner of the lot associated with 323 N. Blair St. The line then turns 90° and proceeds SW along the SE lot line of the aforesaid lot until intersecting with the NE curbline of N. Blair St., then proceeds SW across said street and SW along the rear lot lines of 523, 515, 513, 509, 505, and 501 E. Gorham St. until intersecting with the NE curbline of N. Franklin St. The line then turns 90° and proceeds NW along said curbline until intersecting with the SE curbline of E. Gorham St. The line then proceeds NE along said curbline to a point that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 637 E. Gorham St., then turns 90° and crosses E. Gorham St., returning to the POB.

All the land within the district is contained within Blocks 119, 137, 138, 139, 140, 162, 163, 257, and 260 of the Original Plat of the City of Madison.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 10 Page 2

Boundary Justification, Continued

along the southeast side of the Fourth Lake Ridge acts as another natural dividing line that separates buildings within the district at the top of the ridge from those below along E. Johnson Street. Buildings outside the boundaries were also excluded because they lack individual distinction and because they were created in response to a distinctly different set of historic circumstances.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number Photos Page 1

Items a-d are the same for each photo.

Photo 1

- a) Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District
- b) Madison, Dane County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, April 15, 1995
- d) State Historical Society of Wisconsin
- e) E. Gorham St., view looking SW
- f) Photo 1 of 18

Photo 2

- e) N. Livingston St., view looking NW
- f) Photo 2 of 18

Photo 3

- e) 414 N. Livingston St., view to SW
- f) Photo 3 of 18

Photo 4

- e) 745 E. Gorham St., view looking SE
- f) Photo 4 of 18

Photo 5

- e) 640 & 646 E. Gorham St., view to W
- f) Photo 5 of 18

Photo 6

- e) 637 & 645 E. Gorham St., view to S
- f) Photo 6 of 18

Photo 7

- e) 703 E. Gorham St., view looking SE
- f) Photo 7 of 18

Photo 8

- e) 302, 305, 306, & 301 Norris Court, view looking N
- f) Photo 8 of 18

Photo 9

- e) 422 Castle Place
- f) Photo 9 of 18

Photo 10

- e) 916 & 920 Castle Place, view looking WNW
- f) Photo 10 of 18

Photo 11

- e) 435 N. Paterson St., view looking NE
- f) Photo 11 of 18

Photo 12

- e) 440 N. Paterson St., view looking SW
- f) Photo 12 of 18

Photo 13

- e) 441 N. Paterson St., view looking NE
- f) Photo 13 of 18

Photo 14

- e) 416-420 Russell Walk, view looking S
- f) Photo 14 of 18

Photo 15

- e) 844 Prospect Place, view looking NNW
- f) Photo 15 of 18

Photo 16

- e) 424 Washburn Place, view looking SW
- f) Photo 16 of 18

Photo 17

- e) 822 Prospect Place, view looking W
- f) Photo 17 of 18

Photo 18

- e) 818 Prospect Place, view looking NW
- f) Photo 18 of 18

Fourth Lake Ridge Historic District

City of Madison

County of Dane, Wisconsin

Department of Planning & Development - Planning Unit

Prepared by: M. Ruggieri-Moen June 1994

Lake Mendota

Legend



- District Boundary
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- Not to scale

