



United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Wingra Park Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Multiple (see list attached) N/A not for publication
city or town City of Madison N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53705

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alicia J. Coel
Signature of certifying official/Title
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

9/9/89
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Wingra Park Historic District
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
10-14-99

5. Classification

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply) | Category of Property (Check only one box) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

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

| | | Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--|--|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | 295 | 23 | buildings |
| | | 0 | 0 | sites |
| | | 0 | 0 | structures |
| | | 0 | 0 | objects |
| | | 295 | 23 | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman
Queen Anne
Prairie School
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals
Shingle Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls Weatherboard
Shingle
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD
BRICK

Narrative Description

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

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION: SUMMARY

The Wingra Park Historic District is located in Madison, Wisconsin. It encompasses all, or parts, of 28 blocks in a residential neighborhood west of the downtown. The Wingra Park Historic District is bounded by Chandler and Garfield streets on the north/northeast, Monroe Street on the northwest, Vilas Park on the south and southeast, Edgewood Avenue on the southwest, and South Randall Avenue on the east. The Wingra Park Historic District is an intact and visually distinct grouping of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential buildings united by physical development. Of the 320 resources in the district, 297 buildings and one site (Vilas Circle Park), accounting for 93 percent of the resources, contribute to the district. Another 23 are noncontributing buildings. The contributing buildings were erected between 1891 and 1940. Three properties in the Wingra Park district are individually listed on the National Register.

The Wingra Park Historic District has a concentration of outstanding early twentieth century architect-designed residences. There are many examples in the Craftsman/Bungalow/Prairie School tradition, as well as many in a wide variety of Period Revival styles. Wingra Park also showcases a number of fine Queen Anne and Foursquare houses. Wingra Park developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as the first suburb in Madison that drew the economic and social elite out of the increasingly crowded downtown neighborhoods. The Wingra Park Addition was platted on a farm outside of Madison in 1889, but the economic depression of the early 1890s and a lack of public transportation to the area kept development slow at first. The efforts of the Wingra Park Advancement Association brought electric street lights to the neighborhood in 1895, and an electric street car line in 1897. Following construction of these amenities, building boomed in Wingra Park. When the neighborhood was annexed by the City of Madison in 1903, it was regarded as one of the most fashionable

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suburbs in the city. Wingra Park retains its historic appearance as a neighborhood primarily made up of medium-to-large single-family houses.

SETTING

Wingra Park slopes downhill from its northwestern and northeastern edges (Monroe, Garfield and Chandler streets) toward Vilas Park and the shore of Lake Wingra. Northeast and east of Wingra Park lie the Oakland Heights and Bowen's Addition plats, two residential neighborhoods composed of smaller, older houses that are generally less distinguished architecturally than the houses in Wingra Park.

Northwest of the district is Monroe Street, a busy thoroughfare primarily lined with commercial buildings. Henry Vilas Park forms the south and southeastern boundaries of the Wingra Park Historic District. The wooded grounds of Edgewood College lie southwest of Wingra Park.

PRESENT APPEARANCE

The Wingra Park Historic District has a concentration of outstanding early twentieth century architect-designed residences. There are many examples in the Craftsman/Bungalow/Prairie School tradition, as well as many in a wide variety of Period Revival styles. Wingra Park also showcases a number of fine Queen Anne and Foursquare houses. The Wingra Park Historic District retains excellent integrity, with 93 percent of its resources contributing to the district.

The Wingra Park Historic District includes 297 contributing buildings, one contributing site (Vilas Circle Park), and 23 noncontributing buildings on all, or portions of, 28 blocks. Garages are not included in the resource count because of their insignificant size and scale. Three properties in the district are

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individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These are the Larson House at 1006 Grant Street (1911, NRHP 1994), the William Ellery Leonard House at 2015 Adams Street (1915, NRHP 1993), and the Vilas Circle Bear Effigy and Curtis Mound in and near Vilas Circle Park (NRHP 1974).

The Wingra Park Historic District is made up primarily of medium-to-large two-story single-family houses, most of them built in the early twentieth century. Most of the houses are frame. Stucco, clapboard, wood shingle and brick finishes, or combinations of these, are all common. An alley runs behind the houses in each block; most of the garages in the district face the alleys. Forty (13.5 percent) of the 297 contributing buildings were built between 1891 and 1900.¹ Sixty-six (22 percent) were built between 1901 and 1910. Eighty-seven (29.5 percent) were built between 1911 and 1920. Ninety-two (31 percent) were built between 1921 and 1930. Eleven (four percent) were built between 1931 and 1940.

One-third of the buildings in the Wingra Park Historic District are in the Craftsman/Bungalow/Prairie School tradition, while another one-third are Period Revival designs. Of the 297 contributing buildings in the district, 68 are Craftsman or Craftsman-influenced, 18 are Bungalows and 14 represent the Prairie School. There are 55 examples of the Colonial Revival style, 15 Dutch Colonial Revival, 21 Tudor Revival, six French Provincial Revival, and one

¹Sources for the dates of construction include maps, tax rolls, city directories and building permits. These are listed in the bibliography.

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Mediterranean Revival. In addition, 2 houses are Foursquares, 53 are Queen Anne or Queen Anne-influenced, and one is Shingle style. The remaining 23 are vernacular buildings.

Architects or designers are known to have designed or remodeled at least 60 (20 percent) of the contributing buildings in the district. Madison architects with designs in the Wingra Park district include Louis W. Claude and Edward F. Starck; J. O. Gordon and Frederick Paunack; James Law, Edward Law and Ellis Potter; Frank Riley; Harold Balch and Grover Lippert; Edward Tough; Alvan Small; Lew Porter; Philip Homer; Henry T. Dysland; Myron Pugh; Eugene Marks; Charles Marks; Eugene C. Smith; Robert L. Wright; Joseph D. Livermore; Oscar Allen; August Schwenn; and John Knudsen. The district also includes works by designer Cora Tuttle. Two other houses were built according to plans provided by Curtis Woodwork Company. The Wingra Park Historic District retains a high degree of historic integrity in setting, materials, feeling, association and design, as evidenced by the fact that 93 percent of the buildings in the district are contributing.

The Craftsman style is the most numerous in the district, showing influence in 68 buildings. The two-story Coxon House at 2121 Madison Street (1909, J. O. Gordon architect) is finished with stucco and accented with wood belt courses and applied half-timbering. It has a hip-roofed entry porch with stucco-finished closed rails, and a broad-eaved hip roof with a hip-roofed front dormer. The Feise House at 1011 Edgewood Avenue (1910, photo 1) is a two-story side-gabled building, finished with clapboards and articulated with wood belt courses. The second story flares above the first, and there is a two-story semi-circular bay window and an enclosed flat-roofed porch on the front facade. The Gay Rental Houses at 912 Van Buren Street and 916 Van Buren Street, both two stories tall, were built in 1911. The house at 912 Van Buren Street is side-gabled. Its horizontal lines are emphasized with wood belt courses. Below the first-story belt course, the house is

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- finished with clapboards; between the belt courses, the clapboards are narrow; above, the finish is stucco. This house also has a shed-roofed enclosed front porch with finishes matching the house. The house at 916 Van Buren Street is front-gabled, with clapboards at the first story, and narrower clapboards at the second story. The front porch, with its clapboarded piers and closed rails, dominates the front facade. The Olson House at 1909 Adams Street (1912, photo 2) is clad with narrow clapboards at the first story. The second story walls flare above the first, and are finished with wood shingles. The Olson House also has two shed-roofed front dormers, and a shed-roofed overdoor on monumental brackets with knee braces. The two-story Glasier House at 2025 Jefferson Street (1912) is finished with stucco and enriched with wood belt courses. It has a side-gabled jerkinhead roof with a broad, hip-roofed front dormer. The shed-roofed overdoor sheltering the front entrance rests on monumental brackets with knee braces. The Erickson House at 1717 Madison Street (1913) is clad with brick at the first story, and with narrow clapboards above. The Erickson House features wood belt courses, cottage windows with Craftsman-influenced leaded-glass headers, and a hip-roofed front dormer.
- The two-story Mills House at 2119 Jefferson Street (1915, Charles Marks) is an eclectic example finished with stucco. The false thatch roof on the house and on the entry porch, as well as the eyebrow dormers, give the Mills House a medieval English flavor. The proportions and the windows are Craftsman-influenced, and the Doric entry porch columns appear to be a NeoClassical/Colonial Revival influence.

There are 18 Bungalows in Wingra Park. Madison architect Lew Porter designed the Curtis House at 1525 Vilas Avenue (1906, photo 3). It is 1-1/2 stories, and combines narrow clapboards with wood shingles. The Curtis House features battered brick porch piers, small gabled dormers, and double-hung windows with diamond-patterned upper sash.

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Cora Tuttle, Madison's first woman designer, was responsible for two outstanding Bungalows in the neighborhood. Tuttle designed the house at 1206 Grant Street (1909, photo 4) for herself. It is a one-story front-gabled house finished with wood shingles and set on a random rubble basement. The cut-away front porch features paired posts on random rubble pedestals and a stickwork balustrade. Tuttle's house also has exposed rafters, boxy bay windows, a broad shed-roofed dormer, and a random rubble exterior chimney. Tuttle designed the one-story house at 1202 Grant Street (1913) for her sister and brother-in-law, Marie and Edgar Smith. The Smith House is side-gabled, finished with clapboards, and enriched with exposed rafters, decorative beams, boxy bay windows and a front-gabled porch. Tuttle also designed two other fine Bungalows in Wingra Park in collaboration with her nephew, Eugene C. Smith. The E. C. Smith Rental House at 1821 Vilas Avenue (1912, photo 5) is a one-story front-gabled Bungalow finished with alternating wide and narrow clapboards. The enclosed front porch has stuccoed closed rails and pedestals, and the curving ends ("canoe motif") on the tie beam and the projecting beams give it a Japanese flavor. The E. C. Smith House at 1811 Vilas Avenue (1912) is cross-gabled with boxy oriel windows, and decorative beams. The one-story BaRell House at 1813 Vilas Avenue (1910) is a side-gabled Bungalow with a cut-away corner entry porch, a shed-roofed front dormer, boxy shed-roofed oriel windows set on decorative beams, and exposed rafters. The Joachim House at 2105 Monroe Street (1915) is a one-story hip-roofed house finished with clapboards, featuring a cut-away closed rail front porch, a shingled hip-roofed front dormer and exposed rafters.

The Prairie School style is represented by 14 buildings in the district. The two best Prairie School style buildings in Wingra Park are attributed to Louis Claude and Edward Starck. The Dr. Miller House at 2001 Jefferson Street (1913, photo 6) is a two-story gabled-ell clad with stucco. The gable ends are framed with two-story stuccoed piers. Bands of multipaned casement windows,

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narrow bands of wood trim, and a flat-roofed overdoor accentuate the house's horizontal lines. The other outstanding example in the district is the Larson House at 1006 Grant Street (1911, photo 7), which was listed on the National Register in 1994. The Larson House has a broad, side-gabled roof, and two front-facing boxy oriel windows with wide-eaved gable roofs at the second story. Between the windows is a balcony with a cut-out wood balustrade. The Larson House is finished with dark brick at the first story, and stucco trimmed with narrow wood belt courses at the second.

Eugene Marks designed three simpler examples in the neighborhood, two of them as speculative investments. The Faville House at 1104 Garfield Street (1912), one of Marks' speculative designs, is a two-story hip-roofed building with narrow clapboards at the first story, a wood belt course running below the second story windows, and a stucco finish above. There is a closed-rail hip-roofed front porch, and a dormer with a flared hip roof on each slope of the Faville House's roof. The Whyte House at 1108 Garfield Street (1914), Marks' other speculative Prairie School design, is a side-gabled two-story house finished with stucco. Narrow wood belt-courses and bands of windows strengthen the horizontal lines. A shed-roofed overdoor on monumental brackets with knee braces shelters the front door. The Oppel House at 2015 Monroe Street (1914) is nearly identical to the Whyte House.

The second most numerous style in the Wingra Park Historic District is the Colonial Revival, with 55 examples. The Rayne House at 1108 Grant Street (1921, photo 8, Frank Riley) is an elegant two-story hip-roofed design finished with clapboards. The front facade is symmetrical about the front door, which is framed with narrow sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The entry porch is polygonal, with slender Doric columns, a broad entablature, and a wrought-iron balcony. Other features of the Rayne House include large brick endwall chimneys, and three pedimented front dormers. Another fine frame example is the Conklin House I at 1102 Lincoln

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Street (1922-23, Frank Riley). This two-story house is finished with clapboards. The front door is framed with slender Corinthian columns and a broad entablature. The Conklin House I also has three pedimented front dormers. In addition, Riley designed two excellent examples of the brick Georgian Revival subtype of Colonial Revival style in Wingra Park. The Jerry and Frances Simon House at 1016 Lincoln Street (1922, photo 9) is a two-story hip-roofed building with large brick endwall chimneys. The facade of the brick main block is symmetrical about the front door, which is flanked with narrow sidelights. The entry porch is flat-roofed, with a pair of Doric columns, and a wrought-iron balcony. The first floor window openings are round-arched. On the south end of the Simon House is a frame section; at the second story, this section is semi-circular and ornamented with pilasters and a cornice. The Emmanuel and Elva Simon House at 1111 Lincoln Street (1926, Frank Riley) is a two-story hip-roofed design with a symmetrical facade and small gabled dormers. A polygonal entry porch with classical columns shelters the front door. There is a Palladian window at the second story above the front door.

Fifteen buildings in the district are Dutch Colonial Revival in style. The Ela House at 1101 Grant Street (1904, photo 10) is a two-story cross-gambrel-roofed house finished with narrow clapboards. The front entry pavilion is also gambrel-roofed, and has a bow-roofed portico with classical columns. The upper sashes in the double-hung windows, the headers in the cottage windows, the glass in the front door and in the sidelights are all diamond-patterned. The Page House at 1706 Madison Street (1907, Charles Marks) is also a two-story cross-gambrel-roofed house. It features a full-facade front porch with clapboarded closed rails, heavy classical columns and a simple entablature. There is an elliptical window in the front gambrel end. The Beatty House at 1824 Vilas Avenue (1907, photo 11) has a side-gambrel roof and is finished with clapboards at the first story, and wood shingles at the

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second. A porch extends across most of the front facade. It has closed rails, squat square posts, a plain entablature and a simple balustrade. Above the porch is a center gambrel, with a flat-roofed overdoor on brackets with knee braces, surmounted by an elliptical fan light. The Pat and Margaret Brown House at 1919 Madison Street (1925) is a two-story side-gambreled example. It is finished with clapboards, has a wide shed-roofed front dormer, and a gable-roofed entry porch with slender Doric columns.

Twenty-one buildings in Wingra Park represent the Tudor Revival style. The Millar House at 1011 Grant Street (1909, photo 12) is a two-story house with a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof, and several diamond-paned casement windows. At the first story, the Millar House is clad with clapboards. There is stucco with applied half-timbering above. A pair of projecting gabled wall dormers with stucco and half-timbering dominate the front facade. The Millar House also has a gable-roofed entry porch with square posts and clapboarded closed rails. The Boyd House at 2020 Vilas Avenue (1927) is two stories, with a hip-roofed main block and a prominent, front-facing gable with a steeply-pitched roof. The main block is clad with brick at the first story, and stucco with applied half-timbering at the second. The front-facing gable is finished with brick. The front door is set off-center in the front-facing gable section, and is recessed within a segmental-arched opening trimmed with rock-faced stone. There is also a large, patterned masonry chimney on the front facade of the Boyd House. The McManamy House at 2005 Jefferson Street (1927-28) was built according to plans provided by the Curtis Woodwork Company. It is two-stories with a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof and a front-facing gable. The McManamy House is finished with brick. Brick quoining, and courses of headers, some of which project, give the house a weathered appearance. The front-facing gable features a polygonal bay window with a copper roof, and a round-arched entrance trimmed with darker brick. The Thomas House at 1802 Jefferson Street (1928, Joseph D. Livermore) is a two-story

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building with a pair of front-facing, steeply-pitched gables. It is clad with brick, and accented with stucco and half-timbering in the peak of the gable ends. The Thomas House has a steeply-pitched gable-roofed entry pavilion, grouped diamond-paned casement windows, and a rock-faced stone exterior chimney. The Johnson House at 1510 Drake Street (1928) is two stories with double front-facing gables set one behind the other. The gable in front is slightly smaller than the one in back. There is brick on the first story and on the smaller front gable. There is stucco with applied half-timbering on the second story and the larger front gable. The front door of the Johnson House is recessed in a round-arched rock-faced stone surround. The Crowley House at 1110 Edgewood Avenue (1929; photo 13; Law, Law and Potter) is one of the finest examples of the Tudor Revival style in Madison. It is a two story gabled-ell with steeply-pitched roofs. The house is clad with brick, except that there is stucco and applied half-timbering at the second story on the front-facing gabled section. On the front facade, the second floor of the front-facing gabled section projects above the first, appearing to rest on monumental brackets with stone corbels. The brackets are ornamented with grotesques in human form. The Crowley House also has a heavy, patterned brick chimney, brick label hood molds over the windows, and a segmental-arched entry trimmed with smooth-faced stone.

There are six examples of the French Provincial Revival style in the Wingra Park district. The Conklin House II at 1101 Lincoln Street (1925-26, photo 14, Frank Riley) is two stories, with a prominent hip-with-deck roof. The Conklin House II is finished with brick, set with weeping mortar, and accented with brick quoining. There is a flat-roofed enclosed entry porch with a segmental-arched opening on the front facade. At the second story, there are four segmental-arched wall dormers. The Niederer House at 1514 Drake Street (1931) is a two-story brick veneer building with a hip-with-deck roof, and two hip-roofed front wall dormers. The walls of the Niederer House are enriched with a random pattern

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of projecting bricks. A broad chimney finished with rock-faced stone, surmounted by brick, dominates the front facade. The entrance is sheltered with a shed-roofed overdoor. The Wood House at 1820 Vilas Avenue (1929, photo 15) is a two-story brick veneer building with a hip-with-deck roof and two segmental-arched front wall dormers. The entrance is located at the base of a two-story stone-veneered conical-roofed tower, an element found in the Norman subtype of the French Provincial Revival style.

There is one modest example of the Mediterranean Revival style in the district. The Eugene and Henrietta Marks House I at 1922 Jefferson Street (1899) was designed by Eugene Marks. It is a 2-1/2-story gabled-ell with a broad front-facing gable, finished with smooth-faced stucco. The Marks I House features broad, endwall chimneys, wrought iron balconies, operable plank shutters with S-shaped shutter dogs, and a segmental-arched front door recessed in a curvilinear opening.

There are 22 Foursquare buildings in Wingra Park. The Henry and Mary Chase House at 1016 Van Buren Street (1899) is a two-story hip-with-deck-roofed building with a symmetrical front facade. There is a cottage window with a leaded glass header on either side of the front door, and an oval window above the front door at the second story. The Chase House has a wrap-around front porch with Doric columns, and a small, hip-roofed front dormer. The Noel/Curtis House at 2010 Adams Street (1905, photo 16) is a more decorated example of the Foursquare form. It is two stories with a hip roof, and is finished with clapboards. The Noel/Curtiss House features a partial-facade flat-roofed porch with Corinthian columns on rock-faced cast concrete pedestals, and a front door flanked by sidelights. The surround is enriched with Corinthian pilasters and a simple entablature. The Noel/Curtiss House has a hip-roofed front dormer, set with a Palladian window framed with pilasters. The roof-line projects slightly beneath the dormer, and a projecting cornice on scrolled brackets appears to support the dormer. There

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is a hip-roofed porte-cochere with classical ornamentation on the southwest-facing facade of the house. The Noel/Borden House at 1922 Adams Street (1907) is similar, but less ornate. It is a two-story clapboard-clad building with a flared hip roof. The centrally-placed front door is flanked by sidelights. The flat-roofed front porch has Doric columns on rock-faced cast concrete pedestals. The hip-roofed front dormer has a small, semi-circular pediment. The flat-roofed porte-cochere, which has a rock-faced cast concrete base, has been enclosed. Two matching examples are the Hommuth House at 1713 Adams Street (1907) and the Herbener House at 1715 Adams Street (1906). Each is a two-story hip-roofed building with a symmetrical facade, and is finished with clapboards. Both have gabled dormers on the front and side slopes of the roof, a diamond-shaped window above the front door at the second story, and a full-facade front porch with Doric columns. The Hommuth House has a plain wood balustrade, while the Herbener House has a balustrade of wood panels.

The oldest buildings in the district are generally Queen Anne in style. There are 53 Queen Anne or Queen Anne-influenced buildings in the Wingra Park district, making it the third most popular style in the neighborhood. All of Wingra Park's Queen Anne buildings are frame. The Bull House at 1724 Jefferson Street (1891, photo 17) is a two-story cross-gabled building clad with clapboards. It has front- and side-facing two-story canted bay windows with decorative hoods. There are wood shingles and ornamented raking cornices in the gable ends. The Bull House has a gabled front entry porch with turned posts and a spindle frieze. The Bross House at 1102 Grant Street (1892) is two-stories with a hip roof, and two-story canted bay windows with decorative hoods and closed gables on each street-facing facade. The walls are finished with clapboards, except that there are wood shingles between the first and second floor windows.

The Bross House has a hip-roofed partial-facade front porch with turned posts and a stickwork balustrade. The Vernon House at 1716 Jefferson Street (1892) is a two-story building with a hip-roofed

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main block and a side-facing gable. The front facade is dominated by a two-story gabled wall dormer, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and spindle frieze. The Vernon House is clad with clapboards, and has wood shingles in the gable ends.

The Richard and Ella Dudgeon House at 1820 Jefferson Street (1893-94, photo 18) is one of Wingra Park's finest examples of the Queen Anne style. It is two stories with a hip roof, front-facing gable, and three-story polygonal corner tower. The Dudgeon House has a rock-faced stone foundation, clapboards on the first story, and wood shingles above. The front facade features a large, two-sided oriel window, and a hip-roofed entry porch with turned posts and balusters. The Sheldon/Holt House at 1922 Madison Street (1894-95) is a simpler example, with its gabled-ell form, and its finish of narrow clapboards, accented with wood shingles in the gable ends.

Each gable is closed with a pent roof, and a hip-roofed porch with turned posts and stickwork balustrade wraps around the front and southwest-facing facades. The Eiler and Dorothea Hilsenhoff House at 2003 Adams Street (1894) is another two-story hip-roofed example, and has front- and side-facing two-story canted bay windows. The Hilsenhoff House is finished with narrow clapboards, and there are wood shingles in the bay window gable ends. The front facade is enriched with gable bargeboards, and a partial-facade porch with turned posts and balusters. The Charles and Minerva Marks House I at 2006 Madison Street (1898-1900, photo 19) is an unusual example of Queen Anne, and was designed by Charles Marks himself. It is two stories with a dominant side-gabled roof.

There are three polygonal front dormers, each with windows with diamond-patterned upper sashes. The central dormer is quite large, and together with the polygonal bay window on the first floor below it, gives the appearance of a squat tower piercing the roof. The cut-away front porch is partially screened, and has square posts.

There is one late example of the Shingle Style in Wingra Park. The Charles and Minerva Marks House III at 1815 Jefferson Street (1905,

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Wingra Park Historic District
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photo 20) was designed by Charles Marks. It is a two-story shingle-clad house with a broad, flared front gable that projects above the second story. The gable has a shingled bargeboard and a recessed miter-arched balcony. There is a shed-roofed front porch with paneled square posts on brick pedestals, and a polygonal bay window at the second story.

The remaining 23 buildings in the Wingra Park Historic District are vernacular. One of these is the Noel Barn at 1922 Adams Street (1907). The only barn remaining in the Wingra Park district, it is a two-story frame building with a tall hip roof, and is finished with drop siding. It has good integrity, but is now a garage apartment.

ALTERATIONS

Exterior alterations in the Wingra Park Historic District have been confined primarily to replacement windows and doors, and less frequently, aluminum, asbestos or vinyl siding. In a few cases, porches have been enclosed, and/or window and door openings have been reduced. These exterior alterations are typical of older residential neighborhoods and do not compromise the integrity of the Wingra Park Historic District.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

There are 23 noncontributing buildings in the Wingra Park Historic District. All but two are houses built between 1947 and 1979. For the most part, these houses are interspersed throughout the district, reducing their impact. The medium-sized, two-story house at 1410 Drake Street (1961, photo 21) is representative. Two older houses have become noncontributing due to unsympathetic alterations. The front porch on the Millward House at 1714 Adams Street (1897) has been enclosed, several openings on the front facade have been altered, and the house has been clad with asbestos shingles.

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The Shearer House at 2103 Madison Street (1907) has a very large, boxy two-story addition across the front obscuring the house's Queen Anne character, and the whole building has been clad with red brick veneer. The 23 noncontributing buildings in the Wingra Park Historic District do not detract from the sense of time and place conveyed overall by the 297 contributing resources.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

| <u>Address</u> | <u>Site name</u> | <u>Date built</u> |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| <u>Adams Street</u> | | |
| 1709 | Clinton B. & Augusta Stewart House | 1910 |
| 1710 | Henry and Louise Wessel House | 1901 |
| 1713 | Frederick & Augusta Hommuth House | 1907 |
| 1715 | Ferdinand & Frances Herbener House | 1906 |
| 1718 | William Quinn House | 1893 |
| 1812 | Anna (Mrs. H. C.) Adams House | 1913 |
| 1813 | Kate Wattawa House | 1920 |
| 1814 | O. J. Heiliger Investment House | 1911 |
| 1815 | Charles M. & Jessie Cleveland House | 1914 |
| 1816 | Grant & Sarah Hemphill House | 1906 |
| 1818 | Orren and Lillian Smart House | 1925 |
| 1819 | Arthur & Ethelyn Koehler House | 1916 |
| 1820 | Theodore & Marjorie Southwick House | 1925 |
| 1908 | Frederick & Eva Harrison House | 1921 |
| 1909 | Anna & Julius Olson House | 1912 |
| 1910 | Elver & Constance McCollum House | 1910 |
| 1911 | Sol & Rose Frank House | 1927 |
| 1912 | Cyrus & Minerva Rowe House | 1910 |
| 1915 | James & August Skinner House | 1902 |
| 1922 | Philip & Louisa Noel/James & Mary Borden Hs | 1907 |
| 1922a | Noel Barn / currently residential | c. 1907 |
| 2003 | Eiler & Dorothea Hilsenhoff House | 1894 |
| 2004 | Rudolph & Mary Fay Scheibel House | 1923 |

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| | | |
|------|---|---------|
| 2007 | Eiler Hilsenhoff Investment House | 1912 |
| 2009 | Anton & Laura Hilsenhoff House | 1898 |
| 2010 | Philip & Louisa Noel/Fred & Kate Curtiss Hs | 1905 |
| 2015 | William Ellery & Charlotte Leonard House | 1915 |
| 2017 | Samuel & Helen McElvain House | 1928 |
| 2018 | Casper A. & Helen Mayer House | 1923 |
| 2106 | William Conway Investment House | 1928 |
| 2112 | Emma Quirk & Edith Dudgeon House | 1909 |
| 2113 | Warren J. & Bertha Mead House | 1921 |
| 2114 | William S. & Maude Middleton House | 1926-27 |
| 2115 | Miles E. & Katherine Riley House | 1916 |
| 2118 | Charles & Jennie Joss House | 1910 |
| 2121 | Dr. Smiley Blanton House | 1922 |

Campbell Street

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------|
| 306 | Max & Fannie Kaplan House | 1921-22 |
| 310 | John & Catherine Endres House | 1923 |
| 311 | George Grieg Rental House | 1915 |
| 314 | Warren J. & Edith Geib House II | 1916 |

Chandler Street

| | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1407 | Owen & Alice McCann House | 1894 |
| 1415 | Theodore & Katherine Gunkel House | 1898-99 |
| 1425 | Benjamin & Mollie Kailin House | 1926 |
| 1431 | Kenneth & Rachel Shiels House | 1924 |
| 1443 | Edwin & Annie Shorey House | 1920 |
| 1445 | Alois & Anna Schmelzer House | 1921 |
| 1501 | Benjamin & Belle Sweet House | 1922 |
| 1511 | Charles E. & May Milward House | 1895 |
| 1519 | Harry & Merl Netherwood House | 1894 |

Drake Street

| | | |
|------|--|---------|
| 1406 | Better Homes Building Company Apartments | 1940 |
| 1418 | Harold M. & Helen Groves House | 1932 |
| 1422 | Susan M. Groves House | 1932-33 |

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| | | |
|------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1426 | William & Singne Stevens House | 1928 |
| 1430 | John & Alma Diehl House | 1928 |
| 1502 | Axel T. & Ada Bruhn House | 1928-29 |
| 1508 | John & Myrna Wegener House | 1929 |
| 1510 | Ollis J. & Seena Johnson House | 1928 |
| 1514 | Walter & Frances Niederer House | 1931 |

Edgewood Avenue

| | | |
|------|------------------------------|---------|
| 1007 | John & Helen Bong House | c. 1909 |
| 1011 | Ernest & Dorothy Feise House | 1910 |
| 1110 | Leo T. Crowley House | 1929 |

Garfield Street

| | | |
|------|------------------------------------|---------|
| 902 | J. Allen & Mina Coombs House II | 1901 |
| 906 | Henry J. & Hilda Beck House | 1930-31 |
| 1002 | J. L. Krings Rental House | 1915 |
| 1004 | Joseph & Laura Endres House | 1920 |
| 1010 | William & Annie Smith House | 1921 |
| 1016 | Jacob & Katherine Krings House | 1904 |
| 1104 | Rev. Theodore & Ella Faville House | 1912 |
| 1108 | Dr. William & Florence Whyte House | 1914 |
| 1111 | Guy P. Nourse House | 1919 |
| 1112 | S. A. & Minerva Wilson House | 1913 |
| 1211 | Thomas R. & Daisy Hutson House | 1922 |
| 1215 | Fred & Anne Rayne House | 1925 |

Grant Street

| | | |
|------|---|------|
| 809 | W. W. Case House | 1891 |
| 813 | Charles & Genevieve Post House I | 1893 |
| 902 | William S. & Clara Zink House | 1922 |
| 1001 | Joseph J. & Sarah Heilprin House | 1921 |
| 1005 | Henry C. & Julia Thom House | 1891 |
| 1006 | A. Cornelius & Della Larson House | 1911 |
| 1010 | Charles M., Charles B. & Mary Dow House I | 1892 |
| 1011 | Adam V. & Maude Millar House | 1909 |

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| | | |
|------|---------------------------------|------|
| 1015 | Cassius & Esther McCoy House | 1909 |
| 1101 | Emerson & Florence Ela House | 1904 |
| 1102 | Charles & Nancy Bross House | 1892 |
| 1108 | George, Fred & Anne Rayne House | 1921 |
| 1111 | Harry W. & Ruth Leonard House | 1922 |
| 1112 | Wilbert & Marybelle Weir House | 1914 |
| 1202 | Edgar W. & Marie Smith House | 1913 |
| 1206 | Cora Tuttle House | 1909 |

Harrison Street

| | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| 809 | Benjamin Cleveland Rental House | 1896/1915 |
| 905 | Dr. B. F. Lounsbury House | 1922 |
| 909 | Arthur & Florence Anderson House | 1936 |
| 913 | Dora Miller House | 1938 |
| 1010 | Ray W. & Madge Clarke House | 1924 |
| 1011 | John & Mary Burrowbridge House | 1925 |
| 1015 | Elmer & Margaret Noel House | 1928 |
| 1101 | Paul & Julia Stark House | 1916-17 |
| 1102 | Arnold S. & Laura Jackson House | 1925 |
| 1105 | Frederick & Winifred Leiser House | 1916-17 |
| 1110 | Reuben & Geneva Loveland House | 1916 |
| 1114 | Charles T. Ellis & Sanford Eighmy Investment House | 1916 |

Jefferson Street

| | | |
|------|--|---------|
| 1702 | James W. & Ida Herrington House | 1906 |
| 1705 | George Lambert Investment House | 1915 |
| 1706 | J. Clinton & Margaret Herrington House | 1912 |
| 1707 | Endres & Wagner Investment House | 1920 |
| 1709 | Burt & Ruth Cramton House | 1922 |
| 1710 | James Herrington Rental Duplex | 1908 |
| 1711 | J. A. & Mina Coombs House I | 1893 |
| 1712 | Irving & Anna Backus House I | 1906 |
| 1715 | William S. Zink Rental House | 1921-22 |
| 1716 | Ralph & Amy Vernon House | 1892 |

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| | | |
|--------|--|--------------|
| 1720 | John G. & Celia Hodgson House | 1922 |
| 1724 | James & Elizabeth Bull House | 1891 |
| 1802 | Louis F. & Margaret Thomas House | 1928 |
| 1806 | Charles M. Dow House II | 1897 |
| 1808 | Maurice & Catherine McCaffrey House I | 1916 |
| 1809 | Cassius M. & Esther A. Palmer House | 1906 |
| 1810 | E. J. & Lulu Marksman House | 1922-23/1974 |
| 1811 | Walter F. & Helen Taylor House | 1907 |
| 1815 | Charles E. & Minerva Marks House III | 1905 |
| 1820 | Richard B. & Ella Dudgeon House | 1893-94 |
| 1821 | Alvertus B. & Isaline Bissell House | 1901 |
| 1901 | Cassius M. & Annette Palmer House | 1901 |
| 1904 | Michael & Charlotte Doyle House | 1894 |
| 1908 | Willard N. & Minnie Parker House | 1915-16 |
| • 1909 | single family house | 1897 |
| 1910 | single family house | 1911 |
| 1914 | Emma Quirk & Dilla Dudgeon House | 1899 |
| 1915 | Mildred B. & Wallace S. Winn House | 1933 |
| 1916 | H. A. Stewart Rental House | 1898 |
| 1919 | Gilson & Maybelle Glasier House I | 1906 |
| 1921 | Peter & Laura Hilsenhoff House | 1894 |
| 1922 | Eugene & Henrietta Marks House I | 1899 |
| 2001 | Dr. William S. & Alice Miller House | 1913 |
| 2002 | Walter F. Taylor House | 1911 |
| 2005 | James J. & Mary McManamy House | 1927-28 |
| 2006 | single family house | 1897 |
| 2011 | Maurice & Catherine McCaffrey House II | 1923 |
| 2012 | Matthew & Mabel Dudgeon House I | 1899 |
| 2015 | E. A. Brown Investment House | 1911 |
| 2016 | John Krause House | 1911 |
| 2018 | Edgar & Mary Hopson House | 1903/1936 |
| 2022 | Frank & Mary Wells House | 1902 |
| 2023 | Abe E. Epstein House | 1932 |
| 2025 | Gilson & Marybelle Glasier House II | 1912 |
| • 2101 | Garrett H. & Elizabeth Barry House | 1907 |

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| | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 2105 | William M. & Mary Conway House | 1921-22 |
| 2108 | Fred & Celia Bird House | 1912 |
| 2112 | B. J. Halligan Investment House | 1914 |
| 2115 | Dr. Eugene A. & Emma Brown House | 1915 |
| 2117 | Cyril M. & Nellie Jansky House | 1910 |
| 2119 | Dr. Charles H. & Caroline Mills House | 1915 |
| 2120 | Bernard J. & Mary Halligan House | 1915 |
| 2121 | Sacred Heart Academy Rectory | 1905 |

Lincoln Street

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 816 | George H. & Cecilia Buser House | 1921 |
| 909 | Arthur W. & Bertha Siemers House | 1923 |
| 1015 | W. A. Devine House | 1925 |
| 1016 | Jerry & Frances Simon House | 1922/1928 |
| 1101 | John W. & Margaret Conklin House II | 1925-26 |
| 1102 | John W. & Margaret Conklin House I | 1922-23 |
| 1111 | Emanuel & Elva Simon House | 1926 |
| 1112 | Emil J. Frautschi House | 1927 |

Madison Street

| | | |
|------|---|------|
| 1702 | Robert W. & Helen Davis House | 1907 |
| 1706 | Harlan K. & Beatrice Page House | 1907 |
| 1707 | Joseph R. & Agnes Moquin House | 1921 |
| 1711 | John Lund Investment House | 1922 |
| 1712 | Eugene & Henrietta Marks/ Frank & Jennie Lucas House | 1908 |
| 1715 | H. B. Hughes Investment House | 1908 |
| 1716 | Harvey & Adelia Thompson House | 1907 |
| 1717 | Halford & Anna Erickson House | 1913 |
| 1718 | Hogan & Della Lewis House | 1895 |
| 1719 | Walter E. & Edith Miller House | 1912 |
| 1724 | Charles & Genevieve Post House II | 1916 |
| 1727 | William & Elizabeth Kohn House | 1909 |
| 1804 | Rev. Alois Zitterl Rental House | 1903 |
| 1805 | Mabel & Clarence J. Zwack House | 1921 |

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Section 7 Page 21

| | | |
|------|---|----------------|
| 1808 | Dr. Calvin & Cora Jayne House | 1897 |
| 1809 | Ross W. & Luella Harris House | 1910 |
| 1812 | William & Julia Outhouse House | 1895 |
| 1814 | George & Louise Bingham House | 1897 |
| 1815 | Ira & Martha Lounsbury House | 1914 |
| 1817 | Dr. B. F. Lounsbury Rental House | 1922-23 |
| 1818 | William & Ethel Cleveland Duplex | 1908 |
| 1819 | J. M. Lounsbury House | 1922 |
| 1822 | Benjamin & Matilda Cleveland House | 1895 |
| 1901 | Lorenzo D. Atkinson Investment House II | 1914 |
| 1902 | single family house | 1895 |
| 1903 | Lorenzo D. Atkinson Investment House I | 1913 |
| 1905 | Philip & Anna Muchler House | 1913 |
| 1906 | Carlos S. & Elizabeth Westover House | 1892 |
| 1909 | Thomas & Laura Ransom House | 1900 |
| 1910 | Henry & Phoebe West House | 1898 |
| 1913 | Charles E. & Minnie Marks House II | 1902 |
| 1914 | Albert O. Barton House | 1908 |
| 1919 | Pat J. & Margaret Brown House | 1925 |
| 1921 | James & Marion Gilbert House | 1895 |
| 1922 | Daniel & Adeline Sheldon/ Jerome & Mary Holt House | 1894-95 |
| 2002 | Ransom C. & Jessie W. Luther House | 1908 |
| 2005 | Conrad Weissman Rental House | 1912 |
| 2006 | Charles E. & Minerva Marks House I | 1898-1900/1982 |
| 2009 | Belle Fuller/William, Thomas & Louisa Plumb House | 1902 |
| 2010 | William B. & Dora Cairns House | 1903 |
| 2013 | John H. & Mary Kelly House | 1921 |
| 2014 | Winifred Scott Rental House | 1905 |
| 2018 | Reverend Alois Zitterl House | 1905 |
| 2022 | William & Goldie Statz House | 1913 |
| 2024 | William H. Statz Investment House | 1913-14 |
| 2025 | J. W. Herrington Investment House | 1909 |
| 2027 | Art & Bertha Siemers House | 1912 |

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| | | |
|------|---|---------|
| 2105 | August & Marion Paunack House | 1916 |
| 2109 | William J. & Elizabeth Polk House | 1916-17 |
| 2112 | Max Collbohm Rental Duplex | 1921 |
| 2114 | Ernest & Crystal Chambers House | 1927 |
| 2115 | Robert & Anna Claiborne/Garrett Callahan Hs | 1918 |
| 2116 | Albert & Laura Paulson House | 1929 |
| 2121 | Thomas & Emma Coxon House | 1909 |
| 2122 | Frank & Josephine Dengel House | 1926 |

Monroe Street

| | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------|
| 2001 | Edward & Leonore Peck House | 1923 |
| 2005 | Russell & Ann Chase House | 1901 |
| 2011 | William O. & Henrietta Moore House | 1908 |
| 2015 | William A. Oppel House | 1914 |
| 2017 | Mason & McKenna Investment House | 1913 |
| 2019 | Earl & Fay Norris House | 1913 |
| 2021 | Mason & McKenna Investment House | 1913 |
| 2103 | Frank & Daisy Bach House | 1915 |
| 2105 | George & Edna Joachim House | 1915 |
| 2107 | Ray & Elsie Daniels House | 1916 |
| 2109 | John & Esther O'Brien House | 1925 |
| 2117 | William E. & Clara Widner House | 1926 |

South Randall Avenue

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------|
| 306 | Gustav & Louise Sandgren House | 1922 |
| 310 | Josephine Shealy House | 1925 |
| 314 | William & Grace Herling House II | 1913 |
| 404 | Mathias F. & Philomenia Doll House | 1910 |
| 414 | Roland & Norma Toole House | 1935 |

Van Buren Street

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 808 | William & Clara Hoening House | 1923-24 |
| 912 | L. W. Gay Rental House | 1911 |
| 916 | L. W. Gay Rental House | 1911 |
| 1010 | Edwin & Emma Cork House | 1909 |

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Section 7 Page 23

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1016 | Henry & Mary Chase House | 1899 |
| 1101 | Albert & Mary Puelicher House | 1921 |
| 1105 | Lyndon & Elizabeth Emory House | 1923 |
| 1114 | Wayne D. & Theo. Burd House | 1919/1944 |
| 1115 | Henry E. & Ida Trachte House | 1926 |
| 1118 | Alexander S. Alexander Rental House | 1920 |
| 1119 | Albert J. & Ella Pfahler House | 1926 |

Vilas Avenue

| | | |
|------|---|----------------|
| 1401 | Irving E. & Anna Backus House II | 1912 |
| 1402 | Ambrose & Anna Dickert House | 1909 |
| 1408 | William & Grace Herling House I | 1911 |
| 1414 | Dr. John S. & Mina Booker House | 1925 |
| 1415 | Franz A. & Ella Kartak House | 1914 |
| 1419 | Rollin & Helen Denniston House | 1913 |
| 1420 | Henry T. Dysland Investment House | 1927 |
| 1421 | Clarence & Ruth Burrowbridge House | 1924 |
| 1425 | Gustave J. & Louise Harloff House | 1923 |
| 1427 | Gordon E. & Mabel Nelson House II | 1929 |
| 1428 | Robert M. & Veronica Parr House | 1924-25 |
| 1429 | Gordon E. & Mabel Nelson House I | 1924/1936/1940 |
| 1436 | Louis & Stella Kailin/Harrison Garner House | 1919 |
| 1438 | George T. Greig Investment House | 1916-17 |
| 1440 | Rosewell H. & Kate Pickford House | 1915/1926 |
| 1501 | Gay Brothers Investment House | 1924 |
| 1521 | Isaac & Sarah Sinaiko House | 1923/1979 |
| 1522 | Warren J. & Edith Geib House | 1922 |
| 1524 | Vilas Circle Park | 1900 |
| 1525 | George Jr. & Lucia Curtis House | 1906 |
| 1526 | Hastein & Mary Thorkelson House | 1907 |
| 1527 | single family house | 1920 |
| 1528 | Edward E. Jr. & Mary E. Gunn House | 1921-22 |
| 1530 | Adolph C. & Lillian Nelson House | 1917-18 |
| 1702 | William & Fryetta Burmeister House | 1910 |
| 1705 | Herman & Anna Pfund House | 1910 |

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| | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1706 | Otto & Ruth Harloff House | 1921 |
| 1720 | Edward & Laura Kremers House | 1894 |
| 1806 | Charles & Ada Anderson House | 1927-28 |
| 1810 | Robert & Grace Hommer House | 1920 |
| 1811 | Eugene & Alice Smith House | 1912 |
| 1813 | Samuel P. & Grace BaRell House | 1910 |
| 1815 | David B. & Alice Cantwell House | 1915 |
| 1816 | Matthew & Mabel Dudgeon House II | 1912 |
| 1820 | Ralph H. & Sophie Wood House | 1929 |
| 1821 | E. C. Smith Rental House | 1912 |
| 1824 | Arthur & Carlotta Beatty House | 1907 |
| 1901 | Milo M. & Letitia Quaife House | 1915 |
| 1906 | David & Marion Kelly House | 1916-17 |
| 1909 | Joel A. & Elizabeth Harley House | 1914 |
| 1910 | Edwin L. Taylor Investment House | 1923 |
| 1911 | Alexander R. & Helen Hohlfeld House | 1926 |
| 1914 | Leslie K. Ketchum House | 1910 |
| 1915 | Henry T. & Helen Dysland House | 1936 |
| 1917 | Dea & Anna McVicar House | 1924 |
| 1918 | Zeno Koltes Rental Duplex | 1917 |
| 1922 | Harry & Hanna Buser House | 1919-20 |
| 2008 | Louis & Stella Kailin House II | 1925 |
| 2010 | John & Sarah Kenney House | 1908 |
| 2020 | Mary E. Boyd House | 1927 |
| 2114 | A. K. Maynard House | 1913 |
| 2122 | James & Dorothy Walton House | 1926 |
| 2126 | Edward & Martha Prokosch House | 1909 |

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Adams Street

1714 Frank & Minnie Milward House 1897

Chandler Street

1411 apartments 1952

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| | | |
|------|---------------------|------|
| 1515 | apartments | 1950 |
| 1523 | single family house | 1954 |

Drake Street

| | | |
|------|---------------------|------|
| 1402 | apartments | 1950 |
| 1410 | single family house | 1961 |
| 1414 | single family house | 1979 |
| 1518 | single family house | 1951 |

Garfield Street

| | | |
|------|---------------------|------|
| 1107 | duplex | 1951 |
| 1115 | single family house | 1950 |

Jefferson Street

| | | |
|------|---------------------|------|
| 1905 | single family house | 1961 |
| 2102 | single family house | 1965 |
| 2116 | apartments | 1965 |

Madison Street

| | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1917 | apartments | 1947 |
| 1918 | apartments | 1951 |
| 2103 | Leonard & Constance Shearer House | 1907 |
| 2106 | single family house | 1951 |

Monroe Street

| | | |
|------|---------------------|------|
| 2113 | single family house | 1951 |
|------|---------------------|------|

South Randall Avenue

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|------|
| 408 | single family house | 1948 |
|-----|---------------------|------|

Van Buren Street

| | | |
|------|---------------------|------|
| 1107 | single family house | 1966 |
|------|---------------------|------|

Vilas Avenue

| | | |
|------|---------------------|------|
| 1515 | single family house | 1964 |
|------|---------------------|------|

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| | | |
|------|------------------------|------|
| 1825 | Alfred E. Miller House | 1954 |
| 2110 | single family house | 1959 |



Wingra Park Historic District
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

9. Major Bibliographic References
(Cite the sources used in preparing this form on continuation sheet(s).)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance

1891-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple

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Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: SUMMARY

- The Wingra Park Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C. It is a residential neighborhood united by physical development and contains a concentration of outstanding early twentieth century architect-designed residences. There are numerous examples in the Craftsman/Bungalow/Prairie School tradition, as well as many in a wide variety of Period Revival styles. Wingra Park also showcases a number of fine Queen Anne and Foursquare houses. Many of the buildings in the Wingra Park Historic District were produced by Madison's most talented architects and craftsmen.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The original plat for the Village of Madison was surveyed for James Duane Doty in 1836. Doty named the village in honor of the fourth President of the United States. Madison grew slowly during its first decade. It was incorporated as a village in 1846 with a population of 626. In 1848, Wisconsin became the 30th state and Madison the capital. The same year, the University of Wisconsin was founded. Tremendous growth followed, not only in government and at the University, but in the population in general. When Madison was chartered as a city in 1856, its population was 6,864.

By that time, the city's character as a center for government and as a college town was well established. Growth stalled during the Civil War, but afterwards, many more settlers arrived. During the 1870s, excellent train service helped Madison to become a regional commercial center, while not diminishing the importance of government and the University. In the 1880s and 1890s, Madison added another dimension, becoming a manufacturing center as well.

At first, agricultural implements and machine tools were produced, by companies such as Fuller and Johnson. In the early twentieth century, the French Battery Company (later known as Ray-o-Vac) and Oscar Mayer were established. The development of a vigorous

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manufacturing sector, and the quadrupling of the student body at the University of Wisconsin between 1900 and 1925, were major factors that spurred Madison's growth from the seventh largest city in the state in 1910, to the third largest by 1930.² Today, Madison remains a government and university town with thriving commercial and manufacturing enterprises. Detailed information on the history of Madison can be found in David V. Mollenhoff's Madison: a History of the Formative Years, and in the 1995 report, "Intensive Survey of the Historic Resources of Madison," produced by the City's Department of Planning and Development.

The Wingra Park Historic District encompasses the Wingra Park Addition. In 1889, William T. Fish purchased 106 acres of farm land, located just west of what were then the city limits, from Daniel L. Van Hoesen.³ Van Hoesen, a truck farmer, had owned 151 acres, which he had purchased from Daniel Campbell in 1882.⁴ In

²David V. Mollenhoff, Madison: a History of the Formative Years, (Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1982), excerpted from entire book; and Robert C. Nesbit, Wisconsin: a History, (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1973), p. 549.

³Dane County Deeds, 141:83.

⁴Dane County Deeds, 117:457.

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1889, Fish had the Wingra Park Addition platted, creating more than 380 lots. He then organized the Madison Land and Improvement Company to market the lots.

- William T. Fish (1833-1904) was born in Kent, England, and immigrated to the United States in 1852. Fish was a stone mason, and worked in New York before settling in Madison in 1856. Following the Civil War, Fish became a mason contractor. He was very successful in that business, serving as contractor for several buildings on the University of Wisconsin campus, and on the east wing of the (second) State Capitol. Fish was also a partner in the firm of Sorensen, Frederickson and Fish, proprietors of the Madison Planing Mill and Lumberyard from 1875 until the partnership dissolved in the 1880s. At that time, Frederickson and Sorensen continued with the planing mill, while Fish established Fish Lumber Company (now Fish Building Supply).⁵

- Through the Madison Land and Improvement Company, Fish first advertised Wingra Park house lots for those of moderate income, such as "Merchants, Clerks and Bookkeepers," and "The Retired Farmer, the Mechanic and the Laborer."⁶ The nation-wide economic depression of the early 1890s and a lack of public transportation to the area kept development slow at first, even though Fish quickly changed his tactics. By 1891, Fish was targeting the wealthy, who primarily lived in downtown residential neighborhoods such as Mansion Hill. These areas were becoming built-up and

⁵Madison Democrat, (obituary), December 15, 1904; and C. W. Butterfield, editor, History of Dane County, (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880), p. 987.

⁶Timothy F. Hegglund, The Greenbush-Vilas Neighborhood: A Walking Tour, (Madison: the Madison Landmarks Commission and the Brittingham-Vilas Neighborhood Association, 1991), p. 20.

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overcrowded due to the growth of the student population at the University of Wisconsin. Fish marketed Wingra Park as "Madison's fashionable suburb," ideal for "elegant residences."⁷ This approach met with some success, and in 1892, the Wisconsin State Journal stated that Wingra Park had become "the leading and most popular" suburb.⁸ Despite this, demand was not as great as Fish had hoped, and in 1893, he sold the remaining lots held by the Madison Land and Improvement Company to Congressman H. C. Adams, H. C. Thom and C. E. Bross. Fish then formed the University Heights Company, and developed the University Heights plat (listed on the National Register as the University Heights Historic District in 1982) at the end of a recently-completed streetcar line (just northwest of Wingra Park).

The first house built in Wingra Park was constructed for A. S. Mather in 1890 and stood on the southwest corner of Monroe and Garfield Streets (demolished). The second was built for C. H. Adams later the same year, and was located on southwest corner of Jefferson and Grant Streets (demolished). Existing houses built during the tenure of the Madison Land and Improvement Company include the Case House at 809 Grant Street (1891), the Thom House at 1005 Grant Street (1891), the Bull House at 1724 Jefferson Street (1891), the Coombs I House at 1711 Jefferson Street (1891), the Dow I House at 1010 Grant Street (1892), the Bross House at 1102 Grant Street (1892), the Vernon House at 1716 Jefferson Street (1892), and the Westover House at 1906 Madison Street (1892).

⁷Mollenhoff, p. 198.

⁸Ibid.

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Congressman Adams, H. C. Thom and C. E. Bross organized and incorporated the Wingra Park Advancement Association (WPAA) on October 31, 1893, "to beautify and improve Wingra Park."⁹ Officers and directors selected to serve in the WPAA in addition to Adams, Thom and Bross, included Carlos Westover, J. A. Coombs and James Bull. All six already owned houses in Wingra Park, and they organized other Wingra Park property owners to work for improvements, much as neighborhood associations do today. The new corporation had the WPAA Hall built at 807 Grant Street in November 1893, on a lot donated by William T. Fish. The building was later moved to 1723 Monroe Street (where it currently houses part of Orange Tree Imports). The Hall was a symbol of the community, and provided space for the WPAA's administrative and social activities.

The WPAA organized a subscription drive to secure electric street lights, which were installed in 1895. The successful development of Wingra Park was assured when the Madison City Railway Company's electric streetcar line was extended in 1897. The new line ran down Breese Terrace to Monroe Street, out Monroe Street to Harrison Street, north to Regent Street, and out to Forest Hills Cemetery.

Congressman Adams and William Fish (the latter working on behalf

⁹Articles of Incorporation, Wingra Park Advancement Association, dated October 31, 1893.

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of the University Heights neighborhood) secured the franchise, assessed each lot \$25.00 for the cost of construction, and oversaw the construction of the line. Upon completion, the streetcar extension was donated to the streetcar company. Dependable public transportation between Wingra Park and downtown Madison spurred construction in Wingra Park.¹⁰ By 1902, Wingra Park had 400 residents. In 1903, the City of Madison annexed Wingra Park. By 1910, the development of Wingra Park was well on its way, and the WPAA had apparently dissolved.¹¹

Many of the existing houses in the Wingra Park Historic District were built during the existence of the Wingra Park Advancement Association, especially following completion of the electric streetcar line. The R. Dudgeon House at 1820 Jefferson Street (1893-94), the E. Hilsenhoff House at 2003 Adams Street (1894), the McCann House at 1407 Chandler Street (1894), the Kremers House at 1720 Vilas Avenue (1894), the Lewis House at 1718 Madison Street (1895), the Cleveland Rental House at 809 Harrison Street (1896), the Dow II House at 1806 Jefferson Street (1897), the Gunkel House at 1415 Chandler Street (1898), the A. Hilsenhoff House at 2009 Adams Street (1898), the E. Marks I House at 1922 Jefferson Street

¹⁰Timothy Hegglund, district survey form for the Wingra Park Historic District, 1994.

¹¹Minutes of the Wingra Park Advancement Association, August 4, 1910.

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(1899), and the C. Marks I House at 2006 Madison Street (1898-1900) are some of the existing houses that were built between 1893 and 1900. Sixty-six (22 percent of the contributing buildings in the district) were built between 1901 and 1910. These include the Coombs II House at 902 Garfield Street (1901), the R. Chase House at 2005 Monroe Street (1901), the Noel/Curtiss House at 2010 Adams Street (1905), the C. Marks III House at 1815 Jefferson Street (1905), the Curtis House at 1525 Vilas Avenue (1906), the Hommuth House at 1713 Adams Street (1907), the Noel/Borden House at 1922 Adams Street (1907), the Millar House at 1011 Grant Street (1909), the Coxon House at 2121 Madison Street (1909), the Tuttle House at 1206 Grant Street (1909), the Feise House at 1011 Edgewood Avenue (1910), and the BaRell House at 1813 Vilas Avenue (1910). Between 1890 and 1910, residential construction in Wingra Park was primarily concentrated in the eastern and northern ends of the neighborhood and on the longitudinal streets (with the exception of Grant Street).

Eighty-seven (29.5 percent) of the existing contributing houses in the Wingra Park district were built between 1911 and 1920, most of them prior to World War I. These are also concentrated on the longitudinal streets, but spread to the western edge of the district. The Larson House at 1006 Grant Street (1911, NRHP), the Mrs. H. C. Adams House at 1812 Adams Street (1913), the Dr. Miller House at 2001 Jefferson Street (1913, Claude and Starck), the E. Smith House at 1202 Grant Street (1913, Cora Tuttle), the Whyte House at 1108 Garfield Street (1914, Eugene Marks), the W. Leonard House at 2015 Adams Street (1915, NRHP), and the Koehler House at 1819 Adams Street (Cora Tuttle, 1916).

During the 1920s, construction in the Wingra Park Historic District continued apace, filling in along the longitudinal streets and spreading down Drake and Lincoln Streets, and South Randall Avenue, which were almost empty previously. Ninety-two (31 percent) of the existing contributing houses in the neighborhood were built between

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1921 and 1930. The G. Rayne House at 1108 Grant Street (1921, Frank Riley), the J. Simon House at 1016 Lincoln Street (1922, Riley), the Conklin I House at 1102 Lincoln Street (1922-23, Riley), the Conklin House II at 1101 Lincoln Street (1925-26, Riley), the McManamy House at 2005 Jefferson Street (1927-28, Curtis Woodwork Company), the Stevens House at 1426 Drake Street (1928), and the Crowley House at 1110 Edgewood Avenue (1929, Law, Law and Potter) were all built during the 1920s.

By 1930, Wingra Park was close to being built out. Very few buildings have been erected in the neighborhood since that time. Only eleven (four percent of the contributing buildings) of the existing buildings in Wingra Park were built between 1931 and 1940, most of them on Drake and Harrison streets. The Niederer House at 1514 Drake Street (1931), the Groves House at 1418 Drake Street (1932), the Groves House at 1422 Drake Street (1932-33), the Anderson House at 909 Harrison Street (1936), the Dora Miller House at 913 Harrison Street (1938), and the Better Homes Building Company Apartments at 1406 Drake Street, one of the few apartment buildings in the district, (1940, H. T. Dysland) were built between 1931 and 1940. Only twenty-one buildings have been built in Wingra Park since 1947. All of them are residential, and with few exceptions, blend in with the historic character of the neighborhood.

It should be noted that well-to-do Madisonians did build houses in other neighborhoods in Madison at about the same time as in Wingra Park, most notably University Heights. The University Heights Historic District (NRHP 1982) also has a concentration of fine late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences. University Heights is distinct from Wingra Park in several ways. First, Wingra Park is laid out in the traditional grid plan, perhaps because the topography of Wingra Park is relatively flat. University Heights is quite hilly, and has a curvilinear street plan. Second, construction in University Heights peaked five to

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ten years after it did in Wingra Park. As a result, Wingra Park has more Queen Anne-influenced houses, while University Heights has more Colonial and Tudor Revival residences. Third, Wingra Park has more medium-sized houses, which were home to middle-class families, such as teachers and small business owners. In contrast, University Heights is predominantly large houses, and was the neighborhood favored by professors at the University of Wisconsin.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- The Wingra Park Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C. It is a residential neighborhood united by physical development and contains a concentration of outstanding early twentieth century architect-designed residences. There are numerous examples in the Craftsman/Bungalow/Prairie School tradition, as well as many in a wide variety of Period Revival styles. Wingra Park also showcases a number of fine Queen Anne and Foursquare houses. Many of the buildings in the Wingra Park Historic District were produced by Madison's most talented architects and craftsmen.

The Craftsman style is the most numerous in the district, showing influence in 68 buildings. The Craftsman style was an outgrowth of the English Arts and Crafts movement, which rejected the industrial age and machines in favor of hand-crafted building traditions using natural materials. Details characteristic of the Craftsman style include low-pitched hip or gable roofs with exposed rafters, brackets with knee braces, and a front porch, often with a closed rail. Exterior finishes such as shingles, clapboards, and stucco with half-timbering are all common.¹² There are many fine examples of the Craftsman style in Wingra Park. The Coxon House at 2121 Madison Street (1909), designed by J. O. Gordon, combines a stucco

¹²Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), pp. 452-54.

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finish with wood belt courses and applied half-timbering. It also has an entry porch with stucco-finished closed rails, and a broad-eaved hip roof with a hip-roofed front dormer. The Feise House at 1011 Edgewood Avenue (1910) is finished with clapboards. The second story flares above the first, and there is a two-story semi-circular bay window and an enclosed flat-roofed porch on the front facade. The horizontal lines of the Gay Rental Houses at 912 Van Buren Street and 916 Van Buren Street (both built in 1911) are emphasized with wood belt courses, and by changes in finishes above and below the belt courses. The house at 912 Van Buren Street changes from standard width clapboards, to narrower clapboards, to stucco. The house at 916 Van Buren Street changes from standard width clapboards to narrower clapboards, and features a front porch with clapboarded piers and closed rails. The second story walls of the Olson House at 1909 Adams Street (1912) flare above the first, separating a narrow clapboard finish from wood shingles. The Olson House also has two shed-roofed front dormers, and a shed-roofed overdoor on monumental brackets with knee braces. The Glasier House at 2025 Jefferson Street (1912) is finished with stucco, has a jerkinhead roof with a broad front dormer, and a shed-roofed front overdoor resting on monumental brackets and knee braces. The Erickson House at 1717 Madison Street (1913) is clad with brick at the first story, and with narrow clapboards above. The Erickson House features wood belt courses, cottage windows with Craftsman-influenced leaded-glass headers, and a front dormer.

There are 18 Bungalows in Wingra Park. The Bungalow style was a part of the Craftsman movement. Built in Wisconsin between about 1910 and 1940, these houses feature prominent low-pitched gable or hip roofs, dormers, bay or oriel windows, a front porch (often with battered piers), and ornamental details such as exposed rafters and brackets with knee braces.¹³ Madison architect Lew Porter designed

¹³Barbara Wyatt, editor, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), II:2-26; and McAlester and McAlester, pp. 452-54.

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the Curtis House at 1525 Vilas Avenue (1906). It is 1-1/2 stories, and combines narrow clapboards with wood shingles. The Curtis House features battered brick porch piers, small gabled dormers, and double-hung windows with diamond-patterned upper sash. Cora Tuttle designed two outstanding Bungalows in the Wingra Park neighborhood. Tuttle designed the house at 1206 Grant Street (1909) for herself. It is finished with wood shingles and features a cut-away front porch with paired posts on random rubble pedestals, and a stickwork balustrade. Tuttle's house also has exposed rafters, boxy bay windows, a broad shed-roofed dormer, and a random rubble exterior chimney. Tuttle designed the house at 1202 Grant Street (1913) for her sister and brother-in-law, Marie and Edgar Smith. The Smith House is finished with clapboards, and enriched with exposed rafters, decorative beams, and boxy bay windows. Two other fine Bungalows in Wingra Park were designed by Tuttle in collaboration with her nephew, Eugene C. Smith. The E. C. Smith Rental House at 1821 Vilas Avenue (1912) is finished with a pattern of alternating wide and narrow clapboards. The enclosed front porch has stuccoed closed rails and pedestals, and the "canoe motif" on the tie beam and the projecting beams give it a Japanese flavor. The E. C. Smith House at 1811 Vilas Avenue (1912) is cross-gabled, with boxy oriel windows and decorative beams. The BaRe11 House at 1813 Vilas Avenue (1910) is yet another good local example of a Bungalow, with its cut-away corner entry porch, shed-roofed front dormer, boxy shed-roofed oriel windows set on decorative beams, and exposed rafters.

The Prairie School style is represented by 14 buildings in the district. The Prairie School, primarily built between 1900 and 1920, was a part of the Craftsman movement, but also developed as a rejection of NeoClassical design popularized by the Chicago World Columbian Exposition of 1893. Mostly confined to residential

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architecture, Prairie School details could include brick and/or stucco exterior finishes, belt courses and bands of windows to emphasize horizontal lines, and angular geometric ornament inspired by the work of internationally-prominent architect Frank Lloyd Wright.¹⁴ One of the two best Prairie School style buildings in Wingra Park is attributed to Louis Claude and Edward Starck. The Dr. Miller House at 2001 Jefferson Street (1913) is clad with stucco. Bands of multipaned casement windows, narrow bands of wood trim, and a flat-roofed overdoor accentuate the house's horizontal lines. The other outstanding example in the district is the Larson House at 1006 Grant Street (1911, NRHP), also attributed to Claude and Starck. The Larson House has a broad roof, and two front-facing boxy oriel windows at the second story. Between the windows is a balcony with a cut-out wood balustrade. Eugene Marks designed three simpler examples of the Prairie School in the neighborhood.

The Faville House at 1104 Garfield Street (1912) is finished with narrow clapboards and stucco, separated by a wood belt course, a closed-rail front porch, and flared hip-roofed dormers. The Whyte House at 1108 Garfield Street (1914) is clad with stucco. Narrow wood belt-courses and bands of windows strengthen the horizontal lines. The Oppel House at 2015 Monroe Street (1914) is nearly identical to the Whyte House.

¹⁴McAlester and McAlester, pp. 438-40.

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The second most numerous style in the Wingra Park Historic District is the Colonial Revival, with 55 examples. Philadelphia's Centennial of 1876 first awakened interest in America's colonial architecture. The Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 further inspired the popularity of residential designs that were based loosely on Colonial American and classical building traditions, such as Colonial and Dutch Colonial Revival, and NeoClassical. After World War I, Colonial Revival designs tended to be much more closely patterned after their prototypes. Colonial Revival, based on East Coast colonial-era buildings, dominated residential design in the early twentieth century across the United States. Post-World-War-I Colonial Revival houses are usually two-story frame or brick-veneered side-gabled buildings with a symmetrical main facade. The front entrance is usually set in the center, and is accented with a hood or a one-story entrance porch.¹⁵ The Rayne House at 1108 Grant Street (1921, Frank Riley) is an elegant design finished with clapboards. The front facade is symmetrical about the front door, which is framed with narrow sidelights and an elliptical fanlight.

The entry porch is polygonal, with slender Doric columns, a broad entablature, and a wrought-iron balcony. Another fine clapboarded example is the Conklin House I at 1102 Lincoln Street (1922-23, Frank Riley). It has a front door framed with delicate Corinthian columns and a broad entablature, and three pedimented front dormers. In addition, Riley designed two excellent examples of the Georgian Revival subtype of the Colonial Revival style in Wingra Park. Georgian Revival buildings are more typically finished with brick and often include a denticulated cornice and a pedimented entry. The Jerry and Frances Simon House at 1016 Lincoln Street (1922) has a symmetrical facade, and a flat-roofed entry porch with a pair of Doric columns and a wrought-iron balcony. On the south end of the Simon House is a frame section; at the second story, this section is semi-circular and ornamented with pilasters and a

¹⁵Ibid., pp. 320-22.

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cornice. The Emmanuel and Elva Simon House at 1111 Lincoln Street (1926) has a symmetrical facade, a polygonal entry porch with classical columns, a Palladian window at the second story, and small gabled dormers.

Fifteen buildings in the district are Dutch Colonial Revival in style. Dutch Colonial Revival houses are generally two-story frame buildings with a symmetrical facade. The hallmark of this style is the gambrel roof.¹⁶ The Ela House at 1101 Grant Street (1904) is cross-gambreled and finished with narrow clapboards. The front entry pavilion is also gambrel-roofed, and has a bow-roofed portico with classical columns. The Page House at 1706 Madison Street (1907, Charles Marks) is also cross-gambreled. It features a full-facade front porch with clapboarded closed rails, heavy classical columns and a simple entablature. The Beatty House at 1824 Vilas Avenue (1907) has a side-gambrel roof and is finished with clapboards at the first story, and wood shingles at the second. A porch extends across most of the front facade. Above the porch is a center gambrel, with a flat-roofed overdoor on brackets and knee braces. The Pat and Margaret Brown House at 1919 Madison Street (1925) is another side-gambreled example. It is finished with clapboards, has a wide shed-roofed front dormer, and a gable-roofed entry porch with slender Doric columns.

¹⁶Ibid., pp. 320-22.

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Twenty-one buildings in Wingra Park represent the Tudor Revival style. As the name implies, this style was based on sixteenth century English designs. These buildings generally have steeply-pitched roofs, dominant front-facing gables, Tudor-arched openings, stone or brick veneer and/or stucco with ornamental half-timbering.

In Wisconsin, this style was built between 1900 and 1940.¹⁷ The Millar House at 1011 Grant Street (1909) has a steeply-pitched roof, diamond-paned casement windows, projecting wall dormers, and combines a clapboard finish with stucco and applied half-timbering.

The Boyd House at 2020 Vilas Avenue (1927) features a prominent, brick-veneered front-facing gable with a steeply-pitched roof and a large, patterned masonry chimney. The main block is clad with brick, and stucco with applied half-timbering. The McManamy House at 2005 Jefferson Street (1927-28) has a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof and a front-facing gable. It is finished with brick and ornamented with brick quoining, and courses of headers, some of which project. The Thomas House at 1802 Jefferson Street (1928, Joseph D. Livermore) features a pair of front-facing, steeply-pitched gables. The Thomas House is clad with brick, and accented with stucco and half-timbering in the peak of the gable ends, grouped diamond-paned casement windows, and a rock-faced stone exterior chimney. The Crowley House at 1110 Edgewood Avenue (1929; Law, Law and Potter) is one of the finest examples of the Tudor Revival style in Madison. It has steeply-pitched roofs and is clad with brick, accented with stucco and applied half-timbering. On the front facade, the second floor of the front-facing gabled section projects above the first, appearing to rest on monumental brackets with stone corbels. The brackets are ornamented with grotesques in human form. The Crowley House also has a heavy,

¹⁷Ibid., pp. 354-58; and Wyatt, II:30.

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patterned brick chimney, brick label hood molds over the windows, and a segmental-arched entry trimmed with smooth-faced stone.

There are six examples of the French Provincial Revival style in the Wingra Park district. The French Provincial Revival style, sometimes termed French Eclectic, was built between 1915 and 1945.

The characteristic feature of this style is the tall, steeply-pitched hip or hip-with-deck roof, which may have flared eaves. Wall dormers are common, and walls may be finished with brick, stone, and/or stucco with applied half-timbering. Stucco with applied half-timbering is most common in the subtype inspired by the farmhouses of Normandy. The hallmark of the Norman variant is a prominent round tower with a conical roof. French Provincial Revival houses may have either a symmetrical or an asymmetrical facade. The symmetrical examples are more formal, and often feature Renaissance ornamentation, such as quoining. The asymmetrical and Norman variants are much more picturesque, and often have a medieval flavor, with elements such as massive chimneys and diamond-paned casement windows.¹⁸ The Conklin House II at 1101 Lincoln Street (1925-26, Frank Riley) is an example of the asymmetrical variant. It is finished with brick, set with weeping mortar, and is accented with brick quoining. At the second story, there are four segmental-arched wall dormers. The Niederer House at 1514 Drake Street (1931) is another asymmetrical example, finished with brick veneer. The walls of the Niederer House are enriched with a random pattern of projecting bricks, and a massive chimney finished with both rock-faced stone and brick dominates the front facade. The Wood House at 1820 Vilas Avenue (1929) is a good example of the Norman subtype of the French Provincial Revival

¹⁸McAlester and McAlester, pp. 386-395.

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style. It is clad with brick veneer and has two segmental-arched front wall dormers. The entrance is located at the base of a two-story stone-veneered conical-roofed tower.

There is one modest example of the Mediterranean Revival style in the district. The inspiration for this style was drawn from Spanish Colonial America, Spain, Italy, and North Africa. As a result, Mediterranean Revival is a very eclectic style. Characteristics common to the Mediterranean Revival style are a stucco exterior finish, round-arched window and door openings, parapets, tile-clad roofs and balconies. Some Mediterranean Revival buildings may be enriched with coats-of-arms, medallions, cornice window heads, decorated door surrounds, wrought iron balconies, towers and/or turrets.¹⁹ Built primarily between 1910 and 1940, Mediterranean Revival buildings in Madison are usually brick. The Eugene and Henrietta Marks House I at 1922 Jefferson Street (1899) is an early example of the style, and appears to be of the Mission subtype. Mission style buildings, never common outside the southwestern states where the Spanish missions were founded, were built as early as 1890. They are generally finished with stucco, may have shaped parapets, but lack the ornamentation of other types of Mediterranean Revival. Designed by Eugene Marks, the Marks I House is a gabled-ell with a broad front-facing gable, finished with smooth-faced stucco. It features massive endwall chimneys, wrought iron balconies, operable plank shutters, and a segmental-arched front door recessed in a curvilinear opening.

There are 2³ Foursquare buildings in Wingra Park. The Foursquare is derived from Colonial Revival designs and is usually a boxy, two-story, frame house, with a low-pitched hip roof, a dormer on the front slope of the roof, and a one-story, full-facade porch with classical columns. The front facade is usually three bays

¹⁹Ibid., pp. 409-10, and 418.

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wide. In Wisconsin, Foursquares were built between about 1900 and 1930.²⁰ The Henry and Mary Chase House at 1016 Van Buren Street (1899) features cottage windows with leaded glass headers, a wrap-around front porch with Doric columns, and a small, hip-roofed front dormer. The Noel/Curtiss House at 2010 Adams Street (1905) is a more decorated example of the Foursquare form. It features a partial-facade front porch with Corinthian columns on rock-faced cast concrete pedestals, and a front door surround enriched with Corinthian pilasters and a simple entablature. The Noel/Curtis House also has a front dormer, set with a Palladian window framed with pilasters, and resting on a projecting bracketed cornice. The Noel/Borden House at 1922 Adams Street (1907) is similar, but less ornate. It has a flared hip roof, a front porch with Doric columns on rock-faced cast concrete pedestals, and a front dormer with a semi-circular pediment. Two matching examples are the Hommuth House at 1713 Adams Street (1907) and the Herbener House at 1715 Adams Street (1906). Both have gabled dormers, a diamond-shaped window at the second story, and a full-facade front porch with Doric columns.

²⁰Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, American Vernacular Design: 1870-1940, (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1985), pp. 194-94; McAlester, pp. 320-22; and Wyatt, II:2-25.

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There are 53 Queen Anne or Queen Anne-influenced buildings in the Wingra Park district. Queen Anne was the predominant style for residential designs all over the United States between 1880-1900.

Queen Anne buildings combine a variety of textures and materials in the exterior finish. They usually have an asymmetrical composition and an irregular roof-line. Polygonal bays, towers and turrets are common. Typically, a one-story porch extends across, or wraps around, the front facade.²¹ All of Wingra Park's Queen Anne buildings are frame. The Bull House at 1724 Jefferson Street (1891) is a fine example, with its front- and side-facing two-story canted bay windows with decorative hoods, and ornamented raking cornices in the gable ends. The Bull House also has a gabled front entry porch with turned posts and a spindle frieze. The Bross House at 1102 Grant Street (1892) features two-story canted bay windows with decorative hoods and closed gables on each street-facing facade, and a hip-roofed partial-facade front porch with turned posts and a stickwork balustrade. The Vernon House at 1716 Jefferson Street (1892) has a two-story gabled wall dormer, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and spindle frieze. The Richard and Ella Dudgeon House at 1820 Jefferson Street (1893-94) is one of Wingra Park's finest examples of the Queen Anne style.

The Dudgeon House combines a rock-faced stone foundation with clapboards on the first story, and wood shingles above. The front facade features a two-sided oriel window, a hip-roofed entry porch with turned posts and balusters, and a three-story polygonal corner tower. The Sheldon/Holt House at 1922 Madison Street (1894-95) is a simpler example, with its finish of narrow clapboards, accented with wood shingles in the gable ends, and wrap-around hip-roofed porch with turned posts and stickwork balustrade. The Eiler and Dorothea Hilsenhoff House at 2003 Adams Street (1894) is another good example, with two-story canted bay windows, narrow clapboards, bargeboards, and partial-facade porch with turned posts and

²¹McAlester and McAlester, pp. 262-68.

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balusters. The Charles and Minerva Marks House I at 2006 Madison Street (1898-1900) is an unusual example of Queen Anne, and was designed by Charles Marks himself. It features three polygonal front dormers with diamond-patterned upper sashes, a polygonal bay window at the first story, and a cut-away front porch with square posts.

There is one late example of the Shingle Style in Wingra Park. A subtype of the Queen Anne style, Shingle style buildings combine the Queen Anne asymmetrical form, full-facade or wrap-around porch, and shingles as an exterior finish, with Colonial Revival elements such as classical columns and Palladian windows. The Richardsonian Romanesque style provided a third influence, typically including elements such as large round arches, squat towers and a rock-faced stone exterior.²² The Charles and Minerva Marks House III at 1815 Jefferson Street (1905) was designed by Charles Marks. It is a shingle-clad house with a flared front gable that projects above the second story. The gable has a shingled bargeboard and a recessed miter-arched balcony.

The remaining 23 buildings in the Wingra Park Historic District are vernacular. One of these is the Noel Barn at 1922 Adams Street (1907). The only barn remaining in the Wingra Park district, it is a frame building with a tall hip roof, and is finished with drop siding.

Sixty (20 percent) of the houses in the Wingra Park Historic District were architect-designed. Twenty local architects or

²²Ibid., pp. 289-90; and Wyatt, II:2-16.

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architectural firms designed buildings or remodeled houses in the Wingra Park Historic District.

Charles Marks designed ten houses in the Wingra Park district, more than any other architect. Marks (1872-?) was a builder/architect, not formally educated as an architect. Marks was born in Platteville, Wisconsin. His parents moved the family to Rockford, Illinois, where his father, Henry Marks, worked as a contractor and builder. Henry Marks brought the family to Madison sometime between 1892 and 1896. Charles and his brother, Eugene (see below), apprenticed with their father as carpenters. Shortly after settling in Madison, Charles and Eugene Marks formed a partnership.

They worked together, off and on, for the rest of their lives. Most of their designs were residential, and Charles Marks was "a skillful practitioner whose best work reflected a good understanding of the simpler Prairie School designs."²³ Most of the houses Charles and/or Eugene Marks are known to have designed are located in Wingra Park and University Heights.

Charles Marks designed three houses for himself in the Wingra Park Historic District. The first is at 2006 Madison Street and was built in 1898-1900 in the Queen Anne style. The second is the Foursquare at 1913 Madison Street (1902). The third house for himself was designed in the Shingle Style, and is located at 1815 Jefferson Street (1905). Marks also designed houses in Wingra Park for others, including the vernacular house at 1909 Jefferson Street (1897); the Craftsman style Davis House at 1702 Madison Street (1907); the Dutch Colonial Revival Page House at 1706 Madison Street (1907); a vernacular house at 1910 Jefferson Street (1911); an investment house in the Craftsman style for E. A. Brown at 2015

²³Katherine H. Rankin, "Intensive Survey of the Historic Resources of Madison," report prepared for the City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, 1995, no page numbers.

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Jefferson Street (1911); the Craftsman style Mills House at 2119 Jefferson Street (1915); and the Dutch Colonial Revival Post House II at 1724 Madison Street (1916).

Eugene Marks (1872-1933) designed five houses in the Wingra Park district, most of them as speculative ventures. He designed the Mediterranean Revival Eugene Marks House I at 1922 Jefferson Street (1899); the Foursquare Marks/Lucas House at 1712 Madison Street (1908); and three Prairie School buildings, including the Faville House at 1104 Garfield Street (1912); the Whyte House at 1108 Garfield Street (1914); and the Oppel House at 2015 Monroe Street (1914).

- Frank Riley designed seven houses in Wingra Park. Riley (1875-1949) was born in Madison and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He worked in Boston from 1900 until 1911, in London from 1911 until 1913, and in Italy and Germany in 1913-14. Riley returned to Madison in 1914 and established his own firm. From 1923 until 1937, the firm was known as Riley and (Lewis) Siberz. Riley's was one of the most prolific architectural firms in Madison during the 1920s. He is noted for his residential designs, although Riley was responsible for several landmark nonresidential buildings in Madison as well. Riley was "the finest practitioner of the Colonial Revival in the historic period"²⁴ in Madison. He also showed great skill in Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, French Provincial Revival and other lesser-known period revival modes. In Wingra Park, Riley executed six Colonial Revival designs, including the Mead House at 2113 Adams Street (1921); the Rayne House at 1108 Grant Street (1921); the

²⁴Ibid.

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Jerry and Frances Simon House at 1016 Lincoln Street (1922); the Conklin House I at 1102 Lincoln Street (1922-23); the Emanuel and Elva Simon House at 1111 Lincoln Street (1926); and the Nelson House II at 1427 Vilas Avenue (1929). The Conklin House II at 1101 Lincoln Street (1925-26) is French Provincial Revival in style.

Cora Cadwallader Tuttle designed five houses in Wingra Park, four of them Bungalows. Tuttle (1864-1948) is the only woman known to have worked as an architect/designer in Madison prior to 1930. Tuttle, who grew up in south-central Wisconsin, was self-taught.

After several years of living in Texas and Arizona, Tuttle moved to Madison in 1908. Her first design in Madison was for herself and is located at 1206 Grant Street (1909) in Wingra Park. Inspired in part by houses Tuttle had seen in Arizona, it is "one of Madison's earliest and best Craftsman style bungalows."²⁵ Tuttle also designed a Bungalow for her sister and brother-in-law, Marie and Edgar Smith, at 1202 Grant Street (1913). Although Tuttle had no ambition to become an architect, these houses attracted attention and led to commissions for several other houses in Madison. In collaboration with Arthur Koehler, she designed the Craftsman style Arthur Koehler House at 1819 Madison Street (1916) in Wingra Park. With her nephew, Eugene C. Smith, Cora Tuttle executed the Smith Rental House at 1821 Vilas Avenue (1912); and the Smith House at 1811 Vilas Avenue (1912).

James O. Gordon (1835-1917) designed the Craftsman style Coxon House at 2121 Madison Street (1909) in Wingra Park. Gordon was born in Pike, New York, and studied carpentry and architecture at Rushford Academy there. He moved to Middleton, Wisconsin, in 1867, and worked as a carpenter-contractor there until moving to Madison in 1878. Gordon began practicing as an architect full-time in Madison in 1890. In 1892, he became partners with Frederick

²⁵Ibid.

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Paunack (1869-1904). Gordon and Paunack designed the Queen Anne Zitterl Rental House at 1804 Madison Street (1903) in Wingra Park.

The firm of Gordon and Paunack was one of the most successful in Madison at the turn of the century. Following Paunack's death, Gordon's son, James C. (1874-1906), joined the firm. Gordon practiced alone after James C. died, but formed a new partnership with Harold Balch (1890-1959) in 1913. Grover Lippert (1887-1968) became a partner in that firm in 1915. Gordon, Balch and Lippert designed the Craftsman style Quaipe House at 1901 Vilas Avenue (1915); and the Colonial Revival Riley House at 2115 Adams Street (1916) in Wingra Park. Balch and Lippert, who practiced together for most of the period between 1917 and 1946, were prolific, but most of their work is undistinguished.²⁶ One of their finest residential designs is the Tudor Revival Epstein House at 2023 Jefferson Street (1932) in Wingra Park.

²⁶Ibid.

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Edward Tough designed four houses in Wingra Park. Tough (1878-1970) was born in Scotland and educated in Glasgow, where he began practicing architecture in 1901. He moved to Madison in 1911, serving as Wisconsin State Architect until 1913. From 1914 until at least 1946, Tough practiced in Madison. While Tough specialized in school and church buildings, he also executed numerous commercial and residential commissions in a variety of styles.²⁷ In Wingra Park, the Bungalow style Daniels House at 2107 Monroe Street (1916); the Craftsman style Loveland House at 1110 Harrison Street (1916), which was built as a speculative investment for Charles Ellis and Sanford Eighmy; the Prairie School Ellis and Eighmy Investment House at 1114 Harrison Street (1916); and the Colonial Revival McVicar House at 1917 Vilas Avenue (1924) were all designed by Tough.

²⁷Ibid.

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Louis W. Claude (1868-1951) and Edward F. Starck (1868-1947) are thought to have designed four houses in Wingra Park, including the Dutch Colonial Revival Ela House at 1101 Grant Street (1904); the Prairie School Dr. Miller House at 2001 Jefferson Street (1913); the Craftsman style Atkinson Investment House I at 1903 Madison Street (1913); and the Colonial Revival Devine House at 1015 Lincoln Street (1925). Between 1900 and 1920, Claude and Starck was the most prolific architectural firm in Madison. They are especially noted for their Prairie School designs. Claude is thought to have been the dominant designer in the firm. Louis W. Claude was born in Wisconsin and enrolled at the University of Wisconsin in 1887. From 1887 until 1889, Claude worked as a draftsman for the firm of (Allan D.) Conover and (Lew F.) Porter, the same firm that had first employed Frank Lloyd Wright. Like Wright, Claude left Conover and Porter to work for (Dankmar) Adler and (Louis) Sullivan in Chicago. Claude worked there for nearly two years, during the time when Wright was also there, and struck up a friendship with Wright that would last life long. Claude returned to Madison in 1893, and by 1895 had established a partnership with Edward F. Starck. Starck had worked in various architectural offices in Madison, Milwaukee and Chicago. The firm designed residences, schools, hotels, apartments, banks, commercial blocks, municipal buildings and public libraries. The partnership dissolved in 1929.²⁸

Henry T. Dysland designed four buildings in the Wingra Park district, three of them for the Better Homes Building Company, which he managed. The Tudor Revival Dysland Investment House at 1420 Vilas Avenue (1927); the Tudor Revival Chambers House at 2114 Madison Street (1927); the Colonial Revival Dysland House at 1915 Vilas Avenue (1936); and the Colonial Revival Better Homes Building Company Apartments at 1406 Drake Street (1940) were all executed by

²⁸Ibid.

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Dysland. Dysland (1885-1965) was born in Green Bay and attended George Washington University in Washington, D. C. He worked as a draftsman in Washington, and later in New York and in Chicago. Dysland taught architecture at Washington State University in Pullman from 1912 until 1917, when he moved to Madison. Dysland worked as a draftsman in the Wisconsin State Architect's office until 1919, practiced architecture briefly on his own in Green Bay, and returned to Madison in 1921. From 1921 until 1925, Dysland worked for Ferdinand Kronenberg. In 1925, Dysland established the Better Homes Building Company, a design/build firm. Dysland operated that firm until 1945, when he moved to California. During the 1920s and 1930s, Dysland was one of Madison's best and most prolific residential architects. He is noted for his Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival designs.²⁹

²⁹Ibid.



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James Law designed the Craftsman style Dr. Brown House at 2115 Jefferson Street (1915) in Wingra Park. James R. Law (1855-1952) was born in Madison. In 1901, he went to work in the architectural office of Claude and Starck. He later enrolled in the School of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1909. He returned to Madison and worked for Arthur Peabody, then Wisconsin State Architect. Law founded his own firm in 1914, and made his brother Edward (1891-1983) his partner in 1919. Ellis Potter (1890-1990) became a principal with the firm in 1925. Law, Law and Potter was one of the most successful firms in Madison during the 1920s and 1930s. The quality of both their residential and nonresidential designs is consistently high. Among its residential work, the firm was especially noted for its Tudor Revival designs.³⁰ In Wingra Park, Law, Law and Potter designed the Colonial Revival Frautschi House at 1112 Lincoln Street (1927); and the Tudor Revival Crowley House at 1110 Edgewood Avenue (1929).

Alvan Small designed three Prairie School houses in the neighborhood, including the Pfund House at 1705 Vilas Avenue (1910); the Kartak House at 1415 Vilas Avenue (1914); and the Geib House at 1522 Vilas Avenue (1922). Small also designed an addition to the Pickford House at 1440 Vilas Avenue in 1926. Small (1869-1932) was born in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin. He apprenticed with the Madison architectural firm of (Alan) Conover and (Lew) Porter from 1887 until 1899. Small then spent one year in Chicago, studying architecture and working for Louis Sullivan. From 1900 until 1906, Small worked with Lew Porter. From 1906 until 1922, Small

³⁰Ibid.

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primarily practiced on his own. John J. Flad, Sr., was his partner from 1922 until 1926. Small practiced alone thereafter up until his death. Although Small is best known for his fine Prairie School residential designs, his "work is so uniformly excellent in quality that every building he designed deserves to be listed on the National Register."³¹

Lewis F. Porter (1862-1918) designed the Craftsman style Curtis House at 1525 Vilas Avenue (1906). Educated at the University of Wisconsin, Porter went to work with Alan Conover, his former professor, in 1884. They became partners c. 1885. In 1899, the partnership ended, and Porter opened an office with Alvan Small. In 1906, that firm dissolved when Porter was appointed supervising architect for the new Wisconsin State Capitol, a post he retained until his death. Porter's work is largely undistinguished. The Curtis House is the most notable of his residential designs, as it is one of Madison's earliest Bungalows.³²

Robert L. Wright was raised in Wisconsin and worked for a number of architectural firms in Duluth, Minnesota; Superior, Wisconsin; Chicago; Milwaukee; and Topeka, Kansas. He came to Madison c. 1904, and worked as a draftsman for J. O. Gordon until opening his own practice in 1909. In 1917, Wright closed his architectural office and moved to Milwaukee to work for the Falk Corporation. In Wingra Park, Wright designed the Prairie School Harley House at 1909 Vilas Avenue (1914).

August Schwenn designed the Craftsman Paunack House at 2105 Madison Street (1916) in Wingra Park. Schwenn (?-1916) was a builder/architect, who billed himself as a carpenter from 1896 until

³¹Ibid.

³²Ibid.

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1911. From 1914 until 1916, he advertised as an architect, and designed several fine Craftsman style residences and apartments.³³

Joseph D. Livermore designed the Tudor Revival Thomas House at 1802 Jefferson Street (1928) in Wingra Park. Livermore worked as a draftsman from 1907 until 1911. From 1919 until c. 1927, he was an instructor at the University of Wisconsin, although he was designing houses by 1924. From 1930 until 1933, Samuel Barnes was Livermore's partner. From 1933 until at least 1952, the firm was called Livermore and (Arthur) Samuelson. Five of Livermore's six known residential designs are excellent examples of the Cotswold Cottage variant of the Tudor Revival style; the Thomas House in Wingra Park is the best of these.³⁴

Philip Homer designed the Colonial Revival McElvain House at 2017 Adams Street (1928). Homer (1893-c. 1980) was born near McGregor, Iowa, and apprenticed with the prominent LaCrosse, Wisconsin, architectural firm of Parkinson and Dockendorff. In 1912, Homer moved to Madison, where he worked for Charles Marks. In 1915, he went into practice with Robert A. Phillips. By 1917, that firm had dissolved, and Homer was serving as architect and vice-president of a design/building firm called Capitol Construction Company. By 1921, Homer was architect for the Starck Land Company, which, like the Capitol Construction Company, had been founded by noted Madison real estate developer Paul Starck. Homer's association with Starck continued until c. 1931. In 1935, Homer was an architect with the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration, and by 1937, he was again in private practice. Several of his designs are of very high quality, including the McElvain House in Wingra Park.³⁵

³³Ibid.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Ibid.

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Myron Pugh designed an addition to the Colonial Revival Hopson House at 2018 Jefferson Street in 1936. Pugh (1890-?) was born in Chicago and studied architecture at the Armour Institute (later known as the Illinois Institute of Technology). From 1910 until 1915, Pugh worked for prominent architect Daniel H. Burnham in Chicago; for Palmer Graves from 1917-19; and for R. W. Koch in Detroit from 1919 until 1921. Pugh moved to Madison in 1921, working for Law, Law and Potter until 1926. He practiced on his own from 1926 until 1933, and then worked for the Wisconsin State Architect. Pugh later worked for other state agencies as a draftsman. Very few of his buildings have been identified.³⁶

Two local architects about whom little is known also designed houses in Wingra Park. Oscar Allen designed the Colonial Revival Noel House at 1015 Harrison Street (1928). John Knudsen, who primarily served as Architect for the University of Wisconsin during the 1930s, designed the Tudor Revival Beck House at 906 Garfield Street (1930-31).

In addition, the Tudor Revival McManamy House at 2005 Jefferson Street (1927-28), and the Tudor Revival Conway Investment House at 2106 Adams Street (1928) were built according to mail-order plans provided by the Curtis Woodwork Company of Davenport, Iowa.

In conclusion, the Wingra Park Historic District is architecturally significant at the local level as a residential neighborhood united by physical development that contains a concentration of outstanding early twentieth century architect-designed residences. There are many examples in the Craftsman/Bungalow/Prairie School tradition, and many in a wide variety of Period Revival styles. Wingra Park also showcases a number of fine Queen Anne and

³⁶Ibid.

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Foursquare houses. Many of the buildings in the Wingra Park Historic District were produced by Madison's most talented architects and craftsmen.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

Preservation activity in Wingra Park has been limited primarily to individual efforts on the part of property owners, many of whom have shown an appreciation of the historic character of their buildings in the rehabilitation or restoration of their properties.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Vilas Circle Park, a contributing site in the Wingra Park Historic District, contains one bear effigy mound. There is a linear mound from the same mound group across the street, on private property.

The bear effigy is largely intact, but the linear mound has been eroded. There was another linear mound on the site at one time; together the two were known as the "Curtis Mounds." There may have been other mounds in the vicinity that were destroyed before they were recorded. Additional prehistoric and late historic remains may be present, as American Indians and, later, European Americans have inhabited the area for hundreds of years. Any additional remains of pre-European cultures are likely to have been disturbed, if not destroyed, by the building activity associated with the development of downtown Madison. The presence of historic archaeological remains, related to the area's use as a farm, is likely.

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Wingra Park Historic District

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

Madison Planning Department

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 85 acres

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

1 1/6 3/0/3/0/8/0 4/7/7/0/5/2/0 3 1/6 3/0/3/5/8/5 4/7/7/0/5/6/0
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 1/6 3/0/3/4/1/0 4/7/7/0/7/5/0 4 1/6 3/0/3/8/5/0 4/7/7/0/5/6/0
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
 see continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth L. Miller, Preservation Consultant
organization City of Madison Planning Dept date 1-16-1996
street & number 215 Martin Luther King Bly telephone 608-266-6552
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53703

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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UTM REFERENCES (CONTINUED)

5. 16/303850/4770310
6. 16/303570/4770310
7. 16/303085/4770050
8. 16/302890/4770370

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Wingra Park Historic District includes the following parcels in the City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin: all of Blocks 4 through 23 and 30 through 33, Wingra Park; Lots 7-12, Block 1, Wingra Park; Lots 7-12, Block 2, Wingra Park; Lots 7-12, Block 3, Wingra Park; and part of the NE 1/4 and all that part of the NW 1/4 of Section 27, T7N, R9E described as follows: beginning on the southwest boundary of the Wingra Park Plat, at a point where c/l of Vilas Ave extd SW inters said boundary line. Said point-of-beginning being distance 30.5 feet SW from a stone monument set on NE margin of Edgewood Ave. Thence N 43 degrees 15 minutes W along SW boundary line of Wingra Park Plat 247.9 feet, thence at right angles N 46 degrees 45 minutes W 229 feet. Thence S 43 degrees 15 minutes E 297.9 feet, thence at right angles N 46 degrees 45 minutes E 230.2 feet to inters with above described boundary line of Wingra Park Plat. Thence N 45 degrees 15 minutes W along said boundary line 52.7 feet to point of beginning. Also all that part of said NW 1/4 of said Section 27 lying between SW and NE boundary line of tract described above to shore line of Lake Wingra.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Wingra Park Historic District closely follow those of the Wingra Park plat. These boundaries exclude areas that have lost historic integrity, are not in residential use, or are of a different character or time period.

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Madison, Dane County, WI

Photographs # 1, 3, 5, 8 by Katherine Rankin, 1989. Note: All sites were field checked in 1996 to make sure the photographs showed the current 1996 conditions.

Photographs # 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 by Katherine H. Rankin, 1996.

Negatives owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, currently on loan to the City of Madison Department of Planning and Development.

Photo 1 of 21

1011 Edgewood Avenue, south facade, view looking northeast

Photo 2 of 21

1909 Adams Street, north facade, view looking south-southwest

Photo 3 of 21

1525 Vilas Avenue, east and north facades, view looking southwest

Photo 4 of 21

1206 Grant Street, east facade, view looking west

Photo 5 of 21

1821 Vilas Avenue, north facade, view looking south

Photo 6 of 21

2001 Jefferson Street, north facade, view looking southeast

Photo 7 of 21

1006 Grant Street, east facade, view looking southwest

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section Photos Page 2

Photo 8 of 21
1108 Grant Street, east facade, view looking west

Photo 9 of 21
1016 Lincoln Street, east facade, view looking west

Photo 10 of 21
1101 Grant Street, west facade, view looking southeast

Photo 11 of 21
1824 Vilas Avenue, south facade, view looking northeast

Photo 12 of 21
1011 Grant Street, west facade, view looking east

Photo 13 of 21
1110 Edgewood Avenue, east facade, view looking west

Photo 14 of 21
1101 Lincoln Street, west facade, view looking east-northeast

Photo 15 of 21
1820 Vilas Avenue, south facade, view looking northeast

Photo 16 of 21
2010 Adams Street, south facade, view looking north

Photo 17 of 21
1724 Jefferson Street, south facade, view looking northeast

Photo 18 of 21
1820 Jefferson Street, south facade, view looking north

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 3

Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Photo 19 of 21
2006 Madison Street, south facade, view looking north

Photo 20 of 21
1815 Jefferson Street, north facade, view looking south

Photo 21 of 21
1410 Drake Street, south facade, view looking north

Wingra Park Historic District
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

Property Owner

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Wingra Park Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Dane

DATE RECEIVED: 9/17/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/27/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/13/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/01/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001257

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10.14.99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo # 1 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo # 2 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
MADISON, Dane County, Wisconsin
photo # 3 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo # 4 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo # 5 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
photo # 6 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo # 7 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo # 8 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Wisconsin (Dane County)
Photo # 9 of 21



1101

Wingra Park Historic District
MADISON, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN
Photo # 10 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo #11 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo #12 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo # 13 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
photo #14 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo #15 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
MADISON, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN
photo #16 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
photo #17 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
photo # 18 of 21



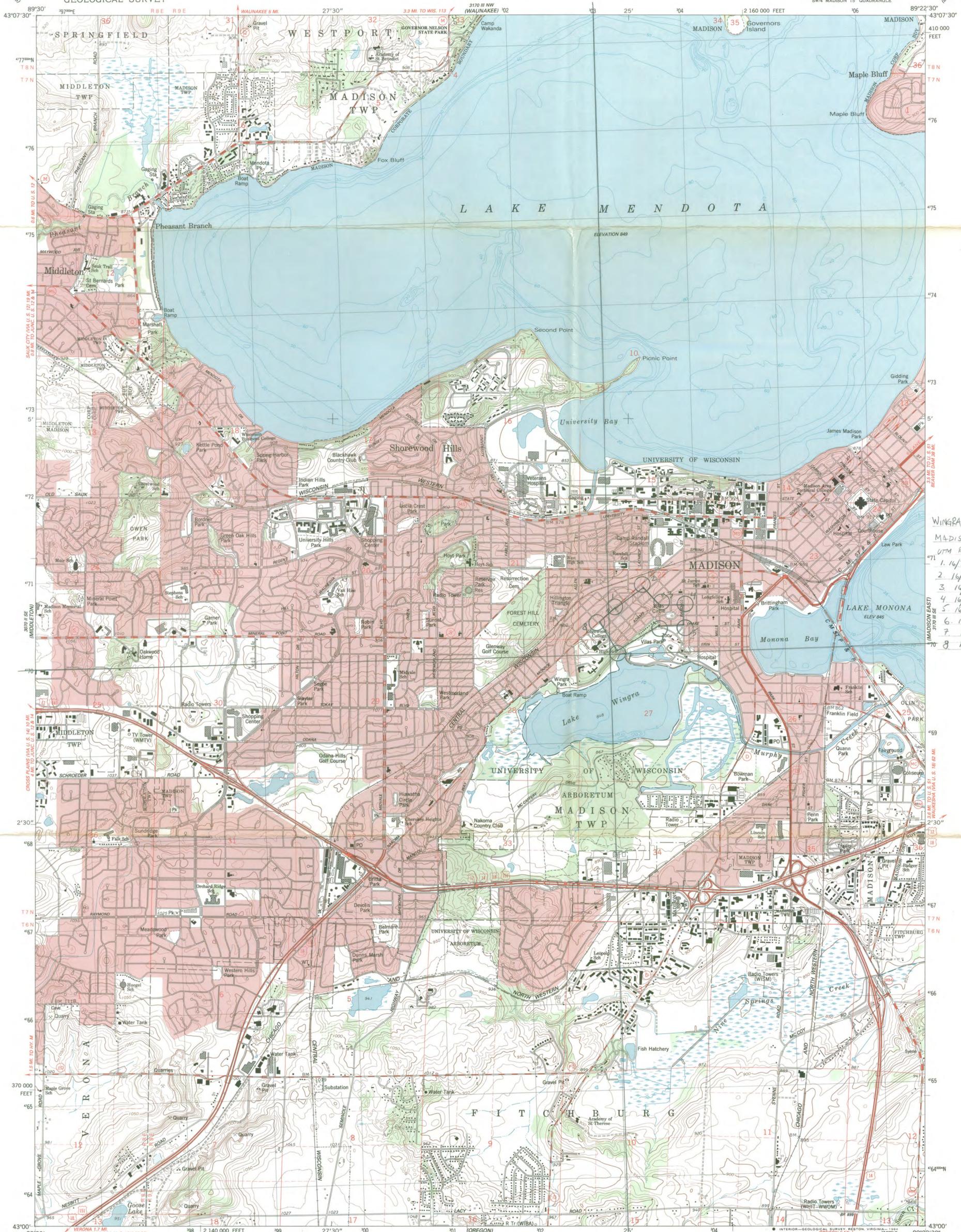
Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
photo #19 of 21



Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo #20 of 21

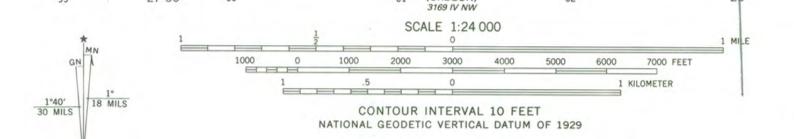


Wingra Park Historic District
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Photo #21 of 21



WINGRA PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
MADISON, DANE CO., WI
UTM REFERENCES:
1. 16/303080/4770520
2. 16/303440/4770750
3. 16/303585/4770560
4. 16/303850/4770560
5. 16/303850/4770310
6. 16/303570/4770310
7. 16/303085/4770050
8. 16/302890/4770370

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1957. Field checked 1959. Revised from aerial photographs
taken 1978 and 1980. Field checked 1983. Map edited 1983
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum
10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 4 meters north and
10 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Hydrography compiled from information furnished by
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface ——— Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ———
Secondary highway, hard surface ——— Unimproved road ———
Interstate Route ——— U. S. Route ——— State Route ———



MADISON WEST, WIS.
SW/4 MADISON 15' QUADRANGLE
43089-A4-TF-024
1983
DMA 3170 III SW-SERIES V861

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

RECEIVED

MAR 15 1999

WIS HIST PRES

Historic District

HISTORIC DISTRICT: Wingra Park
 ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 1704-06 Jefferson St.
 CITY: Madison COUNTY: Dane

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

SIGNED: Allen H. Chase DATE: 3-13-99

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: Allen H. Chase

MAILING ADDRESS: 102 North Spooner Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

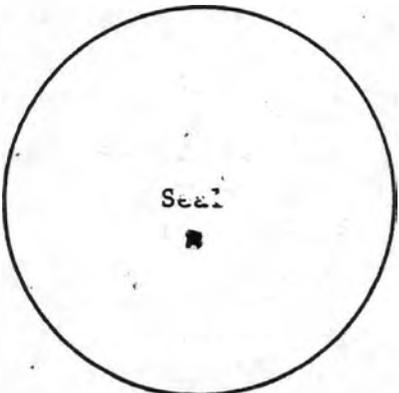
CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

State of Wisconsin

County of DANE

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 13th day of March, 1999.

Joseph L. Dady
 Notary Public
 My commission expires: 3/18/2001



RECEIVED

Historic District

MAR 17 1999

WIS HIST PRES

HISTORIC DISTRICT: Wingra Park Historic District

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 1119 Van Buren St.

CITY: Madison, Wisconsin COUNTY: Dane

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

SIGNED: *Gary G. Vanatta* DATE: 3/15/99

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: Gary G. Vanatta

MAILING ADDRESS: 412 Daly Ave.

CITY: Wisconsin Rapids STATE: WI ZIP: 54494

State of Wisconsin

County of Wood

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 15th day of March, 1999.

Debra Adams

Notary Public

My commission expires: 7/11/99

Seal

Historic District

RECEIVED

MAR 19 1999

HISTORIC DISTRICT: Wintora Park Historic District

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 1702 Madison ST.

CITY: Madison COUNTY: DANE

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

SIGNED: Mrs Norman Rasmussen DATE: 3-15-99

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: 6459 Lake Rd

CITY: Windsor STATE: WI. ZIP: 53598

State of Wisconsin

County of Dane

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 16th day of March, 19 99.

Deborah A. Schultz
Notary Public

My commission expires: 12-30-2000



RECEIVED

MAR 19 1999

Historic District
WV HIST PRF

HISTORIC DISTRICT: WINGRA PARK

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 1918 1920 VILAS AVE

CITY: MADISON COUNTY: DANE

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

SIGNED: Mabel E Schraufnagel DATE: March 18, 99

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: MABEL E SCHRAUFNAGEL

MAILING ADDRESS: 1920 VILAS AVE

CITY: MADISON STATE: WISCONSIN ZIP: 53711-2234

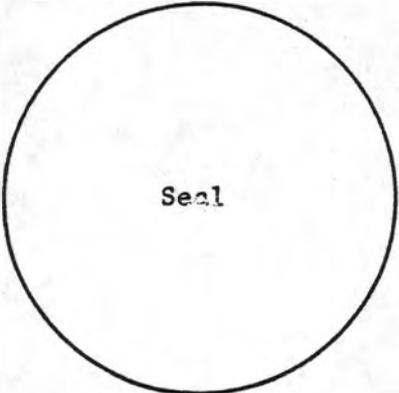
State of Wisconsin

County of Dane

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 18th day of March, 19 99.

Judith E. Pittack
Notary Public

My commission expires: 11-12-2000



Seal

RECEIVED

Historic District APR 14 1999

HISTORIC DISTRICT: WINGRA PARK Historic District HIST PRE

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 2020 VILAS AVENUE

CITY: MADISON COUNTY: DAVE

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

SIGNED: Susanna D. Herro DATE: 4/12/99

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: SUSANNA D. HERRO

MAILING ADDRESS: 2020 VILAS AVENUE

CITY: MADISON STATE: WI ZIP: 53711

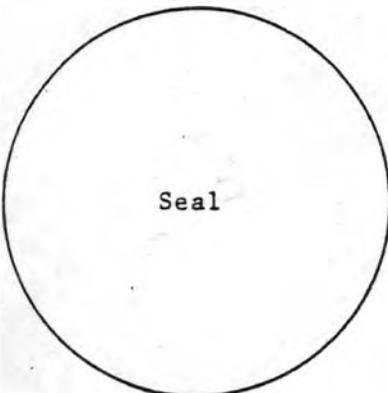
State of Wisconsin

County of Dave

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 12th day of April, 19 99.

[Signature]
Notary Public

My commission expires: 2/20/2000



Seal

RECEIVED

Historic District APR 14 1999

WV HIST PRF

HISTORIC DISTRICT: WINGRA PARK Historic District

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 2020 VILAS AVENUE

CITY: MADISON COUNTY: ~~WI~~ DANE

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

SIGNED: Stuart C. Herro DATE: 4/12/99

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: STUART C. HERRO

MAILING ADDRESS: 2020 VILAS AVENUE

CITY: MADISON STATE: WI ZIP: 53711

State of Wisconsin

County of DANE

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 12th day of April, 1999.

Leticia M. Dawson
Notary Public

My commission expires: 2/20/2000

