

**CITY OF MADISON
DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

**NEAR WEST SIDE NEIGHBORHOODS INTENSIVE SURVEY
REPORT**

prepared by

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prepared for
City of Madison

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City of Madison

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ABSTRACT

Title: City of Madison Intensive Architectural/Historical Survey - Final Report

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Subject: An intensive survey of the historic buildings, structures and sites within an area of the city known as the Near West Side Neighborhoods.

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This report documents an intensive architectural/historical survey of all the historic resources located within an area of the city of Madison known as the Near West Side Neighborhoods as of January 1, 2012. This represents a study area whose boundaries were set by the City of Madison in conjunction with the staff of the State of Wisconsin's Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) prior to the beginning of this study. Subsequently, a reconnaissance survey of this area was undertaken by the principal investigator as the first part of the intensive architectural/historical survey, after which an intensive research effort designed to ascertain the historic and architectural significance of the resources identified by the reconnaissance survey was undertaken by the principal investigator. The results of this research is summarized in this intensive survey report and they are also embodied in individual data entries for all the resources studied, which were prepared in electronic form to standards set by the Division of Historic Preservation.

The purposes of this intensive survey project were two-fold; to identify all the resources within the study area that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to provide the City of Madison and other county, state, and national agencies with a comprehensive data base that covers all the historic resources within the study area. The intensive survey ultimately surveyed 684 individual resources. Of these, four historic districts containing a total of 163 individual buildings, and 24 individual buildings and building complexes were identified as having potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Introduction

On January 12, 2012, the City of Madison authorized Timothy F. Heggland, an historic preservation consultant based in Mazomanie, Wisconsin, to undertake both a reconnaissance survey and an intensive survey of all the historically and architecturally significant resources that are located within the project area. This project area has a southern boundary that begins on the southwest corner of N. Franklin St. and University Avenue. The boundary then continues west to Midvale Blvd., then turns and runs south along the east side of Midvale Blvd. until reaching the southwest path of the Badger Bike Trail. The boundary then turns and follows the bike trail in an easterly direction to its point of intersection with Glenway St., then turns and continues north along the west side of Glenway St. to Speedway Rd. The boundary then turns and follows the north side of Speedway Rd. for two blocks to N. Franklin St., then turns and follows along the west side of Franklin St. to the point of beginning.

The reconnaissance survey conducted between January and March of 2012, and it was charged with surveying all the resources within the project area that still retained their original appearance and were 50-years-old or older, and it was also charged with resurveying those historic resources located in the project area that had been previously surveyed by others. Ultimately, 684 resources were surveyed within the project area and these resources include public building, churches, commercial buildings, park structures, and other types of resources but the overwhelming majority were single family dwellings that range in age from the mid-1850s to the mid-1980s. All of these buildings were photographed and mapped and a complete inventory of these resources is appended at the end of this report. The reconnaissance survey phase of the project was then followed by the second phase, the intensive survey, which was completed in mid-October of 2012, and this report is a summary of the findings of that survey. This phase consisted of an intensive research effort that was designed to generate an overview of the history of the survey area, an overview of those historic themes that are most closely associated with this history, and more in-depth historic information about the select group of resources that were identified by the reconnaissance survey as being potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of historic districts.

The primary objective of the intensive survey was the identification of all the individual resources and groups of resources within the project's survey area that are of architectural or historical significance and that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A second, equally important objective of the survey was to add the surveyed resources to the comprehensive computerized data base that is maintained by the DHP. This database, known as the Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) contains all of the historic resources that have been surveyed within Wisconsin thus far, including those in Madison, and one of its functions is to provide information to the City of Madison that can be used by the City when it is making planning decisions for the community.

Funding for both the reconnaissance survey and for the intensive survey that followed was provided by a grant in aid from the U.S. Department of the Interior as administered by the Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). Both the reconnaissance survey and the intensive survey phases of the overall project were conducted by Mr. Heggland and were monitored by Mr. Joe DeRose, Staff Historian at the DHP, and by Ms. Amy Scanlon, the Preservation Planner of the City of Madison, who is acting as the City's Project Manager. Additional oversight was provided by Mr. Jim Draeger of the DHP, who is Wisconsin's Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

PRELIMINARY STEPS

The City of Madison determined the boundaries of the project area prior to the hiring of a consultant and it also made the decision to exclude from further consideration the single individual building in the project area (Frank Lloyd Wright's Jacobs 1 house) that is already listed in the NRHP. Consequently, the first step in the reconnaissance survey consisted of a pre-survey during which the consultant undertook a series of drives and walks through the project area. This was done both to familiarize the consultant with the project area and to uncover any unusual aspects of it that might call for special treatment. The first finding of this pre-survey was that the project area is composed almost entirely of historic residential neighborhoods that are well-defined and that are still readily identifiable as historic entities. The second finding, and one of significance for the future of the project, was that there is still a large concentration of intact historic resources within the project area boundaries.

Consequently, it was decided to survey all the resources within the project area that were believed to be fifty years old or older and which still retain their original appearance and exterior cladding. Unfortunately, this decision meant that many of the project area's older resources could not be surveyed due to their lack of integrity. In addition, the scope of the survey was also expanded to include a number of intact buildings dating from the 1960s and later that are good representative examples of their different styles and which it is believed will be of historic interest to the City in the near future.

While the issue of deciding what to survey was being considered, the process of identifying pertinent historic resource materials was also begun. This involved a search of the resources held by the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison, and the City of Madison's Department of Planning & Community & Economic Development. As anticipated, the WHS and the City proved to be especially fruitful sources that produced the majority of the items listed in the bibliography that follows this report. Along with such essential items as Dane County plat maps and plat books, Bird's Eye View of Madison (1867, 1885, and 1908), microfilm copies of Madison newspapers, and Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps of Madison, the WHS's Visual and Sound Archives also produced historic photos of the project area, and its Division of Historic Preservation added additional information that is contained in its files. Other essential resources that are also housed in the WHS are all of the extant historic City of Madison Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls (microfilm), historic Madison city directories, and published Madison-related city and county histories. The City of Madison, meanwhile, provided original building permits for many of the surveyed buildings and the City Assessor's Records, both of which supplied building construction dates.

Another early goal of the survey was to find suitable base maps that could be used to record the locations of the resources surveyed. Ideally, such maps would show building footprints, lot lines, and addresses, although it was not anticipated that such maps would be found. Fortunately, the City of Madison's Planning Division was able to provide excellent large scale maps of the city dating from 2012 that show lot lines, and addresses parcel identification numbers for the entire project area as of that date. This meant that satisfactory maps were already in existence and did not have to be produced for the survey; a significant savings in time and money.

Yet another task performed prior to the beginning of the field survey was the identification of all the resources in the project area that had previously been surveyed by the DHP, which uses survey projects such as this one to update information it already has on file and to identify buildings that have been altered or demolished since earlier surveys were undertaken. This involved searching the DHP's Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) for inventoried resources that matched addresses in the project area, a search that identified 80 buildings and other resource types that had been previously identified in various surveys undertaken primarily in 1973 and 1983. These previously surveyed buildings and other resources, however, represented only those buildings that the early surveyors felt met the survey criteria and architectural knowledge of their times. While the new survey reviewed these buildings and resurveyed and rephotographed them as part of the current project, it was also charged with evaluating the architecture of the entire project area, which necessitated analyzing not only examples of the recognized architectural styles

but also the very large numbers of Post World War II buildings that were left unsurveyed and unanalyzed by the earlier surveys. Specific methodology at this point consisted of a judgment being made in the field by the consultant as to whether or not to include a particular building in the list of inventoried resources because of some aspect of its architectural composition. Following this decision, field notes were written and the resource was then photographed. Not surprisingly, this level of analysis results in the inventorying of many more resources than previous windshield surveys had identified.

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Once the survey criteria had been decided, the field survey itself began, which consisted of identifying all the resources within the project area that met the survey criteria and taking digital color photos of them. The consultant began this work in mid-February, 2012, a time when there was no snow on the ground and little or no foliage to obscure the buildings, thereby making it possible to produce superior photos. The resulting survey recorded 684 resources of all types within the project area. In addition to rechecking the resources previously identified in the 1973 and 1983 surveys that are not already listed in the NRHP, every other building and built resource located within the project area was also evaluated and 604 additional resources, being primarily buildings of architectural interest, were added to the existing inventory. All of these resources are listed in the inventory at the end of this report and a smaller group of these resources was researched in greater detail as part of the intensive survey.

Following completion of the field work, field notes were checked and organized to facilitate the site-specific research that would take place in the intensive survey phase. Each site already had or was assigned an address and this number was then transferred to the base maps of the project area that help both the DHP and the City of Madison locate surveyed resources. These maps also assisted the consultant in identifying areas where surveyed resources appear to be concentrated and which, following field review, could be considered candidates for historic district status. This resulted in the identification of five historic districts where potentially eligible inventoried resources are concentrated. After further analysis, separate draft maps showing the individual resources within these provisional district boundaries were prepared for each of these historic districts and district survey forms and maps for them are located at the end of this report.

The reconnaissance survey concluded with a tour of the project area. Mr. Jim Draeger, who is the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the DHP, met with the consultant on April 16, 2012, in order to review the findings of the reconnaissance survey. The result was that 24 individual buildings were found to be potentially individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and four proposed historic districts containing 163 additional buildings and other resources were also evaluated at this time and the district boundaries were refined. The results are included in the summary section of this report.

INTENSIVE SURVEY

With the photographs and the list of resources inventoried by the reconnaissance survey in hand, the consultant began the task of organizing the inventoried resources into groups based on stylistic attributions. Once this task was completed, each of these groups was further evaluated and the best examples in each group became the subject of the more intensive research process that forms the core of the intensive survey. For example, all buildings surveyed that represent the Ranch Style were grouped together to identify the typical stylistic subtypes and building forms that this style displays in the project area. These were then compared and evaluated to determine which were the best examples within each subtype. The best examples were then evaluated against National Register criteria and those which appeared to meet the criteria were designated as "potentially eligible." The results of this evaluation process can be found in the Architectural Styles section of this report. It needs to be noted, however, that at this stage this designation is advisory only and represents just the best judgment of the consultant. Actual designation of "eligible" status can only be made as a result of a formal evaluation, either through the National Register nomination process or through the Determination of Eligibility process, both of which are evaluated by the staff of the DHP and the Keeper of the National Register in Washington D.C.

While this evaluation process was taking place, the surveyed resources were being compared with the information contained in the City of Madison's Building Permit files in order to determine building construction dates for the buildings surveyed. The information thus obtained resulted in a list of building construction dates for most of the buildings surveyed, which dates were of great value in narrowing the focus of the subsequent intensive research effort that was to follow.

The revised building list, complete with construction dates, was then compared with the results of the style evaluation process described above and buildings that ranked high in their respective stylistic categories were included in the intensive research effort. Also included in the intensive research effort were all of the buildings that were included within the provisional historic district boundaries, and all buildings and other resources considered to be potential eligible individually.

The sheer number of buildings on the resulting list made it impossible to do individual historic tax assessment roll research on them. Instead, a thorough search of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, which is now available online for the years between 1858 and 2012 and which is searchable by keyword, was made instead, which provided detailed information about many of the individual buildings in the project area that are believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, this search also provided much more information about the work that has been done by architects working in Madison than could otherwise have been gathered. Additional research also utilized the computerized City of Madison Assessor's Records, which is also available on-line and which provided building dates for most of the buildings that were surveyed. This research occupied much of the months of June through August of 2012 and it ultimately produced approximate or exact building construction dates and for most of the properties on the list and also most of the original owner's names.

While this research was being conducted a parallel effort was being made to identify and research those historic themes that have been important to the history of the project area. The basis of this research is the large group of historic themes that have already been identified by the extensive research that is embodied in the DHP's *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, which research is ongoing and is intended to accomplish the same goals, but on a statewide basis. These themes cover or will eventually cover nearly every aspect of the built history of Wisconsin and it is intended that the research conducted for site-specific projects such as this intensive survey will be complimentary to this larger ongoing effort.

At the community level the purpose of thematic research is to develop an overview of the history of a community that will facilitate the identification of those remaining resources that can be considered historically and possibly architecturally significant from the standpoint of the National Register program and local preservation efforts. Preliminary research undertaken at the onset of the Madison Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey suggested that the following themes, which are listed in alphabetical order, were important and would prove productive:

- Architecture
- Education
- Religion

The research that followed the identification of these themes relied heavily on secondary sources such as the very fine recently published history of the Westmorland neighborhood (*Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*), and especially historic Madison newspapers, two of which, the *Madison Capital Times* and the *Wisconsin State Journal*, are now available online and are searchable by keyword. The information thus generated is included in this report and will be found in the historic themes section.

Ultimately, the intensive survey concentrated on researching approximately 188 of the 684 resources that were identified in the reconnaissance survey phase, although all 684 resources were photographed and evaluated in light of NRHP and DHP criteria. In addition, every property surveyed during the course of the project has had an electronic database entry prepared for it in accordance with DHP standards. These entries consist of a digital photo of the resource, a summary of the historical and architectural analysis performed on the subject property, and they also include other required information such as an address and

a parcel identification number. These entries were made for the DHP as additions to its Architectural Historic Inventory (AHI), which now includes more than 200,000 building located throughout the state. In addition, all the written information contained in these entries and additional historic data was copied into the DHP's electronic data base using the software developed by the DHP and this can be viewed by accessing the Wisconsin Historical Society's web site: www.wisconsinhistory.org.

INTENSIVE SURVEY FINAL REPORT

Several of the historic theme chapters in this report that deal with only a few extant resources such as Religion and Education, have been in progress since June of 2012. Most of the other chapters, however, including especially those relating to architectural styles, had to wait until the newspaper research was completed before they could be written. With the completion of the newspaper research in August of 2012, work on the final chapters of the intensive survey report commenced and was completed by December of 2012. In addition to the thematic chapters, the building inventory list, and the bibliography, this report also includes copies of the Historic District Survey Forms prepared for the five proposed historic districts.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

The consultant worked closely with employees of the City from the onset of the project and received valuable support and assistance from them throughout the course of the survey. Presentations were made to the City by the consultant and the first public meeting with the larger community took place on April 26, 2012, when a presentation by the consultant and Mr. DeRose of the DHP was made to the Madison Historic Preservation/ Design Review Commission. A final meeting is scheduled for December 12, 2012, when a final report on the survey will be made to the community by the consultant and a member of the DHP staff.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF MADISON'S NEAR WEST SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD'S BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Normally, one of the tasks of an intensive survey such as this one is the creation of an historic overview of the community being surveyed, its purpose being to place the resources surveyed into an understandable historic context. In the case of Madison, however, there already exist two outstanding recent histories of the city written by local historians David V. Mollenhoff¹ and Stuart D. Levitan that cover the years from the first settlement of the city up until 1931. In addition, an equally outstanding history of the former suburb of Westmorland, which comprises a major portion of the Near West Side Neighborhood survey area, has just been published by the Westmorland Neighborhood Association.² Because these histories are much more complete than any product of a survey like this could ever hope to be, the overview that follows will not attempt to cover ground that has been well traveled before. Instead, this overview will look briefly at the physical growth of the survey area in the years prior to 1931 but will concentrate mostly on the years that follow up until 1972, this being the period during which the survey area attained its present appearance. In addition, this overview will also take a general look at the architectural trends that have evolved in the city and the survey area during this same time period.

The land that now comprises the survey area was originally a part of the Town of Madison and it was given over almost entirely to agricultural pursuits until the second decade of the twentieth century. The earliest suburban development in this area occurred in the mid-1850s in a portion of the Town where three stone quarries that supplied much of the Madison sandstone that was used to build the city's finest early buildings were then located. This modest sized development was located along University Avenue, which forms the north edge of the survey area, and it has been very well researched by UW Prof. Thomas D. Brock, who was a longtime owner of the William & Mary Findlay house located at 701 Ridge St., this being one of the two oldest houses in the survey area. This research culminated in a monograph that Brock wrote in 1993 in which he detailed the history of this house and of the development that surrounded it and in which he also describes the historic forces that led up to their creation.

At the time the city of Madison was established, the area where the [Findlay] house now stands was quite some distance from the city. It is the Town of Madison, Section 21. The land was first acquired from the United State Land Office by James Bowman in 1836. Although parcels of land were sold to various people during the 1840's and early 1850's, it remained undeveloped until the middle of the 1850's, at which time some of the land was acquired in a series of purchases by Nathaniel W. Dean, a prominent Madison land developer. The rest of the land was acquired by Lansing W. Hoyt, another early developer.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, one of the components of what eventually became the Milwaukee Road (Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific) arrived in Madison in May, 1854, and by 1857 had reached the Mississippi River (at Prairie Du Chien). Because of the hills immediately west of the city, the most suitable location for laying track was south of the University of Wisconsin and north of the Stephens quarry. This railroad right-of-way also became the corridor for wagon traffic: what was then called the "Sauk Road" (now University Avenue) was established by survey by the Town of Madison Road Commission on June 23, 1855.

With the locations of the railroad and the Sauk Road established, it was clear that this area of Madison would be an important area of development. On September 15, 1855, Lansing Hoyt established a real estate plat which he called "Lakeland", on 67.43 acres of land situated in the East ½ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 2. This was one of the earliest plats established in Dane County outside of the city of Madison. Although it would be many years before Lakeland would become fully settled, this early plat established certain street patterns that still exist. Franklin Avenue (66 feet wide) ran in a north/south direction through the middle of the plat, from Sauk Road to what was then called Prospect Road (33 feet wide; now called Bluff Street). Although the legal description mentions 45 lots, there were actually only 13, numbered from Lot 34 through Lot 45. Most of the lots in this plat were 5 acres, a size large enough so that each resident could have an extensive vegetable garden.

The other plat in this area, called “Quarry Town” (later spelled Quarrytown), was established by Nathaniel W. Dean in 1863. It was immediately west of the Lakeland plat. Dean had acquired various parcels of land in the area of the stone quarries throughout the years 1856-1860, including land he acquired from the state for nonpayment of taxes. On October 21, 1863 the Quarry Town plat was established with 23 lots. The lots along Sauk Road were about 100 feet wide and 430 feet deep, whereas those further back were much larger, around 2-4 acres. This plat contained the land on which the stone quarries were being operated, and the lots with quarries were much larger, of 10-16 acres.

The Quarry Town plat established the locations of several streets whose names are still extant, including Ridge Street and Harvey Street. Another street shown on the plat, Bluff Street, still exists, but has been transferred to the street that Hoyt had called Prospect. Quarry Street is now known as Stevens Street (named for David Stephens, despite the variant spelling), and Bluff Street retains its same name.

Although the lots along Sauk Road presumably were quickly developed, much of the Quarry Town plat remained undeveloped for many years. Lots 18-23 constituted the Paunack and City quarries, eventually turned into Hoyt Park, and Lot 22 and an unplatted 5 acres just north of Lot 22 were the Stephens quarry. Lots 12-17 were acquired by William Findlay and eventually became part of the Findlay Park replat [of portions of the Quarrytown and Lakeland plats] established in 1925.(3)

This development activity probably represented an attempt to capitalize on the hope that the industrial activity generated by the area’s stone quarries would be enhanced by the presence of the new railroad line and the new Sauk Road that ran just to the north of them. If so, this hope proved to be largely unfounded. As Brock noted, these pioneer suburban plats remained essentially undeveloped until after the end of World War I. The 1890 Plat Book of Dane County, for instance, shows that even by that date there were only four buildings located in the Quarrytown Plat, these being the Findlay House, the Timothy Tierney House (now known as the Century House Gift Shop and located at 3033 University Ave.), and two others that have since been demolished.(4) Nevertheless, these early development efforts represented the first attempts to develop the lands lying west of the city and they were precursors of what was to come.

Two other events of a more permanent nature that occurred in the 1850s and early 1860’s also served to turn the city of Madison’s attention to those lands located to the west of it. In 1857, the city’s need for a new cemetery resulted in the acquisition of 80 acres of land located two miles outside of the city limits as the site of a new cemetery. This was Forest Hills Cemetery, which is located at the corner of today’s Highland Ave. and Speedway Road (then known as the Mineral Point Road), and this was followed by the development of a separate cemetery on the other side of Speedway Road for Madison’s Catholic citizens in 1863, which was first called Calvary Cemetery and is now known as Resurrection Cemetery. These cemeteries form parts of the eastern boundary of the survey area and visiting them would have been the first experience that most nineteenth century Madisonians would have had of the lands that were located to the west of the city.

The building of the Illinois Central Railroad’s tracks along the southern edge of the survey area in 1887 was another early event that helped define the survey area’s boundaries. So far as is known, however, no stops were located in the survey area on either this line or on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad that ran just to the north of the survey area’s north boundary.

Yet another event that was to have a more direct impact on the survey area was the purchase in 1892 of a fourteen-acre parcel of hilltop land located just one block to the west of the Calvary Cemetery that featured magnificent views that looked out towards the west end of Lake Mendota. The purchaser of this parcel was Prof. Edward T. Owen, a professor of French at the UW and a land developer whose dream it was to create a public pleasure drive across this parcel that could be linked with drives developed by others that crossed other sections to form a rural carriage drive that would stretch twelve miles from the downtown to various beauty spots located to the west of the city. Owen’s self-funded portion of this drive, which connected Mineral Point Road with Regent St., subsequently became known as Owen Parkway and the apex of the parcel of land that he purchased was long known as Sunset Point because of the beautiful west-facing views that were visible from it.(5) This parcel subsequently became the westernmost part of Hoyt Park and that portion of the public road that runs through the park is still named Owen Parkway today.

At the same time, the growth of the city of Madison's population during the 1890s was leading to the creation of the city's first suburbs, of which the near west side plats of Wingra Park (1889) and University Heights (1893) were the first to cater to the more affluent members of the community. These were streetcar suburbs, so-called because of their proximity to streetcar lines that enabled new suburban homeowners to commute to their places of business in the downtown section of the city and at the rapidly expanding University of Wisconsin campus. Such proximity was critical to the success of these plats because in the pre-automobile era even middle class families seldom had a horse and carriage of their own. Thus, families seeking to locate out in any of the new suburbs could usually do so only if the breadwinners of the family had some form of public transportation to take them to their places of work, nearly all of which were then still located downtown. Since streetcars were then Madison's only form of public transportation, reasonable proximity to one of the city's streetcar lines was essential. Streetcars also brought the citizens of the city out to its two cemeteries as well, beginning in 1897, when the local electric streetcar company constructed a new line that terminated at the foot of Speedway Road. The impact that this new line was to have on the future of what is now the near west side of the city can hardly be overestimated.

The 1897 cemetery addition, a 1.5 mile extension terminating at Forest Hill Cemetery, suddenly opened up 722 additional acres of prime land for development. The new line was a boon for already platted suburbs of Wingra Park and University Heights and sparked the beginning of extensive construction in both places. The *Madison Democrat* estimated that the streetcar line immediately enhanced the value of nearby property by 10 to 45 percent.(6)

These suburbs did not achieve real success until after 1903, however, when their annexation to the city finally supplied homeowners with such city services as sewers, water, gas, electricity, concrete streets and sidewalks, and a new school (Randall Elementary School). Once these services became available, suburban development on the west side of the city steadily increased.

Despite the gradual westward growth of the city, though, most of the land that is located within the survey area was still rural at the turn of the century and was given over to agricultural pursuits and persons living in this area were still only occasional visitors to the city itself. Access to this land was provided by the area's two principal historic roads; the Sauk Road (University Avenue), and the Mineral Point Road (today's Speedway Road and Mineral Point Road), both of which had been in existence since at least the 1850s. Additional access was also provided by what for many years was a lesser road (today's Odana Road) that ran uphill and westward from what is today's Monroe Street-Nakoma Road junction. This road originally existed just to serve the farms belonging to the Piper family and others that made up much of the land that is now included within the boundaries of the survey area.

The presence of these three roads notwithstanding, however, historic plat maps of the Town of Madison show that even as late as 1911 most of the land in the survey area was still divided into farms or into parcels of several acres or more, although the same maps also show that by 1911 the city of Madison was slowly but inexorably growing westward towards these farms.(7) By 1911, new platting activity had brought the city's boundaries immediately adjacent to the survey area; the new west side subdivisions of Mercer's Park, Highland Park, and College Park having encompassed almost all of the land that is bounded by Allen Street, University Avenue, Regent Street, and N. Franklin Avenue, the latter street being the survey area's eastern boundary. Other new subdivisions were also beginning to be platted just to the south of the survey area along Monroe Street by this time as well and these plats were extending the city in a southwest direction. Then, in 1912, John C. McKenna and his University Bay Land Company platted the first part of the new subdivision of College Hills directly across University Avenue from the survey area's Quarrytown Plat, this up-scale subdivision being the original portion of what would soon become the village of Shorewood Hills. Three years later, in 1915, McKenna platted his first addition to the original College Hills plat as well and in this was the same year the Madison Realty Co. platted the original portion of its own up-scale Nakoma Subdivision, which was located on both sides of the historic Verona Road to the south of the survey area.(8) Thus, by 1915, large new subdivisions had been developed just to the north and south of the survey area and it was to be only a year before this development activity spread into the survey area itself.

What made this suburban expansion possible at this point in time was the growth of automobile ownership and the advent of motorized buses in the city. As was noted above, the city's streetcar lines had been extended as far west as Forest Hills Cemetery in 1897, but this was as far as they would ever go. The new suburbs that were being developed at this time still lacked the necessary population density that could make new westward extensions of the lines of this privately owned transportation system profitable and this was a problem that the developers of the west side's new suburbs were well aware of.

Developers of high-priced, low-density, deed-restricted subdivisions knew they had a product that many Madisonians wanted. However, success required access, and therein lay the rub. Though far from the noise, dirt, and crowding of the city, most new subdivisions lay three, four, sometimes five miles from the Capitol Square, and one to three miles from most streetcar lines as well. For families with cars, this remoteness was not a problem, but even in 1915 only one household in eight had an automobile. Therefore, the developers of such suburbs as Nakoma, College Hills (later named Shorewood Hills), Lakewood (now a part of Maple Bluff), and Shore Acres (at the north end of Winnequah Trail in the city of Monona) felt compelled to provide their own transportation and to "absolutely guarantee" its availability. For this purpose they bought twelve – to twenty passenger motor buses, which provided hourly service during rush hours.(9)

These bus lines were short-lived but they were intended to be because by 1915, it was clear that the city's rapidly growing numbers of gasoline-powered automobiles represented the future of transportation in the city and it was this new reality that would drive future suburban expansion, both in Madison and elsewhere. College Hills and Nakoma, for instance, had both been designed from the start to be attractive to home owners that intended to commute to and from work in the downtown part of the city using their own automobile. It was also not a coincidence that all the new suburbs that had been built to the west of University Heights and to the southwest of Wingra Park prior to 1915 were laid out adjacent to either University Avenue, Regent Street, or Monroe Street. These, after all, were the three principal arterial streets that funneled both horse-drawn conveyances and the city's ever increasing numbers of gasoline-powered automobiles, buses, and trucks from the downtown to the west side of the city and beyond at this time and any developer who hoped to make his west side suburb a success had to be able to offer potential home builders ready access either to these streets or to comparable ones.

It was this proximity to an already existing transportation route that probably accounted for the creation of the first new subdivision within the survey area. This was the University Park Addition, which was platted in June of 1916 by the Dane Co. and others, and which was bounded by University Ave. to the north, N. Blackhawk Ave. to the west, Stevens St. to the south, and the west edge of what is today's Quarry Park to the east. The survey area's second new subdivision, the West Wingra Addition, was platted in December of 1916 by Otto E. Toepfer, Jr. This new subdivision was the first part of the future suburb of Westmorland to be platted and it was bounded by Glenway St. to the east, St. Clair St. to the south, Toepfer Ave. to the west, and Meyer St. to the north. The southeast corner of this subdivision was located two blocks north of Monroe St. and it represented Toepfer's first subdivision of a 60-acre parcel of former farm land bordering on Mineral Point Road that he had purchased in 1899.(10)

The first new house to be built on Toepfer's land was his own, this being the large, brick-clad Craftsman Style house that was built at 4001 Mineral Point Rd. in 1906 on the corner of Mineral Point Rd. and Toepfer Ave. Unfortunately, Toepfer apparently misjudged the demand that existed for lots that were located so far out of the city at that time and the only houses that would be built in his new subdivision before the end of World War I were the Bungalow Style Henry Meyer House located at 502 Glenway St. and built in 1910 across the road from Meyer's own 80-acre parcel, and a second Bungalow Style house that Meyer built at 514 Glenway St. in 1917.(11) In fact, the Toepfer house and the two Meyer houses were among just a small handful of houses that were built in the entire survey area between 1900 and the end of that war. Partly this was due to the fact that restrictions were placed on building materials and on building construction while the war was taking place, but mostly it was due to location. So far as is known, just six identified houses were built in the survey area during this period, the Toepfer house being one, followed by a fine Dutch Colonial Revival style house that was built for UW Prof. A. S. Alexander in 1907 located at 2818 Ridge Rd., the two Henry Meyer Bungalow Style houses, a Front Gable form house built in 1915 and located at 3905 Mineral Point Road, and a Colonial

Revival style house that was also built in 1915 by the Sears, Roebuck & Co., and which is located at 2841 Regent St.(12)

Only one other new subdivision was platted in the survey area before the country's entrance into World War I on April 6, 1917. This was the small Badger Park Addition, which was platted by Joseph L. Mennes, was recorded on February 8, 1917, and was bounded by University Ave. on the north, Harvey St. on the south, and comprised both sides of the one-block-long Hill St. No other new subdivisions were created in the survey area until 1925, when the Findlay Park Addition was platted as a replat of portions of the 1850's era Quarrytown and Lakeland plats.(13)

Of greater significance to the future of the survey area was the City of Madison's decision to purchase a hilltop parcel of land in 1925 that was located two blocks south of Regent St. on Glenway St. (then called Parker Dr.) as the site of a new high-service water reservoir. This 6,000,000 gallon concrete reservoir was designed to serve customers on the west side of the city and it was built in 1926 and was then covered by soil that was graded and seeded and it is still in operation today and its site is known as Reservoir Park.(14) Of even greater significance, however, was the city's decision in 1926 to purchase 60 acres that lay adjacent to the Forest Hills Cemetery. This land was bounded by Speedway Rd. on the north and by the Illinois Central Railroad's tracks on the south and it was intended to eventually be used as an expansion area for the cemetery but until such time as it was actually needed it was decided to turn this parcel into a municipal golf course. This nine-hole course opened to the public in 1927 as the Glenway Golf Course and it is still in operation today.(15) The result was that much of the eastern boundary of the survey area came to be defined by two large, adjacent, publicly owned open spaces; the golf course, and the Catholic cemetery.

The construction of the Glenway Golf Course also resulted in the opening up of Glenway Street as well, which was extended from the Speedway Road/Mineral Point intersection south along the west edge of the golf course. Perhaps emboldened by these two events, Otto Toepfer Jr., platted a First Addition to his original West Wingra Addition in March of 1926, which consisted of a small 23-lot 6-acre expansion to the north of the original plat. Later in the same year, Toepfer sold much of the remaining unplatted acreage he owned to A. O. Paunack. Paunack, a Madison banker and land developer, had previously been a partner in the Highland Park Co., which had developed the Highland Park subdivision located just west of today's West High School in 1906. Paunack then took the land he had acquired from Toepfer and platted it as the Westmorland Subdivision in November of 1926.

The plat included 138 lots along both sides of Toepfer Avenue, the east side of Westmorland Boulevard, and the parallel streets between then from Mineral Point Road [south] to what became Fern Court.(16)

The creation of Glenway Golf Course and Westmorland probably influenced the creation of the next subdivisions to be built in the survey area as well. The first of these was the Arlington Heights Addition, which was platted by local real estate developer Ross M. Koen in April of 1927 and which was bounded by Hillcrest Dr. on the north, N. Franklin St. on the east, Speedway Rd. on the south, and Glenway St. on the west, and was located across Speedway Rd. from the golf course. In June of 1928, Toepfer and Paunack collaborated on the platting of the First Addition to Westmorland. By this time, Paunack had created the Westmorland Company and was its president, and this new plat consisted of 20 lots that lay just to the east of the original plat.(17) This was followed by the smaller Morland Terrace Addition, which was also platted in June of 1928 and which consisted of the south half of what is now the block that is bounded by Hammersley Ave. to the north, Glenway St. to the west, Mineral Point Rd. to the south, and Larkin St. to the west, and this plat was followed by Showers Plat, which was platted in October of 1928 by Cecilia Anzinger and which consisted of the north half of the block.

The Morland Terrace Addition is of special interest because it was the first of several subdivisions in the survey area to be developed by John C. McKenna, Jr., the man who had earlier developed College Hills and earlier still, Edgewood Park, which was located on Monroe St. adjacent to the Edgewood Academy grounds.

McKenna had purchased a large portion of Westmorland from Otto Toepfer in the mid 1920s. In July of 1928 McKenna sold his 400-plus empty lots to The Westmorland Company for \$250,000—a large sum

of money at that time. In October of the same year he was elected president of The Westmorland Company. McKenna ordered construction of the decorative stone gates located at Westmorland Boulevard around 1928 as well as named many of the streets in Westmorland after family members and friends.

The Westmorland Company filed a plat for the Westmorland Fourth Addition in October 19, 1928, which included 162 lots bounded by Mineral Point Road on the north, Westmorland Boulevard on the east, Tokay Boulevard (originally called Tokay Road) on the south and Holly Avenue of the west. The company filed for the Westmorland Second Addition plat on November 28, 1928, creating an additional 40 lots southeast of the Fourth Addition between Westmorland Boulevard, Tokay Boulevard, Toepfer Avenue, and Fern Court (originally called Linden Street—a platted street that was never built).(18)

In addition to the development of Westmorland itself, the developers of Westmorland also decided to build a golf course of their own adjacent to the subdivision. Possibly they were emboldened by the success of the nearby Glenway Municipal Golf Course and they were also probably influenced by the fact that both Nakoma and College Hills possessed country clubs and golf courses of their own by this time as well. Whatever the rationale may have been, the fact remains that in the summer of 1928, 69 acres of land located adjacent to the subdivision were purchased and transformed into a nine-hole course that was bounded on the north by Mineral Point Road, on the east by Holly Avenue, on the south by Tokay Boulevard, and on the west by the Felton vegetable farm.(19)

All of this platting activity and ancillary development work took place during the heady days of the stock market boom that occurred in the late 1920s, but success in the real estate development business is as much a matter of timing as it is of location.

The pace of house building on the former farmland owned by Toepfer was slow. While newspaper ads placed in 1927 and 1928 attempted to attract more homebuilders to the area, the Stock Market Crash in October 1929, and the Depression that followed virtually stopped construction. By the end of 1929, fewer than 20 homes had been built on 276 lots that had been created.(20)

Nevertheless, Westmorland was the first real suburb to be developed within the survey area boundaries and the houses that it contains that were built in the 1920s are almost all good representative examples of the most common Period Revival styles, the most notable being examples of the Tudor Revival Style.

The Depression effectively put a stop to platting activity in the survey area; the only new plat that was recorded in this area between 1929 and 1938 being the Schmitt Addition, which was platted in May of 1932. This plat was actually a replat of a portion of the Quarrytown Plat and it was bounded by University Ave. to the north, Harvey St. to the south, and comprised both sides of the one-block-long Schmitt Place. This lack of platting activity does not mean that building activity in the survey area ceased altogether during the 1930s, but looking at the 84 buildings built during this decade that were surveyed as part of the Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey shows that the great majority of them were built after the local economy began to pick up once again beginning in 1937. Just 30 of these buildings were built between 1930 and 1936 and many of those that were built between 1930 and 1932 may have been influenced by the completion of the new West Senior High School in 1930, which is located just three blocks east of the survey area at the intersection of Speedway Rd., Highland Ave., and Regent St.(21) There was, however, one group of houses built in the survey area between 1935 and 1938 that deserves special mention. This was the important group of International Style houses designed by the Madison architectural firm of Beatty & Strang that are clustered around Glenway St./Ridge Rd./Sylvan Ave. This is the finest concentration of their International Style houses in the city of Madison (other important concentrations are located in Shorewood Hills and Monona) and they form the core of the proposed Sylvan Avenue-Ridge Road Historic District. These houses are significant because they represented a radical break with the Period Revival styles then in favor and they are among Madison's most architecturally significant houses, residential examples of this style being very rare in Wisconsin and elsewhere.

One very important event that took place in the survey area during the 1930s was the creation of Hoyt Park. As was noted earlier, the City of Madison had purchased an already existing 24-acre stone quarry for its own use

in 1890. This quarry was located in the southern part of the Quarrytown Plat and it abutted the 14-acre parcel of that land that had been purchased in 1892 by Prof. Edward T. Owen. Owen subsequently donated his parcel, which included the lookout spot known as Sunset Point, to the Madison Park & Pleasure Drive Association, which would finally turn over all of its property to the City in 1931 to be managed by the new Madison Park Commission. A year later, in 1932, the City decided to close the stone quarry it owned, combine it with the parcel that had been donated by Owen, and turn it all into a public park. The new park was named Frank W. Hoyt Park in honor of a man who had been one of the most important leaders of the Madison Park & Pleasure Drive Association. Developing this new park became possible when the various Federal programs that were designed to alleviate unemployment came into being. By the end of 1934, CWA-funded workers had completed the new shelter house in the park and had built the first of the numerous stone open fireplaces that are scattered throughout the park and by the end of 1936, the landscaping of the park and the construction of a toilet building had also been completed under the WPA program. The completed park was administered by the Madison Parks Commission even though the park itself was still located outside the city boundaries at this time and it quickly became a popular picnicking spot that made Madisonians more familiar with this still rural area.

Other west side events that had an impact on the future of the survey area at this time include the growth of the University of Wisconsin during the 1930s and also the growth of various Federal and State governmental agencies during this period such as the new U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, which was built on the west edge of the UW campus in 1932. The housing needs of the staffs of these large institutions created a demand for housing on the west side of the city that filled all the available houses in the already platted portions of the near west side and this demand would ultimately only be met by the creation of new residential plats that would come into being once the Depression ended. This same demand for housing would also be abetted by the growth of the lines of the Madison Bus Company. By 1938, bus service to the near west side was available from the downtown to both Shorewood Hills (via University Ave.), and to Nakoma (via Allen St., Commonwealth Ave., Monroe St., and Nakoma Rd.) and it would only be a matter of time before these lines would be joined by others.

Once the effects of the Depression started to recede, new platting activity in the survey area blossomed. The first new plat was for the Sunset Village Addition, which was platted in May of 1938 by McKennas, Inc., this being John C. McKenna's newest development company. Sunset Village was bounded by Westmorland Blvd. to the east, Hillcrest Dr. to the north, S. Owen Dr. to the west, and Mineral Point Rd. to the south, and its layout featured a central block that had a park space in its center, and this block was surrounded by a roadway and by an outer ring of lots. This new plat lay on the opposite side of Mineral Point Rd. from Westmorland and it was heavily advertised and was almost immediately successful. One year later, a newspaper ad for the plat had the following to say about the plat's first year.

Sunset Village, Madison's newest community, is one-year old. Thirty-five homes have been completed or are under construction, and forty to fifty more homes are being planned for building in the very near future on the one hundred and twenty-five lots that have been sold in Sunset Village by McKennas, Inc. ... Water mains have been installed. Roads have been constructed. Gas mains are now in service. Spacious areas have been set aside for park purposes. Sunset Village is located on Madison's west side at Sunset Point. It is located in the same high rolling area that has long been Madison's favorite picnic spot. Of the many homes that have been built in Sunset Village, 90% of the mortgages are insured by the Federal Housing Administration. McKennas, Inc. have followed the suggestions that FHA has given in the planning and designing of the plat. Qualified engineers have been consulted to assure accuracy in surveying. A noteworthy feature of the development of Sunset Village is the park area. One and one third acres have been reserved for recreational purposes in the center of Sunset Village. The park affords playground space for children and adults as well. ... Sunset Village is a fully restricted residential area. The plans of all homes are inspected and approved by a committee for the purpose of keeping construction on a high plane.(22)

The presence of FHA guidelines and a self-regulating design committee are notable because almost all of the houses that were built in the original plat were examples of the Colonial Revival style, although there were also a few Tudor Revival style examples as well. That this is so reflects the inherent design

conservatism of the FHA, which wanted to be sure that any new residential construction that was backed by the government would hold its value, and it also reflects the willingness of developers like McKenna to follow these guidelines.

McKenna was quick to follow up on the success of his first plat by platting an addition to it in June of 1939. The smaller L-plan First Addition to Sunset Village was located just across Hillcrest Dr. from the original plat, it contained 39 additional lots, and it was bounded on the west by S. Owen Dr. and on the east and partly on the north by Hoyt Park. This was followed a few months later by the platting of the Pilgrim Village Addition. This new plat was located just to the east of Sunset Village and it was bounded on the west by Westmorland Bld., on the north by Hillcrest Dr., on the east by Larkin St., and on the south by lots that fronted on Mineral Point Rd. but which were not part of this plat. Pilgrim Village was developed by W. E. Gifford, Jr., a Milwaukee developer and contractor who, like McKenna, would play a large part in the subsequent development of the survey area, and this plat was also successful after Gifford resolved labor issues that had slowed construction.(23) The following year, in April of 1940, McKenna platted his Second Addition to Sunset Village. This large addition was bounded by S. Owen Dr. to the east, Regent St. to the north, and S. Midvale Blvd. to the west, and its southern boundary was located a few lots south of Upland Dr.(24) In December of the same year McKenna platted yet another addition to Sunset Village. This one, the Third Addition to Sunset Village, was located just to the south of the Second Addition and it was bounded by Karen Ct. on the east, the Second Addition on the north, S. Midvale Blvd on the west, and Mineral Point Rd. on the south.(25) The year's new platting activity finally ended still later in December when Charles N. Shepard recorded the Shepard Replat, which was bounded by Hoyt Park on the west, Chamberlain Ave. on the north, N. Franklin Ave. on the east, and Mason St. and Regent St. on the south.

These new suburbs were instantly successful and this success was also enjoyed by the older suburb of Westmorland, which experienced a building boom of its own during this period. One result of this success was that the new residents first requested and then demanded that the city's bus lines be extended to serve them. This demand was resisted at first but after a petition to the State's Public Service Commission was granted, the new extensions were in place by August of 1940.(26) Further recognition of the growth that the survey area was experiencing at this time was provided by the City's decision to extend city water and sewer lines to Westmorland and to Sunset Village and also to the Shepard Plat, the latter of which was located adjacent to the city's then existing west boundary.(27)

By the start of 1941, more than 160 new houses had been built in Sunset Village alone and another 27 were in the process of construction, and because the end of the Depression was also accompanied by the spread of the war in Europe, the tempo of platting and building activity in the survey area continued unabated and was probably spurred on at least in part by concerns about the future availability of building materials. The first new plat recorded in 1941 was that of John C. McKenna, who platted his very large Fourth Addition to Sunset Village in April. This latest extension was bounded by N. Meadow Lane on the west, Regent St. on the south, N. Blackhawk Ave. on the east, and University Ave. on the north, and it would subsequently be renamed Sunset Ridge.(28) Also in 1941, the First Wisconsin Trust Co. platted the new subdivision of Sunset Hills, which was bounded by Hillcrest Dr. to the south, Hoyt Park to the west, Regent St. to the north, and Larkin St. to the east, but due to World War II and other factors, nothing would be built there until the 1950s. The last plat recorded in the survey area before the nation entered the war was the Fifth Addition to Sunset Village, which was recorded in May of 1942 and was owned by a group of partners including August O. Paunack, one of the developers of Westmorland, R. H. & E. H. Carpenter, Inc., Gerald and Joyce Bartell, and others. This plat was bounded by S. Owen Dr. to the west, Regent St. to the north, Hoyt Park to the east, and Bagley Parkway to the south.

World War II effectively ended platting and building in the survey area due to the restrictions that were placed on non-war-related building activity. Consequently, no new buildings were built in the survey area until the last year of the war, but once the war ended, the enormous pent-up post-war demand for housing would permanently transform what was even then still a predominately rural area. It is worth remembering that almost all of the survey area was still part of the Town of Madison in 1945, although there were many signs by this time that that was about to change. By 1942, the City of Madison had grown to the point where its western boundaries included N. Franklin Ave., Speedway Rd., and that portion of Glenway St.

that runs along the Glenway Golf Course, which were contiguous with the survey area's eastern and southern boundaries. City water and sewer lines now reached into the survey area, the utility lines of the Madison Gas & Electric Co. supplied it with electricity, and children in the area attended city schools (Dudgeon Elementary, Randall Elementary, and West Senior High). It is also worth noting that almost all the building activity that had occurred in the survey area up to this point was essentially suburban in nature and consisted of single family dwellings. While some commercial development had occurred around the Speedway Rd./Glenway St./Mineral Point Rd. intersection and also along University Ave., such activity was small in scale and it was actually banned in restricted suburbs like Sunset Village and Pilgrim Village.(29)

In terms of their architectural styles, the houses that had been built in the survey area up until the end of the war were overwhelmingly examples of the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. The International Style houses designed by Beatty & Strang and the Herbert and Katherine Jacobs House designed by Frank Lloyd Wright that was built in Westmorland in 1937 were notable exceptions and they also looked forward to the future, but the fact remains that up until 1945, the Period Revival styles reigned supreme. This too, however, was about to change.

The end of the war brought a flurry of new platting activity to the survey area. The first new subdivision that was platted there was Zwerg's Addition, which was platted by Robert Zwerg in April of 1946 and which consisted of the west half of the two blocks that are bounded by Ridge Rd. on the north, Glenway St. on the west, Hillcrest Dr. on the south, and N. Franklin Ave. on the east. A month later, Charles N. Shepard platted his Shepard Park Addition, which was bounded by Shepard Terrace on the west, University Ave. on the north, N. Franklin Ave. on the east, and Kendall Ave. on the south. Next to be platted was the Sunset Woods Addition, which was platted in June of 1946 by Walter Fredrickson, R. D. Schenider, and Donald T. McKenna, and which consisted of a single block that was bounded by Hammersley Rd. on the south, Larkin St. on the west, Hillcrest Dr. on the north, and Glenway St. to the east.

The first new post-war subdivision to be platted south of Mineral Point Rd. was the Sixth Addition to Sunset Village Addition, which was recorded in June of 1946 for Dorothy James Frautschi. This plat had been carved out of the former Westmorland Golf Course and it was bounded by Caromar Dr. and Critchell Terrace on the west, Mineral Point Rd. on the north, and Holly Ave. on the east, with the exception of a six-acre parcel in its northeast corner that was set aside as the future home of the Our Lady Queen of Peace R.C. Church complex.(30) This new plat was located immediately to the west of the original Westmorland plats and the large size of its lots and its gentle curvilinear streets were especially notable when compared with the grid street plan and small lot size of the older plat adjacent to it. This plat was then followed in August of 1946 by the Westmorland Assoc. Replat of a part of the original Westmorland plat. Floyd Wheeler being the president of the Westmorland Assoc. and their replat was bounded by St. Clair St. to the north, Toepfer Ave. to the east, Tokay Blvd. to the south, and Park Lane to the west.(31) This in turn was followed by the small First Addition to Sunset Woods Addition, which was recorded in October of 1946, and was bounded by Hillcrest Dr. to the south, Larkin St. to the west, Reservoir Park to the north, and Glenway St. to the east.

The next plat to be recorded was also located south of Mineral Point Rd. This was the Seventh Addition to Sunset Village, which was recorded in December of 1946 and which was bounded by: the Sixth Addition to the north; Holly Ave., St. Clair St., and Gately Terrace to the east; Tokay Blvd. to the south; and Caromar Dr. to the west. The 1946 platting season was finally completed by the Westmorland-Toepfer Replat, which was recorded late in December by the Westmorland Assoc., Otto Toepfer, et al., and which was bounded by Glenway St. on the east, St. Clair St. on the north, Toepfer Ave. on the west, and Glen Dr. on the south, the latter street now being a part of Tokay Blvd.

Thus, by the end of 1946, eight new plats had been established in the survey area in order to take advantage of the new house building boom that was just gathering steam in that year. This building activity wasn't confined just to the newly platted areas either. By the beginning of 1947, many new houses were being built on the unsold lots in the already existing plats in the survey area as well and there were also signs that the older subdivisions in the survey area such as Westmorland were achieving a new maturity. In 1945, for example, a new 7.5-acre park bounded by Gately Terr., St. Clair St., Westmorland Blvd. (extended), and

Tokay Blvd. and known as Westmorland Park was developed by the Town of Madison just south of the Westmorland suburb for the use of the residents there.(32) In the same year Catholic residents in the survey area petitioned for and received permission to establish a new parish to serve them. This was the Our Lady Queen of Peace Parish, the members of which would soon thereafter begin building a new school building on a 6-acre parcel of land that they had acquired located on the corner of Holly Ave. and on Mineral Point Rd.(33) In addition, the new Mt. Olive Lutheran Church was opened in 1947 on Mineral Point Road, this being the first of several new churches that would eventually be built in the survey area, and on the same year the residents of Westmorland began to consider the possibility of seeking annexation by the City of Madison. (34)

By 1948, the need for new schools in the survey area to handle the large numbers of school age children that were moving into it had grown acute. The first step to alleviate this lack was taken by Our Lady Queen of Peace Parish, which had begun planning the construction of a new school building on its property the year before.(35) New platting continued in 1948 as well, the first new plat being the Canepa Plat, recorded in November and sponsored by Joseph Canepa et. al. This small plat was bounded by Regent St. on the south, N. Franklin Ave. on the east, Mason St. on the north, and the Shepard Replat on the west. 1948 also saw the suburb of Westmorland being annexed into the city of Madison, this being the first of many annexations to come.(36)

In February of 1949, the First Baptist Church, one of Madison's oldest congregations, announced that they were going to move from their historic downtown church on the Capital Square and build a new church on property they had acquired on N. Franklin Ave. This represented one of the first moves away from the downtown by one of the city's senior congregations and it was a definite sign of things to come. The next month, Frank W. Tillotson and others platted the Tillotson Plat, which bordered both sides of Gately Terrace between Odana Rd. to the south and Tokay Blvd. one block to the north. In addition, the University Ave. to Mineral Point Rd. segment of the new Midvale Boulevard was also under construction at this time. Midvale Boulevard forms the survey area's western boundary and it was expressly planned to connect up with the new east-west beltline highway that was also then under construction around the south side of the city. Because such a street would intersect with almost all of the city's most important east-west thoroughfares such as University Ave., Mineral Point Rd., Tokay Blvd., and Odana Rd., it would automatically become one of the near west side's most important thoroughfares when it was completed.

The newly completed Our Lady Queen of Peace R.C. Elementary School was opened up to students in September of 1949, and the City of Madison's Board of Education was also addressing the needs of the school-age children in the survey area by proposing to build a new elementary school of its own in the survey area. This school (the future Midvale School) was to be built on land that had previously been part of the Felton Vegetable Farm and which was located north of Mineral Point Rd. on the east side of what would soon be the southern extension of Midvale Blvd.(37) 1949 was also the year that the first of the all-steel prefabricated Lustron houses made their appearance in the survey area. In all, thirteen of these houses were built in the area between 1949 and 1950, which is one of the highest concentrations to be found anywhere in Wisconsin. The last subdivision to be platted in the survey area in the 1940s was recorded in December of 1949. This was the Ray F. Lease Plat, which was owned by Ray F. Lease and which was bounded by Bluff St. to the south, N. Blackhawk Ave. to the west, and Eugenia Ave. to the east.

By 1950, then, platting activity in the survey area was expanded both south and west of Westmorland and as far south as Odana Rd., and the western boundary of the survey area was also in the process of being defined by the construction of Midvale Blvd. Most of those portions of the survey area that lay to the north of Mineral Point Rd. had also been or soon would be annexed into the city of Madison as well and this process would continue throughout the coming decade as platting activity in the survey area moved south. Changes were also apparent in the architectural styles that were now being built in the survey area. Up until the end of World War II, houses in the survey area were almost all smaller examples of the Period Revival styles, but shortly after the war ended the first Ranch Style houses began to appear and by 1950 the transition was complete. Henceforth, almost all of the houses that would be built in the survey area would be examples of either the Ranch Style or the various manifestations of the Contemporary Style. There was also a change in the types of buildings that were being built in the survey area by this time as well. Up until

1949, new construction in the survey area was comprised almost exclusively of single family residences, but in that year the first apartment buildings began to appear, their construction being spurred on by the city's ongoing need for more housing. The first of these new apartments were built on N. Franklin Ave. beginning in 1949, and while the survey area would continue to be mostly comprised of single family residences, more new clusters of mostly four-unit apartment buildings would also be built in that portion of the survey area that is located north of Mineral Point Rd., most notably along N. Midvale Blvd. and on Eugenia Ave. and Palomino Rd.(38)

Not surprisingly, the city's rapid growth in the 1950s continued to be expressed in new platting activity in the survey area. The first of these was the First Addition to the Ray F. Lease Plat, which was recorded by Lease in March of 1950 and which was bounded by Bluff St. to the south, Eugenia Ave. to the west, Stevens St. to the north, and Palomino Rd. to the east. Also platted in that same month was the First Addition to Tillotson Plat, which was recorded by Frank W. Tillotson and others and which was bounded by Tokay Blvd. on the north and Odana Rd. on the south, and consisted of the lots on the west side of Frederick Lane. This was followed by the Second Addition to Tillotson Plat, which was recorded in June of that same year by Tillotson and others and which was bounded by Tokay Blvd. to the north, the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad to the south, and the lots of the east side of Frederick Lane to the west. The year's platting activity finally concluded in October with the platting of the Addition to Shepard Replat, which was sponsored by Charles N. Shepard and which was bounded by Regent St. to the south, Hoyt Park to the west, Mason St. to the north, and Shepard Terrace to the east. In addition, 1950 also saw the completion of the new First Baptist Church on N. Franklin St.

The following year in the survey area was most notable for the opening of the new Midvale Elementary School in September of 1951, and the continuing growth of the area's school age children also necessitated the expansion of Our Lady Queen of Peace school in that same year as well.(39) Another new plat was recorded in the area in October of 1952. This was Sokoloski's Addition, which was sponsored by E. B. & Lucille Sokoloski and included the lots on both sides of Anthony Lane between Tokay Blvd. to the north and Odana Rd. one block to the south. By 1953, new platting activity on the city's west side was also occurring west of Midvale Blvd. and outside the boundaries of the survey area. For instance, the early platted portions of the suburb of Midvale Heights, which were located across from the survey area on the west side of Midvale Blvd. between Tokay Blvd. and Keating Terrace, were developed at this time and others would follow. Some of this platting activity also spilled over into the survey area as well. In October of 1953 the Third Addition to Midvale Heights was recorded. This plat was sponsored by Frank W. Tillotson and others and it was bounded by Odana Rd. to the south, S. Midvale Blvd. to the west, Tokay Blvd. to the north, and Leeds St. to the east.

In addition, 1953 also saw the reviving of the Sunset Hills plat, which had first been recorded in 1941 but never developed. After languishing during World War II this plat, which adjoins Hoyt Park, was purchased from the First Wisconsin Trust Co. by Willis B. Gifford, Jr., the developer of the Pilgrim Village Addition, in July of 1946.(40) Gifford's first attempt to develop this plat included a proposal to build apartments there but permission was denied after protests came from homeowners in neighboring plats. Consequently, Gifford decided to reinvent the plat as an exclusive residential subdivision in which the single family houses would all be architect-designed and would be Contemporary in style, with the designs submitted being subject to the approval of a committee.(41) Three of the first houses built in this new subdivision were designed by Racine, WI architect John Randal McDonald, and these set the tone for what was to follow. Most of the houses that were subsequently built in this plat were constructed between 1953 and 1965, many of the original owners were either University of Wisconsin professors or else were members of the professions, and collectively these houses represent some of the finest examples of Contemporary Style residential architecture in the city.

The following year saw considerable additional platting activity in the survey area. The first plat to be entered was the Woodside Garden Addition, which was recorded in April of 1954 by E. B. Sokoloski and James D. Mover, and which was bounded by Mineral Point Rd. to the north, S. Midvale Blvd. to the west, Keating Terrace to the south, and Critchell Terrace to the east. This was followed by the plat of Odana Heights, which was recorded in June, was sponsored by Mr. & Mrs. M. B. Wigderson, and was bounded by

Odana Rd. to the north, Anthony Lane to the east, and the Illinois Central Railroad tracks to the south. Also platted in June was the very small Klingelhoffer-Finnigan Plat, which was sponsored by Stephen Finnegan and Paul E. Klingelhoffer and which was bounded by Odana Rd. on the south and included lots on both sides of the south end of Chatham Terrace. The 1954 Parade of Homes was also held in the survey area as well. This was an annual event sponsored by the Madison Builders Assoc. in which some of its members built single family houses as speculative ventures to showcase their abilities. The 1954 Parade included 19 Ranch Style houses that were grouped around the place where Rolla Lane, Odana Road, and Somerset Lane all intersect with Anthony Lane.(42) Further evidence of the maturing of the survey area in 1954 was furnished by Our Lady Queen of Peace Parish, which began construction on their new Contemporary Style church on Mineral Point Rd. in that year, and by the Midvale Community Lutheran Church congregation, which built its first church building in the same year on the corner of S. Midvale Blvd. and Tokay Blvd.(43)

A few plats continued to be recorded in 1955 and developed, including: the Sixth Addition to Midvale Heights in May of that year, which was sponsored by Frank W. Tillotson and others and was bounded by Odana Rd. to the north, S. Midvale Blvd. to the west, the Illinois Central Railroad tracks to the south, and a southerly extension of Leeds St. to the east. Also developed in that year was the First Addition to Odana Heights, which was recorded in September, was sponsored by Walter H. Gall and others, and was bounded by Odana Rd. on the north, the Illinois Central Railroad Tracks on the south, the Odana Heights Plat on the east, and the Sixth Addition to Midvale Heights on the west.

By 1956, the survey area as a whole was reaching maturity. By this time, all of the survey area was included within the boundaries of the City of Madison and with this came such amenities as city water, gas, and sewer hookups, paved streets and sidewalks, snow removal, and park maintenance. This year also saw the construction of another new public elementary school in the survey area. This was the excellent Contemporary Style Hoyt Elementary School, which was built on land located adjacent to Hoyt Park that the Madison School Board had acquired back in the early 1930s as a future school site. Another plat was also recorded in the survey area in this year. This was the Midvale Terrace plat, which was recorded in October and was owned by the University of Wisconsin. This plat was located directly across N. Midvale Blvd. from the University's new Hill Farms Shopping Center development and it was bounded by N. Midvale Blvd. on the west, University Ave, on the north, N. Meadow Lane on the east, and Heather Crest on the south.

Another survey area institution was created in 1957, when the Immanuel Baptist Church congregation (now the Midvale Baptist Church) built the first portion of its church building on S. Midvale Blvd. at the extreme southern end of the survey area. The Midvale Plaza Shopping Center was also built in 1957 on the corner of Tokay Blvd. and S. Midvale Blvd.(44) In June of 1957, the University of Wisconsin also platted its First Addition to Midvale Terrace, which was located directly south of the original plat and was bounded by N. Midvale Blvd. on the west, Heather Crest on the north, N. Meadow Lane on the east, and Regent St. on the south. These two plats consisted of two long two-lot-wide blocks, both of which had lots placed back to back and facing east and west, and the west-facing N. Midvale Blvd. lots were zoned for apartment development. A final survey area institution came into being in the following year when the very fine Contemporary Style Madison Fire Station No. 9 Fire House was completed on N. Midvale Blvd. across from the Hill Farms shopping center.

By 1959, the survey area was essentially complete and the newest parts of it represented much of what was new and forward thinking about contemporary real estate development. True, many houses in the area were still unbuilt at that time and some streets still needed to be paved, but by and large, almost all of the historically and architecturally significant built resources that now define this area had been completed by then. What makes the survey area so special is that the resources it contains tell so much of the story about how suburban growth and architectural styles evolved in Madison during the first half of the twentieth century. The earliest suburbs in the survey area were developed between 1916 and 1928, they utilized the same grid plans that had dominated real estate development in the United States since Colonial times, and the lots within these grid plan plats were also small by mid-century standards. By the late 1930s, however, curvilinear streets had begun to appear in the new plats of that period and by the 1950s they had become the norm. Lot sizes also increased over time as well and the typically one-and-one-half to two-story-tall houses that predated World War II were

quickly replaced by one-story houses after the war that made better use of these larger lots. In the same way the survey area also shows how architectural styles evolved during this period. The few twentieth century houses that were built in the survey area prior to World War I were almost all examples of the Bungalow Style, but after the war ended this style was supplanted by the Period Revival styles, and these styles dominated until after the end of World War II, when they too were supplanted by houses designed in the newly fashionable Ranch Style and Contemporary Style.

The survey area is also notable not only because its resources are representative of their time but also because many of them are of exceptional quality and exhibit a high degree of integrity. The survey area is especially rich in examples of post-World War II residential design and it contains the largest concentration of fine examples of Contemporary Style residential designs in the city of Madison. Leading the way are works by such notable local architects as William V. Kaeser and Herb Fritz, Jr., but works by many others whose careers have not yet been completed, let alone evaluated, are plentiful here as well. Most of these houses are concentrated within the boundaries of the proposed Sylvan Avenue-Ridge Road, Du Rose Terrace, and Sunset Hills historic districts, but many of the best individual examples are scattered throughout the survey area. Indeed, the designs of the best of these houses have aged so well that it comes as something of a shock to realize that some of the plats in this area are now almost 100 years old and that the most of the post-World War II houses in the area are now more than 50 years old.

Endnotes:

1. Mollenhoff, David V. *Madison: A History of the Formative Years* —(2nd Edition). Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2003. Levitan, Stuart D. *Madison: The Illustrated Sesquicentennial History*, Vol. 1. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2006.
2. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011.
3. Brock, Thomas D. *The Findlay House: A History*. Madison: Science Tech Publishers, 1993, pp. 9-12. See also: Lin, Tsu-gein S. and John Gruber. "A Pioneer Industry: Stone Quarries in Madison." *Journal of Historic Madison, Inc. of Madison*, 1980-1981, pp. 25-37 (illustrated).
4. *Plat Book of Dane County, Wisconsin*. Minneapolis: C. M. Foote & J. W. Henion. 1890, p. 211.
5. For an excellent historic photograph of this view taken in 1907, see p. 115 of Stuart D. Levitan's book, which is cited above.
6. Mollenhoff, David V. Op. Cit., p. 194.
7. *Standard Historical Atlas of Dane County, Wisconsin*. Madison: Cantwell Printing Co., 1911, pp. 30, 56-57. These same maps also show that these new subdivisions were then still undeveloped insofar as any actual house building was concerned, but that would soon change.
8. The portion of the Verona Road that ran through Nakoma was renamed Nakoma Road by the Madison Realty Co. and the road to the Piper family farms that was mentioned previously was renamed Odana Road by them as well.
9. Mollenhoff, David V. Op. Cit., p. 348. See also pp. 340-349.
10. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 17-19.
11. Ibid., pp. 22-25.
12. The eight houses that were built in the survey area prior to 1900 include the very early stone construction Findlay and Tiernery houses that were built in the 1850s on or adjacent to University Ave., the Gable Ell form house of Florence Bernault, located at 2811 Kendall Ave. and built ca.1875, and the Queen Anne style former farm houses that are located on today's Odana Road or else on what were originally smaller 5+ acre parcels that abut N. Franklin Ave.
13. Brock, Thomas D. Op. Cit., p. 23-26.
14. Smith, Leon A. *Historical Sketch and Present Facilities of the Madison Waterworks*. Madison: City of Madison Water Department, 1955, pp. 30-31 (illustrated).
15. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 29-30.
16. Ibid, pp. 20-22.
17. Ibid, p. 21.
18. Ibid, p. 35.

19. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit, pp. 28-29. The Felton vegetable farm was located on a strip of land that was bordered by the golf course on the east and by what would eventually become Midvale Boulevard on the west.
20. Ibid, p. 19.
21. The worst years of the Depression for the building trades in Madison and elsewhere were 1933 and 1934, and only two of the surveyed buildings in the survey area were built during these years.
22. *Wisconsin State Journal*. July 2, 1939, pp. 6-7 (illustrated).
23. Ibid, April 2, 1940, p. 7.
24. Ibid, June 30, 1940, pp. 5-7 (illustrated).
25. Ibid, January 3, 1941, p. 6.
26. Ibid. February 21, 1940, p. 3; March 17, 1940, p. 1; April 8, 1940, p. 4; April 26, 1940, p. 30; June 21, 1940, p. 12; August 23, 1940, p. 6.
27. Ibid. November 5, 1940, p. 3; November 13, 1940, p. 5, March 7, 1941, p. 26. Much of this work was completed using WPA funding
28. *Wisconsin State Journal*. April 15, 1941, p. 16; June 29, 1941, p. 11; July 27, 1941, p. 10.
29. The word "restricted" in this instance refers solely to what kind and size of building could be built on the lots in these suburbs.
30. *Wisconsin State Journal*. Sept. 25, 1945, p. 14. This plat was annexed to the city of Madison in 1946.
31. Ibid, August 5, 1945, p. 3.
32. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 56-57.
33. *Wisconsin State Journal*. October 12, 1947, p. 1 (illustrated).
34. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 58-60. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*. September 3, 1947, p. 1.
35. *Wisconsin State Journal*. July 4, 1948, p. 2 (illustrated).
36. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 58-60.
37. *Wisconsin State Journal*. April 3, 1949, p. 10 (illustrated).
38. Ibid, June 11, 1950, Sec. 3, p. 6 (illustrated).
39. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 74-76.
40. *Wisconsin State Journal*. July 12, 1946, Sec. 2, p. 11.
41. Ibid. September 16, 1953, Sec. 2, p. 6; September 20, 1953, Sec. 2, p. 9; September 26, 1953 (illustrated).
42. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., p. 73.
43. *Wisconsin State Journal*. January 5, 1954, p. 5 (illustrated).
44. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 80-81, 114-117. The Midvale Shopping Center was torn down in 2006 and was replaced by the new Sequoia Commons development in 2007.

EDUCATION

Public Primary Education

There were no public schools located in the survey area prior to the end of World War II but the City of Madison was already well aware that future schools would be needed in this area even before the war started. Education was a major theme in the *Comprehensive Plan of Madison, Wisconsin and Environs*, drafted by planning consultant Ladislas Segoe in 1939, in which Segoe anticipated the future educational needs of the city. In his report, Segoe noted that the city's west side high school students would be adequately served by the new West Senior and Junior High School, which had been built in 1930 and is located on Regent Street just three blocks east of the survey area. Segoe also noted, however, that the anticipated population growth in this part of the city would necessitate the construction of additional new elementary schools in the near future and in his report he also provided approximate locations for where these new schools should be located. Two of these proposed schools were located in the survey area and both of these schools were ultimately constructed and are discussed below.

Midvale School

Today's Midvale Elementary School was the first new public school to be built in the survey area and it was intended to serve the Westmorland area and surrounding subdivisions. Segoe had called this proposed school *Westmorland School* and he described it as follows.

For this school a three-acre site is recommended on the north side of Odana Road about a quarter-mile west of Orchard St. The area surrounding this site is still predominantly agricultural, but there are already some urban developments. Children in the area now attend the Madison (District 2) School or the Nakoma School. The proposed school will be quite centrally located in the district it is to serve. As in the case of most of the recommended outlying school, this school unit, too, is to be combined with a neighborhood park-play field into a community center, as a part of the Proposed Park and Playground System.(1)

The advent of World War II prevented anything from happening to this proposal until after the war ended but after Westmorland was annexed to the city in 1948, plans were quickly made for a new elementary school to serve the rapidly expanding population of school age children in the area. Midvale Boulevard did not exist when Segoe drafted his report, so Segoe proposed a site on the then existing Odana Road instead. However, the newly built Midvale Boulevard made an alternative site located nearby on land that had been a part of the now defunct Westmorland Golf Course both feasible and desirable. This new school, as originally proposed, was to cost \$1,100,000 and as a newspaper article noted:

The new school planned for the Westmorland-Sunset Village area will be built—if the \$1,850,000 bond issue goes through at the election Tuesday—several blocks to the south of the Mineral Point (Speedway) road near its intersection with new Midvale blvd. The plan calls for three sections of Grades 1 through 6 and three kindergartens. The building is to be planned so that a junior high school can be added later.(2)

The proposed school was designed by the Madison architectural firm of Weiler & Strang and it was originally scheduled to be completed by September, 1950, but the original design proposal had to be downsized because the bids that came in were too high. The reduced project was then rebid and the firm's new Contemporary Style School was officially opened on Sept. 16, 1951.(3) This school is still extant and in use today but its design has been altered over the years and it no longer retains enough integrity to meet survey criteria.

Hoyt School

Hoyt Elementary School was the second public school built in the survey area. The site of the school on Regent Street next to Hoyt Park had been acquired by the Madison Board of Education in the late 1930s during the period when the park itself was being developed and Segoe described this site as follows:

The Board of Education has a site reserved in Hoyt Park for an elementary school. This is a desirable location for a six-grade school to serve the rapidly growing section west of the city and south of Shorewood Hills. Children living west of Highland Avenue now walk more than a half-mile to attend Randall School and those living in the Findlay Park area are now being transported to this school. As the population in this section increases and Randall School becomes overloaded, a new school should be built on the Hoyt Park site.(4)

The advent of World War II also prevented anything from happening to this proposal until after the war ended, but the construction of the new Queen of Peace R. C. School and the new Midvale Elementary School took the pressure off for a few years. Nevertheless, new suburban developments continued to be platted on the north side of Mineral Point Road as well as on the south side during this period, including the Sixth and Seventh Additions to Sunset Village, the new suburb of Sunset Woods and its First Addition, and especially the new suburb of Sunset Hills, which is located directly across Regent Street from Hoyt Park and whose lots began to fill as soon as the up after the plat was opened in 1953. Consequently, the Board of Education finally took action and in 1956, a design for a new elementary school at the Hoyt Park site was developed by Madison architects John J. Flad and Assoc. and bids for it were solicited in February of that year.(5) This excellent Contemporary Style school was completed in September of 1956 and its design subsequently won Flad an award from the American Association of School Administrators (AASA).(6) This school is still exceptionally intact, its significance is further enhanced by the fact that it is still in use as a school today, and it is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Parochial Primary Education

There were also no parochial schools in the survey area before the end of World War II either, nor were there any churches, but this situation began to change even before the war ended when a small group of mostly Westmorland families petitioned the Milwaukee Archdiocese in 1945 for the creation of a new Catholic parish and for the creation of a new church and school to serve it. The 5.5 acre site they had in mind was located on a part of the vacated Westmorland Golf Course that fronted on Mineral Point Road between Holly Ave. and S. Owen Dr. and one permission was granted, planning and fundraising for the new buildings began in earnest. At first, services for the 318 families that comprised the parish were held in Edgewood High School but by 1948 the parish's work had advanced to the point where actual plans for the future church complex could be prepared.

The plot plan governing the placement of buildings—a church, school, priest's home, and nun's home—has recently received the approval of the building committee of Our Lady Queen of Peace parish in the western suburban area of Madison. And it is hoped to submit the first of the buildings to be constructed—the school—to bids during the winter with construction to begin in 1948. ... The school will be constructed on the Holly ave. side of the church property at its furthest point from Speedway rd., keeping the children away from the traffic of the more heavily traveled Speedway rd. The school will ultimately include 12 classrooms, Fr. Doyle said, with eight to be constructed at first and the space reserved for the other four to be used temporarily for a church section of the building. When the church building is completed at some future date, the space will be converted to classrooms with the removal of services to the new building.(7)

The new school was designed by the Madison firm of Weiler & Strang and in July of 1948, a rendering of the new Contemporary Style building was published in the local newspaper.(8) The new school opened in September of 1949 and it was already too crowded when it opened.(9) As a result, the first of two subsequent two-room additions was added to the original block in 1951 and the building was expanded

once again in 1957.(10) Both of these additions were also the work of Weiler & Strang and the building is still largely intact today and is still in use as a school.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

AHI# 222663	401 S. Owen Dr. .	Our Lady Queen Of Peace R.C. School	1949/1951/1957
AHI# 222664	3802 Regent St.	Hoyt School	1956

Endnotes:

1. Segoe, Ladislas. Book V: Plan and Program of Public School Facilities. *Comprehensive Plan of Madison, Wisconsin and Environs*. Madison: Trustees of Madison Planning Trust, 1939, Vol. 1, Book V, p. 29.
2. "School Bond Vote to Be Vital Election Issue." *Wisconsin State Journal*, April 3, 1949, p. 10 (illustrated). "Cost-Cutting Eyed to Avoid \$150,000 Bill on New School." *Wisconsin State Journal*, Sept. 20, 1949, p. 1. "School Board Accepts New Westmorland Plan." *Wisconsin State Journal*, Nov. 11, 1949, p. 1. "Westmorland School Plans Get OK." *Wisconsin State Journal*, April 4, 1950, Sec. 2, p. 3. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: May 13, 1950, p. 11; May 16, 1950, Sec. 2, p. 2.
3. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 74-75, 98-99.
4. Segoe, Ladilas. Op. Cit., Vol. 1, Book V, p. 27.
5. *Wisconsin State Journal*. Feb. 1, 1956, Sec. 2, p. 3.
6. "200 Attend Hoyt School Ceremonies." *Wisconsin State Journal*. September 21, 1956, pp. 1-2.
7. "Queen of Peace Parish Plans School Construction in '48." *Wisconsin State Journal*. October 12, 1947, pp. 1-2 (illustrated).
8. "West Side Parish Plans School Building." *Wisconsin State Journal*. July 4, 1948, p. 2 (illustrated).
9. "New School Opens Here; Already It's Crowded." *Wisconsin State Journal*. September 20, 1949, p. 3 (illustrated).
10. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 49-50, 75-76.

RELIGION

The city of Madison's population expanded westward after World War II, and so too did the city's church congregations. Prior to World War II there were no churches within the survey area, but in the decade following the end of the war six new congregations took root in this rapidly growing part of the city. These new suburban settings offered attractions to church congregations located in the city's increasingly congested historic central business district that the downtown could not compete with. For instance, the suburbs could provide congregations with large parcels of relatively inexpensive, undeveloped land that provided ample room for both new buildings and for automobile parking. In addition, the suburbs were increasingly the place where many congregation's parishioners actually lived. As a local newspaper article put it:

The advantage of "moving out" are that the residential sections have moved out, more space is available at less cost, and the parking problem is not so acute.(1)

Even before the war began, many families had already begun to move from the downtown to the suburbs and once the war ended this process accelerated dramatically. Not surprisingly, once these families had reestablished themselves in their new suburban homes, many preferred to worship in churches that were located close to where they lived rather than in the historic downtown churches they had previously attended. This was even more true of the new families that came to Madison in ever greater numbers after the war. These families had no previous allegiance to the city's historic downtown churches and they too looked to the suburbs for places to live and for congregations located nearby.

A major factor in all of this, of course, was the automobile. Even before World War II began the difficulty of addressing the problems of automobile traffic and parking in Madison's central business district, which was where most of the city's historic churches were then still located, had been a major theme of the *Comprehensive Plan of Madison, Wisconsin and Environs*, drafted by planning consultant Ladislav Segoe in 1939, who correctly predicted that the national trend towards increased automobile ownership would only exacerbate these problems. The war, which halted automobile production and introduced gasoline and tire rationing, brought temporary relief, but coping with the ever increasing numbers of automobiles that their parishioners owned and their parking needs quickly became a major post-war issue for the city's historic downtown churches once automobile production resumed and rationing ended. In addition, the land underneath these historic churches was now some of the most expensive land in the city, which made it tempting for congregations to sell and relocate. Likewise, the land surrounding these churches was equally expensive and was completely built up, which made it difficult for churches to acquire additional land for parking lots.

That the survey area's new church congregations were cognizant of these issues and of the increased importance of providing automobile access can be seen from the fact that five of the six churches that were subsequently developed in the survey area are sited on large corner parcels located either on Mineral Point Road or on Midvale Boulevard, two of the survey area's most heavily traveled thoroughfares, while the sixth one was built on a large corner parcel located just one block off of University Avenue, the survey area's other major thoroughfare.

The survey area's six church congregations were all established between 1947 and 1958. These congregations are all still in existence today and five of them still hold services in their original churches, although all six of these church buildings were expanded as their congregations grew and the church buildings that exist today reflect this growth. Because five of these churches had been previously surveyed by earlier surveys, all five were resurveyed for this intensive survey and new photos of them were taken and additional information was added to their AHI entries as a result.(2) What follows is an alphabetical listing of the five congregations in the survey area whose churches were resurveyed, as well as basic information about the houses of worship that they constructed. This information borrows heavily from contemporary newspaper accounts, from church publications and websites, and from the recently published history of Westmorland.

Baptist

First Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church congregation is one of the oldest in the city, it having been first organized in 1847 and when this congregation decided to move from its century-old home on the Capitol Square to the west side of the city in 1949 it was one of the first of Madison's senior congregations to do so. The congregation's new site was located on the corner of N. Franklin St. and Shepard Terrace, just one block south of University Avenue, and early in 1949 the congregation decided to adopt the Gothic Style for their new building, which was to be designed by Weiler & Strang of Madison. The congregation's new church was built in 1950 and it was built out of brick in a distinctive modernized version of the Gothic Revival Style. Weiler & Strang also designed Contemporary Style additions to the church in 1952 and again in 1956, the last one being a new education wing, and this still highly intact church is still the home of its congregation today. This church is an excellent example of the transitional designs that appeared during this period as architects sought to create new, more modern and appropriate designs for church buildings and it is still highly intact and is considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP as a result.(3)

Immanuel Baptist Church

Immanuel Baptist Church was founded on September 20, 1953 and it was the first fully constituted member of the Southern Baptist Convention in Wisconsin. In November of 1953 the congregation acquired a parcel of land on the corner of S. Midvale Blvd. and Waite Circle adjacent to the Illinois Central Railroad's tracks, and in August of 1957, the congregation's first church building was completed on this site, this being a Contemporary Style church that was designed by Madison architect Jack Klund.(4) The following year the congregation changed its name to the Midvale Baptist Church, and in 1980, the Midvale Baptist congregation built a large new Family Life Center addition onto its church which included a nursery, kitchen classrooms, and a gymnasium, and it is this enlarged building that is still the home of this congregation today.(54)

Catholic

Our Lady Queen of Peace Parish was first proposed in 1945 by several Westmorland area families who believed that the former Westmorland Golf Course located on Mineral Point Road would make an excellent site for a new Roman Catholic Church. After permission to form the new parish was granted later in the year, Queen of Peace became the first new parish to be established in Madison in 20 years. At first, the 318 members of the parish met in Edgewood High School but the rapid expansion of the parish membership and especially of its school age children made the construction of a new school to house them a necessity, so early in 1949 work began on a new Contemporary Style all-purpose building that was designed by Madison architects Weiler & Strang. This three-story building was the first structure built on the parish's 5.5 acre site, it was completed in September of 1949, and it housed classrooms, residence space for the teaching sisters of the school, a community center, and religious space. In 1951, however, the school was expanded by an additional two rooms and in 1952, a house was purchased nearby to house the teaching sisters, and their former rooms in the school were converted into classrooms. Finally, in 1955, a large new Contemporary Style church that was also designed by Weiler & Strang was built on the site, a Contemporary Style rectory designed by the firm was built in 1956, another two-room addition was added to the school in 1957, and a new Contemporary Style convent designed by the firm was built in 1959.(6)

The resulting church complex has continued to evolve since then, however. In 1995, the parish's 50th anniversary, a multi-million dollar campaign to modernize and enlarge the complex was begun and this resulted in the remodeling of the school, the razing of the convent, and the remodeling and enlarging of the rectory into offices and meeting rooms. In addition, the church itself was remodeled, a large new gathering area was added, and new pews were also purchased.(7) The resulting complex is still in active use today but does not retain sufficient integrity to be listed in the NRHP.

Lutheran

Mt. Olive Lutheran Church

The Mt. Olive congregation began in a service held by its first members on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1941, in a private home located on the corner of Holly Avenue and Mineral Point Road. This was the first new congregation to be organized in the survey area and once it achieved formal recognition from the Missouri Synod in 1942, the members purchased a large corner lot on Mineral Point Road and Westmorland Boulevard. Construction of a new church building had to wait until the end of the war, however, because of materials restrictions. Once the war ended, though, ground was broken in June of 1946 and construction began on a small Neo-Gothic Revival style church that was designed by Sheboygan architect Edgar A. Stubenrauch.⁽⁸⁾ The new church was completed in 1949 and it served its growing congregation until 1962, when a new Contemporary Style church designed by Madison architect Jack Klund was built adjacent to the original church, which is still extant to some degree but which was encapsulated with a new Contemporary Style shell that matched the new sanctuary next to it.⁽⁹⁾ This essentially new building was then expanded again in 1993 when a large new Contemporary Style education/office addition was added behind the church. This addition was dedicated on December 5, 1993, and the resulting complex served its congregation until 2008, when the congregation moved to new quarters located at 110 North Whitney Way.⁽¹⁰⁾ Since then, the original church has been empty and it is currently for sale.

Midvale Community Lutheran Church

The Midvale Community Lutheran Church congregation was first organized in March of 1953 and soon after was formally recognized by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America Synod. The congregation then bought a parcel of land located on the corner of Midvale and Tokay boulevards and built their first church building, which was dedicated on February 7, 1954. This building was then expanded in 1958 when a new Contemporary Style sanctuary wing designed by Wauwatosa, Wisconsin church specialists Steffen & Kemp was added to the original building.⁽¹¹⁾ This expanded building continued to serve its congregation until 1967, when the original 1954 building was replaced by a new office and education wing, and it is this enlarged building that is still the home of this congregation today.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

AHI# 151802	518 N. Franklin St.	First Baptist Church	1950/1952/1956
AHI# 151822	821 S. Midvale Blvd.	Immanuel Baptist Church	1957/1980
AHI# 102246	4018 Mineral Point Rd.	Mt. Olive Lutheran Church	1947/1962/1992
AHI# 102244	401 S. Owen Dr.	Our Lady Queen of Peace R. C. Church	1954/1997
AHI# 102263	401 S. Owen Dr.	Our Lady Queen of Peace R. C. Convent	1955/1995
AHI# 222663	401 S. Owen Dr.	Our Lady Queen of Peace R. C. School	1949/1951/ 1957/1995
AHI# 151823	4329 Tokay Blvd.	Midvale Community Lutheran Church	1958/1967

Endnotes:

1. "Churches Follow Madison's Home Construction Boom." *Wisconsin State Journal*. July 16, 1950, p. 17.
2. A sixth church, the Bethany Methodist Church located at 3910 Mineral Point Road, was not surveyed because its design did not meet survey criteria. The original part of this church was built in 1952 and it was expanded in 1957. See: *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 50, 83. See also: www.bethanymadison.org/history.html
3. *Wisconsin State Journal*: Feb. 11, 1949, p. 11; May 5, 1949, p. 1; April 30, 1950, p. 3; May 4, 1950, p. 1; March 11, 1951, p. 6.
4. City of Madison Building Permits.
5. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, p. 84.
6. Ibid, pp. 49-50, 75-76, 83. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*. January 5, 1954, p. 3.

7. *Commemorative History: Catholic Diocese of Madison*. Madison: Roman Catholic Diocese of Madison, 1997, p. 165. See also: *The Wisconsin Architect*. May, 1955, pp. 6-8 (illustrated); December, 1979, pp. 5-6 (illustrated).
8. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 49, 83. See also: City of Madison Building Permits.
9. City of Madison Building Permits.
10. See: www.mountolive-lutheran.org/timeline.html
11. City of Madison Building Permits. See also: *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 83-84.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES and VERNACULAR BUILDING FORMS

The principal intent of the National Register of Historic Places is to assist in the identification, evaluation, and preservation of America's historic and archeological resources by creating a nationwide list of the most significant examples of each type. Because inclusion on the National Register implies that a listed resource meets standards which have been developed to apply to all similar resources in the nation, federal, state, and local governments and private citizens can use this list to make better informed decisions regarding which resources should be preserved and protected by comparing unlisted resources with those already on the list.

The process of creating this National Register has been complicated because in a nation the size of America there exist a staggering variety of resources which can legitimately claim a place on this list. As a result, one of the principal tasks of the National Register program has been that of identifying and categorizing these resources and then adopting criteria which make it possible to select the most significant examples within each category. A good example of this larger process of identification and categorization has been the creation of the catalog of architectural styles which is used to describe and identify the nation's buildings. The history of this catalog actually begins with those European architects of the Renaissance and Baroque periods who sought to identify and understand the underlying design principles they believed were present in the Greek and Roman buildings of antiquity. One of the methods they devised to study such buildings consisted of assigning them to different categories (or "styles") based on an analysis of their visual characteristics. This was done by describing and labeling the building's component parts and then analyzing how the various parts were used to make up the whole. When enough buildings having a similar appearance had been analyzed to create a consensus of opinion as to their common characteristics, they were given a descriptive name (such as Greek or Roman) which was then called a "style". When the formal study of architectural history began in the early nineteenth century this method became a standard interpretive tool because categorizing buildings according to style proved to be of great value in giving a sense of coherence to the historic progression of architecture and to the design of the built environment.

The subsequent efforts of several generations of architectural historians resulted in the creation of a long list of architectural styles and the process of adding new names to this list and refining the definitions of existing ones continues to this day. The ongoing nature of this process must be emphasized because existing stylistic definitions are sometimes modified and even superseded by newer, more accurate ones when knowledge about historic buildings increases and understanding of common stylistic characteristics becomes more sophisticated. When the National Register program first started, for example, a whole group of late-nineteenth century buildings were lumped together under the general heading of the "picturesque style" for want of a better name. Today this term is no longer in use, it having been superseded by several more narrowly defined and accurate ones. Consequently, an updated catalog of architectural styles has been incorporated in each successive version of the National Park Service's (NPS) Guidelines For Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms (now National Register Bulletin No. 16A) and the evaluation of buildings based on their stylistic characteristics has always been an integral part of the process of assessing the potential National Register eligibility of architectural resources. The NPS' justification for evaluating buildings based on their stylistic characteristics was originally stated in the beginning of the architectural classification listings on p. 54 of Bulletin No. 16A: "The following list [of architectural categories] reflects classification by style and stylistic influence, which is currently the most common and organized system of classifying architectural properties."

The National Park Service's early acceptance of the concept of architectural styles and its subsequent drafting of an approved list of such styles were events of considerable significance for the current study of America's built environment. Because so much of the effort of state and local preservation organizations today centers around placing buildings on the National Register, the criteria used by the National Register automatically become the standard criteria used by each state. Therefore, the net result of the National Register program has been to codify architectural styles at the national level. It is fortunate, then, that the National Register program was set up to treat the process of defining architectural styles as an ongoing one. Definitions used by the National Register are routinely updated as more and better information becomes

available from such important sources as intensive surveys such as the ones undertaken in Madison. One of the principal tasks of an intensive survey, after all, is to produce quantitative information about the architectural resources within the area being surveyed. When the results of several intensive surveys are compared and synthesized, our understanding of the evolution and distribution of architectural resources is increased accordingly and this is sometimes manifested in revised and expanded stylistic definitions.

The importance of the National Register as an influence on other, more specialized studies of the nation's buildings can best be shown by examining its influence on such works as the *Comprehensive Resource Management Plan* (CRMP) published in 1986 by the State of Wisconsin's Division of Historic Preservation (DHP). This multi-volume work is ultimately intended to provide a thematic overview of all the built resources in the state of Wisconsin and one of the themes covered in the three volumes already published is that of Architectural Styles. The CRMP's definitions of the various architectural styles found in Wisconsin are essentially the same as those used by the National Park Service except that those in the CRMP also include information on the Wisconsin manifestations of these styles gleaned from the many intensive surveys the DHP has conducted. Consequently, these have become the standard stylistic definitions used at the state level to describe Wisconsin's architectural resources and they are used in paraphrased form in the following architectural styles portion of this chapter. Each stylistic definition found on the following pages describes in some detail the way that style was used in the survey area and mentions any manifestations of the style peculiar to the survey area. The resulting definitions are consistent with those used by the National Park Service but also reflect the local manifestations found by the intensive survey.

Besides surveying those buildings which fall within the standard stylistic definitions, the Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey also surveyed ten vernacular examples of these styles as well. Vernacular examples are ones that were built during the same time period as their more stylistically sophisticated brethren but which are generally simpler, less complex buildings that use only some of the salient design elements that are characteristic of a style to achieve a similar, but generally more modest appearance. More often than not such buildings represent a local builder's interpretation of whatever styles were popular at the moment. Thus, for every true Queen Anne style building in Madison there are usually also several vernacular Queen Anne style buildings that exhibit some of the same characteristics such as irregular plans and complicated roof lines.

Most of the stylistic definitions contained in the CRMP, however, apply to buildings designed prior to the end of World War II, and it is these styles that predominate in those portions of Madison that have been the subject of previous architectural surveys. These earlier surveys concentrated primarily on properties located in the Isthmus area, this being the oldest part of the city, and in the city's first suburbs such as University Heights and Nakoma, and the Village of Shorewood Hills.(1)

The survey area associated with the Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey contains numerous pre-World-War II buildings as well and these buildings reflect architectural styles that are featured in the CRMP. However, the majority of the surveyed buildings in the survey area were post-World War II buildings that are now 50-years-old or older, and most of these are examples of styles that are not discussed in the CRMP and which even today do not have commonly accepted definitions. The authors of the CRMP, which was written in 1986, acknowledged this problem in their discussion of buildings constructed from 1950 to the present, which they called "Contemporary Style" buildings, and which the National Register of Historic Places calls "Modern Movement" buildings.

Contemporary architecture cannot be defined or described in the manner of other preceding stylistic movements. "Contemporary" can be used to designate any twentieth century building of distinction and potential interest, whose identity or features cannot be ascribed to styles and forms discussed in this report. Although architectural historians have invented names for some contemporary schools of architecture (i.e., Brutalism, The New Formalism, Neo-Expressionism, Late Modernism, Post-Modernism, etc.), buildings of these genres are not of sufficient age, and generally do not have widely-recognized and understood scholarly value, to be evaluated for significance according to National Register criterion. Other widely accepted terms for mid-twentieth century residential architecture such as "ranch house," "tract home," and "split-level,"

refer to buildings generally not surveyed in the Wisconsin program. As with contemporary schools of architecture, a terminology will likely be adopted as scholarship develops and as these buildings reach 50 years of age.(2)

That these post-war buildings cannot yet be placed within accepted architectural stylistic categories does not mean that they should not be surveyed or that they are ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. According to the National Register, in order for a property to be listed in the National Register, that property must possess integrity and historic significance, and in addition, “generally properties must be fifty years of age or more to be considered historic places.” This 50-year rule constitutes a rolling horizon, however, and every year another year’s worth of resources become potentially eligible. Thus, for the purposes of the Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey, generally speaking, any property that is now 50-years-old or older (i.e., ones that were built prior to 1963) is potentially eligible for NRHP listing if it also possesses both integrity and historic and/or architectural significance. Consequently, because the goal of intensive surveys such as the Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey is to identify all buildings and other resources within the survey area that are potentially eligible for National Register listing, the post-World War II resources in the survey area whose designs do not have currently accepted scholarly definitions were also surveyed as well. Therefore, surveyed buildings that reflect ranch style, split-level style, and contemporary style designs, are also included in this chapter along with the pre-war styles, and provisional definitions of these post-war styles are also included in paraphrased form in the following architectural styles portion of this chapter.

It is this diversity of architectural styles that makes the Near West Side Neighborhoods so important. The survey area contains fine early twentieth century buildings that utilize styles associated with the progressive period such as the Bungalow and American Craftsman styles. These styles were then supplanted in the public tastes by the Period Revival Styles such as the Colonial and Tudor Revivals, which, in turn, were supplanted after World War II by contemporary styles such as the Lustron, Ranch, and Split-level styles and the Contemporary Style. No where else in the city is this historic progression so clearly evident and the survey area is especially distinguished by the very high quality of its post-World War II residential buildings.

What follows is a catalog of the most common styles and vernacular forms identified by the Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey and also several that, although they may have only one surveyed building, are, none the less, of architectural significance. The style names and the periods of their occurrence are taken directly from the CRMP as are the basic definitions of each style. This is followed by more specific information about the way each style was used in the survey area and by a list of addresses of both the most important and the most typical of the intact and extant local examples of each style that were identified by the survey. Further information on the styles themselves can be found in the second volume of the CRMP and in its bibliography.

Endnotes:

1. While buildings built after World War II can be found in all of these areas and especially in Nakoma and Shorewood Hills, it is nevertheless true that most of the buildings they contain were built prior to the beginning of the war.
2. Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Vols. 1-3, A Manual for Historic Properties*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1987. Vol. 2, (Architecture), p. 2-37.

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

Most American examples of the Queen Anne style are residential buildings and because the period of this style's greatest popularity coincided with a period of enormous suburban growth in America, extant examples are numerous and now virtually define the Victorian period house in the popular imagination. Queen Anne style houses can be identified by their apparently irregular plans, complex use of often classically inspired ornamentation, and asymmetrical massing. The designs of these buildings often include polygonal bay windows, round or polygonal turrets, wrap-around verandahs, and steeply-pitched multi-

gable or combination gable and hip roofs which usually have a dominate front-facing gable. Use of a variety of surface materials, roof shapes, and wall projections are all typical in Queen Anne designs and are represented in a seemingly endless number of different combinations. Shingle or clapboard siding is common, and they are often combined in the same building, sometimes above a brick first story.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Only eight of the 681 surveyed resources in the survey area were built in the nineteenth century and four of these are examples of the Queen Anne style. All of these houses lack the wealth of detailing that is associated with the best examples of this style. This is partly indicative of the expense involved in creating really elaborate Queen Anne style designs. Most home builders of the period were content to use just the most basic design elements associated with the style such as an irregular floor plan and an exterior that combined clapboard-clad first and second stories with gable ends clad in two or three different patterns of wood shingles. The four examples in the survey area were all built in the 1890's, they were all built in what was then a rural setting, and two of them were actually farm houses when they were built. All four were also originally clad in clapboards as well but only one of these still retains its original appearance; the other three have all been resided and otherwise modified.

The single intact example of this style was originally a farmhouse and it is listed below.

AHI# 37515 3902 Odana Rd. Fredrick & Sarah Tillotson House ca.1890(1

Endnote:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records. See also: *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 16-17 (illustrated).

American Craftsman (1900-1920)

Like the associated Arts and Crafts style, the American Craftsman style had its origins in the work of English architects and designers who sought a new approach to house design by using simplified elements of traditional vernacular houses to produce a comprehensive design in which exterior and interior elements worked together to produce a unified whole. Unlike Arts and Crafts designs, however, the American Craftsman style did not choose to imitate its English heritage. Instead, by applying the basic principles of Arts and Crafts design to American needs and building materials, designers such as Wisconsin native Gustave Stickley were able to fashion buildings having a specifically American appearance. The American Craftsman style is characterized by quality construction and simple, well-crafted exterior and interior details. Natural materials are used both inside and out in a manner appropriate to each and wood is by far the most common material used both inside and out with brick, stucco, and wood shingles also being typical exterior building materials. Frequently the exteriors of American Craftsman style houses use broad bands of contrasting materials (such as wood shingles above stucco) to delineate different stories. American Craftsman style homes usually have broad gable or hipped main roofs with one or two large front dormers and widely overhanging eaves, exposed brackets or rafters, and prominent chimneys. Most designs also feature multi-light windows having simplified Queen Anne style sash patterns. Open front porches whose roofs are supported by heavy piers are a hallmark of the style, and glazed sun porches and open roofed wooden pergola-like porches are also common.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey identified just three residences that are examples of American Craftsman Style design. Two of these houses (4029 Birch Ave. & 310 W. Sunset Ct.) owe their current Craftsman Style-influenced appearance to recent remodeling projects that have essentially transformed their appearance. The third, however, the Otto Toepfer house, located at 4001 Mineral Point Road, is not only an excellent example of the style but is also one of the largest houses in the survey area.

This two-story-tall house occupies an equally large corner lot and its first story is clad in brick and its second story is clad in stucco and it is sheltered by a multi-hip roof.

AHI# 74225 4001 Mineral Point Rd.. Otto Toepfer House 1906(1)

Craftsman style elements and design principles were also applied to houses that were designed in other styles and vernacular forms as well, most frequently to examples of the Bungalow style. The survey area has three fine examples of houses that share Bungalow Style elements but which also utilize Craftsman style elements in their design.

AHI# 97612	126 N. Franklin St..	Charles & Harriet Shepard House	1920(2)
AHI# 102564	2913 Harvey St. .	House	1930(3)
AHI# 221744	4133 Meyer Ave.	Ambrose & Clara Schlimgen House	1931(4)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records. See also: *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 17-19 (illustrated).
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records. Madison City Directories. Note: this house has had a large modern wing added to its south side elevation and to the rear elevation.
3. City of Madison Assessor's Records.
4. City of Madison Assessor's Records. Madison City Directories. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: May 11, 1930, p. 2. This house has now been resided in aluminum or steel siding.

Bungalow (1910-1940)

The term Bungalow has the unusual distinction of being both the name of a style and the generic name for a particular type of small residential building. Consequently, it is quite usual to speak of Colonial Revival style Bungalows when describing some houses of small size having pronounced Colonial Revival style design elements even as it is usual to speak of other houses as being in the Bungalow style. Bungalow style houses themselves are generally small-sized, have either square or rectilinear floor plans, and are usually one-story-tall. When a second story is needed, it is placed under the slope of the main roof in order to maintain the single story appearance and dormers are typically used to admit light. Bungalow designs typically have a horizontal emphasis and are covered with wide, projecting gable or hip roofs which often have protruding rafter ends or brackets supporting the eaves. On almost every example of the style the front door is sheltered by a porch and full-width front porches are commonplace. The roofs of these porches are often supported by piers having a battered shape although many other shapes can be found depending on the amount of influence other styles had in the overall design. Horizontal clapboard siding is the usual exterior surface material for these buildings although stucco, concrete block, brick veneer, wood shingle and even log examples are also found. Detailing is usually structural rather than ornamental and features plain, well-executed woodwork.

Occasionally, Bungalows feature design elements borrowed from other styles such as the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Prairie School styles and sometimes these other styles are so dominant that they take precedent over the Bungalow style. In general, though, Bungalows can be divided into three principal types: side-gabled; front-gabled; and hip-roofed. Each type can have either square or rectilinear plans and can be either one or one-and-a-half stories tall and their exteriors can be surfaced in any one of the materials listed above or in combinations of them.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey surveyed just six examples of the Bungalow style. These buildings are listed below by type regardless of the other stylistic influences that are present or the type of siding materials present.

The finest side gabled Bungalows in the survey area are the Craftsman Style-influenced Shepard House located at 126 N. Franklin St. and the Craftsman Style-influenced Schlimgen House located at 4133 Meyer Ave.

AHI# 97612	126 N. Franklin St..	Charles & Harriet Shepard House	1920(1)
AHI# 221744	4133 Meyer Ave.	Ambrose & Clara Schlimgen House	1931(2)

The survey area's only other intact example of a side-gabled Bungalow is as follows:

AHI# 221757	2915 McKinley St.	House	1935
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The finest front gabled Bungalow in the survey area is the Craftsman Style-influenced house located at 2913 Harvey St.(3)

AHI# 102564	2913 Harvey St. .	House	1930
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The survey area's only other intact example of a front-gabled Bungalow is as follows:

AHI# 221749	2917 Barlow St.	George & Lucille Grover House	1932
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The survey area's only intact example of a hip-roofed Bungalow is as follows:

AHI# 221745	3718 Hammersley Ave.	House	1931
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Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records. Madison City Directories. Note: this house has had a large modern wing added to its south side elevation and to the rear elevation.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records. Madison City Directories. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: May 11, 1930. p. 2. This house has now been resided in aluminum or steel siding.
3. City of Madison Assessor's Records.

Neo-Classical Revival (1895-1935)

A style which became especially popular for public, institutional, and commercial buildings after the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, the Neo-Classical Revival style was classical in inspiration and planning and stressed symmetry and the use of classical detailing. This detailing typically includes such characteristic elements as porticos whose roofs are supported by classical order columns, and symmetrically balanced windows and doors. The use of columns is all but ubiquitous in Neo-Classical design and they may be either freestanding or used as engaged design elements such as pilasters and pilaster strips. Public examples of the style were usually executed in either stone or brick and feature materials designed to express a feeling of monumentality and permanence.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED

The Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey found just a single example of the Neo-Classical style and it is an unusual vernacular residential example whose use of columns is confined to fluted pilaster strips on the corners of the principal elevations. This one-story-tall house is clad in dressed stone, other classically derived decorative elements are also carved out of stone, and the owner, John Stein, ran the Madison Sand Blast Shop, which perhaps accounts for his use of this material.

AHI# 37518	229 S. Owen Dr.	John & Mary Stein House	1938(1)
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Endnote:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records. City of Madison City Directories. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: July 2, 1939, p. 7 (illustrated).

PERIOD REVIVAL STYLES (1900-1940)

The phrase "period revival" is a generic term used to describe the many different historic styles and design elements that architects revived and reinterpreted for modern use in the first decades of the twentieth century. These "period" designs were the products of the scholarly study of architectural history and they began to exert more and more influence on architectural design as the nineteenth century matured. By the turn-of-the-century, the study of architectural precedent had become a basic part of architectural training and resulted in buildings which were increasingly careful copies of historic styles. The most accurate copies were usually produced for houses and churches; two building types for which historic models actually existed. More often, though, architects were confronted with the challenge of producing designs for building types for which there were no historic precedents such as high-rise office buildings and gas filling stations.

The survey area has many examples of the Period Revival styles and a number of them are excellent representative examples of their respective styles. A few of these are known to have been architect designed but most are fine builder's interpretations of the various styles. What follows are lists of the most common Period Revival style buildings found by the Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey.

Dutch Colonial Revival (1900-1940)

A popular early twentieth century building style, the Dutch Colonial Revival style was almost always used solely for residential buildings. Examples of this style can be readily identified by the hallmark gambrel shape roof. In general, Dutch Colonial Revival style residences can be divided into two types: those whose gambrel ends face to the front and those that face to the sides, although cross gable examples that have equal size front and side-facing gambrels are also found. Front-facing gambrel ends are more often found on earlier examples and on vernacular examples of the style while side-facing gambrel ends were favored for both larger and later examples. These buildings are generally symmetrical in appearance but side-gambrel examples often have a small sun porch wing at one end. Exterior walls are typically clad in either clapboards, wood shingles, brick, or stone and contrasting materials (such as clapboard above brick or stone) are also frequently used to delineate different floors and help to produce a more informal appearance. Most examples of the style are one-and-a-half stories tall and the use of large dormers to admit light to the second floor rooms is common, especially on later, side-gambrel examples.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival were the first Period Revival style examples to appear in the survey area and they are much less common than their Colonial Revival counterparts, the survey having identified just three examples, all of which are side-gambrel variants. The finest of these and also the oldest Period Revival style house in the survey area is the Prof. A. S. Alexander House located at 2818 Ridge Rd.

AHI# 111984	2818 Ridge Rd.	Prof . A. S. Alexander House	1907/1922-23(1)
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The other two examples of the side-gambrel variants are listed below.

AHI# 221748	4110 Birch Ave.	House	1932
AHI# 222126	4317 Hillcrest Dr.	Michael & Katherine Lucey House	1941

Endnote:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records.

Colonial Revival (1900-1940)

Interest in America's historic Colonial Period architecture increased at the end of the nineteenth century at a time when a reaction to the stylistic excesses of the Queen Anne style was beginning to set in. The greater simplicity of Colonial examples gave new houses designed in this manner a fresh, modern appeal. The Colonial Revival style is simple and regular in design and typically features symmetrically placed windows and central doors. Usually, these buildings are two stories in height, they have exteriors sided in either clapboards or wood shingles, although brick and even stone examples are also found. Many Colonial Revival houses have an L shaped plan but most examples have rectilinear plans and post World War I examples often have an attached garage. Symmetrical designs are typical but not invariable. Borrowing architectural detailing from genuine Georgian, Federal, and Dutch Colonial examples is typical in Colonial Revival buildings although such details are usually not elaborate. These features include classically derived main entrances and front (and side) entrance porches that are typically supported by simple one-story-tall classical order columns and are topped by pediments. Other popular features include corner pilasters, denticulated cornices, and shutters. The great majority of Colonial Revival designs have simple gable roof designs although hip roof examples are also found, and dormers are also popular features.

The Colonial Revival style is primarily a residential one and although buildings designed in the style were occasionally quite grand, most were medium size houses and these were built in vast numbers all across America. Indeed, so enduring has the popularity of this style been that many modern homes in Wisconsin and elsewhere still imitate it. Not surprisingly, Colonial Revival style houses come in many shapes and forms. Many are highly symmetrical in design but others are quite informal and rambling, it all depended on the particular historic precedent each was trying to emulate. Wall cladding also varies considerably. Houses clad entirely in stucco, brick, stone, wooden clapboards, or steel that imitates wooden clapboards are plentiful but so also are examples that mix these various materials, although few if any mix more than two kinds at once. Despite this variety of designs and materials, however, the use of some elements such as double hung multi-light windows, main roofs that have very shallow boxed eaves, and main entrance doors that typically have some classical allusions, is relatively consistent.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

One of the things that this intensive survey discovered is that houses designed in the Colonial Revival style did not begin to appear in the survey area until just before World War I when the first example, a catalog house designed by Sears, Roebuck & Co., was built at 2841 Regent St. From the end of World War I until just after the end of World War II, however, more examples of the Colonial Revival style were built in the survey area than any other style; 187 examples being surveyed, which is 27% of the total number that were surveyed. That these numbers are so high reflects the popularity of the style, which was especially suitable for the generally modest size houses that were built in the survey area during this period. The style's predominance also reflects the fact that most of the examples built between 1937 and 1947 were at least partially financed by the Federal Housing Authority (FHA), whose construction standards and guidelines favored the style during this period. The style was also promoted by the design standards that a number of the developments in the survey area adopted, the most notable example being McKennas, Inc.'s Sunset Village development. This development, and its seven subsequent additions, had a committee that had approval power over the designs of the houses that were built, as was noted in an article about the development published in a local newspaper.

Uniformity of architecture is virtually assured by a committee which must approve all plans for homes to be constructed. The homes, all of the Colonial type, now line the original street for two blocks on either side.(1)

The best and most intact of the survey area's Colonial Revival houses that follow a symmetrical design precedent are listed below. Most are one to one-and-one-half-story-tall examples.

AHI# 222140	43 Bagley Ct.	Robert & Allie Chaffin House	1941
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AHI# 222197	3909 Birch Ave.	Allan & Elizabeth Skowlund House	1947
AHI# 222159	633 Eugenia Ave.	House	1943
AHI# 222228	321 Falles Ct.	Albert W. Hamann House	1948
AHI# 221746	3807 Hammersley Ave.	House	1932
AHI# 222132	4312 Hillcrest Circle	Bert & Paula Goff House	1941
AHI# 222192	3809 Hillcrest Dr..	Prof. Robert & Nancy Andrew House	1947
AHI# 222151	4133 Hillcrest Dr.	James & Jessie Bailey House	1942
AHI# 222086	4329 Hillcrest Dr.	Arnold & Margaret Dammen House	1940
AHI# 222624	317 Karen Ct.	Prof. Richard & Jean Lottridge House	1966
AHI# 222085	4021 Meyer Ave.	Leslie & Doris HoppeHouse	1940
AHI# 222122	4113 Meyer Ave.	Ransome & Bernice Miller House	1941
AHI# 222083	4105 Mineral Point Rd.	Frank & Helen Conners House	1940
AHI# 222145	312 S. Owen Dr.	Bertha Schuetz House	1942
AHI# 222017	329 S. Owen Dr. .	Paul & Helen Mahoney House	1939
AHI# 222185	2930 Stevens St.	Herman & Mayme Kerl House	1947
AHI# 222001	314 E. Sunset Ct.	Donald & Emaline Morrissey House	1939(2)
AHI# 221999	4114 N. Sunset Ct.	John & Vera Hughes House	1939
AHI# 222070	204 W. Sunset Ct.	Roy & Thelma Eckert House	1940
AHI# 222170	220 W. Sunset Ct.	Gerald & Joyce Bartell House	1946(3)
AHI# 221750	446 Toepfer Ave.	Paul & Evelyn Trimble House	1934
AHI# 222065	502 Toepfer Ave.	Stanley & Helen Dixon House	1940
AHI# 222047	415 Westmorland Blvd.	Matthew & Henrietta Kranz House	1940

The best and most intact of the survey area's Colonial Revival houses that follow an asymmetrical design precedent are listed below. These are all one to one-and-one-half-story-tall examples.:

AHI# 222162	206 Alden Dr.	House	1943
AHI# 222156	215 Alden Dr.	House	1942
AHI# 222233	518 Clifden Dr..	Alfred & Anna West House	1948
AHI# 221769	4116 Euclid Ave.	House	1937
AHI# 222225	139 Glenway St.	George & Evelyn Niehus House	1948
AHI# 222221	3818 Hammersley Ave.	Prof. Richard & Catherine Leutwiler Jr. House	1948
AHI# 222129	4101 Hillcrest Dr.	Edwin & Mary Jones House	1941
AHI# 222128	4117 Hillcrest Dr.	Harvey & Lilla Black House	1941
AHI# 222127	4137 Hillcrest Dr.	George & Myra Wermuth House	1941(4)
AHI# 222088	4200 Hillcrest Dr..	House	1940
AHI# 222118	4204 Hillcrest Dr..	Frederick & Eleanor Griffith House	1948
AHI# 222191	4206 Hillcrest Dr.	Bernard & Mae McNultyHouse	1947
AHI# 222348	4322 Keating Terrace	Raymond H. Langer House	1950
AHI# 222150	214 Larkin St.	House	1942
AHI# 222347	225 Larkin St.	Curt & Ruth Drewes House	1949
AHI# 222174	3533 Lucia Crest	Prof. Roy & Wanda Kottman House	1946
AHI# 222123	4105 Meyer Ave.	Frank & Mary Ralph House	1941
AHI# 222084	4102 Mineral Point Rd.	House	1940
AHI# 222118	26 S. Owen Dr.	Merle & Marella Patton House	1941
AHI# 222116	205 S. Owen Dr.	Harvey & Emily Warner House	1941
AHI# 222114	306 S. Owen Dr.	Robert & Neva Mueller House	1941
AHI# 222232	2806 Regent St.	House	1951
AHI# 221680	602 Ridge St.	House	1924
AHI# 222243	3807 St. Clair St.	Ivan & Margaret Frey House	1949
AHI# 222110	214 Standish Ct.	Prof. John & Mary Stallard House	1941
AHI# 222071	4137 N. Sunset Ct.	Sidney & Helen Adams House	1940
AHI# 222069	208 W. Sunset Ct.	Charles & Alice Burdick House	1940
AHI# 222051	4316 Upland Dr.	House	1940
AHI# 222049	125 Vaughn Ct.	John C. & Marcia McKenna House	1940(5)

AHI# 222272	224 Westmorland Blvd.	R. Alex & Phyllis Reisdorf House	1948
AHI# 222107	225 Westmorland Blvd.	Mrs. Izera B. Allen House	1941

In addition, the survey also found a number of asymmetrically designed two-story Colonial Revival style houses that were built in the survey area beginning in the late 1930s. These houses constitute a subtype of the style that gained increased popularity with builders at the end of the Depression and the best and most intact of these are listed below.

AHI# 221988	513 N. Blackhawk Ave.	House	1938
AHI# 221984	625 N. Blackhawk Ave..	Lloyd & Grace Franzmeier House	1938
AHI# 222196	709 Bruce Ct.	William & Cleo Wagner House	1947
AHI# 222091	4117 Euclid Ave.	John & Ruth Klawitter House	1940
AHI# 222195	4 N. Franklin Ave.	Dr. Warren & Rebecca Gilson House	1947
AHI# 222355	135 Glenway St.	Prof. Milton & Germaine Pella House	1950
AHI# 222035	2801 Mason St.	Ralph & Johanna Zitnick House	1939
AHI# 222250	2822 Mason St.	Herman Postweiller Spec. House	1949
AHI# 222173	717 N. Meadow Lane	Michael & Odelia Valentine House	1946(6)
AHI# 222187	3911 Mineral Point Rd.	Myron & Alice Reilly House	1947
AHI# 222531	539 S. Owen Dr. .	Alvin & Frances Reiss House	1959
AHI# 222529	4022 Paunack Ave.	Willis & Reva Ehlert House	1959
AHI# 222203	2810 Regent St.	Ralph & Nancy Simeone House	1951
AHI# 222112	105 Shepard Terrace.	Robert & Helen Bruce House	1941
AHI# 222202	526 Toepfer Ave.	Leonard & Helen Vig House	1948
AHI# 222143	4312 Upland Dr.	Richard & Laura Meier House	1942
AHI# 222048	220 Westmorland Blvd.	Fred & Mary Bisbee House	1940

Endnotes:

1. "Suburban Section Boasts Big Growth." *Wisconsin State Journal*, June 30, 1940, p. 5.
2. *Wisconsin State Journal*. July 2, 1939, p. 6.
3. Ibid. May 19, 1946, pp. 1-2. This was a pre-fabricated house built by the Harnischfeger Co. of Port Washington, WI. It was put up in less than three days.
4. This house was designed by Madison architect Frank S. Moulton.
5. John C. McKenna was the developer of Sunset Village
6. This house was designed by Madison architect Thomas H. Flad.

Tudor Revival (1900-1940)

Inspired by 16th century and 19th century English models, the Tudor Revival style has been used for nearly every type of building but most frequently for single family residences. The most characteristic feature of this style is the ornamental use of half-timber work filled in with stucco or brick applied over a conventional balloon frame. Residential examples in particular tend to be irregular in plan and the best examples often have massive and sometimes elaborately decorated brick or stone chimneys, multi-gabled steeply-pitched roof lines, and large multi-paned window expanses which are almost always made up of grouped casement windows on the finer examples. Although examples occasionally have elements sided in either clapboard or wood shingles, most examples are usually partially or completely sided in brick, stone, stucco, or combinations of them.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey identified 54 residential buildings designed in the Tudor Revival style, this being the second largest number of any of the Period Revival styles and 9% of the total number of surveyed buildings.

There are a number of fine examples, the best of which are probably the work of still unidentified architects. The best and most intact of these are listed below.

AHI# 95142	4115 Birch Ave.	Vernon & Vera Kahl House	1927(1)
AHI# 100039	4015 Euclid Ave.	Harry & Katherine Meska House	1932
AHI# 100040	4025 Euclid Ave.	Harvey & Bernice Bergner House	1933
AHI# 222092	4110 Euclid Ave.	Alver & Mabel Fleury House	1940
AHI# 221742	4129 Euclid Ave.	House	1930
AHI# 221735	334 Glenway St.	House	1928
AHI# 221756	4130 Meyer Ave.	Robert & Agnes Welch House	1935
AHI# 37505	4134 Meyer Ave.	Edward & Elizabeth Buechner House	1930(2)
AHI# 221980	4014 Mineral Point Rd.	Ernest & Hilda Boetcker House	1938
AHI# 74228	4125 Mineral Point Rd.	House	1931
AHI# 110523	4015 Paunack Ave.	Benjamin & Minnie Backus House	1929
AHI# 38571	2816 Sylvan Ave.	John & Gertrude Knudsen House	1926
AHI# 110527	408 Westmorland Blvd.	House	1932

The great majority of the surveyed examples of the Tudor Revival, however, are what might more accurately be called "builders examples" of Tudor Revival design since they utilize Tudor motifs in a general rather than a scholarly way. Almost without exception, these houses are of small to medium size and many are clad in clapboard while others are clad in brick with either brick or stone trim. Typically, though, these houses feature only a few of the style-defining characteristics mentioned above. The best and most intact examples of these houses are listed below.

AHI# 221987	517 N. Blackhawk Ave.	House	1938
AHI# 221986	601 N. Blackhawk Ave.	House	1938
AHI# 221985	605 N. Blackhawk .	House	1938
AHI# 103101	425 Holly Ave..	William & Rose Parr House	1933(3)
AHI# 222117	102 S. Owen Dr.	Louis & Mary Fiore House	1941
AHI# 222081	209 S. Owen Dr.	House	1940
AHI# 110486	230 S. Owen Dr.	John & Grace Huegel House	1927
AHI# 221734	3805 Paunack Ave.	House	1928
AHI# 222079	3926 Paunack Ave.	House	1940
AHI# 110524	4109 Paunack Ave.	House	1940
AHI# 110526	4124 Paunack Ave.	House	1925
AHI# 221995	4126 N. Sunset Ct.	Robert & Helen Wissler House	1939
AHI# 222068	211 W. Sunset Ct.	Leonard & Helen Brazeau House	1940
AHI# 221766	418 Toepfer St.	Ralph & Lola Thompson House	1937
AHI# 113352	425 Toepfer St.	House	1938
AHI# 222050	114 Vaughn Ct.	John & Ruth McGilligan House	1940
AHI# 222046	501 Westmorland Blvd..	John & Ruth LaBarro House	1940

Endnotes:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*. May 11, 1930, p. 2.
2. *Ibid.* June 15, 1930, p. 3; May 11, 1930, p. 2.
3. This catalog house was designed by Sears, Roebuck & Co. and is an example of their "Colchester" model.

Neo-Gothic Revival (1900-1940)

Unlike Gothic Revival style and High Victorian Gothic style examples, the best Neo-Gothic Revival style buildings are typically the result of considerable architectural scholarship. Like their English Perpendicular style and late French Gothic style progenitors, the better Neo-Gothic Revival style designs have a pronounced vertical emphasis and use a much more subdued palette of exterior and interior colors than did

the preceding Gothic Revival styles. The Neo-Gothic Revival style is characterized by steeply-pitched roofs, irregular massing, random ashlar stone construction, and the use of high-quality construction and materials. The vertical emphasis of the Neo-Gothic Revival also lent itself to the design of tall office buildings, but smaller commercial or office buildings occasionally carry Neo-Gothic ornamentation as well. This style was especially popular for religious and educational structures and the accurate use of historic models is especially visible in the beautifully wrought, highly carved stonework and excellent decorative metalwork which is characteristic of many of these designs. It should be noted that this style is also sometimes called "Late Gothic Revival." Because of the costly materials and extensive handwork involved in the construction of many Neo-Gothic Revival style buildings, such designs were expensive and examples are usually found only in the larger cities in Wisconsin.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The survey area contains just one church built in this style but it is an excellent, late example, this being the First Baptist Church, completed in 1950 and located at 518 N. Franklin Ave.(1) This very fine brick-clad church represents a successful early post-World War II attempt to modernize the style and it was designed by the firm of Weiler & Strang , which firm also designed a school addition to it in 1956, and it is considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AHI# 151802	518 N. Franklin Ave.	First Baptist Church	1950/1952/1956
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Endnote:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*: Feb. 11, 1949, p. 11; May 5, 1949, p. 1; April 30, 1950, p. 3; May 4, 1950, p. 1; March 11, 1951, p. 6.

Rustic Style (1900-1940)

The Rustic Style emerged from the resort architecture of the Adirondack region in northern New York state in the 1870s. It is characterized by the use of indigenous materials, broad shingled roofs with wide overhanging eaves, open porches, and a generally informal massing and plan. Buildings were sited and materials shaped in an attempt to make them appear as if they belonged in the surrounding landscape and often included designed landscape elements such as bridges, walls and benches. Designs attempted to convey a sense of the past through a feeling of having been hand-crafted (which they often were) by pioneer builders.

The Rustic style was widely disseminated in the early twentieth century through architectural journals and the popular press and quickly became accepted as appropriate architectural imagery for backwoods vacation houses, roadhouses, resorts and camps. Although isolated examples may be found throughout Wisconsin, the highest concentration, not surprisingly, lies in the northern resort areas.

When the National Park Service was created in 1916 it quickly issued a policy statement calling for the harmonious design of roads, trails and buildings in the park landscape, resulting ultimately in the adoption of the Rustic Style for its park facilities. With the Park Service's seal of approval, the style soon spread throughout the nation, exhibiting regional expressions as it developed. By the 1920s, the Rustic Style was being used for buildings and structures in state and county parks as well as in the National Parks and the entire movement received a tremendous spurt of growth during the Depression through the combined efforts of park construction sponsored by the CCC and WPA relief programs. By WWII, however, the Rustic Style began to fall out of favor due to its labor intensive construction and the attraction of cheaper, more utilitarian designs, but the awareness of the importance of the style is now once again being felt nationwide.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Sixteen examples of the Rustic Style were found by the intensive survey. All of these are located in Hoyt Park and they were all were built during the Great Depression using funds and labor provided in large part

by the CCC and WPA work relief programs. These examples are believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as is part the park itself.

The principal buildings and other resources in the park are listed below but there are also ten stone fireplaces, seven of which also have associated stone picnic tables, that are eligible landscape features as well that are not listed here.

AHI# 222665	3902 Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Entrance	Ca.1935
AHI# 222666	3902 Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Shelter House	Ca.1935(1)
AHI# 222668	3902 Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Toilet Building	Ca.1935(2)
AHI# 222679	3902 Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Overlook & Steps	Ca.1935

Endnotes:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*. January 14, 1934, p. 20; April 10, 1934, p. 9; December 30, 1934, p. 52; April 7, 1935, p. 5..
2. *Ibid*. October 25, 1935, p. 9; July 12, 1936, p. 5.

International Style (1930-45)

The International Style is truly modern in inspiration and owes nothing to past designs or historic examples. The style's emphasis is on volume and space enclosed by thin planes; on the regularity and orderliness of both the plan and the total design; and on the complete absence of applied surface decoration; all features which serve to make examples of this style distinctively modern in appearance. Often these designs feature asymmetrical placement of windows and doors and technical perfection, good proportions, and the intrinsic qualities of the materials used are all qualities that are emphasized. Flat roofs, smooth wall surfaces, and windows which "turn" at building corners or are placed in vertical or horizontal ribbons are all characteristic although there are numerous clapboard-sided single family residences extant as well.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

True examples of the International Style in the Midwest are extremely rare and it was Madison's great good fortune to have one of the few well known regional practitioners of the style based here. This was the architectural firm of Beatty & Strang, which designed a number of houses in the survey area, all of which are listed in the Architects Section of this report under this firm's name. The best of the International Style examples of their work in the survey area that have survived more or less intact are listed below in chronological order and most of them are located in the proposed Sylvan Avenue-Ridge Road Historic District.

Prof. Helen C. Clarke House	21 Glenway Street	1935(1)
Alice Shoemaker/Genevieve Townsend House	2814 Ridge Road	1936(2)
Prof. Walter & Doris Sharp House	2817 Sylvan Ave.	1936(3)
Edith L. Olson House/Prof. James & Margaret Watrous House	2809 Sylvan Avenue	1938(4)
Henry Koehler House	25 Glenway Street	1938(5)
Prof. Charles Bunn House	2807 Ridge Road	1940(6)
Stanley & Grace Sadler House	3726 Ross Street	1940(7)

Endnotes:

- 1: *Wisconsin State Journal*: August 18, 1935, p. 20; Feb. 2, 1936, p. 2 (billustrated). See also: *Architectural Forum*: April, 1936, p. 306 (illustrated).

2. *Wisconsin State Journal*: August 18, 1935, p. 20; February 2, 1936, p. 2 (illustrated). See also: Beatty & Strang Records. Strang Partners, Inc. Madison, WI. See also: Beatty & Strang. *Speaking of Houses*. Madison: Democrat Printing Co. (N.D.), pp. 8-9 (illustrated).
3. Filipowicz, Diane. *Beatty & Strang, 1930-1941: The Problem of Modernism in American Architectural Practice*. Cornell University, 1985, M.S. Thesis, pp. 80, 83.
4. *Ibid*, pp. 91-92. An addition to this house was built in 1947 and it was designed in the same style by William V. Kaeser. See also: Beatty & Strang Records. Strang Partners, Inc. Madison, WI.
5. Beatty & Strang Records. Strang Partners, Inc. Madison, WI.
6. Filipowicz, Diane. *Op. Cit.*, pp. 119, 121, 223.
7. City of Madison Building Permits.

William V. Kaeser's own early house is also an extremely fine example of the International Style as well and is considered to be individually eligible for NRHP listing.

AHI# 114161 2715 Van Hise Ave. William V. & Marian Kaeser House 1942

In addition, there is also another fine example located in the proposed Sylvan Avenue-Ridge Road Historic District whose architect is still unknown.

AHI# 111748 2803 Ridge Rd. Howard Haskin House 1940

Lustron (1949-1950)

Although short-lived, the all metal Lustron House produced by the Chicago Vitreous Enamel Products Company's subsidiary, the Lustron Corporation, was one of the most successful and is now the best known of the pre-fabricated houses that were developed just after World War II to meet the enormous post-war need for new housing. The houses were produced in the former Curtiss-Wright airplane factory in Columbus, Ohio, and were especially notable for being made entirely of steel.

Lustron homes are distinctive in their appearance, with two-foot-square, porcelain enameled steel panels on the exterior, usually colored yellow, beige, gray, or aqua. The roof is similarly made of steel, but these panels are sized and shaped to look much like standard shingles. Although several different models were planned, the vast majority—perhaps more than 90%—of those shipped from the factory were the original, two-bedroom Westchester model measuring 31 feet by 35 feet. This model has four picture windows, one in the dining room, one in each bedroom, and one in the living room, which is a bay window.

The interior of the Lustron is all porcelain-enameled steel as well, but these panels are 2 feet wide by 8 feet high and beveled, much like standard paneling, to give the appearance of a conventional home. The design features an open floor plan with only the bedrooms and the bathroom having doors. The space is very efficiently planned, with plenty of storage, making the 1024 square feet seem like more. Built in shelf, drawer and mirror areas are located in the dining room, living room and master bedroom. The closets all have shelves in them as well.(1)

Although a design success and a practical success, the Lustron House was a manufacturing and commercial failure and only some 2500 were made before the company closed its doors in 1950, and only 150 were built in Wisconsin. Never-the-less, the houses lived up to their claim of being practically maintenance free and they also represent an important step in the concept of pre-fabricated housing. Consequently, these houses have an architectural and historical importance that makes all intact examples potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Thirteen examples of the Lustron Home were found by the intensive survey, this being one of the largest concentrations of examples of this important style in Wisconsin. All of them were built by J. H. Findorff &

Son, Inc. of Madison, which was and is one of Madison's biggest builders and which was also the Dane County area dealer for the Lustron Corp.(2) Local sales were undoubtedly helped by a series of articles extolling the Lustron House that were published by the *Wisconsin State Journal*, which actually sent one of its reporters to the Lustron factory in Ohio.(3)

Seven of the surveyed examples are still intact and are considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and these are listed below. The other six examples, unfortunately, have now either been greatly altered or they have lost their original windows, and since integrity is the most important attribute of these otherwise identical houses, they are no longer considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AHI# 95428	556 Chatham Terrace	Robert & Edith Komurka House	1949
AHI# 95453	418 Critchell Terrace	Prof. William & Becky Winder House	1949
AHI# 102759	3553 Heather Crest	Mrs. Agnes E. Bodenstein House	1950
AHI# 222251	314 N. Hillside Terrace	Robert & Patricia Trapp House	1950
AHI# 103005	334 N. Hillside Terrace	Muriel DeMars House	1950
AHI# 110487	505 S. Owen Dr.	Robert & Jane McBurney House	1950
AHI# 112543	3810 St. Clair St.	Lester & Lorraine Olson House	1950

Endnotes:

1. Canaday, Tricia. "The Lustron Home." Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Wisconsin Preservation*. Vol. XVI, No. 5, Sept/Oct. 1992, pp. 7-10.
2. *Wisconsin State Journal*. March 26, 1949, p. 5.
3. Ibid: February 13, 1949, p. 1; February 14, 1949, p. 8; February 15, 1949, p. 3; February 16, 1949, p. 16; February 17, 1949, p. 5; February 18, 1949, p. 9; February 20, 1949, Sec. 4, p. 10; June 19, 1949, Sec. 4, p. 4.

Wrightian

As the name implies, Wrightian style buildings are ones whose designs, if not actually by Frank Lloyd Wright himself, are close in spirit and in appearance to those designed by him. The term "Wrightian" is relatively new and does not yet enjoy universal scholarly currency, partly because Wright himself was so protean and varied a designer that it is hard to place limits on what to include or leave out. Suffice it to say that at this point in time, a "Wrightian" building is one having a close physical resemblance to existing Wright-designed buildings of whatever period but especially those built after 1930.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The most famous building in the survey area, of course, was designed by Wright himself. This is Wright's first Usonian house, the Herbert & Katherine Jacobs House located at 441 Toepfer Ave., which is listed in the NRHP as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), the National Register's highest honor.

AHI# 16085	441 Toepfer Ave.	Herbert & Katherine Jacobs House	1937
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There are several other fine examples of the style in the survey area as well, however, and the best of these are listed below. Not surprisingly, two of them were designed by close associates of Wright's at Taliesin and both are evaluated as being potentially eligible for NRHP listing..

AHI# 222385	307 S. Owen Dr.	Everett & Elenore Melvin House	1948(1)
AHI# 222577	3912 Plymouth Circle	Prof. Robert & Rita Elsom House	1961
AHI# 222611	3925 Plymouth Circle	Prof. Ugo & Ingrid Camerini House	1964
AHI# 110543	3972 Plymouth Circle	Prof. Robert & Jean Sachs House	1957(2)
AHI# 222594	3990 Plymouth Circle	Jack & Geraldine Netboy House	1963
AHI# 112556	302 Shepard Terrace	Prof. Walter & Nicole Plaut House	1965(3)
AHI# 112559	314 Shepard Terrace	Prof. R. Stewart & Jacqueline Macaulay House	1963(4)

Endnotes:

1. This house was designed by Madison architect William V. Kaeser.
2. Ibid.
3. This house was designed by Taliesin Associates and the building permit was signed by William Wesley Peters, who was Wright's right hand man and his son-in-law.
4. This house was designed by John Howe, who was a long time Taliesin associate.

Ranch Style

As the name implies, the inspiration for today's modern Ranch Style houses came from the vernacular houses that could once be found on historic ranches located in the nation's southwestern states and especially in California. In the 1930s, California architects such as William Wurster and Cliff May transformed these vernacular designs into a modern idiom that became known as the Western Ranch House; an idiom whose growing popularity owed much to the publishing activities of *Sunset Magazine*. In addition, the Prairie School Style houses of Frank Lloyd Wright, with their low, ground-hugging appearance, hipped roofs, and wide, overhanging eaves, were another important source of inspiration. By the beginning of World War II, house catalog s featuring Ranch Style designs had begun to appear, and after the war ended, the Ranch Style was quickly embraced by builders all over the country and the style soon evolved into the ubiquitous single family residential form that can now be found in most of the nation's mid-20th century suburbs.

Ranch Style houses are one-story-tall, they typically have either rectangular, L-shaped, or U-shaped plans and most examples also have attached garages as well or at least a carport, and these automobile-related elements typically face the street. In addition, examples of this style also share a number of other common characteristics. "Asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roof predominate. Three common roof forms are used: the hipped version is probably the most common, followed by the cross-gabled, and finally, side-gabled examples. There is usually a moderate or wide eave overhang. This may be either boxed or open, with the rafters exposed as in Craftsman houses. Both wooden or brick wall cladding are used, sometimes in combination. Builders frequently add modest bits of traditional detailing, usually loosely based on Spanish or English Colonial precedents. Decorative iron or wooden porch supports and decorative shutters are the most common. Ribbon windows are frequent as are large picture windows in living areas."(1)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey found 140 examples of Ranch Style houses that met survey criteria, this being 21% of all the resources that were surveyed. These houses come in a variety of sizes and they also utilize a variety of cladding materials, including either wood, steel, or aluminum clapboards, and brick or stone, and many examples combine two or even three of these materials. Most of these examples were the work of local builders utilizing published plans, but a number are also the work of Madison architects as well. The best and most intact of the surveyed examples are listed below, irrespective of their size or their cladding materials.

AHI# 222478	650 Anthony Lane.	Arthur & Jean Steinmetz House	1954(2)
AHI# 222490	709 Anthony Lane	Russell & Isabella Hinkins House	1954(3)
AHI# 222476	717 Anthony Lane	Prof. Quentin & Patricia Schenk House	1954(4)
AHI# 222473	729 Anthony Lane	Arthur & Clara Herpel House	1954(5)
AHI# 222270	4337 Bagley Pkwy.	Robert & Dorothy Drives House	1950
AHI# 222549	3303 Bluff St.	Wesley & Martha Schwoegler House	1960
AHI# 222470	641 Chatham Terrace	Edwin & Mildred Pauli House	1955
AHI# 222395	459 Clifden Dr.	William & Mary Deming House	1952(6)
AHI# 222273	4309 Critchell Terrace	Mrs. Loretta C. McGuire House	1950
AHI# 222178	3801 Euclid Ave..	Eldon G. & Jean Baird House	1946(7)

AHI# 221770	3924 Euclid Ave.	Prof. Hazel S. Alberson House	1937
AHI# 222229	314 Falles Ct.	House	1948
AHI# 222391	626 Gately Terrace	Richard & Jean Heinrich House	1952
AHI# 222224	214 Glenway St.	Orren & Vera Lovell House	1948
AHI# 222538	310 Glenway St.	Mrs. Mabel C. Viel House	1958
AHI# 222253	4315 Hillcrest Circle	Joseph & Edna Coenen House	1949
AHI# 222421	3704 Hillcrest Dr.	George & Germaine Speckman House	1953
AHI# 222352	4302 Hillcrest Dr.	Roy & Velva Kippert House	1947
AHI# 222350	230 N. Hillside Terrace	Herman & Olive Kessenich House	1949
AHI# 222489	4337 Keating Terrace	Edward B. Sokoloski House	1956
AHI# 222407	454 Holly Ave.	Harold & Marie Bewick House	1953(8)
AHI# 222534	3006 McKinley St.	Frank & Rosemary Gaines House	1958
AHI# 222189	509 N. Meadow Lane	Elsie Fansler House	1947(9)
AHI# 222438	737 N. Meadow Lane	Donald & Regina Rathbun House	1955
AHI# 222264	437 S. Owen Dr.	Hobart & Evelyn Snyder House	1950
AHI# 222543	3979 Plymouth Circle	John & Mary Anne Quinn House	1958
AHI# 110545	3994 Plymouth Circle	Howard & Helen Stark House	1959(10)
AHI# 222525	4206 Rolla Lane	Robert & Helen Hurlburt House	1954(11)
AHI# 222456	4209 Rolla Lane	Sol & Rose Frank House	1954(12)
AHI# 222516	4322 Rolla Lane	Max & Anna Sklar House	1958
AHI# 222208	3801 St. Clair St.	Charles & Frances Sternberger House	1948
AHI# 222452	4205 Somerset Lane	Stephen & Helen Stanul House	1954(13)
AHI# 222451	4210 Somerset Lane	Roger & Mary McHugh House	1954(14)
AHI# 222600	106 Standish Ct.	Dr. William & Margaret Schmitz House	1965
AHI# 222569	114 Standish Ct.	Robert & Devona Bussan House	1960
AHI# 222398	4037 Tokay Blvd.	William & Eleanor Curtin House	1952
AHI# 222484	4333 Travis Terrace	Sherman & Lois Stern House	1956
AHI# 222483	4334 Travis Terrace	Kenneth & Melba Suee House	1956
AHI# 222582	4330 Waite Circle	Russell & Irene Quast House	1956
AHI# 222427	3725 Zwerg Dr.	George & Bernice Schiro House	1954

Endnotes:

1. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 479.
2. This house was in the 1954 Madison Parade of Homes.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. This house was designed by Doris Baldwin Mohs and it was built by her husband, Carl Mohs.
7. Eldon Baird was then the architectural draftsman for Brunsell Bros., Builders, and he almost certainly designed his own house.
8. Harold Bewick was a general contractor and this was his own house.
9. This was the first house built by Marshall Erdman and it was designed by his wife, Joyce Erdman.
10. This house was designed by Madison architect William V. Kaeser.
11. This house was in the 1954 Madison Parade of Homes.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.

In addition to the houses listed above, the intensive survey also identified a subtype of Ranch Style houses whose designs are characterized by their adaptation to hilly sites. These examples maintain the same one-story-tall profile of the previous examples but their automobile garage are located in a partially exposed portion of their basement story. These garage openings are typically located on the main façade an face the

street but they sometimes face to the side as well, depending on the site. Note, however, that these houses should not be confused with the Split Level examples that will be discussed next. This subtype still has all of its principal living spaces located on just one floor; only the garage is located in the basement story. The best and most intact examples of this subset are listed below.

AHI# 222550	4213 Bagley Pkwy.	Fred & Dorothy Hershleder House	1954
AHI# 222394	4322 Critchell Terrace	William & Irma Togstad House	1952
AHI# 222371	564 Gately Terrace	Jerome & Veronica Saeman House	1954(1)
AHI# 222252	3810 Hillcrest Dr.	Frank & Mary Sandner, Jr. House	1949
AHI# 222463	4006 Hillcrest Dr.	Oscar & Mary Torgeson House	1955
AHI# 222349	310 N. Hillside Terrace	Harold & Marie Forbes House	1950
AHI# 222523	21 Larkin St.	Dr. Robert & Marie Farrell House	1958
AHI# 222249	109 S. Owen Dr.	Rolland & Mary Fellers House	1949

Endnotes:

1. This house was designed by the Madison architectural firm of Weiler & Strang.

Split Level

Split Level style houses are another subtype of the Ranch Style that “retained the horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, and overhanging eaves of the Ranch house, but added a two-story unit intercepted at mid-height by a one-story wing to make three floor levels of interior space. ... Families were felt to need three types of interior spaces: quiet living areas, noisy living and service areas, and sleeping areas. The Split-level form made it possible to locate these on separate levels. The lower level usually housed the garage and commonly, the “noisy” family room with its television, which was becoming a universal possession. The mid-level wing contained the “quiet” living areas and the upper level, the bedrooms.”(1)

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Intensive Survey identified twelve examples of the Split-level Style that met survey criteria. The best and most intact of these are listed below as follows:

AHI# 2224711	552 Chatham Terrace	Hugo & Shirley Hessman House	1955
AHI# 222510	4345 Keating Terrace	Harold & Marie Bewick House	1956(2)
AHI# 222460	4346 Keating Terrace	Norman & Margaret Levin House	1955
AHI# 222459	425 S. Midvale Blvd.	Sam & Elaine Matisi House	1955
AHI# 222486	437 S. Midvale Blvd.	Joseph & Vera Irene Daniels House	1956(3)
AHI# 222547	3921 Plymouth circle	Dr. Farrell & Marjorie Golden House	1960
AHI# 222495	4322 Somerset Lane	Dudley & Mildred Howe House	1957
AHI# 222275	433 Toepfer Ave.	Prof. G. Lawrence & Mary Rarick House	1949(4)

1. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 481.
2. Harold Bewick was a general contractor and this was his own house.
3. Joseph Daniels was a general contractor and this was his own house.
4. This house was designed by the Madison architectural firm of Weiler & Strang.

Contemporary Style (1946-)

The Contemporary Style is a provisional term which is applied to the vast numbers of buildings built after World War II that are truly modern in inspiration and which owe nothing to past designs or historic examples. Unfortunately, because the scholarly effort that will eventually categorize these buildings into separate styles is still in its infancy, it is easier to identify Contemporary Style buildings of architectural merit than it is to categorize them. In addition, many of these buildings are not currently eligible for

inclusion in the NRHP, which normally accepts only those buildings that are 50 years old or older. Nevertheless, it is important that intensive surveys such as this one try to identify buildings that, by virtue of their fine design, may eventually be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

The Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey found 213 examples of Contemporary Style buildings that met survey criteria, this being 31% of all the resources that were surveyed. Most of these were residential buildings but the survey also identified two public buildings, four commercial buildings, and four church buildings and building complexes that also exhibit Contemporary Style designs and these are discussed below. The 203 surveyed residential buildings can be subdivided into two main categories; single family residences, and apartment houses. The intensive survey found 26 apartment houses that met survey criteria and these are also discussed below. The survey also identified 177 single family residences that met survey criteria and their numbers include many of the finest Contemporary Style houses that were built in Madison between 1946 and 1972. Many of these houses are concentrated in two of the potentially eligible historic districts that were identified by the survey, there being 94 in the Sunset Hills Historic District and another 14 in the Du Rose Terrace Historic District. The other 69 houses are scattered throughout the survey area. Not surprisingly, many of these houses were designed by prominent Madison architects but since these architects and the buildings they designed are discussed in the Architects section that follows, they will not be discussed here. Instead, the best of the houses for whom an architect has not yet been identified are listed below in two separate groups.

The first group comprises a subset of the Contemporary Style for which a provisional definition has already been proposed. These are flat-roofed one-story houses, a subtype that “is a derivation of the earlier International Style and houses of this subtype [that] are sometimes referred to as American International. They resemble the International Style in having flat roofs and no decorative detailing, but lack the stark white stucco wall surfaces, which are usually replaced by various combinations of wood, brick, or stone.”(1)

The intensive survey identified 40 examples of the flat-roof subtype that met survey criteria.(2) Many of the examples in the survey area appear to owe a debt to the wood-clad International Style designs of Beatty & Strang and also to the Usonian designs of Frank Lloyd Wright. The best of these is the Ross T. & Frances Potter house located at 217 N. Blackhawk Ave., which was built in 1963 to architect Potter’s own design, and which is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AHI# 102247	217 N. Blackhawk Ave.	Ross & Frances Potter House	1963
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Other fine, intact examples whose designers are as yet unknown are listed below.

AHI# 222096	4218 Bagley Pkwy.	Mrs. Ruth Nelson House	1940
AHI# 222375	559 Chatham Terrace	Bernard & Virginia Kline House	1951
AHI# 222626	223 Du Rose Terrace	Richard Boelke House	1965
AHI# 222511	521 Eugenia Ave.	Edward & Jessie Lawrence House	1956
AHI# 222422	603 Eugenia Ave.	James & Ida Stewart House	1954
AHI# 222467	30 S. Franklin Ave.	Prof. Richard & Mary Heine House	1955
AHI# 222267	545 Gately Terrace	John & Wilma Kremer House	1950
AHI# 222465	16 Glenway St.	Robert & Mary Esser House	1955
AHI# 73325	40 Glenway St.	Joseph & Anna Mire House	1946/1959
AHI# 222441	4320 Hillcrest Circle	Dr. William & Anne Rundell House	1954
AHI# 222462	4010 Hillcrest Dr.	Melvin & Iola Reppen House	1955
AHI# 222217	318 N. Hillside Terrace	Dr. Eugene & Olive Nordby House	1948
AHI# 222334	580 Park Lane	Stephen & Helen Garrett House	1950
AHI# 222587	3901 Plymouth Circle	Merlin & Norma Benninger House	1962
AHI# 222505	3902 Plymouth Circle	Dr. Frank & June Larson House	1957
AHI# 222610	3954 Plymouth Circle	Prof. Leonard & Marilyn Ross House	1964

AHI# 222544	3971 Plymouth Circle	Joe & Bessie Frank House	1957
AHI# 222637	3933 Regent St.	Joseph & Ellen Checota House	1971
AHI# 222517	2806 Ridge Rd.	Prof. Leon & Shirley Epstein House	1956
AHI# 222383	2815 Ridge Rd.	Claude & Marian Hungerford House	1952
AHI# 222428	2819 Ridge Rd.	Fred & Margaret Milverstadt House	1954
AHI# 222500	21 Shepard Terrace	Frank & Betty Rousek House	1956
AHI# 222203	2805 Sylvan Ave.	John & Josephine Jenkins House	1948
AHI# 222274	4033 Tokay Blvd.	Mrs. Marion G. Marks House	1951
AHI# 222482	4334 Upland Dr.	Bill F. Hinkley House	1956
AHI# 222415	4338 Upland Dr.	James & Jean Schmitz House	1954

The second group consists of the other 137 Contemporary Style single family residences that were identified by the intensive survey that are as yet unclassified in terms of subtypes. Many of the best of these houses are the known work of prominent Madison architects, but for now, the works of these individual architects is best studied within the context of these architect's personal development. For instance, the early works of William V. Kaeser and Herb Fritz, Jr. both reflect the influence of the flat-roof subtype described above, but their later work is more individualistic and reflects the separate paths that these two fine architects chose to follow. The majority of the surveyed Contemporary Style houses, however, are the work of still unidentified architects and designers. These buildings represent many different design strategies and a few are only a few years old, but all of them meet the same survey criteria that the buildings discussed previously had to meet; they have architectural significance and they have integrity.

The best of the houses in this second group are considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as contributing resources in an historic district. The best of the individually eligible ones are listed below.(3)

AHI# 222382	35 Bagley Ct.	Prof. Alfred & Lillian Sessler House	1950/1955/1978
AHI# 148721	118 Vaughn Court	Prof. Charles & Judith Heidelberger House	1951
AHI# 222397	31 Bagley Ct.	Prof. Santos & Olga Zingale House	1952
AHI# 222448	2726 Van Hise Ave.	Vincent J. & Ruth Sweeney House	1955
AHI# 114873	4306 Waite Circle	Raymond & Marian Sweeney House	1960
AHI# 222570	122 Shepard Terrace	Robert & Gerda Niehus House	1961
AHI# 102252	210 Shepard Terrace	Arthur & Margaret Tilley House	1961
AHI# 112556	302 Shepard Terrace	Prof. Walter & Nicole Plaut House	1963/1979
AHI# 112559	314 Shepard Terrace	Prof. R. Stewart & Jacqueline Macaulay House	1963
AHI# 222652	3409 Stevens St.	Jerald & Menzi Klodt House	1981

Other fine, intact examples that are located both within and outside of potential historic districts and whose designers are as yet unknown are listed below.

AHI# 222423	32 Bagley Ct.	Prof. Joseph & Lillian Palmeri House	1953
AHI# 222376	555 Chatham Terrace	W. Stanley & Julie Herbert House	1950
AHI# 222374	462 Clifden Dr.	James & Anne Vincent House	1950
AHI# 222603	219 Du Rose Terrace	Prof. Ali & Shirley Seirag House	1965
AHI# 222580	517 Eugenia Ave.	Prof. John & Anne Anderson House	1960
AHI# 222356	24 Glenway St.	Prof. James & Ann Crow House	1951
AHI# 222223	222 Glenway St.	James & Beatrice Lynch House	1948
AHI# 222219	3806 Hillcrest Dr.	Fred & Marjorie Shepherd Jr. House	1948
AHI# 222509	133 Larkin St.	Alvin & Lois Borsuk House	1957
AHI# 222653	138 Larkin St.	Prof. Bruce & Elizabeth Murray House	1984
AHI# 222576	3933 Plymouth Circle	Oscar & Eleanore Damman House	1960
AHI# 222585	3941 Plymouth Circle	Irving & Dorothy Levy House	1962
AHI# 222574	3975 Plymouth Circle	Charles & Eunice Eikel House	1961
AHI# 222573	3987 Plymouth Circle	Robert & Beverly Hebl House	1960

AHI# 222635	3998 Plymouth Circle	Prof. Sydney & Euna Staniforth House	1968
AHI# 222620	3914 Priscilla Lane	Prof. Herman & Lorraine Brockhaus House	1962
AHI# 222644	3921 Priscilla Lane	Clem & Darleen Lyckberg House	1975
AHI# 222601	3925 Priscilla Lane	Herbert & Ethelyn Eickner House	1964
AHI# 222639	2817 Regent St.	Dr. Charles & Mary Hirschler House	1972
AHI# 222638	3925 Regent St.	Prof. William & Betsy Tishler House	1972
AHI# 222643	3937 Regent St.	Sunset Hills Corp House	1963
AHI# 222301	2802 Ridge Rd.	Russell & Virginia Dymond House	1951
AHI# 222077	2810 Ridge Rd.	Richard & Mary Showman House	1940
AHI# 222403	4106 St. Clair St.	Russell & Georgia Herreid House	1953
AHI# 222493	121 Standish Ct.	Dr. George & Virginia Oosterhaus House	1957
AHI# 222492	123 Vaughn Court	Prof. Sydney & Euna Staniforth House	1957

In addition to the single family residences listed above, the intensive survey also identified 26 Contemporary Style apartment buildings that met survey criteria. Multi-unit apartment buildings began to appear in Madison in the late 1890s, but examples built before World War II were mostly located in the downtown area of the city and they tended to be multi-story buildings that were usually larger than those that were built after the war ended. The end of the war, however, created an enormous demand for housing that coincided with the rapid expansion of the city's suburbs, and the sudden availability of large suburban lots coupled with the great demand for housing resulted in the construction of hundreds of new apartment buildings in the suburbs. The ones that were built in the survey area, however, are all relatively small four and five-unit, rectilinear plan, two-story-tall, mostly masonry-clad buildings that typically have symmetrical facades. Other examples are partially clad in wood or steel clapboard siding. The most architecturally significant of these are listed below.

AHI# 102013	502 N. Franklin Ave..	Lewis Faust Apartment House	1949(4)
AHI# 222254	3118 Harvey St.	Harvey Warner Apartment House	1949
AHI# 222389	3124 Harvey St.	Harvey Warner Apartment House	1952
AHI# 222533	213 N. Midvale Blvd.	Frederick Apartment House	1959
AHI# 222578	225 N. Midvale Blvd.	Apartment House	1961
AHI# 222548	413 N. Midvale Blvd.	Apartment House	1960
AHI# 222508	505 N. Midvale Blvd.	Apartment House	1957
AHI# 222507	729 N. Midvale Blvd.	Apartment House	1957
AHI# 222384	301 Palomino Lane	Meribeth Hazen, Margaret J. Moss Elizabeth Ritzman Apartment House	1952
AHI# 222417	318 Palomino Lane	Clara Esser Apartment House	1954
AHI# 222499	510 Shepard Terrace	Postweiler Apartments	1957
AHI# 222497	514 Shepard Terrace	Postweiler Apartments	1957
AHI# 222498	518 Shepard Terrace	Postweiler Apartments	1957
AHI# 222496	522 Shepard Terrace	Postweiler Apartments	1967

The intensive survey also identified non-residential buildings that exhibit notable Contemporary Style design. The finest Contemporary Style public buildings in the survey area are the Madison Fire Station No. 9, located at 201 N. Midvale Blvd. and designed by Madison architect Philip M. Homer, and Hoyt School, located at 3802 Regent St. and designed by John J. Flad & Assoc. of Madison. Both of these fine, highly intact buildings are believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AHI# 136998	201 N. Midvale Blvd.	Madison Fire Station No. 9	1958
AHI# 222664	3802 Regent St.	Hoyt School	1956(5)

The intensive survey also identified four private non-residential Contemporary Style buildings in the survey area as well. The two finest of these are both very late examples but they were surveyed because they exhibit excellent designs that will be of interest in the future.

AHI# 222661	711-715 Hill St.	Quarry Arts Building	2001(6)
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The intensive survey also surveyed four Contemporary Style church buildings and church building complexes as well, although none of them retained enough integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. These buildings can all be found in the Religion Theme section of this report.

Endnotes:

1. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 482.
2. Note that almost all the International Style buildings described earlier also have flat roofs.
3. Individually eligible buildings are described more fully in the Potentially Eligible Individual Resources Section of this report.
4. This building was designed by Madison architects Livermore & Samuelson.
5. *Wisconsin State Journal*. September 21, 1956, p. 1.
6. This building was designed by Madison designer James McFadden.
7. This building was designed by Madison architect Rodney W. Holt.

VERNACULAR FORMS

One of the most important developments that has come from a generation of intensive surveys has been the realization that an undistorted understanding of the totality of the built environment of America cannot be achieved by looking only at those buildings designed using the "high" styles. Such buildings account for only a small percentage of the total number of existing buildings and intensive surveys have repeatedly documented the fact that buildings which lie outside the normal stylistic categories (collectively called vernacular buildings) play a crucial role in defining the look of the American landscape.

In order to better understand this role it has been necessary to develop a new set of categories to aid in the identification of these vernacular buildings. This effort has been greatly aided by intensive surveys such as this one which produce a systematic record of the environment when the data they contain is combined. This record then becomes the data base which researchers have used in developing the various categories of vernacular buildings currently in use. Because these categories are based on the appearance or form of identified buildings the names they have been given are descriptive in nature and are called "forms" rather than "styles." It needs to be emphasized that this process of identification and analysis is an ongoing one and that the names and definitions of the forms listed here may be subject to revision as new data is found and analyzed.

Vernacular form buildings play very little part in the story of the survey area due to its late date of development relative to older areas of the city. Only one of the 14 surveyed vernacular buildings in the survey area is considered to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing and it is discussed below.

Side Gable (ca.1840-1940)

This is a very common Wisconsin residential form whose characteristic features consist of rectangular plans and, usually, gentle-pitched gable roof. The major facade is placed on the long wall with gable ends being placed perpendicular to the street. The form is found in one, two, and three-story versions but is most often found in half-story versions, the one-and-one-half-story version being especially common. Buildings in this style are characteristically covered with clapboard but fieldstone, cut stone, and brick examples are also found. Very early versions may be of timber-framed, half-timbered, or even of log construction. Early versions are generally narrower and less tall than later examples and wings extended off the rear of the main block were popular, both as original features and as additions. Window openings are typically regularly spaced. A front porch, often having small brackets or turned posts, is frequently the only embellishment and these porches usually have shed, flat, or slightly hipped roofs.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Only six examples of the Side Gable form buildings were found in the survey area and only one is of architectural significance. This, however, is the oldest building in the survey area, it is highly intact, and it is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. This is the William & Mary Findlay house, located at 701 Ridge St. The original two-story-tall main block was built out of sandstone and sometime between 1863 and the early 1870s, Findlay added a two-story-tall sandstone wing to the rear of the original main block, thus giving the house the T-plan that it still retains today.

AHI# 111986	701 Ridge St.	William & Mary Findlay House	1856
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Endnote:

1. Brock, Thomas D. *The Findlay House: A History*. Madison: Science Tech Publishers, 1993.

Gabled Ell (ca.1860-1910)

A common nineteenth century residential vernacular form, the Gabled Ell form combines elements of both early front and side-gabled vernacular buildings and resembles them in construction materials, simplicity, and proportions. The gabled ell includes cruciform plan buildings as well as those with the more common "L" or "T" plans. The usual appearance of the main facade of the house is that of two gable-roofed wings of equal (or more typically) unequal height joined perpendicular to each other. Gabled Ell houses were built in a variety of heights, though most common is the one-story longitudinal wing connected to the one-story wing or "upright." Examples where both sections are of the same height are also common. The main entrance to these buildings is usually through a porch placed at the juncture of the ell on the main facade. The porch may reveal the only ornamental details, such as brackets, turned posts, and a balustrade. Window openings on gabled ell houses are generally regular. These buildings typically rest on low foundations and porch stairs are short. Clapboard was most commonly used on Gabled Ell buildings, although stone and brick examples exist as well. In addition, Gable Ell examples are usually larger than their Front Gable or Side Gable counterparts.

EXTANT RESOURCES SURVEYED:

Only a single intact example of the Gable Ell form was found in the survey area and it is listed below.

AHI# 37809	2811 Kendall Ave.	Florence Bernault House	1875
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ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS

Among the principal objectives of an intensive survey is the identification of the designers and the builders responsible for creating the resources in the area being surveyed, followed by the compilation of an inventory of the work associated with the persons in each of these groups. This objective is central to the primary intent of intensive surveys, which is, to provide information that will help determine which resources are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and it is embodied in National Register Criteria C, which states that "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity and that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master." One result of the many intensive surveys done over the last decade has been a redefining of the term "master" to make it broader and more inclusive than it was previously when the term was usually assigned exclusively to professionally trained architects. Now we recognize that many of the resources we study and preserve were designed by the craftsmen who built them and that the buildings and structures created by these largely unsung designers are as worthy of inclusion in the National Register as are the works of many more formally trained designers. This more sophisticated view of the historic development of the built environment has resulted in a much deeper and richer understanding of our surroundings and has provided a richer context within which to view the works of our most important designers. It has also made it possible for far more buildings to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register than was possible in the past.

The overwhelming majority of all Madison buildings were built and were also probably designed by local builders using published plans. Never-the-less, the survey found many buildings in the project area that were the work of some of the best known professional architects in Madison and elsewhere in Wisconsin and many of these buildings are listed in the short architect's biographies that follow.

The best source of information about the architects and builders who designed the buildings that were surveyed is, unfortunately, one that is not readily accessible, this being the original blueprints that many of the property owners in the project area undoubtedly possess. The principal resources employed by the Intensive Survey to identify architects and builders who practiced in the community were historic City of Madison Building Permits and historic local newspapers. The building permits were, not surprisingly, an excellent source of information but this information was limited by the fact that much of the project area that was developed before World War II was located within the Town of Madison, which did not have building permits. Local newspapers proved to be another valuable source of information and they are also the most important resources that remain to be systematically searched for relevant architecture-related information in the future. While the survey used newspapers as one of its principal research tools, a complete search of the two Madison daily newspapers that are available on microfilm was beyond the scope of the survey's resources. Such work as was done, however, showed that in the absence of building permit information, newspapers are the single best publically accessible resource for identifying the work of the designers and builders who worked and practiced in Madison. Hopefully, the research that was done for this survey will provide a starting point that others can use to undertake additional research in the future.

ARCHITECTS

Madison Architects

BEATTY & STRANG

The earliest identified professional architects who worked in the project area were Beatty & Strang.

Hamilton Beatty (1907-????) was born in Madison in 1907. His father, a UW professor of English, encouraged his youthful interest in architecture and while on sabbatical in London allowed him to enroll as a special student at the Bartlett School of Architecture in that city. This was followed by a more typical education at the UW, from which Beatty graduated in 1928 with a degree in English. He then went back to his original interest, spending the summer after graduation working in the office of Madison architect Frank M. Riley, following which he returned to London and the Bartlett School, where he studied and also met his future wife, Gwenydd, who was herself an architect. Their shared progressive ideas about architecture took them to Paris, where Beatty worked as a volunteer in the office of Le Corbusier in 1928 and 1929.

Upon their return to Madison in 1930, Beatty and his wife began designing small modernistic houses together in what would later be called the International Style. Their first houses were made out of concrete block and were strikingly severe for the time. In 1935, Allen J. Strang, a former fraternity brother of Beatty's, joined the practice, which was renamed Planning Associates, with an office at 610 State Street. By 1937, the firm had been rechristened Beatty & Strang and by 1940, under Beatty's lead, the firm had developed both a regional and even an international reputation for its International Style designs for small economical houses (most of which were built in Wisconsin). Beatty left the firm in 1940, to work on industrial design for the Austin Corporation in Detroit, where he went from draftsman to president of this international company in a remarkably short time. Beatty subsequently retired to Connecticut.

Bibliographic References for Hamilton Beatty:

Architect's Files. City of Madison Department Planning of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

City Directories: Madison.

Filipowicz, Diane H. *The Problem of Modernism in American Architectural Practice*. Cornell University Masters Thesis, 1985. Largely about Beatty & Strang.

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

Allen J. Strang (1906-????) was born in Richland Center, WI in 1906. He studied engineering at the UW in 1925-26, where he and Hamilton Beatty were fraternity brothers. His remaining architectural education was at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Architecture and he received still further training by working summers as a draftsman and designer in the Philadelphia office of internationally known architect and UP faculty member Paul Cret. Further summers were spent working in the Madison offices of Law, Law, and Potter, and in the year after graduation, Strang worked in the office of his mentor, Harry Sternfeld. Strang then returned to Richland Center and opened an office above his father's hardware store. In 1935, Strang and his new wife moved to Madison and Strang began a partnership with Hamilton Beatty that was to last until 1940, when Beatty moved to Detroit.

Strang closed the office in 1942 and went to Chicago to design defense housing with the Federal Housing Authority. He then returned to Madison and founded a series of partnerships (see Joseph Weiler and the related firm of Weiler & Strang) which eventually became Strang Associates, a firm that is still very active in Madison today.

Bibliographic References for Allen J. Strang:

Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

City Directories: Madison.

Filipowicz, Diane H. *The Problem of Modernism in American Architectural Practice*. Cornell University: Masters Thesis, 1985. Largely about Beatty & Strang.

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

Surveyed Buildings of Beatty & Strang:

William Brunsell House	3821 Paunack Avenue	1935(1)
Prof. Helen C. Clarke House	21 Glenway Street	1935(2)
Alice Shoemaker/Genevieve Townsend House	2814 Ridge Road	1936(3)
Prof. Walter & Doris Sharp House	2817 Sylvan Ave.	1936(4)
Elmer Brunsell House	442 Toepfer Avenue	1937(5)
Edith L. Olson House/Prof. James & Margaret Watrous House	2809 Sylvan Avenue	1938(6)
Henry Koehler House	25 Glenway Street	1938(7)
Prof. Charles Bunn House	2807 Ridge Road	1940(8)
Stanley & Grace Sadler House	3726 Ross Street	1940(9)

Endnotes:

1. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 38-39.
2. *Wisconsin State Journal*: August 18, 1935, p. 20; Feb. 2, 1936, p. 2 (Both illustrated). See also: *Architectural Forum*: April, 1936, p. 306.
3. *Wisconsin State Journal*: August 18, 1935, p. 20; February 2, 1936, p. 2 (Illustrated). See also: Beatty & Strang Records. Strang Partners, Inc. Madison, WI. See also: Beatty & Strang. *Speaking of Houses*. Madison: Democrat Printing Co. (N.D.), pp. 8-9.
4. Filipowicz, Diane. *Beatty & Strang, 1930-1941: The Problem of Modernism in American Architectural Practice*. Cornell University, 1985, M.S. Thesis, pp. 80, 83.
5. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 38-39.
6. Filipowicz, Diane. Op. Cit. pp. 91-92. An addition to this house was built in 1947 and it was designed by William V. Kaeser. See also: Beatty & Strang Records. Strang Partners, Inc. Madison, WI.
7. Beatty & Strang Records. Strang Partners, Inc. Madison, WI.
8. Filipowicz, Diane. Op. Cit., pp. 119, 121, 223.
9. City of Madison Building Permits.

Surveyed Building of Allen J. Strang:

Allen J. & Alice Strang House

3958 Plymouth Circle

1965(1)

Endnote:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

FRANK S. MOULTON

Frank Moulton (1891-1981) was born in Madison, but completed grades 5-12 in Ashland, WI, where he later moved with his family. He attended Cornell University in Ithaca, NY for 2½ years, then returned to Madison, where he worked as an architect in the State Architect's Office, where he rose to the position of chief designer, and where he worked for 10 years until he began his association with John J. Flad in 1926. This partnership lasted until 1932, after which Moulton practiced independently. His practice lasted until the outbreak of World War II, during which Moulton was a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, serving with the Seabees. After the war, Moulton taught art education in the UW-System and he also attended the UW, from which he received an MS degree. From 1956-1967, Moulton taught a course called "Theory of Planning and Design" in the UW Agricultural School. Moulton died in Madison in 1981.

Like his onetime partner, John J. Flad, much of Moulton's work was done while he was associated with others, which makes it hard to identify those projects which are from his hand alone. Most of the ones that can be so attributed with confidence were completed between 1932 and 1941 as is the single building of his that was found within the project area, which is listed below.

Surveyed Building of Frank S. Moulton:

George A. & Myra Wermuth House

4137 Hillcrest Drive

1941(1)

Endnote:

1. The current owner of the house has the original blueprints.

WILLIAM V. KAESER

William V. Kaeser (1906-1994) was born into a family of Swiss descent who farmed in Greenville, Illinois. Graduating from Greenville High School in 1924, he spent the summers between 1927 and 1931, working as a draftsman in the architectural office of Frank Riley in Madison while attending the University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1931. In the fall of 1931, Kaeser went to MIT, from which he graduated with a masters degree in architecture in 1932. Kaeser then went to work again for Riley from 1932 - 1933. He then joined a group of architects and planners at the Cranbrook Academy of Art in 1933, and produced a regional plan for Madison, WI. In 1935, Kaeser set up his own practice in Madison. While establishing his practice, Kaeser also worked part time as a city planner for the City of Madison from 1935 until 1938, but from 1938 onward and until shortly before his death, Kaeser was in active practice as an architect, working almost entirely within the modernist idiom. In 1951, Kaeser affiliated with Arthur McLeod, a structural engineer, in the firm of Kaeser & McLeod, later Kaeser, McLeod, & Weston.

During his long career here Kaeser produced many buildings of all types, but he was best known for his residential work, which comprises some of Madison's finest contemporary architecture. Kaeser's earliest residential work was inspired by the International Style but most of his later residential projects, were influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Kaeser, however, was more successful in finding his own style within this powerful idiom than were most of those who followed the same path.

Bibliographic References for William V. Kaeser:

Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

Biebl, Anne E. *The Residential Architecture of William V. Kaeser*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1985, UW Master's Thesis.

Brock, Thomas D. *Shorewood Hills: An Illustrated History*. Madison, 1999, pp. 139-140.

City Directories: Madison.

Kodrich, Kris. "Designs for Living." *Wisconsin State Journal*, August 18, 1988.

Surveyed Buildings of William V. Kaeser and Kaeser & McLeod

Dr. James & Jane Wilkie House	3903 Euclid Avenue	1938(1)
William V. & Marian Kaeser House	2715 Van Hise Avenue	1942(2)
Everett K. & Elenore Melvin House	307 S. Owen Drive	1952(3)
Prof. Robert & Jean Sachs House	3972 Plymouth Circle.	1957(4)
Howard E. & Helen Stark House	3994 Plymouth Circle	1959(5)
Raymond P. & Marian Sweeney House	4306 Waite Circle	1960(6)
Rockne G. & Joanne Flowers House	18 Shepard Terrace	1960(7)
Dr. Arvin & Sybil Weinstein House	105 Standish Court	1961(8)
Prof. Walter B. & Marylu Raushenbush House	3942 Plymouth Circle	1962(9)
Dr. Charles E. & Janice Reed House	3976 Plymouth Circle	1964(10)
Ralph D. & Jennelyn Timmons House	102 Standish Court	1964(11)

Endnotes:

1. Biebl, Ann E. *The Residential Architecture of William V. Kaeser*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1985 (Master's Thesis), pp. 59-60. See Also: *Architectural Forum*: April, 1940, p. 239

2. Biebl, Ann E. Op. Cit., pp. 69-71. See also: City of Madison Assessor's Records and Madison City Directories.

3. Ford, Katherine Morrow & Thomas H. Creighton. *Quality Budget Houses*. New York: Reinhold, 1954, pp. 16-17. See also: City of Madison Building Permits.

4. Biebl, Anne E, Op. Cit., pp. 102-103, 187.

5. Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

6. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This house is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

7. Ibid.

8. Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

9. Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.
10. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
11. Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

ELDON G. BAIRD

Eldon G. Baird (1902-1961) was a native of Poynette, Wisconsin, and while nothing is known about his education he appears to have been one of many carpenters who subsequently became a contractor as well and who in the course of their work developed good design skills. At any rate, by 1947, Baird was listed in the Madison City Directory of that year as an architectural draftsman with Brunsell Brothers, General Contractors (which see) and it was in the same year that he designed a house of his own for himself and his wife located at 3801 Euclid Ave. In the years that followed, Baird went on to design houses on his own that were built by others and he also acted as a general contractor who may have built houses of his own design as well as those of others. Baird died in 1961, at which time he was listed as being the co-owner of a lumber company.

Bibliographic References for Eldon G. Baird:

City Directories: Madison.

City of Madison Building Permits.

Surveyed Buildings of Eldon G. Baird:

Eldon G. & Jean Baird House	3801 Euclid Avenue	1947(1)
Joseph & Edna Coenen House	4315 Hillcrest Circle	1949(2)
Earl W. & Viola Kissinger House	426 Westmorland Boulevard	1950(3)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.

JOSEPH J. WEILER (WEILER & STRANG)

All of the buildings in the project area that were associated with Joseph J. Weiler were built while he was a partner in the firm of Weiler & Strang. Joseph J. Weiler (1904-ca.1987) was born in Vincennes, Indiana in 1904 and he received his degree from the University of Illinois. Weiler came to Madison in 1929, to work at the firm of Law, Law, and Potter as an architect and an engineer. After 1929, however, Weiler's name disappears from the Madison City Directory until 1937, when he is again listed as a structural engineer with the same firm, a position he kept until 1943, when he is listed as an architect with BOW (?), possibly a governmental agency involved in wartime construction. In 1944, Weiler affiliated with Allen J. Strang (which see) in the Madison architectural firm of Weiler and Strang, which soon became one of the busiest firms in the city.(1) This firm later became Weiler, Strang, McMullin and Associates when Roger E. McMullin (1916-) joined the firm. Weiler and Strang (now Strang Assoc.) has since produced many of Madison's best post-war buildings.

Besides the custom-designed buildings designed by Weiler & Strang, the firm also worked in the early 1950s with builder Marshall Erdman, then the principal in the Erdman-Preiss Lumber Co., to produce a line of pre-fabricated houses known as the "U-Form-It" houses, which came in several different plans.

Bibliographic References for Joseph J. Weiler:

Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

Madison City Directories.

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

Surveyed Buildings of Weiler & Strang

Roland & Ruth Goddrich House	4345 Bagley parkway	1947(2)
Queen of Peace R. C. School	401 S. Owen Drive	1950/1951/1957/1997(3)
First Baptist Church	518 N. Franklin Street	1950/1956(4)
Prof. G. Lawrence & Mary Rarick House	433 Toepfer Avenue	1950(5)
Jerome & Veronica Saeman House	564 Gately Terrace	1950(6)
Burke's Pharmacy	333-35 Glenway Street	1954(7)
Queen of Peace R.C. Church	401 S. Owen Dr.	1954/1997(8)
Queen of Peace R. C. Convent	401 S. Owen Drive	1955/1997(9)
Prof. Lola R. Pierstoff House	113 Alden Drive	1970(10)

Endnotes:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*: July 14, 1945, p. 6.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
3. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 50, 75-76, 110-111. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: July 4, 1948, Sec 1, p. 2 (illustrated); September 20, 1949, p. 3 (illustrated).
4. *Wisconsin State Journal*: Feb. 11, 1949, p. 11; May 5, 1949, p. 1; April 30, 1950, p. 3; May 4, 1950, p. 1; March 11, 1951, p. 6. This building is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.
5. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 83, 110. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: January 5, 1954, p. 5.
9. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This building was expanded and remodeled in 1995 to a design by David Ewanowski of Kee Architects.
10. Ibid.

In addition to these surveyed buildings, Weiler & Strang designed two other buildings in the project area that were not surveyed due to loss of integrity but which are worthy of note.

John & Frances Newhouse House	4341 Bagley Parkway	1952(1)
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Endnotes:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*: August 20, 1947, p. 13; August 24, 1947, p. 17; August 31, 1947, p. 16; September 21, 1947, p. 17; October 5, 1947, p. 12; October 19, 1947, p. 20; November 2, 1947; November 11, 1947, p. 12; November 23, 1947, p. 11; November 30, 1947, p. 17; December 7, 1947, p. 17; December 14, 1947, p. 40; December 28, 1947, p. 16; April 25, 1948, p. 19; May 9, 1948, p. 15; February 6, 1949, p. 9. Newhouse was a photographer and reporter for the *Journal*, he built his own Weiler & Strang-designed house himself, and he chronicled the building process in the newspaper.
2. *Wisconsin State Journal*: April 3, 1949, p. 10; August 2, 1949, p. 11; September 20, 1949, p. 1; November 22, 1949, p. 1; April 4, 1950, Sec. 2, p. 3; May 13, 1950, p. 11; May 16, 1950, Sec. 2, p. 2.

LIVERMORE & SAMUELSON

Joseph Livermore was a son of Winslow and Jeanette Livermore, who in 1904 lived in Madison at 201 E. Mifflin St. Joseph Livermore first appears in the Madison City Directories in 1907 when he is listed as an employee in the architectural office of Claude & Starck. In 1911, Livermore is listed as a draftsman, although the firm is not specified, after which he disappears from the directories until 1919, when he is listed as an instructor at the UW. Livermore continued to teach at the UW until 1927, when he is listed as an architect with an office in the Beavers Insurance Building at 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Livermore practiced alone until 1930, when he took on an associate named Barnes, the firm name then becoming Livermore & Barnes. This firm lasted until 1933, when Barnes was replaced by Arthur H. Samuelson in the firm of Livermore & Samuelson. Livermore & Samuelson continued in existence as a firm until at least 1952. Livermore, however, took a less active role after the end of World War II since he was by then once again teaching at the UW (from 1946 on) with the rank of associate professor.

Bibliographic References for Joseph Livermore:

Architect's Files. City of Madison Planning Department, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

City Directories: Madison.

Arthur Samuelson's name first appears in the Madison City Directories in 1923, when he was listed as a carpenter. He remained one until 1929, when he is listed as a draftsman with the architectural firm of Flad & Moulton. In 1930, he became associated with the firm of Livermore & Barnes and after Barnes left he became the principal associate of Livermore in the new firm of Livermore & Samuelson, which survived until at least 1952. Since his whole professional life in Madison was spent basically with one firm it is not surprising that the no buildings have been identified that are by his hand alone.

Bibliographic References for Arthur Samuelson:

Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

City Directories: Madison.

Surveyed Building of Livermore & Samuelson:

Lewis Faust Jr. Apartment House

502 N. Franklin Avenue

1949(1)

Endnote:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: June 11, 1950, Sec. 3, p. 6.

REGINALD STEHR

Reginald Stehr (1910-1968) was born in Madison and studied architecture at the University of Illinois. Stehr opened his own office in Madison in 1948 and continued to practice here until his death in 1968.(1) Most of Stehr's buildings remain to be discovered but three were found in the project area. Two of his other Madison area projects include; the William & Kathleen Muehl House, which is located at 3533 Topping Road in Shorewood Hills (1950), and an education wing for Luther Memorial Church, which is located at 1021 University Ave.(1959).(2)

Endnotes:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*: July 25, 1948, p. 30. See also: *The Capital Times*: January 22, 1968, p. 18 (Obituary of Reginald Stehr).
2. Muehl House. *Wisconsin State Journal*: November 27, 1949, Sec. 2, p. 24 (illustrated). Luther Memorial Church Addition. *Wisconsin State Journal*: November 28, 1959, p. 5 (illustrated).

Bibliographic References for Reginald Stehr:

City Directories: Madison.

Wisconsin State Journal: July 25, 1948, p. 30. See also: *The Capital Times*: January 22, 1968, p. 18 (Obituary of Reginald Stehr).

Surveyed Buildings of Reginald Stehr:

Ira & Margaret Karstens House	51 Bagley Court	1949/1961(1)
George A. & Mildred Westmont House	4332 Hillcrest Circle	1950(2)
Frederick Apartment House	213 N. Midvale Boulevard	1959(3)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.

HERB FRITZ, JR.

Herbert Fritz, Jr. (1915-1998) was, along with William V. Kaeser, one of the few successful Madison-area architects who were deeply influenced by their direct or indirect associations with Frank Lloyd Wright. Fritz was born in Sioux City, Iowa in 1915 to Herbert Fritz, Sr. and Mary Larson Fritz. Herbert Fritz, Sr. was a respected architectural draftsman who by 1915 had worked in many of the most respected architectural offices in the Midwest. In 1913, Fritz was working in the offices of Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin, and it was there that he met his future wife, Mary Larson, who was the daughter of Wright's stonemason, Alfred Larson. The pre-existing connection of the Fritz-Larson union with Frank Lloyd Wright would eventually lead to the younger Fritz becoming, in 1938, a member of the Taliesin Fellowship after spending a year of study at the Art Institute's school in Chicago, a year at the UW, and two years (1936-1937) working in the Madison office of architect William V. Kaeser. From 1938-1941, Fritz studied at Taliesin, and in 1941, he purchased an adjoining farm that he named "Hilltop Farm." This new property would become Fritz' first architectural commission after lighting burned the farmhouse down in 1942 and it would remain his home ever after.

Gradually, Fritz created a career for himself as a designer, mostly of houses at first. In 1959, however, Fritz became a registered architect with help from Wright. Subsequently, Fritz became "recognized as an important local architect who completed several hundred residential and commercial projects in the Madison area, throughout Wisconsin, and elsewhere in the country. His independent career began with the design and execution of his own home at Hilltop after the fire, and slowly expanded, first within a small group of artists and intellectuals in the Madison area, later with Marshall Erdman and other developers on larger residential projects and substantial commercial undertakings."(1) Fritz died at Hilltop Farm in 1998.

Endnote:

1. Dowling, Jill. "A Taliesin Apprenticeship: The Architectural Career of Herbert Fritz, Jr." *Historic Madison: A Journal of the Four Lakes Region*: Vol. XIV: 1997, p. 8.

Bibliographical References for Herbert Fritz, Jr.:

Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

City Directories: Madison.

Dowling, Jill. "A Taliesin Apprenticeship: The Architectural Career of Herbert Fritz, Jr." *Historic Madison: A Journal of the Four Lakes Region*: Vol. XIV: 1997. This well-researched article is the best current overview of Fritz's life and career and it also contains (an incomplete) building list compiled with Fritz's help.

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

"Noted Architect, Wright Protégé Herb Fritz Dies." *Madison Capital Times*. Nov. 23, 1998. Obituary of Herb Fritz, Jr.

Surveyed Buildings of Herb Fritz, Jr.:

Prof. Alfred & Lillian Sessler House	35 Bagley Court .	1950(1)
Prof. Robert W. & Frances Ozanne House	210 S. Owen Drive	1950/2010(2)
Wilbur N. & Marjorie Dudley House	2811 Ridge Road	1951/1966(3)
Prof. Charles & Judith Heidelberger House	118 Vaughn Court	1951(4)
Prof. Edwin & Phyllis Young House	2828 Sylvan Avenue	1952(5)
Prof. Santos & Olga Zingale house	31 Bagley Court	1952(6)
Phillip D. & Anne Curtin House	3964 Plymouth Circle	1958(7)
Prof. John Cassida House	3918 Plymouth Circle	1962(8)
Prof. Martin H. David House	207 Du Rose Terrace	1966(9)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This house is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

2. Ibid. The house was designed by Fritz for Ozanne and was remodeled and enlarged for Ozanne's son in 2010.
3. Ibid.
4. Dowling, Jill. "A Taliesin Apprenticeship: The Architectural Career of Herbert Fritz, Jr." *Historic Madison A Journal of the Four Lakes Region*: Vol. XIV: 1997, p. 10. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: March 30, 1952, Sec. 4, p. 11. See also: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This house is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.
5. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
6. Ibid. This house is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Dowling, Jill. Op. Cit., p. 9.

JAMES R. DRESSER

James Robert Dresser (1925-2011) was born in Lafayette, Indiana on March 17, 1925, and he was the son of James Frederick and Lydia Lucille Dresser. Soon thereafter, the family moved to Portland, Oregon, where Dresser grew up and attended public schools. During World War II, Dresser served in the Army Corp of Engineers and was stationed in the Aleutian Islands. After being discharged in 1945, Dresser joined Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin Fellowship and it was there that he met his wife, Barbara Fritz, who was the sister of former Fellowship member Herb Fritz Jr. (see above). After leaving the Fellowship, Dresser started his own architectural practice and in the decades that followed he designed numerous buildings of all types throughout the country, all of which displayed his own approach to Wright's organic architecture. For much of his career, Dresser's small firm was based in Lake Delton, Wisconsin, and some of his best known public buildings were built in that area including the Del-Bar Supper Club, the original Tommy Bartlett's Robot World building, and the Field's at the Wilderness Supper Club. Another well known Wisconsin public building of his is the Lake Geneva Public Library, which was built in 1954. Dresser also designed numerous private residences as well including three in a rural subdivision located not far from Taliesin that was known originally as the Valley of Epernay. One of the best of his residential designs was done early in his career when he was practicing in Madison. This was his own stone-clad house located at 1002 Oak Way in the village of Shorewood Hills, which was built in 1950 and which he named "Ode to an Oak Leaf." Two other early houses of his are located within the project area and these are listed below. Other identified houses are located at 520 Saint Claire Court in Monroe, WI; 63 Hillside Dr. in Lake Geneva, WI; and 519 Beach View Lane in North Barrington, IL.

Bibliographical Reference for James R. Dresser:

Wisconsin Dells Events. January 28, 2011. (Obituary of James Dresser).

Surveyed Buildings of James R. Dresser:

Hulda R. Gieschen House	587 Park Lane	1951(1)
Mrs. Betty Foley House	25 Shepard Terrace	1952(2)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. Blueprints in possession of the owner.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

GROVER H. LIPPERT

Grover Henry Lippert (1887-1968) was born in Madison in 1887, but his parents later moved to Neillsville, WI and he attended the public schools of that community, graduating from the high school there in 1906. From 1907 until 1913, Lippert worked in several architectural offices in Madison as a draftsman; in 1907 with Gordon & Son and in 1911 with builder/architect Charles E. Marks. In 1913, Lippert decided to further his education by enrolling in the architectural course at the University of Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1914, Lippert returned to Madison to work again as a draftsman, this time with Alvan E. Small. When Lippert graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915, he returned to Madison and became associated with the firm of Gordon & Balch as a junior partner, the firm being renamed Gordon, Balch, & Lippert. Following the death of Gordon in 1917, the two former Neillsville residents formed their own firm; Balch and Lippert.

Balch & Lippert became one of Madison's more successful and long-lived architectural firms, continuing in existence until 1946, when the partners decided to go their separate ways. In 1946, Lippert became associated as an engineer/architect with the Theodore Kupfer Foundry & Iron Works in Madison. This association lasted until 1954, after which Lippert worked as an architect under his own name until he retired in 1964.

Bibliographic References for Grover H. Lippert:

City Directories: Madison.

Quaife, Milo (Ed.). *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People*. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publ. Co., 1924, v. IV, pp. 324-328.

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

State of Wisconsin. Wisconsin Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers, and Land Surveyors: Licensing Application Forms, 1917-1974. SHS Archives Division, Series 1591.

Wisconsin State Journal. November 9, 1968 (Grover H. Lippert obituary).

Surveyed Building of Grover H. Lippert:

IGA Grocery Store Building	3817 Mineral Point Road	1951(1)
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Endnote:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This building has now been greatly altered.

DONALD J. REPPEN

Donald James Reppen (1922-2002) was born in Lodi, Wisconsin in 1922, but later moved to Madison with his family. He graduated from West High School in 1940 and served in the army in World War II. After returning, he attended the University of Wisconsin and earned a degree in Art Education in 1949. Reppen subsequently taught art at both Emerson and Cherokee schools but in 1951, Reppen and his first wife, Mary Reppen, who was also an art teacher, designed and built their own Contemporary Style house at 2801 Sylvan Ave. The success of this venture led Reppen, who was self-taught, to design some 50 more houses and small commercial buildings in Madison and elsewhere in the following decades and several of these are located in the project area. That Reppen could do so was because he advertised himself as a designer, not an architect, which meant that he was limited to designing buildings of a certain size and type, this being a path that was followed by many future architects including Herb Fritz, Jr. The houses that Reppen designed were all in the Contemporary Style and they show him to have been a more than competent designer.

Eventually, this work also fostered his interest in interior design as well and by 1963, Reppen had become a member of the American Institute of Interior Designers and he and his first wife were both working together as interior designers from their home.⁽¹⁾ In the years that followed, Reppen's firm, Donald J. Reppen and Assoc., became one of Madison's best known interior decorating firms and he eventually stopped designing buildings and concentrated instead on interior design. Reppen died in Madison in 2002.

Bibliographical References for Donald J. Reppen:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*: September 22, 1963, Sec. 6, p. 1; October 1, 2002, p. B4 (obituary of Donald James Reppen).

Surveyed Buildings of Donald J. Reppen:

Donald J. & Mary Reppen House	2801 Sylvan Avenue	1951(1)
Prof. Edwin M. & Kathryn Larsen House	109 Standish Court	1956(2)
Louis & Edith Milan House	110 Standish Court	1958(3)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: June 24, 1951, Sec. 2., p. 6 (illustrated).
2. The current (2012) owner of the house has the original blueprints.
3. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

LEWIS A. SIBERZ

Lewis A. Siberz (1899-1984) was born in Baraboo, WI in 1899, served in World War I, and studied architecture at the Universities of Notre Dame, Illinois, and Wisconsin. In 1923, he was hired as a draftsman by Frank Riley and he continued in that position until 1930, when he became Riley's partner in the firm of Riley and Siberz. In 1935, Siberz went into practice for himself, although the fact that his office was in the same building as Riley's (24 E. Mifflin St.) from 1935 - 1941 suggests that relations between the two men remained cordial. In 1941, Siberz moved his office into 103 W. Mifflin St. where he remained until he formed the firm of Siberz, Purcell, and Cuthbert after World War II. Siberz died in Madison in 1984, at the age of 85.

During the course of his long career, Siberz designed in whole or in part many hundreds of school buildings, churches and homes in Madison and Wisconsin. He was involved in 19 school projects with the Madison School Board, including Sherman and Cherokee Schools, and also designed a number of buildings for the Dominican Order of the Roman Catholic Church. While not Frank Riley's equal as a designer, Siberz was a competent professional who added much to the Madison scene.

Bibliographic References for Lewis Siberz:

Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

City Directories: Madison.

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

Wisconsin State Journal. September 20, 1984. (Obituary of Lewis Siberz).

Surveyed Building of Lewis Siberz:

Peter W. & Margaret Diebold House	633 Gately Terrace	1952(1)
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Endnote:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

JACK W. KLUND

A full biography of Jack Klund still needs to be developed but he is believed to have spent most of his professional career in Madison. Klund attended the University of Wisconsin for three years, then served in the Navy during World War II. After the war he attended the University of Illinois for three more years, graduating from the latter in 1948 with a degree in architecture. After graduation he worked in the Madison offices of John J. Flad and Assoc. until 1953, when he joined the firm of Gausewitz and Cashin.(1) By 1956, though, Klund had started his own firm, Jack Klund & Assoc., and he is believed to have been the principal in this firm for several more decades, during which he produced a wide range of commercial, public, and residential buildings in Madison and elsewhere. He joined the AIA in 1963 and he is still a member of the AIA today and is living in Green Valley, Arizona.

Bibliographic References for Jack W. Klund:

City Directories: Madison.

Wisconsin State Journal: July 31, 1953, Sec. 2, p. 2.

Surveyed Buildings of Jack W. Klund:

Jack W. & Phyllis Klund House	14 S. Blackhawk Avenue	1953(2)
Immanuel Baptist Church	821 S. Midvale Boulevard	1957/1980(3)
Dr. Edmund & Patricia Liebl House	3938 Plymouth Circle	1960(4)
Mount Olive Lutheran Church	4018 Mineral Point Road	/1962(5)

Endnotes:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*: July 31, 1953, Sec. 2, p. 2.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
3. Ibid
4. Conversation with the original (also the current) owners.
5. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This was a major remodeling of the original 1947 church that created what is essentially a much larger new building.

FLAD & ASSOCIATES

John Joseph Flad (1889-1967) was born in Madison and attended the public schools of this city. In 1907, he apprenticed with Madison architect James O. Gordon, followed by a short period as a draftsman with another local architect, Robert Wright. From 1909-1914, Flad worked as a draftsman in the offices of several Chicago architects and contractors including: George Nimmons; Howard Van Doren Shaw; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; and the Leonard Construction Co. Returning to Madison in 1914,

Flad worked as an architect in the architectural office of Alvan E. Small until 1917, when he left to work in the office of the State Architect for a year and 10 months. In 1922, Flad again returned to work with Small as his associate, this relationship lasting until 1925, when Flad took on Frank S. Moulton as a partner in the firm of Flad & Moulton.

Flad and Moulton lasted as a firm until 1933. In that year, Flad went into practice under his own name, but in 1941, he became associated with his son and fellow architect, Thomas H. Flad, in a new firm located in Madison. Gradually, this firm evolved into John J. Flad & Assoc., which, in the 1960s and 1970s, would grow to become one of Madison and Wisconsin's largest and most successful architectural firms and remains so today. Flad died in 1967, but his sons and descendants still continue to operate the firm he founded.

John J. Flad & Assoc. designed just two known projects in the project area but they are both considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The first one was a rare single family residential commission for the firm, this being the superb Contemporary Style home of Vincent Sweeney, who was the president of Automatic Temperature Supplies, Inc. in Madison and was a man whose work made him an especially good judge of architectural competence. The second project and one that was much more typical of the firm was the equally superb Contemporary Style Hoyt School, which won an award for architectural excellence from the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) when it was completed.

Bibliographic References for John J. Flad and John J. Flad & Assoc.:

The Capital Times. August 23, 1967 (obituary of John J. Flad).

City Directories: Madison.

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

John J. Flad & Associates: Architects, Engineers, Planners. Madison, 1970. Published by the firm as a catalog of its past and then current projects.

State of Wisconsin. Wisconsin Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers, and Land Surveyors: Licensing Application Forms, 1917-1974. WHS Archives Division, Series 1591.

Surveyed Buildings of John J. Flad & Assoc.:

Vincent J. & Ruth Sweeney House	2726 Van Hise Avenue	1955(1)
Hoyt Elementary School	3802 Regent Street	1956(2)

Surveyed Building of Thomas H. Flad:

Michael J. & Odelia Valentine House	717 N. Meadow Lane	1956(3)
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Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. Note: the current (2012) owners have the original blueprints.
2. *Wisconsin State Journal*. September 21, 1956, p. 1. See also: *John J. Flad & Associates: Architects, Engineers, Planners*. Madison, 1970 (n.p.).
3. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories

ROBERT C. CASHIN

Robert Charles Cashin (1926-2003) was born in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, on October 30, 1926 and he graduated from the University of Notre Dame with a B. S. degree in architectural engineering in 1949. He then moved to Madison, Wisconsin, and worked as a draftsman for John J. Flad until 1952, when he formed a partnership with Charles H. Gausewitz (Gausewitz and Cashin).(1) This firm lasted until 1960, when Cashin started his own firm, Cashin & Assoc.(2) By 1968, this firm had become Cashin & Goodwin and in 1974, Cashin moved to Phoenix, Arizona to practice architecture for the Sentry Insurance Co. of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and he finished his career in Phoenix with the Scottsdale Insurance Co. and retired there in 1996.(3)

Most of the buildings that Cashin designed while in partnership with Gausewitz were located in Madison and elsewhere in the southern half of the state and they were typical of a successful architectural practice and consisted of a mix of mostly Contemporary Style commercial and public buildings. The four houses he designed in the project area, however, are all fine Contemporary Style houses and three of them were designed for himself and his family, while the fourth, the Gerald & Joyce Bartell House, is the largest and one of the finest houses built in the proposed Sunset Hills Historic District.

Bibliographic References for Robert C. Cashin:

The Arizona Republic (Phoenix). August 5, 2003 (obituary of Robert C. Cashin).

City Directories: Madison.

Koyl, George S. (ed.) *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1962, p. 108.

Surveyed Buildings by Robert C. Cashin:

Marvin R. & Ruth Foster House	2842 Regent Street	1954(4)
Robert C. & Suzanne Cashin House	2838 Regent Street	1954(5)
Gerald A. and Joyce Bartell House	3959 Plymouth Circle	1957(6)
Robert C. & Suzanne Cashin House	3902 Priscilla Lane	1968(7)

Endnotes:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*: November 9, 1952, p. 16.
2. *Ibid*, October 27, 1960, Sec. 3, p. 4.
3. *The Arizona Republic* (Phoenix). August 5, 2003 (obituary of Robert C. Cashin).
4. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. Ruth Foster is believed to have been Cashin's sister but this has not yet been documented.
5. *Ibid*.
6. *Ibid*.
7. *Ibid*.

PHILIP M. HOMER

Philip Marvin Homer (1893 - ca.1980) was born on his parent's farm near McGregor, Iowa, in 1893. He received his education in the La Crosse, Wisconsin public schools, followed by a 3½ year apprenticeship with the prominent La Crosse architectural firm of Parkinson & Dockendorff. In 1912, Homer came to Madison where for 2½ years he did drafting and other architectural work for local building contractor Charles E. Marks. This was followed by an association with another young Madison architect, Robert A.

Phillips. The two men practiced together for about two years as the architectural firm of Phillips & Homer, with offices located at 105 Monona Ave. The firm was short-lived, however, and by 1917, Homer had become a licensed architect and was the architect for, and was a vice-president of the Capitol Construction Co., a design-build firm specializing in residential construction that had been founded by prominent Madison real estate developer Paul E. Stark. During Homer's tenure with this firm he also found time in 1919 to teach mechanical drawing at the UW to the Student Army Training Corps.

By 1921, Homer had become the architect for the Stark Land Co., another creation of Paul E. Stark that would become one of the biggest developers of residential suburbs in and around Madison in the 1920s. Quaife, in 1924, stated that Homer had "made a special study of residences." Homer married in 1925, by which time he was practicing on his own with offices in the Pioneer Block and later at 7-9 S. Pinckney Street. For the rest of the 1920s Homer maintained a successful private practice and most of his identified buildings date from this period. His association with Paul E. Stark continued since it was Stark who, in 1927, developed the Tudor Revival style Terrace Homes Apartments (114-118 N. Breese Terrace), one of Homer's finest creations and one of Madison's best multi-unit residential buildings.

Homer continued to occupy his offices through 1931, but the Depression made it difficult for architects everywhere. It apparently affected Homer as well since the 1933 Madison City Directory listed him as an automobile salesman. By 1935, however, Homer was an architect with the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration, but by 1937, Homer was again in private practice, with his offices in his home in the Terrace Homes Apartments. Homer continued a modest private practice for the rest of his long life, during the course of which he executed a number of fine residential and small-scale commercial commissions, one of the last being his Contemporary Style design for Madison Fire Station No. 9 on N. Midvale Blvd. in the project area.

Bibliographical References for Philip M. Homer:

Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, office of the Historic Preservation Planner.

City Directories: Madison.

Quaife, Milo (Ed.). *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People*. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publ. Co., 1924, v. III, pp. 650-651.

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

Surveyed Building of Philip M. Homer:

Madison Fire Station No. 9	201 N. Midvale Boulevard	1959(1)
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Endnote:

1. Homer had previously designed Madison Fire Station No. 7 in 1947.

WALKER L. PATTON

Walker Lee Patton (1930-) was born in Akron, Ohio in 1930. Patton subsequently enrolled in the University of Illinois and graduated from that institution with a Master's degree in Architecture in 1957. Soon thereafter, Patton moved to Madison and became an associate in the office of Weiler, Strang, McMullin & Assocs. and by 1970 he was a principal in that firm and also a vice-president.⁽¹⁾ Little is known about the buildings that he designed on his own but one of them was his own fine Contemporary Style house, which he designed for his wife and himself at 214 DuRose Terrace. In 1972, Patton was also the vice-president of the American Medical Building Guild, Inc., in Madison. Patton later moved to Roseville, California and he is still living there today and is still a member of the AIA.

Bibliographic References for Walker L. Patton:

American Architects Directory. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970, p. 699.

Surveyed Building by Walker L. Patton:

Walker L. & Anne Patton House	214 DuRose Terrace	1963(2)
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Endnotes:

1. *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970, p. 699.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

ROSS T. POTTER

Ross Thomas Potter (1936-) was born in Milwaukee in 1936. After working as a draftsman in the Madison architectural office of Sample Mullins for several years, Potter then enrolled in the University of Illinois and graduated from that institution with a Master's degree in Architecture in 1970. In that same year he became a partner in the firm of Sample and Potter in Madison and he later formed his own firm, the Potter Design Group, from which he finally retired in 2011.(1) In 1964, Potter designed a house for his wife and himself located at 217 N. Blackhawk Ave. and this very fine Contemporary Style house is still their home today and is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Bibliographic References for Ross T. Potter:

American Architects Directory. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970, p. 730.

Surveyed Building by Ross T. Potter:

Ross T. & Frances Potter House	217 N. Blackhawk Avenue	1964(2)
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Endnotes:

1. *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970, p. 730.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. Also: Interview with Frances Potter.

ROBERT A. ROSENTHAL

Robert Allen Rosenthal (1936-) was born in Chicago in 1932. Rosenthal enrolled in the University of Illinois and graduated from that institution with a Bachelor's degree in Architecture in 1955. In 1960, Rosenthal moved to Madison and designed a five-building apartment complex that is located at the end of Catalpa Court in the Burr Oaks Plat.(1) From 1962 to 1965 he was a partner in the firm of Fritz, Rosentahl and Assocs., which, in 1964, designed a 35-unit apartment building located in the 1800 block between Beld and S. Park streets.(2) In 1965, Rosenthal opened his own office, Robert Rosenthal Assocs., which in that same year designed a 56-home suburban development known as Meadowood East that was comprised of 25 different house models, all of which were designed by his firm.(3) In 1967, Rosenthal moved to La Jolla, California and he opened a new office there that specialized in designing healthcare buildings. Later, he became regional vice-president of American Medical Buildings (AMB) and in 1988 he led the buy-out of AMB's West Coast division, which resulted in the formation of Pacific Medical Buildings, of which Rosenthal is still the executive chairman today.

Bibliographic Reference for Robert A. Rosenthal:

American Architects Directory. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970, p. 780.

www.pacificmedicalbuildings.com/staff/robert-a-roenthal-aia/

Surveyed Buildings by Robert A. Rosenthal:

Temple Beth El Parish House	3995 Plymouth Circle	1962(4)
John P. & Aryce Guimond House	3910 Plymouth Circle	1963(5)

Endnotes:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*: June 12, 1960, Sec. 2, p. 7 (illustrated).
2. Ibid. April 15, 1964, p. 2.
3. Ibid, January 22, 1966, p. 43 (illustrated). See also: Ibid., July 16, 1967, Parade of Homes Section, p. 12.
4. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories
5. Ibid.

ELIZABETH MACKAY RANNEY

Too little is known today about the work of Elizabeth MacKay Ranney, who was the only registered woman architect in Madison in the 1960's and early 1970's and one of just three in Wisconsin during this same period. Ranney was born in Connecticut and studied art history at Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts. After graduation she enrolled in the architecture program at Yale University and became the first woman to graduate from that program.(1) Her subsequent career was influenced by the places she lived with her first husband, J. Austin Ranney, a nationally known professor of political science who taught at the University of Illinois from 1947 to 1963 and at the University of Wisconsin from 1963 to 1976. Ranney's first work was done in Illinois but her later work was mostly in the Madison area. In 1964 she designed a fine Contemporary Style house located at 3930 Plymouth Circle for herself, her husband, and their four sons and subsequently she designed a number of houses for James Martin, a prominent Madison builder.(2) So far, all of Ranney's identified work is residential in nature and it is all of high quality and is Contemporary in style. Ranney died in Madison in May of 1987.

Bibliographic Reference for Elizabeth MacKay Ranney:

Wisconsin State Journal: July 13, 1969, Parade of Homes Section, p. 41.

Matheson, Helen. "She Feels Her Profession's Invisible." *Wisconsin State Journal*: May 29, 1973, Sec. 2, p. 1.

Surveyed Buildings by Elizabeth MacKay Ranney:

Prof. J. Austin & Elizabeth Ranney House	3930 Plymouth Circle	1964(3)
Prof. Henry F. & Joy Kaiser House	2829 Sylvan Avenue	1965(4)
Prof. Marvin P. Miracle House	3980 Plymouth Circle	1971(5)
Elizabeth MacKay Ranney House	3913 Priscilla Lane	1976(6)

Endnotes:

1. Matheson, Helen. "She Feels Her Profession's Invisible." *Wisconsin State Journal*: May 29, 1973, Sec. 2, p. 1.
2. Ibid. July 13, 1969, Parade of Homes Section, p. 41.
3. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. See also: Matheson, Helen. Op. Cit.
4. Ibid. This house was greatly altered and enlarged in 2011.
5. Ibid. See also: Matheson, Helen. Op. Cit.
6. Ibid.

HERBERT N. DeLEVIE

Herbert N. DeLevie (1934-1989) was born in Rheine, Germany, in 1934. DeLevie and his family subsequently moved to Holland to escape religious persecution and they spent the World War II years there in hiding. After the war, the family returned to Germany and then returned to Holland once again before finally emigrating to the United States in 1949, and to Madison in 1950. DeLevie graduated from West High School in 1951 and enrolled at the UW. An encounter with Frank Lloyd Wright resulted in DeLevie's being accepted as an apprentice at Taliesin, where he studied for two years before joining the army and serving in Korea. After the war, DeLevie moved to Los Angeles and practiced architecture there, among other things, until returning to Madison in 1964, where he set up an architectural practice of his own. In 1976, DeLevie formed DeLevie and Assocs. and he ran this firm until his death in Madison in 1989. DeLevie's studies at Taliesin ensured that his buildings would look like no one else's and his body of work contains some of Madison's finest Contemporary Style buildings, most of which are single family residences and two of which are located in the project area.

Bibliographic Reference for Herbert N. DeLevie

www.wisconsinhistory.org/HolocaustSurvivors/DeLevie.asp

Surveyed Buildings by Herbert N. DeLevie:

Max & Arlyne Hurwitz House	202 N. Blackhawk Avenue	1966(1)
Robert A. & Lynn Berman House	3901 Priscilla Lane	1967(2)

Endnotes:

1. *Wisconsin State Journal*: December 5, 1965, Sec. 5, p. 1.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

EDWARD A. SOLNER

Edward Adam Solner (1934-) was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1934. Solner attended several colleges and universities before ultimately graduating from the University of Illinois in 1957. He subsequently moved to Madison and was a partner in the firm of Knudson, Solner, & King from 1963 until 1969, when he organized his own firm; Edward A. Solner & Assocs.(1) Solner is still the principal in this firm today, which is located in Middleton, Wisconsin.

Bibliographic References for Edward A. Solner:

American Architects Directory. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970, p. 860.

Surveyed Buildings by Edward A. Solner:

Charles & Eddie Engman Jr. House	3909 Priscilla Lane	1968(2)
Prof. Glen & Ria Cain House	3905 Regent Street	1968(3)

Endnotes:

1. *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970, p. 860.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
3. Ibid.

Non-Madison Architects

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

While many companies supplied a prospective home owner with a complete set of plans from which to build, other companies went still further and supplied the owner with the house itself and no firm was more successful at this than Sears, Roebuck, & Co., which historically was America's largest mail order firm.

Americans have ordered from Sears, Roebuck just about everything they have needed for their homes for 100 years—but from 1908 to 1940, some 100,000 people also purchased their houses from this mail-order wizard. Sears ready-to-assemble houses were ordered by mail and shipped by rail wherever a boxcar or two could pull in to unload the meticulously precut lumber and all the materials needed to build an exceptionally sturdy and well-designed house.(1)

Sears houses can be found in almost every community of any size in Wisconsin and the project area is no exception. Two examples have been positively identified: the now altered house at 2841 Regent St., which is an example of the Bungalow Style that Sears called "The Crescent." This design first appeared in the 1918 *Sears Modern Homes Catalog* and it would continue to appear in their subsequent catalogs up until 1929.(2) The second example is the Tudor Revival style William Paar house located at 425 Holly Ave. that Sears called "the Colchester."(3)

Bibliographical References for Sears, Roebuck & Co.:

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

Stevenson, Catherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses by Mail*. Washington D.C: The Preservation Press, 1986.

Surveyed Buildings of Sears, Roebuck & Co.:

House	2841 Regent Street	1915(4)
William & Rose Parr House	425 Holly Street	1930(5)

Endnotes:

1. Stevenson, Catherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses by Mail*. Washington D.C: The Preservation Press, 1986, rear cover.
2. Ibid, p. 95.
3. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, p. 43.
4. Stevenson, Catherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. Op. Cit., p. 95
5. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit. p. 43.

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), who was arguably America's greatest architect and Wisconsin's most famous son, was a resident of Spring Green when the single building that he designed in the project area was built. No attempt will be made to retell the story of his life and career here, however, since it is too well known to need repeating. In addition, his Madison-area projects, both built and unbuilt, have been the subject of an exhaustive recent research effort that culminated in the book listed below, which those interested in greater detail should consult. Wright's only building in the project area is an extremely important one, however, this being the beautifully restored Katherine and Herbert A. Jacobs House, which was the first of Wright's Usonian houses and which is both listed in the NRHP and is also designated as a National Historic Landmark, the National Register's highest honor.

Bibliographical Reference for Frank Lloyd Wright's Madison Work:

Sprague, Paul E. (Ed.). *Frank Lloyd Wright and Madison: Eight Decades of Artistic and Social Interaction*. Madison: Elvehjem Museum of Art, 1990.

Surveyed Building of Frank Lloyd Wright:

Katherine & Herbert A. Jacobs House	441 Toepfer Avenue	1937(1)
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Endnote:

1. Sprague, Paul E. (Ed.). *Frank Lloyd Wright and Madison: Eight Decades of Artistic and Social Interaction*. Madison: Elvehjem Museum of Art, 1990, pp. 91-100.

EDGAR A. STUBENRAUCH & ASSOC.

Edgar A. Stubenrauch (1894-1988) was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin in 1894 and he was educated in the public schools of that city. He subsequently attended the University of Illinois and earned a degree in architecture from that institution in 1918, after which he spent two years in the U.S. Army in France. Stubenrauch then spent six months at the University of London before returning to Wisconsin, and to Madison, where he spent two more years as an intern in the Wisconsin State Architects' office. He then returned to Sheboygan and opened his own office there in 1921 and he continued to practice in that city for many years thereafter and the firm he founded continued in existence until 2004.(1) Stubenrauch designed numerous buildings during his career, the best known being public and institutional buildings such as schools and hospitals. The majority of these projects were located in Sheboygan County and the surrounding counties, but fine examples of this firm's work can be found in many other Wisconsin communities as well, including Madison. The firm's only identified work in the project area is the original portion of the Mt. Olive Lutheran Church located at 4018 Mineral Point Road and built in 1947.(2) This church is still extant to some extent but it has now been completely encased within the much larger Contemporary Style church building designed for the congregation by Jack W. Klund in 1962.

Bibliographical References for Edgar A. Stubenrauch & Assoc.:

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

Koyl, George S. (ed.) *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1955, p. 544.

Surveyed Building of Edgar A. Stubenrauch & Assoc.

Mt. Olive Lutheran Church	4018 Mineral Point Road	1947
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Endnotes:

1. Koyl, George S. (ed.) *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1955, p. 544.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. See also: *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live*. Op. Cit., pp. 49, 83.

JOHN RANDAL MCDONALD

John Randall McDonald (1922-2003) was born in Milwaukee in 1922. McDonald was educated in the public schools of that city and after graduation, attended the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, where he received a BS degree in Art. McDonald then served as an officer in the Navy during World War II and after completing his tour of duty he married Josephine Elholm of Racine, Wisconsin, in 1945. Soon thereafter, McDonald enrolled in the architecture program at Yale University, from which he graduated with a Masters degree. He and his wife then returned to Racine where he established a successful architecture practice that concentrated on producing primarily residential designs in a style that was markedly influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright. In 1963, McDonald moved his practice to Florida and established a new office in Boca Raton. Subsequently, McDonald also opened a second office in Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin, and he produced hundred's of designs for residences, churches, banks, and office buildings up until his death in 2003. These buildings were located all over the country and at least three of his earlier single family residences are located within the Sunset Hills plat. These three houses were the early fruits of a plan in which he would have designed a substantially larger number of houses in this plat, but only the first three are known to have been built.(1)

Bibliographical References for John Randal McDonald.:

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

Cane, David A. "Of Land, Sea, Sky, and Vision: The Architecture of John Randal McDonald." Lambertville, NJ: *The Modernism Magazine*, Winter, 1999, pp. 50-56.

John Randal McDonald Collection, 1949-2001. Wisconsin Historical Society Archives Division, Madison, WI.

Surveyed Buildings of John Randal McDonald.

George & Helen Vukelich House	3922 Priscilla Lane	1955(2)
Thomas C. & Shirley Pearson House	3930 Priscilla Lane	1956(3)
John V. & Kathryn Smick House	3934 Plymouth Circle	1956(4)

Endnotes:

1. "Designer Tells Plans for Houses in New Sector." *Wisconsin State Journal*: September 16, 1953, Sec. 2, p. 6.
2. John Randal McDonald Collection, 1949-2001.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.

WILLIAM WESLEY PETERS

William Wesley Peters (1912-1991) was born in Terra Haute, Indiana in 1912. Peters attended Evansville College in Evansville, Indiana, before entering MIT, from which he graduated in 1932. Peters then became

the first student at Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin Fellowship in Spring Green, WI, and he would continue to be associated with Taliesin for the rest of his life. Peters soon became Wright's right-hand man at Taliesin and he worked with Wright on nearly all of Wright's most famous projects. After Wright's death in 1959, Peters became the chairman of Taliesin Associated Architects, Wright's successor firm, and in 1985 he was named the chairman of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, an office he held until his death, which occurred in Madison, Wisconsin in 1991.

Peters was a structural engineer by training, and while it was his name that was found on the building permit for this Taliesin Associated Architects project, it is not known if this was also his design. This project was for the excellent Wrightian Style home of Prof. Walter & Nicole Plaut that is located at 302 Shepard Terrace. This house was built in 1963, it being one of just two buildings designed by the firm in the project area, and it is considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Bibliographical References for William Wesley Peters.:

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

American Architects Directory. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970, p. 712.

"William Wesley Peters Dies at 79; A Devotee of Frank Lloyd Wright." New York: *New York Times*: July 18, 1991, (Obituary of William Wesley Peters).

Surveyed Building of William Wesley Peters (Taliesin Associated Architects):

Prof. Walter & Nicole Plaut House	302 Shepard Terrace	1963(1
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Endnote:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

JOHN HENRY HOWE

John Henry Howe (1913-1997) was born in Evanston, Illinois in 1913. After graduating from Evanston High School in 1932, Howe joined the Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin Fellowship in Spring Green, WI, and he would continue to be associated with Taliesin until 1964. During Wright's life, Howe was one of his most important associates and his beautiful color renderings of Wright's work were especially noted. After Wright's death in 1959, Howe continued as one of the Taliesin Associated Architects until 1964, when he moved to San Francisco and worked in the offices of Aaron Green, another former Taliesin apprentice. Howe worked with Green until 1967, when he moved to Minnesota and opened an office of his own. Howe maintained his office until his retirement in 1992 and he then moved to Novato, California, where he died in 1997.(1)

Howe was one of the Taliesin Associated Architects when he designed his only known project located in the project area. This single family residential commission is the superb Wrightian Style home of Prof. R. Stewart & Josephine Macaulay, which is located at 302 Shepard Terrace and which was built in 1963. Like the Plaut House that is located next door, the Macaulay House is also considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP..

Bibliographical References for John H. Howe.:

Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Architect's Vertical Files.

American Architects Directory. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970, p. 426.

John H. Howe Papers, 1925-1989. Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota.

Surveyed Building of John H. Howe:

Prof. R. Stewart & Josephine Macaulay House 314 Shepard Terrace 1963(2)

Endnotes:

1. John H. Howe Papers, 1925-1989.
2. Ibid.

BUILDERS

The great majority of the historically and architecturally significant buildings in Madison and elsewhere were designed either wholly or in part by the persons who built them. These designers played an important role in the creation of the built environment and the best of them are now considered to be fully deserving of the term "master" as it is used in National Register Criteria C. Consequently, an important goal of the Madison West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey, ideally, would be the identification of the most important builders who built the buildings in the project area. These persons possessed widely differing skills and design capabilities but were generally distinguished from those persons calling themselves architects by their less formal education and design training and by their greater degree of physical involvement in the building process. The first builders were usually skilled or semi-skilled carpenters and masons whose design sense developed out of the direct experience they acquired working with traditional building methods and designs. Prior to 1840 this experience was much the same for both builders and for those persons then calling themselves architects in Wisconsin. As a result, builders proved to be more than adequate designers for the vast majority of buildings built in this early period of Wisconsin's history, a period whose chief need was for shelter and functional utility. Even as the needs of society became more complex and buildings larger and much more numerous, builders were still able to satisfy the great majority of client's requests by resorting to pattern books for design ideas and to an ever-growing number of mail order catalogs which made available an endless variety of increasingly complex architectural details. In its essentials this system continues to exist today and most residences in particular are still built "from plans" much as they were in the nineteenth century.

The earliest builders in Madison were probably mostly itinerant craftsmen whose portable skills gave them great flexibility in choosing where to locate. Many of these persons probably stayed in Madison just long enough to finish a job and get paid. As Madison grew, however, it became possible for some of these men to move from job to job within the community and become permanent residents. For many of these men, part of the attraction of the work was the independence they enjoyed and such men did not often form lasting business associations with others. The associations that typical occur were between different generations of the same family, a pattern that gave a definite family feeling to the building trades.

The principal resources that are employed to identify builders who practiced in Madison during the twentieth century are local newspapers and especially City of Madison Building Permits. Unfortunately, except in a few cases, time did not permit a thorough study of most of the persons who were identified as having built buildings in the project area, so much still remains to be done in terms of assembling historic information about them. What follows is essentially a list of those builders identified in this way who built the most buildings in the project area, including among them a number who are still active today. Dozens of other builders were also identified as well, of course, but those who built just one or two buildings are not listed, although their names can be found in the individual on-line AHI listings.

Brunsell Bros.

Brunsell Bros. was a successful carpentry contracting firm in Madison run by two brothers; Elmer H. Brunsell and William R. Brunsell. The brothers first appear in the Madison City Directories in 1925, each being listed separately as a carpenter and each maintaining a separate home address. By 1927, Elmer Brunsell was listing himself as a carpentry contractor while William Brunsell had formed a partnership with

Paul H. Nygaard in the general contracting firm of Brunsell and Nygaard. These firms continued until 1931, when the brothers united and formed the firm known as Brunsell Bros., general building contractors. The brothers continued to operation this business until 1950, when they either changed or modified their operations and became Brunsell Brothers, dealers in lumber and building supplies. Today, Brunsell Lumber & Millwork Co. is still very much in business and it is the direct descendent of the original contracting business.

One of the most interesting features of the Brunsell's contracting business was their willingness to experiment and to embrace the work of architects who were working in a modern rather than a traditional idiom. For instance, during the 1930s the firm had a close working relationship with the architectural firm of Beatty & Strang (which see), so close, in fact, as to lead both of the brothers to build houses of their own that were designed by this firm.(1) Another aspect of this relationship was their shared interest in low-cost housing, which resulted in the firm's building several examples of a low-cost design that had been developed by Beatty & Strang.(2) In addition, the brothers also had their own in-house designer as well; Eldon G. Baird (which see).

Bibliographical Reference for the Brunsell Brothers:

Madison City Directories.

Westmorland: A Great Place To Live. Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 38-39.

Surveyed Buildings of the Brunsell Brothers:

William Brunsell House	3821 Paunack Avenue	1935(3)
Elmer Brunsell House	442 Toepfer Avenue	1937(4)
Roland & Ruth Goodrich House	4345 Bagley Parkway	1947(5)

Endnotes:

1. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live.* Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 38-39.
2. *Wisconsin State Journal*: March 27, 1938, p. 30; August 25, 1940, pp. 10, 16 (illustrated); October 6, 1940, p. 2. See also: *The Capital Times*: October 6, 1940 (illustrated).
3. *Westmorland: A Great Place To Live.* Madison: Westmorland Neighborhood Assoc., 2011, pp. 38-39.
4. Ibid.
5. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This house was designed by Weiler & Strang.

Paul B. Grove

For every person who evolved naturally from a career as a carpenter or mason into being a contractor there is another one whose early careers give little evidence of the change that was to come, and Paul B. Grove was such a man. Grove first appears in the Madison City Directories in 1921 and he practiced as a chiropractor until 1929, when he became a salesman for the Eagle Heights Land Co., the organization that platted and developed Shorewood Hills. By 1931, Grove was the treasurer of the Frost Woods Co., Frost Woods being another of John C. McKenna's developments, but the directories show no listed occupation for 1933 and 1935, the years when the Depression was most severe. In 1936, however, Grove, undoubtedly utilizing the lessons he had learned working with John McKenna and his organizations, opened shop as a dealer in real estate and a builder of homes, his slogan being "Another Home by P. B. Grove." Grove's firm developed and built residential properties in Madison from 1936 until the beginning of World War II. During the war, Grove acted as an instructor in the UW's Naval Training School, but he afterwards apparently decided to lead a less stressful way of life than the one he had before the war and took to selling hearing aids out of his home instead. By 1960, Grove was no longer listed in the city directories.

Bibliographical Reference for Paul B. Grove:

Madison City Directories.

Surveyed Buildings of Paul B. Grove:

Raymond & Helen DeWire House	3738 Ross Street	1939(1)
Prof. Lloyd A. W. Kastern House	3734 Ross Street.	1940(2)
L. Stanley & Grace Sadler House	3726 Ross Street.	1940(3)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid. Note: this house was designed by Beatty & Strang.

Vogel Brothers, Inc.

Vogel Brothers Building Co. is one of Madison's oldest building contracting firms and it is now one of the largest as well. The firm was founded by George Christian Vogel, who came from Iowa to Madison in 1875. Vogel first worked as a wagon and cabinet maker but he eventually turned to home building instead. Vogel's two sons, George Jr. and Henry, soon joined him and after their father retired, the brothers incorporated the firm in 1928 as Vogel Bros., Inc. George Jr. ran the company until his retirement in 1968. The company was then briefly run by a cousin, Ralph Vogel, but after his death in 1969, the firm was taken over by George Jr.'s son, David Vogel, who continues to run the firm today. Although now best known for its large scale commercial and institutional projects, Vogel Bros. was still active in the home building field in the period right after the end of World War II and the firm built a number of houses in the survey area. Most of these are small, nearly identical single family brick-clad houses that were built between 1945-46 on N. Blackhawk Ave. and Lucia Crest. These fifteen houses represent the Vogel Bros. Co.'s efforts to meet the enormous demand for housing that existed at the end of the war and they also represent the only tract development in the survey area. The majority of these houses have now been altered and no longer meet survey criteria but six of them were still intact enough to warrant being surveyed and these are listed below. Much more typical of the firm's post war projects is the late Neo-Gothic Style First Baptist Church located at 518 N. Franklin Ave., which was built by the firm in 1950-1951 to a design supplied by Weiler & Strang and which is believed to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Bibliographical Reference for Vogel Bros., Inc. :

www.vogelbldg.com/about/history.php

Surveyed Buildings of Vogel Bros., Inc.

Robert & Esther Saucerman House	222 N. Blackhawk Ave.	1946(1)
LeRoy & Josephine Roberts House	226 N. Blackhawk Ave.	1945(2)
Albert & Margie Edwards House	306 N. Blackhawk Ave.	1946(3)
Dr. William & Jane Moir House	3510 Lucia Crest	1946(4)
Joseph & Berenice Oldakowski House	3513 Lucia Crest	1945(5)

Milan & Vera Neff House	3517 Lucia Crest	1945(6)
IGA Grocery Store	3817 Mineral Point Rd.	1951(7)
First Baptist Church	518 N. Franklin Ave.	1950(8)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid. See also: *Wisconsin State Journal*: Feb. 11, 1949, p. 11; May 5, 1949, p. 1; April 30, 1950, p. 3; May 4, 1950, p. 1; March 11, 1951, p. 6.

Marshall Erdman

Marshall Erdman built more buildings in the project area than any other identified builder. The most complete list of the buildings that Erdman built in the Madison area is contained in Doug Moe & Alice D'Alessio's recent biography of Erdman and this list shows that between 1947, when Erdman built his first house, and 1954, nearly all of his identified projects were located within the survey area, some thirty projects in all. These projects were mostly Contemporary Style single family houses and apartment buildings and the earliest of these were often designed by Erdman's wife, Joyce Erdman. although most were designed by others, including most notably, a series of houses designed by Herb Fritz.

Calling Marshall Erdman (1922-1995) a "builder," however, is somewhat akin to calling Frank Lloyd Wright a "designer." Both terms are accurate but they don't begin to tell the whole story. As Tom Brock put it in his history of the village of Shorewood Hills:

Marshall Erdman was a builder whose company, Marshall Erdman & Associates, has built 500 houses, 2500 doctor's office buildings, dozens of schools, and numerous other projects in the Midwest and elsewhere. At the time of his death in 1995, Erdman's company had 800 workers and was grossing \$175 million a year.(1)

By 1995, Erdman had become one of Madison's richest men, by far its biggest builder, and a significant patron of the arts, but he began his career as a small house builder. Erdman's first house was also meant to be his own. This was a small Ranch Style house which was built at 509 N. Meadow Lane and in 1947 and which was designed by his wife, Joyce Erdman.(2) This house was purchased by Elsie Fansler even before it was finished, however, so Erdman then bought lots in the nearby village of Shorewood Hills with the profits and began to build more houses. Today, Erdman is best known for his association with Frank Lloyd Wright and his acting as the general contractor for the construction of the First Unitarian Church in the Shorewood Hills. Less well known but of almost equal interest to architectural history is Erdman's lifelong interest in prefabrication. In addition, Erdman also created Doctor's Park in the southeast corner of the village of Shorewood Hills directly across University Avenue from the project area, which was the first of the pre-fabricated doctor's offices whose design and construction would turn his company from a modest local building firm into a national company with offices in six states.

Not all of the houses and apartment buildings located in the project area that are listed in Moe and D'Alessio's book were surveyed, either because of a loss of integrity or because their designs were lacking in architectural interest. What follows is a list of the buildings that Erdman built in the survey area that did meet survey criteria. All of these buildings were built by Erdman but some were also designed by his firm

as well, although exactly who designed them is not clear. It is known, for instance, that his wife, Joyce Erdman, designed a number of the earliest ones.

Bibliographical References for Marshall Erdman:

Brock, Thomas D. *Shorewood Hills: An Illustrated History*. Madison, 1999, pp. 134-138, 154.

Moe, Doug and Alice D'Alessio. *Uncommon Sense: The Life of Marshall Erdman*. Black Earth, WI: Trails Custom Publishing, 2003.

Hamilton, Mary Jane. *The Meeting House; Heritage and Vision*. Madison: The Friends of the Meeting House, 1991.

Sprague, Paul E. (Ed.). *Frank Lloyd Wright and Madison: Eight Decades of Artistic and Social Interaction*. Madison: Elvehjem Museum of Art, 1990. Several different articles on the Unitarian Church and the pre-fabricated houses.

Wisconsin State Journal. February 8, 1948 (low cost veterans housing); October 17, 1954 (Doctor's Park).

Surveyed Buildings of Marshall Erdman:

Elsie Fansler House	509 N. Meadow Lane	1947(3)
Dr. Eugene & Olive Nordby House	318 N. Hillside Terrace	1948(4)
Joseph & Anna Mire House	40 Glenway St.	1949(5)
Paul & Elizabeth Settlege House	36 Glenway St.	1949(6)
John & Josephine Jenkins House	2805 Sylvan Ave.	1949(7)
Hulda R. Gieschen House	587 Park Lane	1950(8)
Prof. Robert & Frances Ozanne House	210 S. Owen Dr.	1950(9)
Prof. Santos & Olga Zingale House	31 Bagley Court	1950(10)
Russell & Virginia Dymond House	2802 Ridge Rd.	1951(11)
Wilbur & Marjorie Dudley House	2811 Ridge Rd.	1951(12)
Prof. Edwin & Phyllis Young House	2828 Sylvan Ave.	1952(13)
Everett & Elenore Melvin House	307 S. Owen Dr.	1952(14)
Hazen, Moss, & Ritzman Apartment House	301 Palomino Lane	1952(15)
Claude & Marion Hungerford House	2815 Ridge Road	1953(16)
Bill F. Hinkley House	4334 Upland Dr.	1955 (17)
John & Lois McComb House	3718 Zwerg Dr.	1956(18)
M. Jack & Patty Glasser House	118 Aden Dr.	1956(19)

Endnotes:

1. Brock, Thomas D. *Shorewood Hills: An Illustrated History*. Madison, 1999, pp. 135.
2. Moe, Doug and Alice D'Alessio. *Uncommon Sense: The Life of Marshall Erdman*. Black Earth, WI: Trails Custom Publishing, 2003, pp. 50-52, 203.
3. Ibid.
4. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
5. Ibid. See also: Moe & D'Alessio, pp. 60, 203.
6. City of Madison Assessor's Records and Madison City Directories. See also: Moe & Alessio, p. 203.
7. Ibid.
8. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This house was designed by James R. Dresser.
9. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. See also: Moe & D'Alessio, p. 203. This house was designed by Herb Fritz, Jr.
10. Ibid. This house was designed by Herb Fritz, Jr.
11. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. See also: Moe & D'Alessio, p. 203.
12. Ibid. This house was designed by Herb Fritz, Jr.
13. Ibid. This house was designed by Herb Fritz, Jr.
14. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This house was designed by William V. Kaeser.
15. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. See also: Moe & D'Alessio, p. 204.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid.
19. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
20. Ibid.

Kenneth F. Sullivan

The Kenneth F. Sullivan Co. was incorporated in 1937 and its first business was remodeling downtown Madison storefronts. As the Depression-era housing market improved, Sullivan expanded into home building as well and the firm was responsible for building several single family residences in the survey area between 1946 and 1960, all of which are listed below. Over time the firm took on larger commercial and institutional projects but it continued to be primarily a construction company until 1968. Since then, however, the firm has become a leading design-build firm in Madison and it has completed more than a thousand projects in the Midwest including apartment complexes, schools, automotive dealerships, churches, parking ramps, medical clinics and other retail and industrial projects.

Bibliographical Reference for K. F. Sullivan Co. :

www.kfsullivan.com/history.htm

Surveyed Buildings of K. F. Sullivan Co.

Ralph & Beatrice Loy House	2815 Chamberlain Ave.	1946(1)
John & Helen Tobin House	2826 Van Hise Ave.	1949(2)
Queen of Peace R. C. Church Convent	401 S. Owen Dr.	1955(3)

Hoyt School	3802 Regent St.	1956(4)
Raymond & Marian Sweeney House	4306 Waite Circle	1960(5)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid. This building was designed by Weiler & Strang.
4. *Wisconsin State Journal*. September 21, 1956, p. 2. This building was designed by John J. Flad & Assoc. of Madison.
5. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. This house was designed by William V. Kaeser.

Joe Daniels Construction Co.

Joe Daniels Sr. established the Joe Daniels Construction Co. in 1953 and this firm is still managed by his son today. From modest beginnings, this firm has grown to become one of Madison's larger construction firms and it has also achieved an enviable reputation for high quality work in the process. In the early stages of its development the firm was best known for its residential work and several of these projects are located within the survey area and are listed below. Today, however, the firm is best known for much larger commercial and institutional projects such as the recently completed renovation of the State Capitol building in Madison.

Bibliographical Reference for Joe Daniels Construction Co.:

www.danielsco.com

Surveyed Buildings of Joe Daniels Construction Co.

Joseph & Vera Irene Daniels House	437 S. Midvale Blvd.	1956(1)
Max & Anne Sklar House	4322 Rolla Lane	1958(2)
Robert & Gerda Niehus House	122 Shepard Terrace	1961(3)
Arthur & Margaret Tilley House	210 Shepard Terrace	1961(4)
Temple Beth El Parish House	3995 Plymouth Circle	1962(5)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid. This house was designed by Robert Rosenthal.

Dohm Construction Co.

Gerald F. Dohm (1926-2011) was born in Madison on October 20, 1926. He enlisted in the Army Air Corp in 1944. At the end of the war he went to work as a carpenter foreman but he was soon recalled to serve in the Korean War. After his discharge he resumed his career as a carpenter and started his own firm, Dohm Construction Co., which became one of the city's premiere home building and remodeling firms. He also became a developer as well and developed the Cloverdale and Park Lawn Place subdivisions and also the

Parkwood Hills and Park Towne developments. Dohm was also active as a board member of the National Association of Home Builders and other professional organizations. Dohm died in Madison on September 13, 2011.

Bibliographical Reference for Dohm Construction Co.:

www.cressfuneralservice.com/obituary/63696/Gerald-Gerry-Dohm/

Surveyed Buildings of Dohm Construction Co.

Monte & Viola Power House	4129 Birch Ave.	1955(1)
Thomas & Naomi Fiedler House	110 Alden Dr.	1959(2)
Dr. Edmund & Patricia Liebl House	3938 Plymouth Circle	1960(3)
Prof. John Cassida House	3918 Plymouth Circle	1962(4)
Jack & Geraldine Netboy House	3990 Plymouth Circle	1963(5)
Allen J. & Alice Strang House	3958 Plymouth Circle	1965(6)
Donald & Marion Anderson House	113 Standish Court	1967(7)
Prof. Lola R. Pierstoff House	113 Alden Dr.	1970(8)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid. This house was designed by Don Reppen.
3. Ibid. This house was designed by Jack Klund.
4. Ibid. This house was designed by Herb Fritz, Jr.
5. Ibid. This house was designed by Robert Rosenthal.
6. Ibid. This house was designed by Allen J. Strang.
7. Ibid. A. E. Inc. of Madison was the architect.
8. Ibid. This house was designed by Weiler & Strang.

No biographical information has yet been developed about the following builders and only the most active ones are included here, along with their identified projects.

B. F. Killian

Surveyed Buildings of B. F. Killian:

Prof. Martin & Esther Volz House	458 Clifden Dr.	1948(1)
Jacob & Bonnie Beveridge House	4325 Critchell Terrace	1948(2)
Robert & Francis Rieser Jr. House	3806 Hammersley Ave.	1948(3)
Prof. Richard & Catherine Leutwiler Jr. House	3818 Hammersley Ave.	1948(4)
Fred & Marjorie Shepherd Jr. House	3806 Hillcrest Dr.	1948(5)

John & Eunice Hendrickson House	4353 Bagley Parkway	1950(6)
Clarence & Frances Brown House	442 Glenway St.	1950(7)
Prof. James & Anne Crow House	24 Glenway St.	1951(8)
Mrs. Marion G. Marks House	4033 Tokay Blvd.	1951(9)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid. This house was designed by P. C. Schmelzkopf.
4. Ibid. This house was designed by P. C. Schmelzkopf.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.

Victor H. Petersen

Surveyed Buildings of Victor H. Petersen:

Leonard & Almira Ortman House	4321 S. Owen Dr.	1949(1)
Edgar & Ruth Dammann House	3702 Zwerg Dr.	1950(2)
Edward & Louise Mraz House	3713 Zwerg Dr.	1951(3)
Prof. Ellsworth & Marie Fisher House	4313 Bagley Parkway	1952(4)
Dr. Robert & Marie Farrell House	21 Larkin St.	1958(5)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.

Herman E. Postweiler

Surveyed Buildings of Herman E. Postweiler:

Herman E. Postweiler Spec. House	2822 Mason St.	1949(1)
Prof. Milton & Germaine Pella House	135 Glenway St.	1950(2)
Herman E. Postweiler Spec. House	2806 Regent St.	1951(3)
Ralph & Nancy Simeone House	2810 Regent St.	1951(4)

Dietrich & Helen Leonhard House	2826 Chamberlain Ave.	1953(5)
Manley & Irma Showers House	318 Glenway St.	1957(6)
Postweiler Apartments	510 Shepard Terrace	1957(7)
Postweiler Apartments	514 Shepard Terrace	1957(8)
Postweiler Apartments	518 Shepard Terrace	1957(9)
Mrs. Mabel C. Viel House	318 Glenway St.	1957(10)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.

Harvey Warner & Co.

Surveyed Buildings of Harvey Warner & Co.:

Eugene & Elvira Gluth House	441 S. Owen Dr.	1948(1)
Harvey Warner Apartment House	3118 Harvey St.	1949(2)
Vance & Marie Dean House	442 S. Owen Dr.	1950(3)
Jelmer & Irene Andersen House	575 Park Lane	1951(4)
Harvey Warner Apartment House	3124 Harvey St.	1952(5)
Edward & Bertha Showers House	621 Anthony Lane	1953(6)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.

Leonard Jenness (Jenness Construction Co.)

Surveyed Buildings of Leonard Jenness:

Earl & Viola Kissinger House	426 Westmorland Blvd.	1950(1)
Prof. Joseph & Lillian Palmeri House	32 Bagley Court	1953(2)
John & Kathryn Smick House	3930 Priscilla Lane	1956(3)
Prof. Willard & Shirley Mueller House	134 Larkin St.	1958(4)
Frederick Apartment House	213 N. Midvale Blvd.	1959(5)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. The architect was Eldon Baird.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid. The architect was John Randal McDonald.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid. The architect was Reginald Stehr.

Harold Bewick

Surveyed Buildings of Harold Bewick:

Wayne & Beverly Young House	552 Gately Terrace	1952(1)
Leslie & Gladys Fink House	610 Anthony Lane	1953(2)
Harold E. & Marie Bewick House	454 Holly Ave.	1953(3)
Sol & Rose Frank House	4209 Rolla Lane	1954(4)
Fred & Dorothy Hershleder House	4213 Bagley Pkwy.	1954(5)
Harold E. & Marie Bewick House	4345 Keating Terrace	1956(6)
Charles & Eunice Eikel Jr. House	3975 Plymouth Circle	1961(7)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. Doolittle was the architect.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.

(Eldon) Stenjem Builders

Surveyed Buildings of Stenjem Builders:

J. Raiman & Esther Feldham House	4225 Odana Rd.	1954(1)
Melvin & Shirley Sweet House	4326 Waite Circle	1956(2)
Apartment House	505 N. Midvale Blvd.	1957(3)
Wedekind Apartment House	305 N. Midvale Blvd.	1959(4)
Apartment House	413 N. Midvale Blvd.	1960(5)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.

Robert R. Shaw

Surveyed Buildings of Robert R. Shaw:

Thomas & Shirley Pearson House	3922 Priscilla Lane	1955(1)
Prof. Leon & Shirley Epstein House	2806 Ridge Road	1956(2)
Gerald & Joyce Bartell House	3959 Plymouth Circle	1957(3)
Prof. Gerald & Alice Mueller House	3926 Plymouth Circle	1957(4)
Immanuel Baptist Church	821 S. Midvale Blvd.	1957(5)
Howard & Helen Stark House	3994 Plymouth Circle	1959(6)
Dr. Aaron & Marion Galonski House	117 Alden Dr.	1961(7)
Prof. Walter & Nicole House	302 Shepard Terrace	1963(8)
Prof. Austin & Elizabeth Ranney House	3930 Plymouth Circle	1964(9)
Prof. Henry & Joy Kaiser House	2829 Sylvan Ave..	1965(10)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. The architect was John Randal McDonald.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid. The architects were Gausewitz & Cashin.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid. The architect was Jack Klund.

6. Ibid. The architect was William V. Kaeser.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid. The architect was William Wesley Peters.
9. Ibid. The architect was Elizabeth Ranney.
10. Ibid.

Hanson Construction Co.

Surveyed Buildings of Hanson Construction Co.:

Prof. Walter & Marylu Raushenbush House	3942 Plymouth Circle	1962(1)
Dr. Charles & Janice Reed House	3976 Plymouth Circle	1964(2)
Ralph & Jennelyn Timmons House	102 Standish Court	1964(3)
Maynard & Doris Quinsland House	210 DuRose Terrace	1965(4)
Prof. Joshua & Flora Chover House	202 DuRose Terrace	1966(5)
Prof. Sydney & Euna Staniforth House	3998 Plymouth Circle	1968(6)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. The architect was William V. Kaeser.
2. Ibid. The architect was William V. Kaeser.
3. Ibid. The architect was William V. Kaeser.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.

Dean Rischmueller

Surveyed Buildings of Dean Rischmueller:

Prof. Chu & Vera Wang House	3999 Plymouth Circle	1960(1)
Macky & Miriam Gaberman House	3906 Priscilla Lane	1960(2)
Prof. Gerald & Elaine Nadler House	3926 Priscilla Lane	1964(3)
Prof. T. C. & Phyllis Huang House	3988 Plymouth Circle	1966(4)
Prof. Robert & Nancy Dott, Jr. House	231 DuRose Terrace	1966(5)
Thomas & Donna Webb House	227 DuRose Terrace	1966(6)
Prof. Reinhold & Anneliese Grimm House	3983 Plymouth Circle	1968(7)
Dr. Charles & Mary Hirschler House	2817 Regent St.	1972(8)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid. The architects were Kroger Kraft & Assoc.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.

In addition to the independent builders listed above it appears that Willis E. Gifford, Jr., the developer of Sunset Hills, owned one or more contracting firms of his own that were active in building in Sunset Hills. During the early part of this period (1959-68), Gifford was a Milwaukee resident and the first of these firms (Wisconsin Builders, Inc.) was also a Milwaukee firm. His later firms, however, appear to have built exclusively in Madison. The identified houses these firms built in the survey area are listed below.

Wisconsin Builders, Inc.(1)

Surveyed Buildings of Wisconsin Builders, Inc.:

Dwaine & Barbara Ohmen House	4002 Hillcrest Dr.	1960(2)
Oscar & Eleanore Damman House	3933 Plymouth Circle	1960(3)
Robert & June Klein House	3960 Plymouth Circle	1960(4)
Brooks & Bessie Rickard House	3991 Plymouth Circle	1960(5)
Robert & Devone Bussan House	114 Standish Court	1960(6)

Endnotes:

1. "Milwaukee Firm Gets \$128,000 Building Permits." *The Capital Times*, Dec. 8. 1959, p. 6.
2. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.

Hoyt Park Construction Co. (aka Hoyt Park Builders, Inc.)

This firm was liquidated by Willis E. Gifford in 1968.

Surveyed Buildings of Hoyt Park Construction Co.:

Howard & Dorothy Skillrud House	3902 Hillcrest Dr.	1963(1)
Donald & Margaret Isabella House	3906 Hillcrest Dr.	1963(2)
Allen & Lee Peck House	3910 Hillcrest Dr.	1963(3)
John & Aryce Guimond House	3910 Plymouth Circle	1963(4)

Prof. Ugo & Ingrid Camerini House	3925 Plymouth Circle	1964(5)
Hoyt Park Builders Spec. House	3950 Plymouth Circle	1964(6)
Prof. Leonard & Marilyn Ross House	3954 Plymouth Circle	1964(7)
Hoyt Park Builders Spec House	3984 Plymouth Circle	1964(8)
Herbert & Ethelyn Eickner House	3925 Priscilla Lane	1964(9)

Endnotes:

1. City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid
4. Ibid. The architect was Robert Rosenthal.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

As noted previously, the survey inventoried 684 resources within the project area. The following four potentially eligible historic districts contain a total of 163 of these resources:

Historic Districts

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. <u>Du Rose Terrace Historic District</u> | 14 Buildings |
| 2. <u>Sunset Court Historic District</u> | 26 Buildings |
| 3. <u>Sunset Hills Historic District</u> | 94 Buildings |
| 4. <u>Sylvan Avenue-Ridge Road Historic District</u> | 29 Buildings |

In addition to the districts listed above, all of which are more fully described in the District Survey Forms that are located at the end of this report, the following 24 resources or groups of resources are being recommended as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on an individual basis:

Individual Resources

1. William & Mary Findlay House. 701 Ridge St. The original two-story-tall main block of the Greek Revival Style-influenced Findlay House was built in 1856 and it was built out of sandstone that was quarried from stone quarries located close by that Findlay owned and operated. Sometime between 1863 and the early 1870s, Findlay added a two-story-tall sandstone wing to the rear of the original main block, thus giving the house the T-plan that it still retains today. Changes were made to the inside of the house in the years that followed but the building's exterior is still highly intact and this house is now one of Madison's oldest intact residential buildings.

See: Brock, Thomas D. *The Findlay House: A History*. Madison: Science Tech Publishers, 1993.

2. Hoyt Park. 3902 Regent St. The earliest portion of today's Hoyt Park was a twenty-four-acre parcel that the city of Madison acquired in 1890 and which included a stone quarry that the city operated on and off until 1933, when the quarry was finally closed. In the intervening years, the original parcel had also been expanded by donations and purchases to its present 31-acre size and the parcel was officially named Frank W. Hoyt Park, but nothing was done until Federal aid in the form of FERA, CWA, and WPA funds became available during the Depression. The result was the landscaping of the park, including the construction of a stone overlook and steps, two outstanding stone Rustic Style park buildings including a toilet building, a shelter house, and ten Rustic Style stone outdoor fireplaces. This still highly intact designed landscape is also believed to be eligible for NRHP listing as both a designed landscape and as an intact collection of some of Wisconsin's best examples of the stone Rustic Style park buildings that were funded by the Federal government during the Depression period.

See: *Wisconsin State Journal*. February 25, 1933, p. 1; March 14, 1933, p. 6, January 14, 1934, p. 20; April 10, 1934, p. 9; May 6, 1934, p. 6; July 1, 1934, p. 4; April 7, 1935, p. 5; October 25, 1935, p. 9; July 2, 1936, p. 5; April 27, 1937, p. 15;

3. William V. & Marian Kaeser House. 2715 Van Hise Ave. William V. Kaeser was one of Madison's best modernist architects and he is now best known for the many outstanding houses he designed in Madison and in the neighboring villages of Shorewood Hills and Maple Bluff. Kaeser first worked in the office of another outstanding Madison architect, Frank M. Riley, before opening his own office here in 1938, and his first houses were deeply influenced by the then fashionable International Style. One of the best of these pre-World War II designs was Kaeser's own house, which was built on Van Hise Ave. and was completed in 1942, just as the

War was beginning. This fine house, with its characteristic ribbon windows and stucco walls, is an excellent example of the International Style and it is also a very fine example of Kaeser's early residential work.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

4. Robert A. & Edith Komurka House. 1831 Badger Ave. The Komurka's house is an all steel pre-fabricated house that was manufactured by the Lustron Corp. and was erected by J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc. of Madison in 1949. The Lustron Corp. was one of the many pre-fabricated home building concerns that was established at the end of World War II to meet the needs of the post-war housing shortage and it operated out of an enormous factory that had been built to build airplanes in Columbus, Ohio. The Komurka House is a fine example of the Lustron Corp.'s Westchester two-bedroom model, which model accounted for most of the buildings that Lustron built. Despite bright hopes, the factory produced just 2500 homes before closing its doors in 1950, and all Lustron houses that, like the Komurka house, retain integrity, are considered to be eligible for NRHP listing for their architectural significance.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Robert Komurka was an adjuster with the Rural Mutual Casualty Co. when his house was built.

5. Prof. William C. & Becky Winder House. 418 Critchell Terrace. The Winder's house is another highly intact example of a Lustron House and it too is an all steel pre-fabricated house manufactured by the Lustron Co. and erected by J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc. of Madison in 1949. The Winder House is a fine example of the Lustron Corp.'s Westchester two-bedroom model, which model accounted for most of the buildings that Lustron built, and it also has a very rare Lustron garage as well. All Lustron houses that, like the Winder house, retain integrity, are considered to be eligible for NRHP listing for their architectural significance as perhaps the best known and most advanced examples of the pre-fabricated buildings that were built soon after the end of World War II.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

William Winder was an Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin when his house was built.

6. Robert & Patricia Trapp House. 414 N. Hillside Terrace. The Trapp's house is another highly intact example of a Lustron House and it too is an all steel pre-fabricated house manufactured by the Lustron Co. and erected by J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc. of Madison in 1949. The Trapp House is a fine example of the Lustron Corp.'s Westchester two-bedroom model, which model accounted for most of the buildings that Lustron built, and it also has a very rare Lustron garage as well. All Lustron houses that, like the Trapp House, retain integrity, are considered to be eligible for NRHP listing for their architectural significance as perhaps the best known and most advanced examples of the pre-fabricated buildings that were built soon after the end of World War II.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Robert Trapp was the assistant manager of the Madison Automotive Supply Co. when his house was built.

7. Lester and Lorraine Olson House. 3810 St. Clair St. The Olson's house is another highly intact example of a Lustron House and it too is an all steel pre-fabricated house manufactured by the Lustron Co. and erected by J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc. of Madison in 1949. The Olson House is a fine example of the Lustron Corp.'s Westchester two-bedroom model, which model accounted for most of the buildings that Lustron built. All Lustron houses that, like the Olson House, retain integrity, are considered to be eligible for NRHP listing for their architectural significance as perhaps the best known and most advanced examples of the pre-fabricated buildings that were built soon after the end of World War II.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Lester Olson was a driver for the Castle & Doyle Co., which sold coal and fuel oil, when his house was built.

8. Agnes E. Bodenstein House. 3553 Heather Crest. The Bodenstein house is another highly intact example of a Lustron House and it too is an all steel pre-fabricated house manufactured by the Lustron Co. and erected by J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc. of Madison in 1950. The Bodenstein House is a fine example of the Lustron Corp.'s Westchester three-bedroom model, which model is much less commonly found than the two-bedroom version. All Lustron houses that, like the Bodenstein House, retain integrity, are considered to be eligible for NRHP listing for their architectural significance as perhaps the best known and most advanced examples of the pre-fabricated buildings that were built soon after the end of World War II.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Mrs. Agnes Bodenstein was the widow of Alexander Bodenstein.

9. Muriel DeMars House. 334 N. Hillside Terrace. The DeMar's house is another highly intact example of a Lustron House and it too is an all steel pre-fabricated house manufactured by the Lustron Co. and erected by J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc. of Madison in 1950. The DeMars House is a fine example of the Lustron Corp.'s Westchester two-bedroom model, which model accounted for most of the buildings that Lustron built. All Lustron houses that, like the DeMars House, retain integrity, are considered to be eligible for NRHP listing for their architectural significance as perhaps the best known and most advanced examples of the pre-fabricated buildings that were built soon after the end of World War II.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Muriel DeMars was a teacher at Longfellow School in Madison when her house was built.

10. Prof. Robert & Jane McBurney House. 505 S. Owen Dr. The McBurney's house is yet another highly intact example of a Lustron House and it too is an all steel pre-fabricated house manufactured by the Lustron Co. and erected by J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc. of Madison in 1950. The McBurney House is a fine example of the Lustron Corp.'s Westchester two-bedroom model, which model accounted for most of the buildings that Lustron built. All Lustron houses that, like the McBurney House, retain integrity, are considered to be eligible for NRHP listing for their architectural significance as perhaps the best known and most advanced examples of the pre-fabricated buildings that were built soon after the end of World War II.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Robert McBurney was an Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin when his house was built.

11. First Baptist Church. 518 N. Franklin Ave. Madison's First Baptist Church congregation was founded in 1847, which makes it one of the city's oldest congregations, and it was also one of the first of the city's early churches to leave its original downtown Capitol Square location and move to the suburbs. The congregation's new church was built in 1950 to a design by the prominent Madison architectural firm of Weiler & Strang and it was built out of brick in a distinctive modernized version of the Gothic Revival Style. Weiler & Strang also designed Contemporary Style additions to the church in 1952 and again in 1956, the last one being a new education wing, and this still highly intact church is now an excellent example of the transitional designs that appeared during this period as architects sought to create new designs for church buildings.

See: *Wisconsin State Journal*: Feb. 11, 1949, p. 11; May 5, 1949, p. 1; April 30, 1950, p. 3; May 4, 1950, p. 1; March 11, 1951, p. 6.

12. Prof. Alfred & Lillian Sessler House. 35 Bagley Ct. Herb Fritz, Jr. was, along with William V. Kaeser, Madison's most notable modernist architect and he too is now best known for the many outstanding houses he designed in Madison, in the neighboring village of Shorewood Hills, and elsewhere in the state. From 1938 to 1941, Fritz was an apprentice at Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin and his subsequent work would always be deeply marked by his associations with Wright. Fritz's early work was almost exclusively residential in

character and his Contemporary Style Sessler house, which was first built in 1951 by the Garrett Construction Co. and subsequently expanded in 1956, again to a design by Fritz, is a very fine, highly intact example of his early work.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Alfred Sessler was an Associate Professor of Art at the University of Wisconsin when his house was built.

13. Prof. Charles & Judith Heidelberger House. 118 Vaughn Court. The house that Herb Fritz designed for the Heidelbergers was built for them by Lloyd Faust in 1951 and here too, Fritz also designed an addition to it that was built in 1956. The two-story-tall house sits on a hilly site and nearly windowless concrete block walls face the street while soaring, glass-walled living areas face downhill in the opposite direction. This outstanding house is one of Fritz's finest designs, it is also one of Madison's finest Contemporary Style houses from this period as well, and it has recently been lovingly restored by its current owners.

See: *Wisconsin State Journal*: March 30, 1952, Sec. 4, p. 11. See also: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Charles Heidelberger was an Associate Professor at the University of Wisconsin when his house was built.

14. Prof. Santos & Olga Zingale House. 31 Bagley Ct. The two-story-tall Zingale House is yet another fine Contemporary Style example of Herb Fritz's early residential designs. The house has walls that are clad in stucco and brick and these walls surround two-story-tall window units that are the house's most distinctive feature and which look out over the city from the house's wooded hilltop site. The Zingale House was built in 1952 by Marshall Erdman & Assoc., it is located next door to the Sessler House that is mentioned above, and it is still in a highly intact, very well-maintained state today.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Santos Zingale was an Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin when his house was built.

15. Vincent J. & Ruth Sweeney House. 2726 Van Hise Ave. Located at the end of a cul-de-sac and designed with respect to two enormous historic oak trees that are located on the property, this large, one-story-tall, highly intact Contemporary Style house was designed by John J. Flad & Associates and it was built in 1955 by Matt Rauch. The Sweeney House is an outstanding example of a Contemporary Style ranch house and the architects took great care to place it within its site, which is beautifully landscaped. Flad & Associates is still Madison's largest architectural firm today and while it is now best known for its large scale public and private projects, the Sweeney House demonstrates that it was equally skilled at residential commissions when such work came its way.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories. Note: The current owners of the house still have the original blueprints.

Vincent Sweeney was the president-treasurer of the Automatic Temperature Supplies Co. of Madison when his house was built.

16. Hoyt Elementary School. 3802 Regent St.. This large, excellent, T-plan Contemporary Style elementary school was constructed in 1956 to a design supplied by John J. Flad & Associates and it was built by Kenneth F. Sullivan & Co. and is one of the most intact as well as one of the finest of the many schools that were built in Madison following the end of World War II and the rapid expansion of the city's suburbs that followed. This school is located adjacent to the heavily wooded Hoyt Park and it is mostly one-story-tall and its design reflects the new thinking about school design that was transforming the nation's schools at this time. Most of the school's classrooms are organized in a long, low wing whose walls consist mostly of glass, thereby creating an open, welcoming building that could hardly be more different than the typically more compact, two-story-tall,

Period Revival Style schools that had preceded it. This school building is now used as a community center but it is still highly intact and its current usage is in many ways similar to its original purpose.

See: *Wisconsin State Journal*. September 21, 1956, p. 1.

17. Madison Fire Station No. 9. 201 N. Midvale Blvd. Like Hoyt School, this brick and stone-clad Contemporary Style fire station, which was built in 1958, was the product of new ways of thinking about the design of fire stations during this period and it also reflected the changing needs that an increasingly suburban city was developing. By 1958, the west side of Madison was booming, Hilldale Shopping Center and the suburb of Hilldale were in the course of construction on the opposite side of Midvale Blvd. and the City of Madison was in the process of establishing new fire stations across the city to meet the needs of its rapidly expanding suburbs. The Midvale Avenue fire station was built to a design supplied by long-time Madison architect Philip M. Homer, and this one-story-tall design was both a successful attempt to make this building fit into its residential surroundings and it also reflected the fact that a large multi-lot corner parcel was made available for its site. Fortunately, the new fire stations that the City built during this period were all architect designed and the Madison Fire Station No. 9 is one of the best of these and is now one of the most intact as well.

18. Raymond P. & Marian Sweeney House. 4306 Waite Circle. The Sweeney House was built in 1960 by Kenneth F. Sullivan & Co. and it was designed by William V. Kaeser. By 1959, when his design for Sweeney's house was finalized, William V. Kaeser had formed a partnership with Arthur M. McLeod, a licensed engineer, and their firm was called Kaeser & McLeod. While Kaeser's work was still influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright during this period it was also increasingly attuned to more mainstream styles such as the new Split-Level style, which is essentially a ranch house in which the floor levels are staggered in such a way as to place the main entrance to the house in between the first and second stories. Kaeser's design for Raymond Sweeney used the Split-Level style as a point of departure but his design also utilized the massive stone work that was often found in his more typically Wrightian designs, which stonework contrasted beautifully with the stained wood cladding of the house's walls. The result was the finest of the several houses that Kaeser designed in this idiom and it is still highly intact and beautifully maintained today.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Raymond Sweeney was the vice-president of the Automatic Temperature Supplies Co. of Madison when his house was built and he was the brother of Vincent Sweeney, whose Van Hise Avenue house is mentioned above.

19. Robert W. & Gerda Niehus House. 122 Shepard Terrace. This fine, highly intact, two-story-tall Contemporary Style house was built in 1961 by the Joseph Daniels Construction Co. and it is an excellent example of the way in which Contemporary Style design could be adapted to a hilly site. This V-plan house is located on a heavily wooded lot that backs up onto Hoyt Park and the first story of its street-facing façade is clad for the most part in white bricks while the second story, which contains the house's principal living rooms, is clad in stained wood clapboards. Unfortunately, the name of the architect of this house has not yet been discovered.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Robert Niehus was the vice-president of the WestSide Cabinet and Millwork Co. when his house was built

20. Arthur L. & Margaret Tilley House. 210 Shepard Terrace. This outstanding, highly intact, two-story-tall Contemporary Style house was also built in 1961 by the Joseph Daniels Construction Co. and it is also an excellent example of the way in which Contemporary Style design could be adapted to a hilly site. This large, irregular plan house is also located on a heavily wooded lot that backs up onto Hoyt Park and the first story of its street-facing façade is clad for the most part in cream bricks while the second story, which contains the house's principal living rooms, is clad in stained wood clapboards. Large banks of picture windows on the main façade look out over the city and the house is also notable for the massive brick chimney mass that appear

to split the house in two. Unfortunately, the name of the architect of this house, which is one of the finest Contemporary Style houses of this period in Madison, has also not yet been discovered.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Arthur Tilley was the general manager of Waters Motors, Inc., an automotive dealership in Madison when his house was built.

21. Ross T. & Frances Potter House. 217 N. Blackhawk Ave. Ross Potter was a draftsman with the Madison architectural firm of Sample-Mullins, Inc. when he designed this very fine Contemporary Style house for himself and his wife. This one-story-tall L-plan house was built in 1964 by C. Brekken and its design is reminiscent of the Contemporary Style Case Study Houses that were built in California in the 1950s and whose designs owed much to the work of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The main façade of the Potter house faces the street and its mostly solid wood-clad walls reveal little of the interior to passersby. The rear of the house, however, consists largely of floor-to-ceiling glass walls that open up onto patios and open porches. Potter subsequently became the principal of the Potter Design Group and he and his wife still live in their excellent house today.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

22. Prof. Walter & Nicole Plaut House. 302 Shepard Terrace. The original portion of the Wrightian Style Plaut house was built in 1962 by Robert Shaw, and it was designed by William Wesley Peters. Peters was one of the first apprentices at Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin and he gradually became Wright's right-hand man, his son-in-law, and eventually, the chief architect of Taliesin Associates, the firm that took over Wright's practice after Wright's death in 1959. This very fine, highly intact, one-story-tall house occupies a large, sloping, heavily wooded lot and Peters used the slope of the lot to advantage by placing one end of the original main block (which end has no basement below) on higher ground while the other downhill end rests on a full raised basement story. Peters then made this block into a bridge that spans a curving main driveway that runs from the street and underneath this block to a parking area that is located in the rear of the house. This one-story-tall block contains the public rooms of the house and it is clad in stucco and decorative panels. In 1979, Peters also designed a large one-story-tall stucco-clad addition for the house as well which he attached to the uphill end of the original main block. The resulting irregular plan residence is one of the finest houses in Madison that was designed by a member of Taliesin Associates.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Walter Plaut was a Professor at the University of Wisconsin when his house was built.

23. Prof. R. Stewart & Jacqueline Macaulay House. 314 Shepard Terrace. The original portion of the Wrightian Style Macaulay house was built in 1962 and it was designed by John H. Howe. Howe was also one of the first apprentices at Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin, he also soon became one of Wright's most trusted associates, and he remained at Taliesin until four years after Wright's death in 1959, after which he founded his own successful firm. This very fine, highly intact, two-story-tall house occupies a sloping, heavily wooded lot that is located next door to the Plaut house and its original main block was built out of rose-colored concrete blocks. Some years later, Howe designed a large two-story-tall concrete block-clad addition for the house as well and the resulting irregular plan residence is arguably the finest house in Madison that was designed by a member of Taliesin Associates.

See: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

R. Stewart Macaulay was an Associate Professor at the University of Wisconsin when his house was built.

24. Gerald & Menzi Klodt House. 3409 Stevens St. This small, highly unusual but far-sighted earth-sheltered house was built as a demonstration project by Gerald Klodt, who was and is a pioneer in the design of earth

sheltered construction, and he also used this house as his personal residence. This concrete-walled house was designed by Klodt and was built by Columbia Earth Shelters of Pardeeville, Wisconsin, in 1981. The house has an arched concrete roof that is covered in soil and planted with vetch, and it is one of the earliest modern energy-efficient houses in Madison and it is still in use as a single family residence today.

See: *Wisconsin State Journal*: July 19, 1981, Sec. 7, pp. 1, 8. See also: City of Madison Assessor's Records, City of Madison Building Permits, and Madison City Directories.

Gerald Klodt is currently the principal of Klodt & Assoc. in Madison, a provider of architectural services.

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Beatty & Strang Records. Strang Partners, Inc. Madison, WI.

City of Madison Assessor's Records. Available on-line.

City of Madison Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls. Extant from 1839 to 1975.

City of Madison Department of Planning and Development. Preservation Planner's Files.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the Registration and Protection of Resources

A. Survey and Research Needs

It is believed that the project area covered by the intensive survey have been adequately documented and further survey work in this area is not recommended.

Some future research needs have already been suggested in the Architects and Builders theme. Chief among them is the need to identify the architects who designed the resources in the project area. One means of doing so would be to undertake a systematic search of historic Madison newspapers in order to identify building activity in the project area and the persons related to it. Microfilm copies of these newspapers are available at the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) in Madison and both the *Capital Times* (for the years 1917-2007) and the *Wisconsin State Journal* (for the years 1852-2012) are now available online and they are searchable by keyword. The most likely sources, however, are the project area's homeowners themselves. These homeowners are the ones who are most likely to possess original blueprints of their houses and it is these blueprints that are the most likely sources of information about both architects and builders. Both of these are projects that could be undertaken by a local historical society or by neighborhood associations.

Another needed research effort is determining the construction date, original owner, and address of each of the many buildings surveyed by the intensive survey for which this has not already been done. Fortunately, it is believed that the database created by the intensive survey will be of material benefit to such a project. For instance, the inventory that follows this section has either an actual or a circa date of construction for most of the surveyed buildings, which creates a time frame within which to look for a building's actual construction date. Using these dates as a guide, the surviving Dane County and City of Madison real estate tax assessment rolls that have been microfilmed and are held by the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison. These rolls begin in 1839 and continue unbroken to 1975 and they can be searched to ascertain actual construction dates and the names of the original owners. This information can also then be used to search the historic Madison newspapers kept on microfilm by the WHS.

In addition, an immediate effort should be made to identify any portions of the project area that might contain either prehistoric or historic archeological remains besides the one known site (DA-0158), which is located in the Rolla and Somerset lanes area.

B. Madison West Side Neighborhood's Current National Register of Historic Places Listing

The project area currently contains one individual building that is listed in the National Register. This Frank Lloyd Wright-designed house is listed below and it has also now been designated as a National Historic Landmark, this being the National Register's highest honor.

1. Katherine and Herbert A. Jacobs House (NRHP 8-24-74) (NHL).

C. Threats to Resources

There is just one principal threat to the historic resources in the project area. This is the large number of historic residential buildings located throughout the area that have been inappropriately resided in recent years and/or which have had poorly designed additions added to them.

The small size of many of the houses in these neighborhoods has made it all but inevitable that additions would be added to them from time to time. The principal problem preservation efforts face in this area is educating the property owners about the historic value of the area and about the best ways in which historic buildings can be altered.

The recently completed intensive survey found that the project area contains a large number of residential buildings of all kinds that have been poorly remodeled in recent years; inappropriate additions, siding choices, and window replacement choices being the most common problems. The reasons for this appears to be partly economic but there is clearly room for improvement in terms of educating the general public as to the range of options that can and should be considered when remodeling or restoration projects are contemplated.

D. National Register Priorities

The top priority for listing in the National Register should be the proposed Sunset Hills Historic District. Listing this district in the NRHP would be of material assistance to the owners of buildings in the district who want to maintain, upgrade, or restore their properties. The owners of these buildings also have much to gain by using the tax credits that are one of the benefits of NRHP listing and the favorable publicity that can be generated by being listed. The resulting publicity can then be used to prepare the way for the nomination of the other privately owned buildings on the list of potentially eligible individual buildings that is included in this report. In addition, it is also recommended that the listing of the Hoyt Park Historic District should be given a high priority for listing as well.

It is further recommended that the proposed Sunset Court Historic District, the DuRose Historic District, and the Sylvan Ave.-Ridge Road Historic District be the next groups of resources identified by the intensive survey to be nominated for listing in the NRHP. The owners of these buildings also have much to gain by using the tax credits that are one of the benefits of NRHP listing as well.

E. Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

The most effective means by which a meaningful historic preservation strategy can be created in Madison is already in place, namely, the enactment of a local landmarks ordinance and the simultaneous creation of a local landmarks commission. Continued City support for the City of Madison Landmarks Commission is the most effective tool that the City has for protecting its historic resources and the Commission is also the City's most effective potential educational tool as well.

An important step was taken in 2011, when the City received a Survey and Planning Grant from the DHP that was used to fund this intensive survey of the city's West Side Neighborhoods. The City's intent in funding such a survey was twofold; to create a data base of information about the historic resources in the project area, and to identify properties that might be eligible for the NRHP. Both of these goals have now been realized and the successful first public meeting that was held in conjunction with this survey suggests that there is also local interest in the preservation of these neighborhoods.

The principal questions that now face the City are: "How can it best make use of the information generated by the survey to better inform the public about the historic resources in their midst?" and "How can public opinion be mobilized to place a higher value on these resources?" The answer seems to be largely a matter of education. The City now has much of the information it needs to assess the importance of the buildings in the survey area and the survey also identified both individual buildings and groups of buildings in the survey area that may meet NRHP criteria for listing. Therefore, the best course for the City to follow would appear to be to sponsor the nomination of these buildings to the NRHP as a way of demonstrating to the community that these neighborhoods do, in fact, contain notable historic resources.

Listing these resources in the NRHP is an important step because people must first be made aware of their historic resources before they will place a value on them and be motivated to preserve them. Listing these resources is also a good way of introducing the community to the criteria that the National Register uses to evaluate buildings and districts. And finally, listing these buildings would also be a way of showing that many of the historic resources in the project area that are privately owned stand to benefit from available restoration-related Federal and State tax credits.

The need for getting more and better information into the hands of the public is clear. For instance, the intensive survey found that a significant number of buildings in the survey area that might otherwise have been eligible for listing in the NRHP have been rendered ineligible because they have been resided, most often with inappropriate materials or with materials that are different in scale from the originals such as when wide gauge clapboard is used to replace narrower gauge original siding. By disseminating information that is readily available from the NRHP and the DHP about the importance of maintaining a building's original appearance and by making the public aware of the fact that siding of an appropriate size is now widely available, the City can help the public make better informed decisions about renovation projects.

The City can also use the products of the survey to help educate the community about its historic resources. Informational brochures and website information that touch on remodeling issues and the tax advantages of NRHP listing can be made available by the City as part of its education effort. In addition, lectures and workshops given by the members of the DHP can be used to better inform the community about preservation issues and techniques.

NEAR WEST SIDE NEIGHBORHOODS SURVEY RESULTS

What follows is a complete list of all the resources that were surveyed in the City of Madison's Near West Side Neighborhoods Reconnaissance Survey. Each property surveyed during the course of this project has had a digital photograph taken of it and this photograph and a summary of the historical and architectural analysis performed on the property and other required information such as an address and parcel ID number, plus additional historic data, has been copied into the DHP's computerized database using the Wisconsin Preservation Database (WHPD) software developed by the DHP. Each property is then entered into the DHP's Architecture & History Inventory (AHI) and receives its own identifying number, which is called its AHI Number and which is listed in the first column of the table that follows.

Construction dates and owners names were derived from a variety of sources including City Of Madison Building Permits and historic Madison City Directories. An especially valuable resource that was used was the City of Madison's Assessor's records, which usually lists a date of construction for each building. These dates need to be taken with a grain of salt, however. Assessor's Record dates ending in "0" or dates from the nineteenth century frequently represent the assessor's best guess and are usually treated here as "circa" dates. Specific dates, however, such as "1897" and dates between 1910 and 2010 turned out to be very accurate when cross-checked with other sources such as newspaper articles, city directories, and building permits.

Please note that this list includes all of the extant buildings that were previously surveyed by others as well as all of the buildings that were newly surveyed by the present intensive survey. The fact that these buildings have been listed here means that they meet survey criteria, but this does not mean that they are also eligible for listing in the NRHP. Many of them are, of course, but usually those that are located in potential historic districts.

The abbreviations given below for architectural styles and vernacular building forms are the same abbreviations used in the DHP's database. These are as follows:

AM = Art Moderne
BU = Bungalow
CO = Colonial Revival
CON = Contemporary
CR = Craftsman
CRO = Cross Gabled
DU = Dutch Colonial Revival
ELL = Gable Ell
FG = Front Gabled
FP = French Provincial
IN = International
LU = Lustron
NA = Not a Building
NE = Neoclassical Revival
NG = Neo-Gothic
QU = Queen Anne
RA = Ranch
RU = Rustic
SG = Side Gabled
TU = Tudor Revival
WR = Wrightian

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
222491	106		Alden Dr.	John & Alpha Brady House	1956/1964	CON
222606	109		Alden Dr.	Dr. Carlos & Milagros Lamar Jr. House	1965	CON
222540	110		Alden Dr.	Thomas & Naomi Fiedler House	1959	CON
222642	113		Alden Dr.	Prof. Lola R. Pierstoff House	1970	CON
222515	114		Alden Dr.	Orla & Dorothy Miller House	1956	CON
222581	117		Alden Dr.	Dr. Aaron & Marion Galonski House	1961	CON
222514	118		Alden Dr.	M. Jack & Patty Glasser House	1956	CON
222617	122		Alden Dr.	Albert & Era Holmes House	1966/1982	CON
222162	206		Alden Dr.	House	1943	CO
222161	214		Alden Dr.	House	1943	CO
222156	215		Alden Dr.	House	1942	CO
222142	223		Alden Dr.	House	1941	CO
222141	228		Alden Dr.	House	1941	CO
222160	238		Alden Dr.	House	1943	CO
222513	610		Anthony Lane	Leslie & Gladys Fink House	1953	RA
222512	621		Anthony Lane	Edward & Bertha Showers House	1953	RA
222479	625		Anthony Lane	Prof. Dorothy L. Hussemann House	1953	RA
222478	650		Anthony Lane	Arthur & Jean Steinmetz House	1955	RA
222477	706		Anthony Lane	Ernest & Joyce Kovacs House	1954	RA
222490	709		Anthony Lane	Russell & Isabelle Hinkins House	1956	RA
222476	717		Anthony Lane	Prof. Quentin & Patricia Schenk House	1954	RA
222475	722		Anthony Lane	Wilfred & Bernadine Phillipsen House	1954	RA
222474	725		Anthony Lane	Lawrence & Isabelle Bakken House	1954	RA
222473	729		Anthony Lane	Arthur & Clara Herpel House	1954	RA
222397	31		Bagley Ct.	Prof. Santos & Olga Zingale House	1952	CON
222423	32		Bagley Ct.	Prof. Joseph & Lillian Palmeri House	1953	CON
222382	35		Bagley Ct.	Prof. Alfred & Lillian Sessler House	1950/1955 /1978	CON
222539	39		Bagley Ct.	Prof. William & Joan Hay House	1958	CON
222447	40		Bagley Ct.	Bernard & Nola Gorst House	1954	CON
222140	43		Bagley Ct.	Robert & Allie Chaffin House	1941	CO
222099	47		Bagley Ct.	Vincent & Mary Vanderheiden House	1940	CO
222650	51		Bagley Ct.	Ira & Margaret Karstens House	1949/1961	CON
222139	4202		Bagley Pkwy.	George & Jean Simmons House	1941	CON
222138	4205		Bagley Pkwy.	Oscar & Pearl Kline House	1941	CO
222098	4206		Bagley Pkwy.	Richard & Edythe Thompson House	1940	CO
222097	4210		Bagley Pkwy.	Raymond & Irene Schumann House	1940	CO
222550	4213		Bagley Pkwy.	Fred & Dorothy Hershleder House	1954	RA

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
222424	4214		Bagley Pkwy.	Ray & Helen Hoops House	1952	RA
222137	4217		Bagley Pkwy.	William & Irene Porter House	1941	CO
222096	4218		Bagley Pkwy.	Mrs. Ruth W. Nelson House	1940	CON
222095	4222		Bagley Pkwy.	Joseph R. Valentine House	1940	CO
222259	4228		Bagley Pkwy.	Alex & Harriet Cuthbert House	1949	RA
222094	4309		Bagley Pkwy.	Prof. Marion & Chrystie Jackson House	1940	CO
222396	4313		Bagley Pkwy.	Prof. Ellsworth & Marie Fisher House	1952	CON
222093	4317		Bagley Pkwy.	Jerome & Lillian Bamberger House	1940	CO
222155	4321		Bagley Pkwy.	William & Mary Deming House	1942	CO
222270	4337		Bagley Pkwy.	Robert & Dorothy Drives House	1950	RA
222198	4345		Bagley Pkwy.	Rolland & Ruth Goodrich House	1947	CON
222381	4353		Bagley Pkwy.	John & Eunice Hendrickson House	1950	CON
221749	2917		Barlow St.	George & Lucille Grover House	1932	BU
222182	3809		Birch Ave.	Albert & Marjorie Scherer House	1946	CO
222258	3818		Birch Ave.	Leo & Freda Volkert House	1949	CO
222197	3909		Birch Ave.	Allan & Elizabeth Skowlund House	1947	CO
221758	4014		Birch Ave.	House	1935	CO
222043	4025		Birch Ave.	Harold & Winifred Balsley House	1939	CO
221989	4029		Birch Ave.	Milo F. Hansen House	1938	CR
222136	4102		Birch Ave.	William & Salome Fix House	1941	CO
222472	4105		Birch Ave.	John & Beryl Willett House	1954	CON
221748	4110		Birch Ave.	House	1932	DU
95142	4115		Birch Ave.	Vernon & Vera Kahl House	1930	TU
222154	4117		Birch Ave.	Llewellyn & Frances Hughes House	1942	CO
221763	4121		Birch Ave.	House	1936	CO
221743	4125		Birch Ave.	Edwin & Mae Nelson House	1930	TU
222446	4129		Birch Ave.	Monte & Viola Power House	1955	RA
221771	4130		Birch Ave.	House	1937	CO
102006	202	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Max & Arlyne Hurwitz House	1966	CON
102247	217	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Ross & Frances Potter House	1963	CON
102250	222	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Robert & Esther Saucerman House	1946	CO
222165	226	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	LeRoy & Josephine Roberts House	1945	CO
222181	306	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Albert & Margie Edwards House	1946	CO
222380	323	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Edward J. Wagner House	1950	RA
95146	432	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Burt & Maybelle Ballard House	1949	LU
221988	513	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	House	1938	CO
221987	517	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	House	1938	TU
221762	521	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Wilbert & Adeline Herrling House	1936	CO
222041	529	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	House	1939	TU
221986	601	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	House	1938	TU
221985	605	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	House	1938	TU
221984	625	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Lloyd & Grace Franzmeier House	1938	CO
222180	629	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Prof. Vincent & Gertrude Rideout House	1946	TU
222235	637	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	George & Katherine Genin House	1948	CO

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
222040	713	N.	Blackhawk Ave.	Ralph & Mary Hartman House	1939	CO
222409	13	S.	Blackhawk Ave.	Ralph & Eloise De Sha House	1953	CON
222410	14	S.	Blackhawk Ave.	Jack & Phyllis Klund House	1953	CON
221682	2926		Bluff St.	Clinton & Olive Bewick House	1926	FG
222549	3303		Bluff St.	Wesley & Martha Schwoegler House	1959	RA
222196	709		Bruce Ct.	William & Cleo Wagner House	1946	CO
222379	438		Caromar Dr.	Prof. George & Cleo Barker House	1951	RA
222378	529		Caromar Dr.	Dr. John & Anne Talbot House	1949	RA
222179	2815		Chamberlain Ave.	Ralph & Beatrice Loy House	1946	CO
222408	2826		Chamberlain Ave.	Dietrich & Helen Leonhard House	1953	RA
222377	543		Chatham Terr.	Earl & Betty Bjurman House	1950	RA
222471	552		Chatham Terr.	Hugo & Shirley Hessman House	1955	RA
222376	555		Chatham Terr.	W. Stanley & Julie Herbert House	1950	CON
95428	556		Chatham Terr.	Robert & Edith Komurka House	1949	LU
222375	559		Chatham Terr.	Bernard & Virginia Kline House	1951	CON
222470	641		Chatham Terr.	Edwin & Mildred Pauli House	1955	RA
222469	645		Chatham Terr.	Nicholas & Julia Miller House	1955	RA
222234	458		Clifden Dr.	Prof. Martin & Esther Volz House	1948	CO
222395	459		Clifden Dr.	William & Mary Deming House	1952	RA
222374	462		Clifden Dr.	James & Anne Vincent House	1951	CON
222233	518		Clifden Dr.	Alfred & Anna West House	1948	CO
222257	521		Clifden Dr.	Bertil & Betty Johnson House	1949	CON
222256	537		Clifden Dr.	Crystal & Helen Hermanson House	1949	RA
222468	417		Critchell Terr.	George S. Hoveler House	1954	RA
95453	418		Critchell Terr.	Prof. William & Becky Winder House	1949	LU
222273	4309		Critchell Terr.	Mrs. Loretta C. McGuire House	1950	RA
222394	4322		Critchell Terr.	William & Irma Togstad House	1952	RA
222232	4325		Critchell Terr.	Jacob & Bonnie Beveridge House	1948	CO
222649	201		Du Rose Terr.	Stanley & Lorraine Du Rose House	1978	CON
222627	202		Du Rose Terr.	Prof. Joshua & Flora Chover House	1966	CON
222616	206		Du Rose Terr.	Joseph & Patricia Brusca House	1965	CON
222615	207		Du Rose Terr.	Prof. Martin H. David House	1966	CON
222605	210		Du Rose Terr.	Maynard & Doris Quinsland House	1965	CO
222604	213		Du Rose Terr.	Roy & Rose McCormick House	1965	CON
222593	214		Du Rose Terr.	Walker & Anne Patton House	1963	CON
222592	218		Du Rose Terr.	Sam & Kathy La Barro House	1962	CON
222603	219		Du Rose Terr.	Prof. Ali & Shirley Seirag House	1965	CON
222591	222		Du Rose Terr.	Rolf & Elizabeth Hanson House	1963	CON
222626	223		Du Rose Terr.	Richard E. Boelke House	1965	CON

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
222614	226		Du Rose Terr.	Dr. & Mrs. Bert Mueller House	1966	CON
222613	227		Du Rose Terr.	Thomas & Donna Webb House	1966	CON
222612	231		Du Rose Terr.	Prof. Robert & Nancy Dott Jr. House	1966	CON
222178	3801		Euclid Ave.	Eldon & Jean Baird House	1946	RA
221983	3902		Euclid Ave.	Kenneth & Myra Kruger House	1938	RA
100038	3909		Euclid Ave.	Dr. James & Jane Wilkie House	1938	IN
221770	3924		Euclid Ave.	Prof. Hazel S. Alberson House	1937/1950	RA
222135	4009		Euclid Ave.	Herbert & Ruth Zimdars House	1941	CO
222231	4010		Euclid Ave.	House	1948	TU
100039	4015		Euclid Ave.	Harry & Katherine Meska House	1932	TU
100040	4025		Euclid Ave.	Harvey & Bernice Bergner House	1933	TU
222092	4110		Euclid Ave.	Alver & Mabel Fleury House	1940	TU
221769	4116		Euclid Ave.	House	1937	CO
222091	4117		Euclid Ave.	John & Ruth Klawitter House	1940	CO
221742	4129		Euclid Ave.	House	1930	TU
222168	503		Eugenia Ave.	Theodore & Berth Bakken House	1945	RA
222580	517		Eugenia Ave.	Prof. John & Anne Anderson House	1960	CON
222511	521		Eugenia Ave.	Edward & Jessie Lawrence House	1956	CON
222659	523		Eugenia Ave.	House	Ca.1900	Other
222599	601		Eugenia Ave.	Prof. Robert & Alva Calfee House	1964	FG
222422	603		Eugenia Ave.	James & Ida Stewart House	1953	CON
222090	625		Eugenia Ave.	George & Ruth Kuesel House	1940	CO
222134	626		Eugenia Ave.	House	1941	TU
222159	633		Eugenia Ave.	House	1943	CO
222177	634		Eugenia Ave.	House	1946	CO
221747	701		Eugenia Ave.	House	1932	TU
221741	709		Eugenia Ave.	Thomas & Margaret Lee House	1930	FG
221982	710		Eugenia Ave.	House	1938	IN
221681	722		Eugenia Ave.	House	1926	FG
222133	209		Falles Ct.	Thomas & Cora Connors House	1941	CO
222230	306		Falles Ct.	Louis & Mabel Schoenike House	1948	RA
222229	314		Falles Ct.	House	1948	RA
222228	321		Falles Ct.	Albert W. Hamann House	1948	CO
97156	4325		Felton Place	Fred P. Hintz House	1950	LU
222372	3918		Fern Ct.	Robert & Caris Foster House	1949	RA
222195	4	N.	Franklin Ave.	Dr. Warren & Rebecca Gilson House	1947	CO
97162	126	N.	Franklin Ave.	Charles & Harriet Shepard House	1920	BU
102013	502	N.	Franklin Ave.	Lewis Faust Jr. Apartment House	1949	CON
222269	506	N.	Franklin Ave.	Lewis H. Faust Apartment House	1951	CON
222268	510	N.	Franklin Ave.	Lewis Faust Jr. Apartment House	1950	CON
151802	518	N.	Franklin Ave.	First Baptist Church	1950/1952 /1956	NG

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
222467	30	S.	Franklin Ave.	Prof. Richard & Mary Heine House	1955	CON
222466	613		Frederic Lane	Walter Erb Spec. House	1951	RA
222227	536		Gately Terr.	Harry & Kathleen Toll House	1948	CO
99200	537		Gately Terr.	William & Virginia Clapp House	1949	LU
222255	544		Gately Terr.	Ernest & Theresa Kuehne House	1949	FG
222267	545		Gately Terr.	John & Wilma Kremer House	1950	CON
222393	552		Gately Terr.	Wayne & Beverly Young House	1952	CON
222371	564		Gately Terr.	Jerome & Veronica Saeman House	1950	RA
222391	626		Gately Terr.	Richard & Jean Heinrich House	1952	RA
222390	633		Gately Terr.	Peter & Margaret Diebold House	1952	RA
222465	16		Glenway St.	Robert & Mary Esser House	1955	CON
73323	21		Glenway St.	Prof. Helen C. Clarke House	1935	IN
222356	24		Glenway St.	Prof. James & Ann Crow House	1951	CON
73324	25		Glenway St.	Henry Koehler House	1938	IN
222226	36		Glenway St.	Paul & Elizabeth Settlege House	1948	CON
73325	40		Glenway St.	Joseph & Anna Mire House	1946/ 1959	CON
222355	135		Glenway St.	Prof. Milton & Germaine Pella House	1950	CO
222658	138		Glenway St.	House	2008	CON
222225	139		Glenway St.	George & Evelyn Niehus House	1948	CO
222224	214		Glenway St.	Orren & Vera Lovell House	1948	RA
222223	222		Glenway St.	James & Beatrice Lynch House	1948	CON
221736	301		Glenway St.	Jacob & Bertha Neuman House	1928	TU
222538	310		Glenway St.	Mrs. Mabel C. Viel House	1958	RA
222537	318		Glenway St.	Manley & Irma Showers House	1957	CON
222660	333-335		Glenway St.	Burke's Pharmacy	1954	CON
221735	334		Glenway St.	House	1928	TU
222153	438		Glenway St.	Vincent & Shirley Domini House	1942	TU
222354	442		Glenway St.	Charles & Frances Brown House	1950	RA
222089	450		Glenway St.	Berlyn & Marion Oestreich House	1940	CO
222176	522		Glenway St.	James & Constance Stewart House	1946	CO
73326	534		Glenway St.	Kenneth & Melody Nicholson House	1949	LU
222194	3706		Hammersley Ave.	Stanley J. Soha House	1947	CO
221981	3714		Hammersley Ave.	House	1938	CO
221745	3718		Hammersley Ave.	House	1931	BU
221733	3734		Hammersley Ave.	House	1927	CO
222222	3806		Hammersley Ave.	Robert & Frances Rieser Jr. House	1948	CON
221746	3807		Hammersley Ave.	House	1932	CO
222221	3818		Hammersley Ave.	Prof. Richard & Catherine Leutwiler Jr. House	1948	CO
222152	4009		Hammersley Ave.	House	1942	CO
102564	2913		Harvey St.	House	1930	BU

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
222254	3118		Harvey St.	Harvey Warner Apartment House	1949	CON
222389	3124		Harvey St.	Harvey Warner Apartment House	1952	CON
222265	3301		Harvey St.	George A. Wulleumier Apartment House	1950	CON
222444	3311		Harvey St.	Molbreak Apartments	1955	CON
222445	3317		Harvey St.	Molbreak Apartments	1955	CON
222442	3319		Harvey St.	Molbreak Apartments	1955	CON
222220	3534		Heather Crest	Prof. Henry & Annrita Lardy House	1948	CO
102759	3553		Heather Crest	Mrs. Agnes E. Bodenstein House	1950	LU
222464	4322		Herrick La.	Frederick & JoAnn Gruendler House	1954	CON
222661	711-715		Hill St.	Quarry Arts Building	2001	CON
222662	720-722		Hill St.	Quarry Hill Building	1996	CON
222132	4312		Hillcrest Cir.	Bert & Paula Goff House	1941	CO
222253	4315		Hillcrest Cir.	Joseph & Edna Coenen House	1949	RA
222131	4316		Hillcrest Cir.	Gertrude L. Bonzelet House	1941	CON
222441	4320		Hillcrest Cir.	Dr. William & Ann Rundell House	1954	CON
222590	4328		Hillcrest Cir.	H. J. & Leda Morris House	1963	RA
222266	4332		Hillcrest Cir.	George & Mildred Westmont House	1950	RA
222130	4340		Hillcrest Cir.	Burr W. Phillips House	1941/ 1971	CON
222039	4344		Hillcrest Cir.	Prof. Ellsworth & Marie Fisher House	1939	RA
103004	3702		Hillcrest Dr.	House	1893	QU
222421	3704		Hillcrest Dr.	George & Germaine Speckman House	1953	RA
222193	3805		Hillcrest Dr.	Arthur & Julia Steffen House	1947	RA
222219	3806		Hillcrest Dr.	Fred & Marjorie Shepherd Jr. House	1948	CON
222192	3809		Hillcrest Dr.	Prof. Robert & Nancy Andrew House	1947	CO
222252	3810		Hillcrest Dr.	Frank & Mary Sandner House	1949	RA
222353	3813		Hillcrest Dr.	Prof. Richard & Catherine Leutwiler House	1951	RA
222598	3902		Hillcrest Dr.	Howard & Dorothy Skillrud House	1963	RA
222602	3906		Hillcrest Dr.	Donald & Margaret Isabella House	1963	CON
222589	3910		Hillcrest Dr.	Allen & Lee Peck House	1963	CON
222536	3918		Hillcrest Dr.	Robert & Katherine Siebel House	1958	CON
222588	3922		Hillcrest Dr.	Robert & Fita Glassner House	1962	RA
222579	4002		Hillcrest Dr.	Dwaine & Barbara Ohmen House	1960	CON
222463	4006		Hillcrest Dr.	Oscar & Mary Torgeson House	1955	RA
222462	4010		Hillcrest Dr.	Melvin & Iola Reppen House	1955	CON
222129	4101		Hillcrest Dr.	Edwin & Mary Jones House	1941	CO
222128	4117		Hillcrest Dr.	Harvey & Lilla Black House	1941	CO
222151	4133		Hillcrest Dr.	James & Jessie Bailey House	1942	CO

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222127	4137		Hillcrest Dr.	George & Myra Wermuth House	1941	CO
222088	4200		Hillcrest Dr.	Eugene & Elsie Judkins House	1940	CO
222218	4204		Hillcrest Dr.	Frederick & Eleanor Griffith House	1948	CO
222087	4205		Hillcrest Dr.	Prof. V. Allen & Katherine Herman House	1940	CO
222191	4206		Hillcrest Dr.	Bernard & Mae McNulty House	1947	CO
222037	4209		Hillcrest Dr.	John & Freda Draw House	1939	CO
222190	4301		Hillcrest Dr.	John & Myrtle Evans House	1947	RA
222352	4302		Hillcrest Dr.	Roy & Velva Kippert House	1951	RA
222126	4317		Hillcrest Dr.	Michael & Katherine Lucey House	1941	DU
222625	4322		Hillcrest Dr.	Otto & Jeanne Kappel House	1961	RA
222086	4329		Hillcrest Dr.	Arnold & Margaret Dammen House	1940	CO
222388	4337		Hillcrest Dr.	Howard & Bernadine Clapp House	1952	CON
222351	209	N.	Hillside Terr.	Faye M. Robbins House	1950	RA
222350	230	N.	Hillside Terr.	Herman & Olive Kessenich House	1949	RA
222349	310	N.	Hillside Terr.	Harold & Marie Forbes House	1950	RA
222251	314	N.	Hillside Terr.	Robert & Patricia Trapp House	1949	LU
222217	318	N.	Hillside Terr.	Dr. Eugene & Olive Nordby House	1948	CON
103005	334	N.	Hillside Terr.	Muriel DeMars House	1950	LU
222036	6	S.	Hillside Terr.	Robert & Elayne Garnet House	1939	RA
221740	409		Holly Ave.	House	1930	CO
103010	425		Holly Ave.	William & Rose Parr House	1930	TU
222407	454		Holly Ave.	Harold & Marie Bewick House	1953	RA
222125	309		Karen Ct.	Rex & Florence Hewitt House	1941	CO
222624	317		Karen Ct.	Prof. Richard & Jean Lottridge House	1966	CO
222461	325		Karen Ct.	Joseph & Edna Coenen House	1955	RA
222348	4322		Keating Terr.	Raymond H. Langer House	1950	CO
222489	4337		Keating Terr.	Edward B. Sokolowski House	1956	RA
222510	4345		Keating Terr.	Harold & Marie Bewick House	1956	RA
222460	4346		Keating Terr.	Norman & Margaret Levin House	1955	RA
37809	2811		Kendall Ave.	Florence Bernault House	Ca.1875	ELL
222535	17		Larkin St.	John & Lois McCoomb House	1959	RA
222523	21		Larkin St.	Dr. Robert & Marie Farrell House	1958	RA
222509	133		Larkin St.	Alvin & Lois Borsuk House	1957	CON
222522	134		Larkin St.	Prof. Willard & Shirley Mueller House	1958	RA
222653	138		Larkin St.	Prof. Bruce & Elizabeth Murray House	1984	CON
222440	142		Larkin St.	John & Virginia Mesch House	1955	RA
222158	208		Larkin St.	House	1943	CO
222150	214		Larkin St.	House	1942	CO

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222347	225		Larkin St.	Curt & Ruth Drewes House	1950	CO
222175	3510		Lucia Crest	Dr. William & Jane Moir House	1946	CO
222167	3513		Lucia Crest	Joseph & Berenice Oldakowski House	1945	CO
222166	3517		Lucia Crest	Milan & Vera Neff House	1945	CO
222174	3533		Lucia Crest	Prof. Roy & Wanda Kottman House	1946	CO
108369	2800		Mason St.	House	1896	QU
222035	2801		Mason St.	Ralph & Johanna Zitnick House	1939	CO
222439	2809		Mason St.	Charles & Mary Agner Jr. House	1955	CON
222346	2810		Mason St.	Ivor & Lida McBeath House	1951	CO
102019	2819		Mason St.	Roger & Melissa Schnitzler House	1970/ 1986	CON
222250	2822		Mason St.	Herman Postweiler Spec. House	1949	CO
221732	2907		McKinley St.	House	1927	TU
221757	2915		McKinley St.	House	1935	BU
221739	2938		McKinley St.	House	1930	TU
221738	2940		McKinley St.	House	1930	TU
222534	3006		McKinley St.	Frank & Rosemary Gaines House	1958	RA
222345	209	N.	Meadow La.	Vincent & Rose Tortorice House	1951	RA
222189	509	N.	Meadow La.	Elsie Fansler House	1947	RA
222173	717	N.	Meadow La.	Michael & Odelia Valentine House	1946	CO
222438	737	N.	Meadow La.	Donald & Regina Rathbun House	1955	RA
222149	25	S.	Meadow La.	House	1942	CO
222124	42	S.	Meadow La.	Arnold J. Schmitz House	1941	CO
222164	3910		Meyer Ave.	House	1944	CO
222163	3912		Meyer Ave.	House	1944	CO
222085	4021		Meyer Ave.	Leslie & Doris Hoppe House	1940	CO
222123	4105		Meyer Ave.	Frank & Mary Ralph House	1941	CO
222344	4110		Meyer Ave.	Herman & Clara Heim House	1951	CO
222122	4113		Meyer Ave.	Ransome & Bernice Miller House	1941	CO
222188	4115		Meyer Ave.	Thorwald & Myrtle Petersen House	1947	CO
222121	4129		Meyer Ave.	Raymond & Elloise Bareis House	1941	CO
221756	4130		Meyer Ave.	Robert & Agnes Welch House	1935	TU
221744	4133		Meyer Ave.	Ambrose & Clara Schlimgen House	1930	BU
37505	4134		Meyer Ave.	Edward & Elizabeth Buechner House	1930	TU
136998	201	N.	Midvale Blvd.	Madison Fire Station No. 9	1958	CON
222533	213	N.	Midvale Blvd.	Frederick Apartment Building	1959	CON
222578	225	N.	Midvale Blvd.	Apartment House	1961	CON
222532	305	N.	Midvale Blvd.	Wedekind Apartment House	1959	CON
222548	413	N.	Midvale Blvd.	Apartment House	1960	CON
222508	505	N.	Midvale Blvd.	Apartment House	1957	CON
222521	725	N.	Midvale Blvd.	Apartment House	1958	CON

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222507	729	N.	Midvale Blvd.	Apartment House	1957	CON
222488	417	S.	Midvale Blvd.	Armin & Margaret Meyer House	1956	CO
222459	425	S.	Midvale Blvd.	Sam & Elaine Matisi House	1955	RA
222486	437	S.	Midvale Blvd.	Joseph & Vera Irene Daniels House	1956	RA
151822	821	S.	Midvale Blvd.	Immanuel Baptist Church	1957/ 1980	CON
160622	3817		Mineral Point Rd.	IGA Grocery Store	1951/ 1956	CON
222187	3911		Mineral Point Rd.	Myron & Alice Reilly House	1947	CO
222343	3917		Mineral Point Rd.	Clara E. Esser House	1951	TU
74225	4001		Mineral Point Rd.	Otto Toepfer House	1906	CR
221980	4014		Mineral Point Rd.	Ernest & Hilda Boetcker House	1938	TU
102246	4018		Mineral Point Rd.	Mount Olive Lutheran Church	1947/ 1962/ 1993	NG/ CON
221768	4025		Mineral Point Rd.	George & Marie Poster House	1937	TU
102008	Ca.4027		Mineral Point Rd.	Westmorland Entrance Gates	Ca.1926	RU
222084	4102		Mineral Point Rd.	House	1940	CO
222083	4105		Mineral Point Rd.	Frank & Helen Connors House	1940	CO
222120	4106		Mineral Point Rd.	House	1941	CO
222342	4109		Mineral Point Rd.	William & Florence Connors House	1951	RA
74228	4125		Mineral Point Rd.	House	1931	TU
221755	4133		Mineral Point Rd.	House	1935	CO
221761	4134		Mineral Point Rd.	House	1936	CRO
222186	4206		Mineral Point Rd.	George & Josephine Wehrle House	1947	SG
37515	3902		Odana Rd.	Frederic & Sarah Tillotson Farmhouse	Ca.1890	QU
221737	4205		Odana Rd.	House	1930	CO
110460	4209		Odana Rd.	House	1928	TU
102288	4214		Odana Rd.	G. Weber House	Ca.1890	QU
222506	4222		Odana Rd.	Paul & Helen Klingelhofer House	1955	RA
222458	4225		Odana Rd.	J. Raiman & Esther Feldham House	1954	RA
222033	4306		Odana Rd.	House	1939/ 1995	RA
222420	206	N.	Owen Dr.	George & Florence Spohn House	1954	RA
222387	214	N.	Owen Dr.	Berwyn & Helen Morgan House	1952	RA
222148	6	S.	Owen Dr.	Daniel & Eva Brickl House	1942	RA
222119	9	S.	Owen Dr.	Keith & Gladys Kellicutt House	1941	CO
222147	10	S.	Owen Dr.	Alvin & Phyllis Mickelson House	1942	CO
222146	19	S.	Owen Dr.	Ross & Mae Rowen House	1942	CO
222215	21	S.	Owen Dr.	Keith & Gladys Kellicutt House	1948	RA
222214	23	S.	Owen Dr.	Henry & Helen Kober House	1948	RA
222118	26	S.	Owen Dr.	Merle & Marella Patton House	1941	CO

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222020	34	S.	Owen Dr.	House	1939	RA
222341	42	S.	Owen Dr.	Earl & Madalyn Stolper House	1951	CO
222117	102	S.	Owen Dr.	Louis & Mary Fiore House	1941	TU
222386	106	S.	Owen Dr.	Mrs. Mabel Kirch House	1952	RA
222249	109	S.	Owen Dr.	Rolland & Mary Fellers House	1949	RA
221679	110	S.	Owen Dr.	House	Ca.1923	CO
222682	117	S.	Owen Dr.	Willard & Florence Johnson House	1940	TU
222116	205	S.	Owen Dr.	Harvey & Emily Warner House	1941	CO
222115	207	S.	Owen Dr.	H. Louis & Helen Lashway House	1941	CO
222081	209	S.	Owen Dr.	House	1940	TU
222340	210	S.	Owen Dr.	Prof. Robert & Frances Ozanne House	1951	CON
222080	221	S.	Owen Dr.	Lincoln & Dorothy Mueller House	1940	RA
222213	222	S.	Owen Dr.	William & Josephine Doudna House	1948	SG
222019	225	S.	Owen Dr.	Lincoln & Dorothy Mueller House	1939	CO
37518	229	S.	Owen Dr.	John & Mary Stein House	1938	NE
110486	230	S.	Owen Dr.	John & Grace Huegel House	1927	TU
221979	302	S.	Owen Dr.	House	1938	CO
222114	306	S.	Owen Dr.	Robert & Neva Mueller House	1941	CO
222385	307	S.	Owen Dr.	Everett & Elenore Melvin House	1952	WR
222145	312	S.	Owen Dr.	Bertha C. Schuetz House	1942	CO
222018	317	S.	Owen Dr.	Wesley & Florence Stuebbe House	1939	CO
222017	329	S.	Owen Dr.	Paul & Helen Mohoney House	1939	CO
102263	401	S.	Owen Dr.	Our Lady Queen of Peace R.C. Convent	1955/ 1995	CON
102244	401	S.	Owen Dr.	Our Lady Queen of Peace R.C. Church	1954/ 1997	CON
222663	401	S.	Owen Dr.	Our Lady Queen of Peace R.C. School	1949/1951 /1957/ 1995	CON
222339	418	S.	Owen Dr.	George & Josephine Wehrle House	1951	RA
222264	437	S.	Owen Dr.	Hobart & Evelyn Snyder House	1950	RA
222212	441	S.	Owen Dr.	Eugene & Elvira Gluth House	1948	CO
222338	442	S.	Owen Dr.	Vance & Marie Dean House	1950	RA
222406	458	S.	Owen Dr.	Ambrose & Clara Schlingen House	1953	RA
110487	505	S.	Owen Dr.	Prof. Robert & Jane McBurney House	1949	LU
110488	513	S.	Owen Dr.	Ronald & Elsa Lee House	1950	LU
222336	518	S.	Owen Dr.	Joseph & Grace Spatola House	1951	RA
222419	522	S.	Owen Dr.	Roy & Gertrude Schappe House	1953	RA
222531	539	S.	Owen Dr.	Alvin & Frances Reis House	1959	CO
110489	548	S.	Owen Dr.	Lawrence & Lois Dewey House	1949	LU
222248	4321	S.	Owen Dr.	Leonard & Almira Ortman House	1949	RA
222384	301		Palomino La.	Meribeth Hazen, Margaret J. Moss, Elizabeth Ritzman Apartments	1952	CON
222418	302		Palomino La.	M. H. Chapman Apartment House	1954	CON
222405	310		Palomino La.	C. T. Reuschlein Apartments	1953	CON
222417	318		Palomino La.	Clara C. Esser Apartment House	1954	CON

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222530	405		Palomino La.	Roy F. Lease Apartment House	1958	CON
222623	406		Palomino La.	Apartment House	1967	CON
222247	558		Park Lane	Donald & Doris Isabella House	1949	RA
222335	575		Park Lane	Jelmer & Irene Anderson House	1951	RA
222334	580		Park Lane	Stephen & Helen Garrett House	1950	CON
222263	587		Park Lane	Hulda R. Gieschen House	1950	CON
222246	592		Park Lane	Stanley & Mary Parr House	1949	CON
221734	3805		Paunack Ave.	House	1928	TU
110521	3821		Paunack Ave.	William R. Brunsell House	1935	IN
222404	3825		Paunack Ave.	Herbert & Dorothy Herrling House	1953	RA
222079	3926		Paunack Ave.	House	1940	TU
100975	4010		Paunack Ave.	Charles Baker Farm Barn	1860/ 1974	AS
222520	4014		Paunack Ave.	P. L. & Margaret Engler House	1957	RA
110523	4015		Paunack Ave.	Benjamin & Minnie Backhus House	1929	TU
222211	4021		Paunack Ave.	Leonard & Francis Tranchita House	1948	CO
222529	4022		Paunack Ave.	Willis & Reva Ehlert House	1959	CO
222245	4026		Paunack Ave.	Matthew & Viola Statz House	1940	CO
222333	4105		Paunack Ave.	Edwin & Dorothy Hill House	1950	CO
110524	4109		Paunack Ave.	House	1940	TU
110525	4113		Paunack Ave.	House	1930	CO
222172	4116		Paunack Ave.	Harold & Elizabeth Tarkow House	1946	CO
110526	4124		Paunack Ave.	House	1925	TU
221754	4133		Paunack Ave.	House	1935	TU
222587	3901		Plymouth Cir.	Merlin & Norma Benniger House	1962	CON
222505	3902		Plymouth Cir.	Dr. Frank & June Larson House	1957	CON
222528	3909		Plymouth Cir.	William & Virginia Hendrickson House	1958	CON
222597	3910		Plymouth Cir.	John & Aryce Guimond House	1963	CON
222577	3912		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Robert & Rita Elsom House	1960/2011	WR
222527	3913		Plymouth Cir.	William & Dorothy Schweitzer House	1958	CON
222504	3917		Plymouth Cir.	Mrs. Sara B. Sweet House	1957	CON
222584	3918		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. John Cassida House	1962	CON
222547	3921		Plymouth Cir.	Dr. Farrell & Marjorie Golden House	1960	RA
222503	3922		Plymouth Cir.	Stanley & Adele Sparr House	1957	WR
222611	3925		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Ugo & Ingrid Camerini House	1964	WR
222586	3926		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Gerald & Alice Mueller House	1957	CON
222596	3930		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Austin & Elizabeth Ranney House	1964	CON
222576	3933		Plymouth Cir.	Oscar & Eleanore Damman House	1960	CON
222526	3934		Plymouth Cir.	George & Helen Vukelich House	1956	CON
222546	3938		Plymouth Cir.	Dr. Edmund & Patricia Liebl House	1960	CON
222585	3941		Plymouth Cir.	Irving & Dorothy Levy House	1962	CON

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110542	3942		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Walther & Marylu Rauschenbush House	1963	CON
222595	3946		Plymouth Cir.	William & Barbara McCormick House	1964	CON
222641	3950		Plymouth Cir.	Hoyt Park Builders Spec. House	1964	CON
222610	3954		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Leonard & Marilyn Ross House	1964	CON
222622	3958		Plymouth Cir.	Allen & Alice Strang House	1965	CON
222502	3959		Plymouth Cir.	Gerald & Joyce Bartell House	1957	CON
222575	3960		Plymouth Cir.	Robert & June Klein House	1960	CON
222545	3964		Plymouth Cir.	Phillip & Anne Curtin House	1958	CON
222646	3968		Plymouth Cir.	Clement & Darleen Lyckberg House	1977	RA
222544	3971		Plymouth Cir.	Joe & Bessie Frank House	1957	CON
110543	3972		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Robert & Jean Sachs House	1957	WR
222574	3975		Plymouth Cir.	Charles & Eunice Eikel Jr. House	1961	CON
110544	3976		Plymouth Cir.	Dr. Charles & Janice Reed House	1964	CON
222543	3979		Plymouth Cir.	John & Mary Anne Quinn House	1958	RA
222651	3980		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Marvin P. Miracle House	1971	CON
222633	3983		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Reinhold & Anneliese Grimm House	1968	CON
222640	3984		Plymouth Cir.	Hoyt Park Builders Spec. House	1964	CON
222573	3987		Plymouth Cir.	Robert & Beverly Hebl House	1960	CON
222609	3988		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. T. C. & Phyllis Huang House	1966	CON
222594	3990		Plymouth Cir.	Jack & Geraldine Netboy House	1963	WR
222572	3991		Plymouth Cir.	Brooks & Bessie Rickard House	1960	CON
110545	3994		Plymouth Cir.	Howard & Helen Stark House	1959	RA
222583	3995		Plymouth Cir.	Temple Beth El Parish House	1962	CON
222635	3998		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Sydney & Euna Staniforth House	1968	CON
222571	3999		Plymouth Cir.	Prof. Chu & Vera Wang House	1960	RA
222621	3901		Priscilla Lane	Robert & Lynn Berman House	1967	CON
222632	3902		Priscilla Lane	Robert & Suzanne Cashin House	1968	CON
222519	3905		Priscilla Lane	Robert & Harriet Dewa House	1958	CON
222542	3906		Priscilla Lane	Macky & Miriam Gaberman House	1960	RA
222631	3909		Priscilla Lane	Charles & Eddie Engman Jr. House	1968	CON
222630	3910		Priscilla Lane	Prof. William & Marlene Glade Jr. House	1967	CON
222647	3913		Priscilla Lane	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ranney House	1976	CON
222620	3914		Priscilla Lane	Prof. Herman & Lorraine Brockhaus House	1962	CON
222645	3917		Priscilla Lane	Edwin & Donna Stein House	1975	CON
222608	3918		Priscilla Lane	David & Lois Bollinger House	1966	CON
222644	3921		Priscilla Lane	Clement & Darleen Lyckberg House	1975	CON
222541	3922		Priscilla Lane	Thomas & Shirley Pearson House	1955	CON
222601	3925		Priscilla Lane	Herbert & Ethelyn Eickner House	1964	CON
222607	3926		Priscilla Lane	Prof. Gerald & Elaine Nadler House	1964	CON
222629	3929		Priscilla Lane	Prof. Shun Cheng House	1968	CON

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222518	3930		Priscilla Lane	John & Kathryn Smick House	1956	CON
222457	2801		Regent St.	Edmund & Ruth Pschorr House	1955	RA
222232	2806		Regent St.	Herman E. Postweiler Spec. House	1951	CO
222203	2810		Regent St.	Ralph & Nancy Simeone House	1951	CO
222639	2817		Regent St.	Dr. Charles & Mary Hirschler House	1972	CON
222437	2838		Regent St.	Robert & Suzanne Cashin House	1955	CON
221678	2841		Regent St.	House	1915	CO
222436	2842		Regent St.	Marvin & Ruth Foster House	1954	CON
222664	3802		Regent St.	Hoyt School	1956	CON
222619	3901		Regent St.	John & Janis Browning House	1966	CON
222665	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Entrance	Ca.1935	RU
222666	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Shelter House	Ca.1935	RU
222667	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Water Fountain	Ca.1935	RU
222668	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Toilet Building	Ca.1935	RU
222669	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace	Ca.1935	RU
222670	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace	Ca.1935	RU
222671	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace	Ca.1935	RU
222672	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace & Table	Ca.1935	RU
222673	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace & Table	Ca.1935	RU
222674	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace & Table	Ca.1935	RU
222675	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace & Table	Ca.1935	RU
222676	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace & Table	Ca.1935	RU
222677	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace & Table	Ca.1935	RU
222678	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Fireplace & Table	Ca.1935	RU
222679	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Overlook & Steps	Ca.1935	RU
222680	3902		Regent St.	Frank Hoyt Park Steps	Ca.1935	RU
222628	3905		Regent St.	Prof. Glen & Ria Cain House	1968	CON
222636	3909		Regent St.	Louis & Esther Wagner House	1961/ 2010	CON
222648	3913		Regent St.	Jerome & Rose Pasdo House	1978	CON
222654	3917		Regent St.	Fred & Hilda Parfrey House	1987	CON
222638	3925		Regent St.	Prof. William & Betsy Tishler House	1972	CON
222637	3933		Regent St.	Joseph & Ellen Checota House	1971	CON
222643	3937		Regent St.	Sunset Hills Corporation House	1963	CON
221767	2801		Ridge Rd.	House	1937	CON
222301	2802		Ridge Rd.	Russell & Virginia Dymond House	1951/ 1957	CON
111748	2803		Ridge Rd.	Howard K. Haskin House	1940	IN
221978	2805		Ridge Rd.	Robert Fleming House/Willard Hurst House	1938/ 1952	CON
222517	2806		Ridge Rd.	Prof. Leon & Shirley Epstein House	1956	CON
222078	2807		Ridge Rd.	Prof. Charles Bunn House	1940	RA
222077	2810		Ridge Rd.	Richard & Mary Showman House	1940	CON
222300	2811		Ridge Rd.	Wilbur & Marjorie Dudley House	1951/ 1966	CON
222429	2813		Ridge Rd.	Hugh & Maybelle Moore House	1955	RA

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
221760	2814		Ridge Rd.	Alice Shoemaker/Genevieve Townsend House	1936	IN
222383	2815		Ridge Rd.	Claude & Marian Hungerford House	1952	CON
111984	2818		Ridge Rd.	Prof. A. S. Alexander House	1907/ 1922	DU
222428	2819		Ridge Rd.	Fred & Margaret Milverstedt House	1954	CON
111985	2820		Ridge Rd.	Robert & Marian Dudley House	1935	IN
222210	2821		Ridge Rd.	Harry & Margaret Panzer House	1948	RA
221680	602		Ridge St.	House	1924	CO
111986	701		Ridge St.	William & Mary Findlay House	1856	SG
222525	4206		Rolla Lane	Robert & Helen Hurlbut House	1954	RA
222456	4209		Rolla Lane	Sol & Rose Frank House	1954	RA
222455	4210		Rolla Lane	Les & June Meinhardt House	1954	RA
222454	4213		Rolla Lane	Frank & Bernadette Byrne House	1954	RA
222501	4214		Rolla Lane	Prof. Harlan & Margaret Goering House	1954	RA
222485	4309		Rolla Lane	Irving & Nadine Shapiro House	1956	CON
222516	4322		Rolla Lane	Max & Anna Sklar House	1958	RA
222244	3714		Ross St.	Floyd & Lucille Schwab House	1949	CO
222634	3722		Ross St.	Alvin & Rita Amdahl House	1968	RA
222076	3726		Ross St.	Stanley & Grace Sadler House	1940	IN
222657	3730		Ross St.	Carol Richard House	2008	CON
222075	3734		Ross St.	Prof. Lloyd A. W. Kasten House	1940	FG
222016	3738		Ross St.	Raymond & Helen DeWire House	1939	CO
222209	3746		Ross St.	Raymond & Margaret Langer House	1948	CO
222208	3801		St. Clair St.	Charles & Frances Sternberger House	1948	RA
222243	3807		St. Clair St.	Ivan & Margaret Frey House	1949	CO
112543	3810		St. Clair St.	Lester & Lorraine Olson House	1949	LU
222242	3905		St. Clair St.	Frank Achen Spec. House	1949	TU
222207	3914		St. Clair St.	Irvin & Margaret Wetscher House	1948	TU
222241	4010		St. Clair St.	House	1949	CO
222403	4106		St. Clair St.	Russell & Georgia Herreid	1953	CON
222206	4201		St. Clair St.	Floyd & Hazel Carlstrom House	1948	CO
112555	18		Shepard Terr.	Rockne & Joanne Flowers House	1960	CON
222500	21		Shepard Terr.	Frank & Betty Rousek House	1956	CON
222402	25		Shepard Terr.	Mrs. Betty Foley House	1952	CON
222171	101		Shepard Terr.	H. L. Gunderman House	1946	CO
222113	102		Shepard Terr.	Mrs. Mabel S. Wilson House	1941	TU
222112	105		Shepard Terr.	Robert & Helen Bruce House	1941	CO
222655	106		Shepard Terr.	David & Mary Ewanowski House	2001	CON
222111	110		Shepard Terr.	Alvin T. Sutherland House	1941	CO
222570	122		Shepard Terr.	Robert & Gerda Niehus House	1961	CON

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
102252	210		Shepard Terr.	Arthur & Margaret Tilley House	1961	CON
222262	218		Shepard Terr.	Marvin & Carol Schmitt House	1950	SG
112556	302		Shepard Terr.	Prof. Walter & Nicole Plaut House	1963/ 1979	WR
112559	314		Shepard Terr.	Prof. R. Stewart & Jacqueline Macaulay House	1963	WR
222299	417		Shepard Terr.	Mrs. Mary C. Statz House	1951	SG
222205	421		Shepard Terr.	Charles & Ellen Shepard House	1948	CO
222204	422		Shepard Terr.	William & Mary Statz House	1948	CO
222401	507		Shepard Terr.	Dunrovin Apartments	1953	CON
222499	510		Shepard Terr.	Postweiler Apartments	1957	CON
222497	514		Shepard Terr.	Postweiler Apartments	1957	CON
222498	518		Shepard Terr.	Postweiler Apartments	1957	CON
222496	522		Shepard Terr.	Postweiler Apartments	1957	CON
222453	4201		Somerset La.	Robert & Helen Sutherland House	1954	RA
222452	4205		Somerset La.	Stephen & Helen Stanul House	1954	RA
222451	4210		Somerset La.	Roger & Mary McHugh House	1954	RA
222450	4214		Somerset La.	Anthony & Mildred Licari House	1954	RA
222495	4322		Somerset La.	Dudley & Mildred Howe House	1957	RA
222656	101		Standish Ct.	House	2005	CON
113144	102		Standish Ct.	Ralph & Jennelyn Timmons House	1964	CON
113145	105		Standish Ct.	Dr. Arvin & Sybil Weinstein House	1961	CON
222600	106		Standish Ct.	Dr. William & Margaret Schmitz House	1965	RA
222494	109		Standish Ct.	Prof. Edwin & Kathryn Larsen House	1956	CON
222524	110		Standish Ct.	Louis & Edith Milan House	1958	CON
222618	113		Standish Ct.	Donald & Marion Anderson House	1967	CON
222569	114		Standish Ct.	Robert & Devone Bussan House	1960	RA
222493	121			Dr. George & Virginia Oosterhaus House	1957	CON
222110	214		Standish Ct.	Prof. John & Mary Stallard House	1941	CO
222109	239		Standish Ct.	House	1941	CO
222185	2930		Stevens St.	Herman & Mayme Kerl House	1947	CO
222007	2941		Stevens St.	Arne & Della Anderson House	1939	CO
38585	3005		Stevens St.	House	Ca.1900	Other
222652	3409		Stevens St.	Gerald & Menzi Klodt House	1981	CON
222005	217	E.	Sunset Ct.	Conrad & Mabel Lewis House	1939	CO
222240	233	E.	Sunset Ct.	William & Lucille Kleinheinz House	1949	SG
222002	302	E.	Sunset Ct.	Clifford A. Grota House	1939	CO
222001	314	E.	Sunset Ct.	Donald & Emaline Morrissey House	1939	CO
222074	329	E.	Sunset Ct.	Richard & Anna Fischer House	1940	TU
221773	334	E.	Sunset Ct.	Keith & Rachel McKenzie House	1938	CO
221999	4114	N.	Sunset Ct.	John & Vera Hughes House	1939	CO

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
221997	4118	N.	Sunset Ct.	Henry & Magdalena Meyr House	1939	CO
222073	4122	N.	Sunset Ct.	J. Roderick & Barbara Bennett House	1940	CO
221995	4126	N.	Sunset Ct.	Robert & Helen Wissler House	1939	TU
222239	4130	N.	Sunset Ct.	Frank & Rosalie Kohler House	1949	CO
222072	4134	N.	Sunset Ct.	Zirbel & Borghild Quinn House	1940	CO
222071	4137	N.	Sunset Ct.	Sidney & Helen Adams House	1940	CO
222400	4136	S.	Sunset Ct.	Chester & Lillian Clifford House	1952	CO
222070	204	W.	Sunset Ct.	Roy & Thelma Eckert House	1940	CO
222069	208	W.	Sunset Ct.	Charles & Alice Burdick House	1940	CO
222068	211	W.	Sunset Ct.	Leonard & Helen Brazeau House	1940	TU
222144	212	W.	Sunset Ct.	Harold & Velma Thoenig House	1942/ 1948	CO
222170	220	W.	Sunset Ct.	Gerald & Joyce Bartlell House	1946	CO
221994	232	W.	Sunset Ct.	Harold & Hazel Schmelzer House	1939	CO
221993	233	W.	Sunset Ct.	Howard & Lillian Jorgenson House	1939	CO
222067	236	W.	Sunset Ct.	House	1940	CO
222066	237	W.	Sunset Ct.	Edwin & Marjorie Narum House	1940	CO
221992	310	W.	Sunset Ct.	George & Agnes Fergen House	1939	CO
222157	311	W.	Sunset Ct.	John & Marie Connors House	1943	CR
222184	313	W.	Sunset Ct.	James & Louise Watson House	1947	CO
222399	2801		Sylvan Ave.	Donald & Mary Reppen House	1950/ 1952	CON
222203	2805		Sylvan Ave.	John & Josephine Jenkins House	1949	CON
113183	2809		Sylvan Ave.	Edith L. Olson House/Prof. James & Margaret Watrous House	1938/ 1947	IN
38571	2816		Sylvan Ave.	John & Gertrude Knudsen House	1926	TU
113187	2817		Sylvan Ave.	Prof. Walter & Doris Sharp House	1936	IN
102255	2828		Sylvan Ave.	Prof. Edwin & Phyllis Young House	1952/ 1957	CON
102257	2829		Sylvan Ave.	Prof. Henry & Joy Kaiser House	1965/ 2011	CON
221766	418		Toepfer Ave.	Ralph & Lola Thompson House	1937	TU
113352	425		Toepfer Ave.	House	1938	TU
221991	432		Toepfer Ave.	Dr. Luther & Florence Holmgren House	1939	TU
222275	433		Toepfer Ave.	Prof. G. Lawrence & Mary Rarick House	1950	RA
16085	441		Toepfer Ave.	Herbert & Katherine Jacobs House	1937	WR
221765	442		Toepfer Ave.	Elmer Brunsell House	1937/ 2009	IN
221750	446		Toepfer Ave.	Paul & Evelyn Trimble House	1934	CO
222238	454		Toepfer Ave.	Lester & Alphilda Voight House	1949	CO
222065	502		Toepfer Ave.	Stanley & Helen Dixon House	1940	CO
222202	526		Toepfer Ave.	Leonard & Helen Vig House	1948	CO
222183	551		Toepfer Ave.	House	1947	RA

<u>AHI #</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Original Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
222201	556		Toepfer Ave.	Edwin & Mildred Pauli House	1948	RA
222261	591		Toepfer Ave.	William & Ester Gadow House	1950	CON
222274	4033		Tokay Blvd.	Mrs. Marion G. Marks House	1951	CON
222398	4037		Tokay Blvd.	William & Eleanor Curtin House	1952	RA
222273	4302		Tokay Blvd.	Robert & Eleanor Killerlain House	1950	RA
151823	4329		Tokay Blvd.	Midvale Community Lutheran Church	1958/ 1967	CON
222449	4318		Travis Terr.	Buford & Emily Roberts House	1955	RA
222484	4333		Travis Terr.	Sherman & Lois Stern House	1956	RA
222483	4334		Travis Terr.	Kenneth & Melba Suee House	1956	RA
221772	3005		University Ave.	Justo's Bronx Club Tavern	1937/ 1982	AM
113928	3033		University Ave.	Timothy Tierney House	Ca.1846/ 1968	FG
222143	4312		Upland Dr.	Richard & Laura Meier House	1942	CO
222051	4316		Upland Dr.	House	1940	CO
222108	4320		Upland Dr.	Marvin & Mable Hunt House	1941	TU
222169	4324		Upland Dr.	Dale & Leah Aebischer House	1946	CO
222482	4334		Upland Dr.	Bill F. Hinkley House	1956	CON
222415	4338		Upland Dr.	James & Jean Schmitz House	1954	CON
114161	2715		Van Hise Ave.	William V. & Marian Kaeser House	1942	IN
222448	2726		Van Hise Ave.	Vincent & Ruth Sweeney House	1955	CON
222237	2826		Van Hise Ave.	John & Helen Tobin House	1949	CO
222413	105		Vaughn Ct.	Harvey & Lila Black House	1954	CON
222050	114		Vaughn Ct.	John & Ruth McGilligan House	1940	TU
148721	118		Vaughn Ct.	Prof. Charles & Judith Heidelberg House	1951	CON
222492	123		Vaughn Ct.	Prof. Sydney & Euna Staniforth House	1957	CON
222049	125		Vaughn Ct.	John & Marcia McKenna House	1940	CO
114873	4306		Waite Circle	Raymond & Marian Sweeney House	1960	CON
222568	4325		Waite Circle	Robert & Katherine Paape House	1956	RA
222481	4326		Waite Circle	Melvin & Shirley Sweet House	1956	RA
222582	4330		Waite Circle	Russell & Irene Quast House	1956	RA
221764	208		Westmorland Blvd.	House	1937	CO
222200	212		Westmorland Blvd.	Carl & Mary Nelson House	1948	CO
222048	220		Westmorland Blvd.	Fred & Mary Bisbee House	1940	CO
222272	224		Westmorland Blvd.	R. Alex & Phyllis Reisdorf House	1948	CO

[illegible]

DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

1	<u>District</u> Du Rose Terrace Historic District		<u>Surveyor</u> Timothy F. Heggland	<u>SHSW Staff</u>
	<u>City</u> Madison	<u>County</u> Dane	<u>Survey</u> Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey	<u>Date</u> 2012
	<u>Streets</u>		<u>Streets</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
	Du Rose Terrace			
	201, 202, 206, 207, 210, 213, 214, 218, 219, 222, 223, 226, 227, 231			

2	<u>Boundary Description</u>
	The district boundaries encompass all but one of the lots facing onto Du Rose Terrace, which has a cul-de-sac design. The boundary begins at a point on the W curblin of Du Rose Terrace that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 226 Du Rose Terrace. The line then continues W along the N lot line of said lot until reaching the NW corner of the lot associated with 222 Du Rose Terrace. The line then turns 65° and continues SW along the rear lot lines of 222, 218, 214, and 210 Du Rose Terrace until reaching the SW corner of the lot associated with 210 Du Rose Terrace. The line then turns 35° and
3	<u>Boundary Justification</u>
	The boundaries include all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources.

4	<u>SOURCES OF INFORMATION</u>
	A. City of Madison Assessor's Office
	B. City of Madison Building Permits
	C. Madison City Directories (various issues)
	D. Wisconsin State Journal (various issues)
	E.

DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY HP-02-66 (7/16/98)
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5	<u>MAP REFERENCE</u>																
	USGS quad: Madison West _____ scale: 1-24,000 _____																
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UTM References</td> <td>H.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A. 16/301000/4771100</td> <td>I.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>J.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td>K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td>L.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E.</td> <td>M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F.</td> <td>N.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G.</td> <td>O.</td> </tr> </table>	UTM References	H.	A. 16/301000/4771100	I.	B.	J.	C.	K.	D.	L.	E.	M.	F.	N.	G.	O.
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G.	O.																
6	<u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u>																
	date: _____ initials: _____ _____ eligible _____ not eligible _____ unknown _____ national _____ state _____ local																

7 **DESCRIPTION**

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions, and generally excepted properties.

The Du Rose Terrace Historic District is a small, highly intact residential district that is located on the near west side of the city of Madison and it consists of 14 lots that encircle Du Rose Terrace, which is a one-block-long curvilinear cul-de-sac that opens onto Bluff Street. The 14 single family residences that occupy the large lots in the district are all modern Contemporary Style middle-size to large examples of this style, thirteen of them were built between 1962 and 1966, and collectively they represent one of the most architecturally significant concentrations of single family residences built in Madison during the 1960s.

These residences are all located on irregular-shaped lots that face onto this curving street and the earliest of them was built in 1962, this being the Contemporary Style house that is located at 218 Du Rose Terrace, while the latest was built in 1978, this being a large Contemporary Style house that is located at 201 Du Rose Terrace. It is known that some of the most architecturally significant houses in the district were architect-designed, such as the flat-roofed wood-clad Contemporary Style example located at 214 Du Rose Terrace, the two-story shingle-clad Contemporary Style example located at 207 Du Rose Terrace, and the large, shed-roofed, wood-clad Contemporary Style house located at 201 Du Rose Terrace, and it is believed that many of the others were also architect-designed as well, although this has not yet been documented.

It is their excellent design, their size, and their later date of construction that sets the houses in the district apart from the historic residential neighborhood that surrounds them. Houses in the surrounding post-World War II suburban developments are, for the most part, both older and smaller than those in the district, few of them were architect-designed, and they lack the distinctiveness that the district's houses display.

Because all but three of the resources in the district were built after 1963, these later houses would normally be considered to be ineligible for National Register listing because they are too new to meet the National Park Service's 50-year exclusion rule (Criteria Consideration G). Because all but one of the district's resources were built by 1966, however, it is believed that the district will be eligible for listing in 1966.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of significance

Architecture: Contemporary Style History: _____

Period of Significance: 1962-1978

Historical Development and Statement of Significance.

The Du Rose Terrace Historic District is believed to be of local architectural significance (Criterion C) because it contains one of the finest intact collections of architecturally significant Contemporary Style single family residences to be found within the corporate boundaries of the city of Madison and because its resources make it possible to better understand the range of designs that were available to prospective homeowners in Madison during the 1960s.

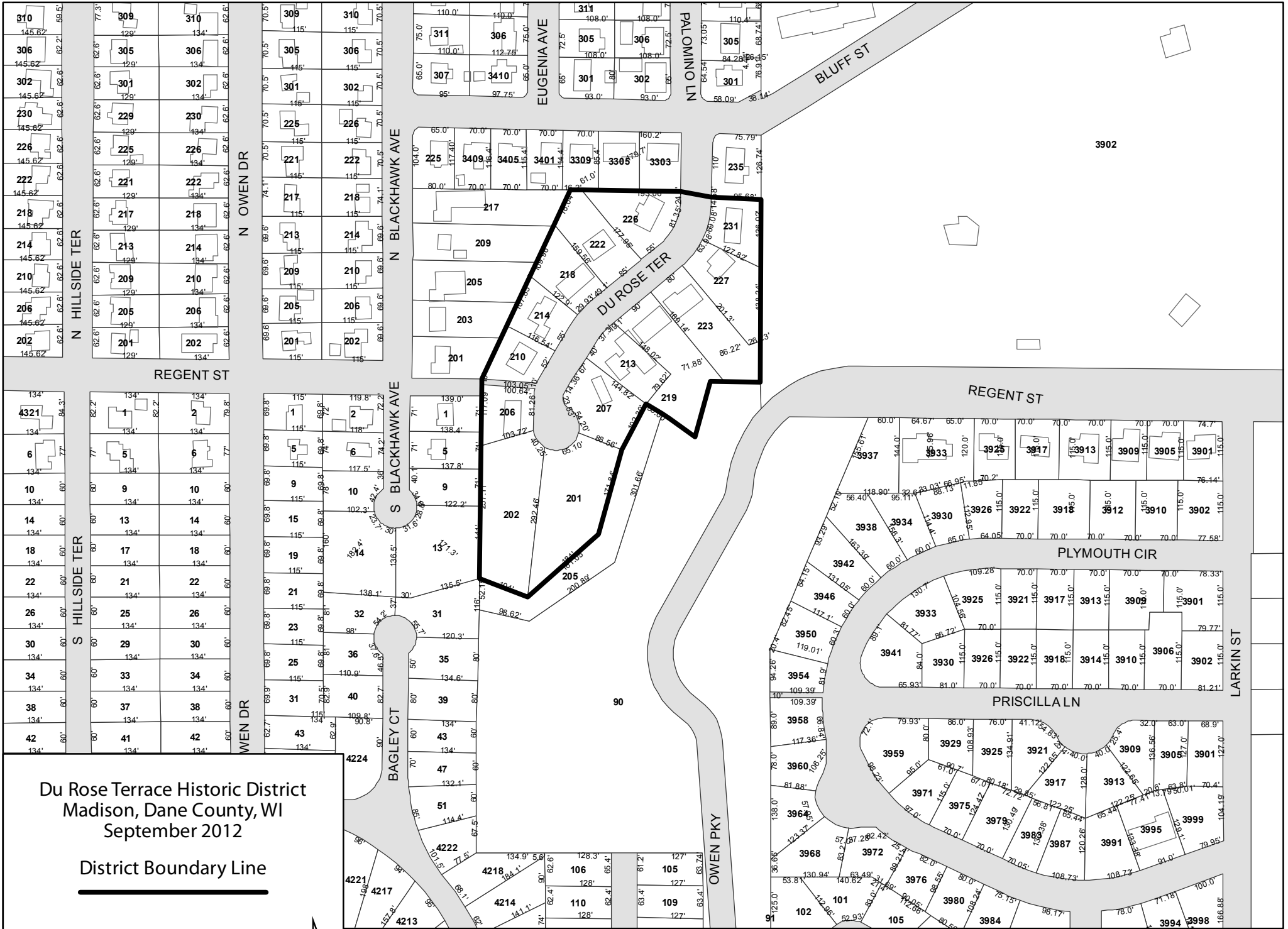
This district is part of the Bluffside subdivision, which was platted by Stanley Du Rose in 1960 on land located adjacent to Hoyt Park that had formerly been part of the discontinued City of Madison's stone quarry. All but one of the fourteen buildings in the district were built between 1962 and 1966 and they are excellent examples of the many different types of Contemporary Style designs that existed during the 1960s. The high quality of the design of these houses strongly suggests that most were architect-designed, and indeed, some were. It is known that the flat-roofed, one-story-tall house located at 214 Du Rose Terrace was designed by Madison architect Walter Patton as his own home. Likewise, the outstanding two-story-tall Prof. Martin David house located at 207 Du Rose Terrace was designed by Herb Fritz, Jr., a Taliesin-trained architect who was also based outside Spring Green, Wisconsin, and whose many Madison area houses and other buildings are considered to be among the finest built in the area after the end of World War II. It is also likely that many of the other houses in the district were architect-designed as well but additional research still needs to be done in order to determine who actually designed these houses.

The first owners of the district's houses included University of Wisconsin professors, restaurant owners, supermarket managers, attorneys, and Stanley Du Rose, who developed the Bluffside Plat, who named the street after himself, and whose own Contemporary Style house, designed by Madison architect Rolland H. Williamson, is located at 201 Du Rose Terrace. Du Rose's house was built in 1978, and it was the last house built in the district.

The Du Rose Historic District is therefore believed to be of architectural significance because it represents a coherent whole that is clearly distinct from the surrounding neighborhood and because it contains individual buildings of considerable architectural merit that represent the variety of possible Contemporary Styles that were prevalent in the city during this period. The significance of the district is further enhanced by its highly intact state and its very well maintained status.

2. Boundary Description Continued

continues S along the rear lot lines of 206 and 202 Du Rose Terrace until reaching a point that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 202 Du Rose Terrace. The line then turns 70° and continues SE along the rear lot line of said lot to its SE corner, then turns 60° and continues in a NE direction along the rear lot lines of 201, 207, 213, 219, 223, 227, and 231 Du Rose Terrace until reaching the NE corner of the lot associated with 231 Du Rose Terrace. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the N lot line of said lot and W across Du Rose Terrace to the POB.

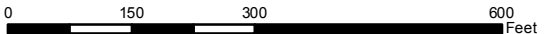


Du Rose Terrace Historic District
Madison, Dane County, WI
September 2012

District Boundary Line



Last Update: September 2012



T7N R9E

DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

1	<u>District</u> Sunset Village Historic District		<u>Surveyor</u> Timothy F. Heggland	<u>SHSW Staff</u>
	<u>City</u> Madison	<u>County</u> Dane	<u>Survey</u> Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey	<u>Date</u> 2012
<u>Streets</u>		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Streets</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
Hillcrest Drive		4200, 4204, 4206	S. Owen Drive	205, 207, 209, 221, 225, 229
N. Sunset Court		4114, 4118, 4122, 4126, 4130, 4134, 4137		
E. Sunset Court		217		
W. Sunset Court		204, 208, 211, 212, 220		

2	<u>Boundary Description</u> The district boundaries begin at a point on the E curblin of S. Owen Dr. that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 229 S. Owen Dr. The line then continues N along said curblin to a point that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 205 S. Owen Dr. The line then turns 90° and continues E along the S curblin of Hillcrest Dr. until reaching a point that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 4205 Hillcrest Dr. The line then turns 90° and continues N across Hillcrest Dr. to a point on the N curblin of said street that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 4206 Hillcrest Dr. The line then continues N along the W lot line of 4206 Hillcrest Dr. to the NW corner of said lot, then turns 90
3	<u>Boundary Justification</u> The district boundaries include all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources.

4	<u>SOURCES OF INFORMATION</u> A. City of Madison Assessor's Office B. City of Madison Building Permits C. Madison City Directories (various issues) D. <i>Wisconsin State Journal</i> (various issues) E.
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DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY HP-02-66 (7/16/98)
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5	<u>MAP REFERENCE</u> USGS quad: Madison West _____ scale: 1-24,000 _____ <table border="1"> <tr> <td>UTM References</td> <td>H.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A. 16/300720/4770660</td> <td>I.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. 16/300960/4770620</td> <td>J.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. 16/300960/4770530</td> <td>K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. 16/300720/4770480</td> <td>L.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E.</td> <td>M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F.</td> <td>N.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G.</td> <td>O.</td> </tr> </table>	UTM References	H.	A. 16/300720/4770660	I.	B. 16/300960/4770620	J.	C. 16/300960/4770530	K.	D. 16/300720/4770480	L.	E.	M.	F.	N.	G.	O.
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F.	N.																
G.	O.																
6	<u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> date: _____ initials: _____ _____ eligible _____ not eligible _____ unknown _____ national _____ state _____ local																

7 **DESCRIPTION**

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions, and generally excepted properties.

The Sunset Village Historic District is a small district comprised of 22 single family residences that is located in the north end of the original suburban plat of Sunset Village. The original Sunset Village Addition plat is heavily wooded and it was first platted in May of 1938 and is bounded by Westmorland Blvd. to the east, Hillcrest Dr. to the north, S. Owen Dr. to the west, and Mineral Point Rd. to the south, and its layout features a central block of lots that has a rectilinear public park space in its center. This center block is surrounded by a roadway consisting of East, West, North and South Sunset Courts, and lots face onto this roadway and also onto the outer ring of lots that encircles the plat. All but three of the residences in the proposed historic district are located at the north end of the original plat, the other three (4200, 4204, and 4206 Hillcrest Dr.) are located in the First Addition to Sunset Village, which was platted by McKennas, Inc. in June of 1939.

The houses that were built in the district were all built between 1939 and 1949 and they are representative of the other houses that were built throughout this plat and in several neighboring plats as well. The vast majority of these houses are modest-sized examples of the most popular Period Revival styles, with Colonial Revival styles predominating, and the houses in the district are also almost all examples of this same style as well, although there are also several examples of the Tudor Revival. These houses are either one or one-and-one-half-stories-tall, some have symmetrical facades while others are asymmetrical, and wood clapboard siding predominates, although there are also stone and brick examples. The designs of most of these houses are believed to have come from published plans, although, at least one, the brick-clad, Colonial Revival style George & Myra Wermuth house, located at 4137 Hillcrest Dr. and built in 1941, was the work of prominent Madison architect Frank S. Moulton and it is likely that other architect-designed examples are also located in the district. Another, the clapboard-clad Colonial Revival style Gerald & Joyce Bartell house, located at 220 W. Sunset Ct. and built in 1946, is a pre-fabricated house designed and built by the Harnischfeger Co. of Port Washington, Wisconsin, which was erected in three days and was the subject of a feature article in the May 19, 1946 issue of the *Wisconsin State Journal*.

What distinguish the houses in the district from those in the surrounding neighborhood is the high degree of integrity that the district's houses possess. Many of the neighboring houses are similar in design and are equally intact but they are now sandwiched in between more numerous examples that have now been resided or have been enlarged. Consequently, the Sunset Village Historic District is now the only place in this neighborhood where a sufficient concentration of intact examples exists to show what this neighborhood originally looked like.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Sunset Village Historic District is believed to be of local architectural significance (NRHP Criterion C) because it

Areas of significance

Architecture: Colonial Revival History: _____
Tudor Revival _____

Period of Significance: 1939-1949

Historical Development and Statement of Significance.

The Sunset Village Historic District is believed to be of local architectural significance (NRHP Criterion C) because it contains 22 houses that constitute what is now the most intact group of the modest size Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival style single family residences that comprise the larger Sunset Village neighborhood. The district's houses are mostly typical representative examples of these styles and most of them were probably built from published plans, but at least one is known to be the work of a prominent Madison architect and it is possible that others are as well.

The original Sunset Village Addition was platted in May of 1938 by McKennas, Inc., this being a real estate development company owned by John C. McKenna and his sons. The original plat was immediately successful. One year later, in 1939, an illustrated newspaper ad for the plat in the July 2, 1939 *Wisconsin State Journal* had the following to say about the plat's first year.

Sunset Village, Madison's newest community, is one-year old. Thirty-five homes have been completed or are under construction, and forty to fifty more homes are being planned for building in the very near future on the one hundred and twenty-five lots that have been sold in Sunset Village by McKennas, Inc. ... Water mains have been installed. Roads have been constructed. Gas mains are now in service. Spacious areas have been set aside for park purposes. Sunset Village is located on Madison's west side at Sunset Point. It is located in the same high rolling area that has long been Madison's favorite picnic spot. Of the many homes that have been built in Sunset Village, 90% of the mortgages are insured by the Federal Housing Administration. McKennas, Inc. have followed the suggestions that FHA has given in the planning and designing of the plat. Qualified engineers have been consulted to assure accuracy in surveying. A noteworthy feature of the development of Sunset Village is the park area. One and one third acres have been reserved for recreational purposes in the center of Sunset Village. The park affords playground space for children and adults as well. ... Sunset Village is a fully restricted residential area. The plans of all homes are inspected and approved by a committee for the purpose of keeping construction on a high plane.

The presence of FHA guidelines and a self-regulating design committee are notable because almost all of the houses that were built in the original plat were examples of the Colonial Revival style, although there were also a few Tudor Revival style examples as well. That this is so reflects the inherent design conservatism of the FHA, which wanted to be sure that any new residential construction whose funding was backed by the government would hold its value, and it also reflects the willingness of developers like McKenna to follow these guidelines. Similar guidelines also governed the development of the neighboring Pilgrim Village plat as well and they also governed what was built in several of the five subsequent additions that were made to the original Sunset Village plat. As a consequence the houses in Sunset Village and in several of the surrounding contemporary plats are almost all modest size examples of the most popular Period Revival styles built between 1939 and 1950, with Colonial Revival Style examples predominating. Because of their small size, however, many of these houses have been resided, expanded, and otherwise altered since they were first built and the recently completed intensive survey of this area found that the proposed Sunset Village Historic District is now the only place in this large historic neighborhood where its intact original appearance can be found.

2. Boundary Description, Continued

and continues in an easterly direction along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 4206, 4204, and 4200 Hillcrest Dr. until reaching the NE corner of the lot associated with 4200 Hillcrest Dr. The line then turns 90° and continues S along the E lot line of 4200 Hillcrest Dr. to the SE corner of said lot, then continues S across Hillcrest Dr. to a point on the S curbline of Hillcrest Dr. The line then turns 90° and continues E to the NE corner of the lot associated with 4133 Hillcrest Dr., then turns 90° and continues S along the E lot line of said lot to its SE corner. The line then turns 90° and continues E along the rear lot lines of 4130, 4126, 4122, 4118, and 4114 N. Sunset Ct. until reaching the NE corner of the lot associated with 4114 N. Sunset Ct. The line then turns 90° and continues S along the E lot lines of 4114 N. Sunset Ct. and 217 E. Sunset Ct. until reaching the SE corner of the lot associated with 217 E. Sunset Ct. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the S lot line of 217 E. Sunset Ct. until reaching a point on the curbline of E. Sunset Ct. that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 217 E. Sunset Ct. The line then turns 90° and continues N along said curbline and then W along the N curbline of N. Sunset Ct. until reaching a point that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 4130 N. Sunset Ct. The line then turns 90° and continues S across N. Sunset Ct. to a point on the S curbline of N. Sunset Ct. that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 4137 N. Sunset Ct. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the rear lot line of 4137 N. Sunset Ct. to a point on the E curbline of W. Sunset Ct. that corresponds to the SW corner of said lot. The line then continues W across W. Sunset Ct. to a point on the W curbline of said street that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 220 W. Sunset Ct. The line then continues W along the S lot line of the lot associated with 220 W. Sunset Ct. to the SW corner of said lot, then turns 90° and continues S along the rear lot lines of 225 and 229 S. Owen Dr. until reaching a point that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 229 S. Owen Dr. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the S lot line of the lot associated with 229 S. Owen Dr. to the POB.

DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

1	<u>District</u> Sunset Hills Historic District		<u>Surveyor</u> Timothy F. Heggland	<u>SHSW Staff</u>
	<u>City</u> Madison	<u>County</u> Dane	<u>Survey</u> Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey	<u>Date</u> 2012
<u>Streets</u>		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Streets</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
Alden Dr.		106, 109, 110, 113, 114, 117, 118, 122	Priscilla Lane	3901-3930 (16)
Hillcrest Dr.		3902, 3906, 3910, 3918, 3922, 4002, 4006, 4010	Regent Street	3901, 3905, 3909, 3913, 3917, 3926, 3933, 3937
Larkin Street		134, 138, 142	Standish Court	101-121 (9)
Plymouth Circle		3901-3999 (42)		

2	<u>Boundary Description</u> The district boundaries begin at a point on the S curblin of Regent St. that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 3901 Regent St. The line then turns 90° and continues S along the W curblin of Larkin St. to the SE corner of the lot associated with 3902 Hillcrest Dr. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the N curblin of Hillcrest Dr. to a point that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 4010 Hillcrest Dr. The line then turns 60° and continues N until reaching the NW corner of the lot associated with 3954 Plymouth Circle. The line then turns 20° and continues in a NNE
3	<u>Boundary Justification</u> The boundaries of the district enclose all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources.

4	<u>SOURCES OF INFORMATION</u> A. City of Madison Assessor's Office B. City of Madison Building Permits C. Madison City Directories (various) D. <i>Wisconsin State Journal</i> (various) E.
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DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY HP-02-66 (7/16/98)
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5	<u>MAP REFERENCE</u> USGS quad: Madison West _____ scale: 1-24,000 _____ <table border="1"> <tr> <td>UTM References</td> <td>H.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A. 16/301100/4771040</td> <td>I.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. 16/301300/4771030</td> <td>J.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. 16/301300/4770600</td> <td>K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. 16/301020/4770660</td> <td>L.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E.</td> <td>M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F.</td> <td>N.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G.</td> <td>O.</td> </tr> </table>	UTM References	H.	A. 16/301100/4771040	I.	B. 16/301300/4771030	J.	C. 16/301300/4770600	K.	D. 16/301020/4770660	L.	E.	M.	F.	N.	G.	O.
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E.	M.																
F.	N.																
G.	O.																
6	<u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> date: _____ initials: _____ _____ eligible _____ not eligible _____ unknown _____ national _____ state _____ local																

7 **DESCRIPTION**

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions, and generally excepted properties.

The Sunset Hills Historic District is a large residential district located on the near west side of Madison that consists of the entire platted subdivision of Sunset Hills and which contains 94 single family Contemporary Style, Ranch Style, and Wrightian Style houses that, for the most part, were built between 1955 and 1965. The north and west sides of the district are located directly across Regent Street and Owen Parkway from the City of Madison's Hoyt Park while the south side lies opposite the older Pilgrim Village plat and the east side lies opposite the City of Madison's Reservoir Park and large unplatted lots. The edges of the district that consist of already existing streets (Larkin St., Regent St., and Hillcrest Dr.) are mostly straight but the streets within the district itself are curvilinear and most of the houses in the district face onto these curvilinear streets and occupy irregular-shaped, heavily wooded lots of varying sizes.

All of the houses in the district were architect-designed, they range from one to two-stories in height, and many of them are of considerable size. Not surprisingly, given the individuality of architectural expression that characterized this period, the designs of these houses exhibit a wide range of architectural trends, but they are unified to some degree by the fact that their exteriors almost all utilize natural materials such as wood, stone, and brick, or various combinations of them, although houses partially sheathed in plywood can also be found, and the number of these houses that are partially or completely sheathed in vertical wooden boards is especially notable.

The fact that such an individualistic group of house designs manage to coexist together in relative harmony is perhaps attributable to the fact that the suburb's design committee had veto power over designs that they felt did not meet standards or that, presumably, were too extreme to be good neighbors. These standards, however, seem to have been based less on inhibiting individualism than on ensuring that whatever was built reflected the prevailing high standards of design and workmanship.

The buildings in the district are especially notable within their local context for being excellent and frequently outstanding examples of the various facets of the Contemporary Style that they represent. They are also notable for being larger and much more expensive than houses in neighboring areas, for their associations with locally notable owners, and for their high degree of integrity. Collectively these houses represent the finest collection of Contemporary Style residential architecture of this era in the city and their significance is greatly enhanced by their high degree of integrity and their very well-maintained status.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of significance

Architecture: Contemporary Style History: _____
Ranch Style _____
Wrightian Style _____

Period of Significance: 1955-1975

Historical Development and Statement of Significance.

The Sunset Hills Historic District is believed to be of architectural significance under NRHP Criterion C (architecture) because it contains largest and finest concentration of architecturally important and intact Contemporary Style single family residences built in Madison during the period of significance, but mostly in the ten-year period from 1955 to 1965. The district contains 94 houses, all of which are architect designed and several of which are the work of some of the finest architects who practiced in Madison and elsewhere during the 1950s and 1960s.

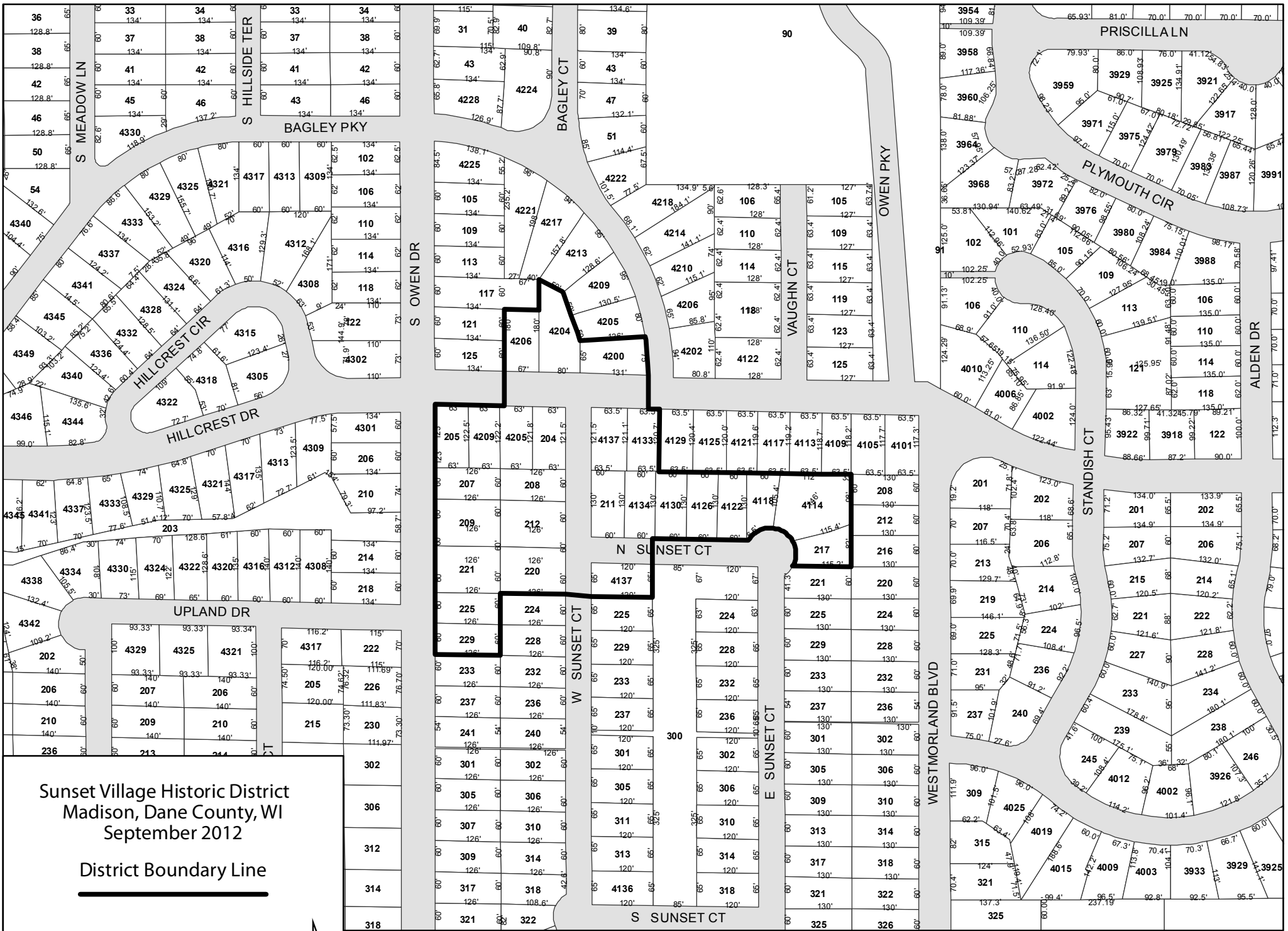
The Sunset Hills Historic District includes the whole of the Sunset Hills Addition plat, which was first developed by the First Wisconsin Trust Co. in 1941 on heavily wooded land located immediately to the south of the newly developed Hoyt Park that at that time lay outside the city of Madison's corporate boundaries. The entrance of the United States into World War II in that same year, however, put a stop to any development activity and the plat languished until July of 1946, when Willis B. Gifford, Jr., who had previously developed the adjacent plat of Pilgrim Village in 1939, purchased the land from the First Wisconsin Trust Co. and proceeded to lay out a new plat. Gifford's first attempt to develop this plat included a proposal to build apartments there but permission was denied after protests came from homeowners in neighboring plats. Consequently, Gifford decided to reinvent the plat as an exclusive residential subdivision in 1953. All of the new plat's single family houses would be architect-designed, they would be Contemporary in style, and the designs had to be submitted to Gifford's Sunset Hills Corp. for approval.

Three of the first houses built in this new subdivision were designed by Racine, Wisconsin architect John Randal McDonald (3922 and 3930 Priscilla Lane and 3934 Plymouth Circle), and these set the tone for what was to follow. Most of the houses that were subsequently built in this plat were constructed between 1955 and 1965, and they include houses by such well known local architects as William V. Kaeser (3942, 3972, 3976 and 3994 Plymouth Circle and 102 and 105 Standish Ct.) and Herb Fritz, Jr. (3918 and 3964 Plymouth Circle). The district also contains three fine houses designed by district resident Elizabeth Mackey Ranney as well, who was one of just three licensed women architects in Wisconsin during the 1960s and 1970s.

Twenty-four of the original owners of the district's houses were University of Wisconsin professors and nine were doctors and dentists, while others included the managing director of CUNA, business owners, writers, and attorneys, and the district continues to attract comparable owners today. Because the houses in this subdivision were both expensive and architect-designed, the district is also something of a showcase for the building trades. These houses represent the best workmanship of which these builders were capable and the materials they used were also of excellent quality as well and as result, the district's resources are still in excellent condition today and are highly intact as well.

2. Boundary Description, Continued

direction until reaching the NW corner of the lot associated with 3937 Regent St. The line then turns 65° and continues E along the S curblineline of Regent Street until reaching the POB.



Sunset Village Historic District
Madison, Dane County, WI
September 2012

District Boundary Line

Last Update: September 2012

T7N R9E

0 150 300 600 Feet

DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

1	<u>District</u> Sylvan Avenue-Ridge Road Historic District		<u>Surveyor</u> Timothy F. Heggland	<u>SHSW Staff</u>
	<u>City</u> Madison	<u>County</u> Dane	<u>Survey</u> Near West Side Neighborhoods Intensive Survey	<u>Date</u> 2012
	<u>Streets</u>		<u>Streets</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
	S. Franklin Avenue	30	Sylvan Avenue	2801, 2805, 2809, 2816, 2817, 2828, 2829
	Glenway Street	16, 21, 24, 25, 36, 40		
	Ridge Road	2801, 2802, 2803, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2810, 2811, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821		

2	<u>Boundary Description</u>
	The district boundaries begin at a point on the W curblin of S. Franklin Ave. that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 2801 Sylvan Ave. The line then continues W along the S curblin of Sylvan Ave. to a point that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 2809 Sylvan Ave. The line then turns 90° and continues N Across Sylvan Ave. to a point on the N curblin of said street that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 2816 Sylvan Ave. The line then continues N along the E lot line of 2816 Sylvan Ave. until reaching the NE corner of said lot. The line then turns 90° and
3	<u>Boundary Justification</u>
	The boundaries of the district enclose all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources.

4	<u>SOURCES OF INFORMATION</u>
	A. City of Madison Assessor's Office
	B. City of Madison Building Permits
	C. Madison City Directories (various issues)
	D. <i>Wisconsin State Journal</i> (various issues)
	E.

DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY HP-02-66 (7/16/98)
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5	<u>MAP REFERENCE</u>																
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G.	O.																
6	<u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u>																
	date: _____ initials: _____ _____ eligible _____ not eligible _____ unknown _____ national _____ state _____ local																

7 **DESCRIPTION**

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions, and generally excepted properties.

The Sylvan Avenue-Ridge Road Historic District is a small residential district comprised of 29 single family residences and it is located on the near west side of the city of Madison. These residences are situated on hilly, heavily wooded lots and the district itself is located adjacent to Resurrection Catholic Cemetery to the east, to the City of Madison's Reservoir Park to the west, and it is located one block south of Hoyt Park. The two earliest houses in the district are fine examples of the Period Revival styles, but most of the houses in the district are excellent examples of either the International Style or else they illustrate various aspects of the Contemporary Style, and these houses were all built between 1935 and 1965.

Houses in the district are of medium size, they are either one or two-stories in height, and most of them are clad in wood clapboards, wood boards, or even plywood, although some are clad in stucco or other materials. Most of these houses were architect-designed and these include an especially notable group of flat-roofed International Style houses that were designed by the important Madison architectural firm of Beatty & Strang. There are also, however, two excellent houses designed by equally important local architect Herb Fritz, Jr. and another district house was designed by Madison designer and interior decorator Don Reppen as his own house. These houses are notable for their excellent modern designs and most of them still retain a high degree of integrity today, although a few have now been altered or resided.

What distinguishes the houses in the district from the houses that surround them is primarily their designs. Most of the surrounding plats contain houses of similar vintage that are either examples of the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles or else they are examples of the Ranch Style. In contrast, the houses in the district display individualistic modern designs that are mostly the work of prominent architects, and these houses, while not large, are still larger than those in the surrounding area.

SIGNIFICANCE

The

Areas of significance

Architecture: International Style History: _____
Contemporary Style _____

Period of Significance: 1907-1965

Historical Development and Statement of Significance.

The Sylvan Avenue-Ridge Road Historic District is believed to be of architectural significance under NRHP Criterion C (architecture) because it contains one of Madison's earliest concentrations of single family houses that display modern design principles. Most of these houses are the work of prominent local architects, they were built between 1935 and 1965, and they include a notable group of International Style houses designed by the important local architectural firm of Beatty & Strang and others, and an equally notable group of later Contemporary Style houses that include important works by prominent Madison architect Herb Fritz, Jr.

The two earliest houses in the district are fine examples of the Period Revival styles. The oldest of these is the fine Dutch Colonial Revival style house located at 2818 Ridge Rd. that was built in 1907 for University of Wisconsin Professor A. S. Alexander. When this house was built, the few houses that were located in what was then still a rural area all occupied large multi-acre lots that at that time were located well outside the boundaries of the city, and it was only the fact that the already existing Franklin Ave. and Regent St. were located nearby that allowed these residents to access the city. The next house to be built in the district was the very fine stone-clad Tudor Revival style house of John and Gertrude Knudsen, which is located at 2816 Sylvan Ave. This house was built in 1926, and it, like the Alexander house, was almost certainly architect-designed.

No other houses were built in the district until 1935, however, when two notable International Style houses were built on lots that had been created out of the large land holdings that characterized the district originally. These were the Robert and Marian Dudley House, located at 2820 Ridge Rd., and the Prof. Helen C. Clarke house located at 21 Glenway St. The Dudley house is a rare example of a steel-frame prefabricated house that was designed and fabricated by the Harnischfeger Corp. of Milwaukee, while the Clarke house is an early work of the firm of Beatty & Strang. Both of these houses received prominent mention in the local press at the time and Beatty & Strang subsequently designed five more houses in the district between 1935 and 1940. One other house was also built in the district in 1940 as well, this being the Contemporary Style house that is located at 2810 Ridge, but no others were built there until after World War II ended. Once the war was over, however, building in the district started again and almost all of the houses that were subsequently built there are excellent examples of the various architectural trends that combine to make up what is now called the Contemporary Style. Why this is so is not known but it seems likely that the new owners were inspired by the modernistic houses that had already been built in the district. Certainly it is true that the district has always been especially popular with members of the UW faculty; seven of the houses in the district were built for them and other members have been later owners.

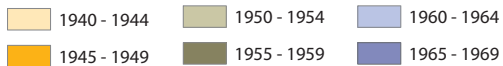
By 1965 the district was complete and it is still largely intact today and constitutes one of Madison's finest assemblages of modern residential design.

2. Boundary Description, Continued

and continues W along the rear lot lines of 2816 and 2828 Sylvan Ave. until reaching the NW corner of the lot associated with 2828 Sylvan Ave. The line then turns 90° and continues S along the W lot line of said 2828 Sylvan Ave. until reaching the SW corner of said lot. The line then turns 90° and continues W to the NW corner of the lot associated with 2829 Sylvan Ave., then turns 90° and continues S along the W lot line of said 2829 Sylvan Ave. to the NE corner of the lot associated with 21 Glenway St. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the N lot line of said 21 Glenway St and across Glenway St. to a point on the W curblineline of Glenway St. The line then turns 90° and continues N to the NE corner of the lot associated with 16 Glenway St. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the N lot line of said 16 Glenway St. to the NW corner of the lot, then turns 90° and continues S along the rear lot lines of 16, 25, 36, and 40 Glenway St. until reaching the SW corner of the lot associated with 40 Glenway St. The line then turns 90° and continues W along the S lot line of said 40 Glenway St. and across Glenway St. to a point that corresponds to the E curblineline of Glenway St. The line then turns 90° and continues S along said E curblineline to a point that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 2821 Ridge Rd. The line then turns 90° and continues E along the rear lot lines of 2821, 2819, 2815, 2813, 2811, 2807, 2805, 2803, and 2801 Ridge Rd. until reaching a point on the W curblineline of S. Franklin Ave. that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 2801 Ridge Rd. The line then turns 90° and continues N along said W curblineline and across Ridge Rd. to the POB.

Post War Neighborhoods Architectural Survey CLG Historic Preservation Fund Sub Grant

Year of Construction



Prepared by Department of Planning and Community & Economic Development, Planning Division : November 2010

