

Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Nashotah House Theological Seminary  
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	2777 Mission Road	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Delafield	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Waukesha	code 133
			zip code 53018

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

*Diana Lenkunas*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/18/2016  
Date

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Nashotah House Theological Seminary

Waukesha

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain):

*By Barbara Weyl* 1-12-17

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

### 5. Classification

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- site
- object

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

contributing	noncontributing
19	7 buildings
2	0 sites
2	1 structures
1	2 objects
24	10 total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

1 (Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin)

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- EDUCATION: COLLEGE
- RELIGION: RELIGIOUS FACILITY
- DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING
- DOMESTIC: MULTIPLE DWELLING

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- EDUCATION: COLLEGE
- RELIGION: RELIGIOUS FACILITY
- DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING
- DOMESTIC: MULTIPLE DWELLING

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival
- MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Gothic Revival
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> and 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation OTHER, CONCRETE
- walls LIMESTONE
- BRICK
- roof METAL, ASPHALT
- other WOOD

### Narrative Description

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

Nashotah House Theological Seminary  
Name of Property

Waukesha  
County and State

Wisconsin

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement (A)

Education (A)

Architecture (C)

### Period of Significance

1842 (Exploration/Settlement) (A)

1842-1966 (Education) (A)

1842-1965 (Architecture) (C)

### Significant Dates

1842, 1843, 1854, 1862, 1865, 1870, 1892, 1910, 1957,  
1965

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

DOUGLAS, JAMES; ESCHWEILER, ALEXANDER;  
ESCHWEILER&ESCHWEILER; SUTCLIFFE, JOHN  
WOOD, WILLIAM

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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



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Delafield, Waukesha County, WI

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**General Layout**

The nominated Nashotah House Theological Seminary property consists of a 72.7-acre parcel located along the east side of Upper Nashotah Lake in the City of Delafield<sup>1</sup>, Waukesha County. The property is rural and has a park-like setting, located adjacent to the lake with gently rolling to flat terrain and notable for its partially wooded character. Access is gained by one of three entrances, two of which are located along Mission Road to the north while a third is on Mission Road to the south. Mission Road borders the property on the east. A series of paved roads and sidewalks are located throughout the campus, as are a number of parking lots. The majority of the historic-era and contributing structures are located in the north half of the property. The site of the Nashotah House Theological Seminary is itself contributing to the significance of the property. The other resources included as part of this nominated property include twenty-six buildings, three structures, three objects and one site (a cemetery), of which twenty buildings, two structures, one object and one other site (the cemetery) are considered to be elements that contribute to the significance of the property. In addition to these resources, is one building—the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin—that was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 (NR # 72000067).<sup>2</sup> Several additional components are also found on campus but due to their small size and scale, they are not included in the inventory count of the nominated resources. These features are still a part of the setting and include: 1) stone steps leading to the location of a no longer extant house; 2) lamp posts along a now little used pathway on campus; 3) a Wisconsin Historical Society marker situated between the Blue House and the Red Chapel; 4) a rock with a plaque on it immediately north of the Blue House; and 5) modern signage.

The Nashotah House Theological Seminary was established in 1842, has been in continuous use and today remains an active seminary. For this reason, the end date of the period of significance follows the fifty-year requirement. Contributing components are all those that were built prior to 1966; non-contributing elements are those that were constructed after 1966.

The contributing and non-contributing resources are described below and are presented in the general order corresponding to dates of construction. While many buildings are oriented at a slight angle to cardinal directional points, for clarity resources are described using direct north, south, east and west references.

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<sup>1</sup> The Seminary grounds were annexed by the City of Delafield sometime after 1980. Historically, the property was located in the Town of Summit, Waukesha County. It does, however, carry a postal address of Nashotah.

<sup>2</sup> A farm property, which is owned by the seminary, is located across Mission Road to the east but is not included in this nomination since its historic purpose is ancillary to that of the school itself.

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**Blue House** (Contributing, 1842)  
(Photograph #17, Site Map location #1)

Located on the far northwest side of the campus and close to the Upper Nashotah Lake, the Greek Revival style Blue House is the oldest extant building on the campus.

This house is a front-gabled, one-and-one-half-story, clapboard-sheathed building, rising from a concrete foundation and sheltered with a wood-shingled gabled roof. The primary façade faces east. A brick chimney is located at both the front and rear of the roof's ridge. At the first floor of the primary façade is a four-over-four-light, double-hung window, and to the right of the window are two wood doors, in front of each are three wood steps with a simple railing. At the second floor are two, six-over-six-light sashes. A third entrance to the building, also with a three-step approach and wood railing, is at the left (west) of the south side of the house. A pair of six-over-six-light sashes completes the first level, while the upper half-story is devoid of fenestration. Three windows, one on the first floor and two on the second, are on the (west) rear wall of the building while the north facade lacks windows. A circa-1920 historic image of the building indicates that the three-step approach was a later alteration, after a foundation was added.<sup>3</sup>

The interior of the building contains two rooms on the first level historically used for classes, while the second floor is divided into three spaces originally used as sleeping rooms.

**Red Chapel** (Contributing, 1843<sup>4</sup>; 1846<sup>5</sup> addition)  
(Photograph #17, Site Map location #2)

The Greek Revival style Red Chapel is located next to, and just to the south of, the Blue House on the far northwest side of campus.

The Chapel is a front-gabled, one-and-one-half-story frame building rising from a concrete block foundation and sheathed with wood clapboards. The roof is covered with wood shingles. Returns on the gabled endwalls emphasize the modest Greek Revival influence of the building, as does the simple wood frieze beneath the eave. A one-story, gabled chancel addition (1846) was added to the building's

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<sup>3</sup> "Nashotah Mission Blue House, Red House," Photograph (Image ID#41571), circa 1920, from the archival collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Available online at [www.wisconsinhistory.org](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org), Accessed October 2015.

<sup>4</sup> William Ingraham Kip, *A Few Days At Nashotah* (Albany, NY: J. Munsell, 1849), 12.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

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(now) rear (west) endwall.<sup>6</sup> A hipped-roof, open porch with simple square wooden supports shelters the central doorway that is flanked by sidelights. A pair of six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows occupy the upper half-story. A decorative bell is affixed to the northerly porch post. Each of the building's side facades (of the nave) carries two, regularly placed, nine-over-six-light windows, while a single window is found on each side of the chancel.

The building continues to serve as a chapel and includes wooden flooring, pews and wainscoting. The walls are whitewashed. In 2014, the building, which has historically been red, was repainted, and the floors sanded and refinished. The altar was also moved to its original location along the east wall.<sup>7</sup>

This building was moved no less than twice. Its original location was a few hundred feet to the northeast of its present location and is marked by The Preaching Cross. A known subsequent location of the chapel was immediately north of the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, as evidenced by a postcard dating to circa 1960 (see Figure 13). The Red Chapel (the subject building) was originally dedicated as the Chapel of St. Sylvanus in 1843 but in 1862 became known as the Red Chapel and continues to be known by this name today.<sup>8</sup>

**Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin** (NRHP, 1862)  
(Photograph #10 and #11, Site Map location #3)

The Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin (NRHP #72000067) is located at the northwest part of campus. After completion in 1862, the building was dedicated as the Chapel of St. Sylvanus. In 1907 this building was rededicated as the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin and continues to be known by this name today.

The chapel is an English Gothic Revival style building constructed of limestone and with its primary façade facing west. Its steeply pitched roof is gabled and covered with red metal, fashioned to simulate tile, while side aisles are topped with shed roofs that are also covered with red metal. The primary (west) façade is divided into three bays by four stepped buttresses of varying height. The central bay features a Gothic-arched entrance that frames the double doorway, along with the solid

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<sup>6</sup> Historic accounts of the Red Chapel and the addition are not specific regarding a reference to being enlarged. It is, however, presumed that it was the chancel that was added to the building.

<sup>7</sup> The 2014 restoration work is described in detail in "Red Chapel Restoration," of the Nashotah House blog, available online at <http://blog.nashotah.edu/blog/2014/09/18/red-chapel-restoration/sylvanus1/>. Accessed October 2015.

<sup>8</sup> In 1862 a new stone chapel was constructed. The name "Chapel of St. Sylvanus" was transferred from the frame building to the newly constructed stone chapel. The stone chapel was subsequently rededicated as the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin in 1907. The stone chapel continues to be known as the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin.

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wood tympanum above. A single, tall-and-narrow lancet window is situated within each of the outer bays, while a pair of lancet openings is located immediately above the entry. The façade terminates with a stepped, belfry-like projection that includes three Gothic-arched openings (with no bells) near the peak, which is surmounted by a cross.

The north sidewall is divided into six bays delineated by seven stepped buttresses. Five of the bays carry a pair of lancet windows, while the easternmost bay features a pair of blind lancet openings. The opposite south sidewall has three similar bay divisions, all of which carry paired lancet openings with stained-glass windows. The west end (of the south side) of the building includes the sacristy, which was added in 1908.

A one-story, polygonal apse extends to the east. Each of the five sides of the apse carries a single, lancet opening, with the three central examples being blind openings while the two closest to the nave each carry a stained-glass window.

The interior of the chapel was significantly redecorated in 1893, when collegiate-style choir stalls replaced the original pews and a new altar and reredos were installed. Not fourteen years later, the present choir stalls were installed, along with the current rood screen, altar, and reredos. The building was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

**Webb Hall (also known as The Fort)** (Contributing, 1865; 1926<sup>9</sup>)  
(Photograph #26 and #27, Site Map location #4)

Webb Hall is located on a hill close to the eastern edge of campus and centered between the north and south boundaries of the campus.

Webb Hall is a Gothic Revival style building, two-and-a-half-stories, constructed of limestone and oriented to the south. The building is composed of a central, front-facing gabled center section that projects from a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled block. Most of the building's corners are trimmed with cut stone quoining and all gabled rooflines are trimmed with a decorative wooden vergeboard with quatrefoil cutouts. Most of the windows are replacement and down-sized, double-hung sash that have been fitted within the original window openings. Window openings have segmental-arch or flat limestone lintels and sills.

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<sup>9</sup> Eschweiler & Eschweiler, "Alterations to Nashotah House," (Re: Webb Hall), Job #647, dated 8 September 1926. These and all other plans referenced are located at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive, Milwaukee Public (Central) Library (hereafter cited as WAA, MPL), Milwaukee, WI. .



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Regarding the primary (south) façade, the first floor includes a single entrance door located beneath a gabled roof overhang with bracket supports. A pair of replacement windows are located to the right (east) of the entry and within the original window openings. The second floor has two, regularly placed, double-hung sashes, while a paired grouping of smaller sashes are located near the peak and beneath the plaster and false half-timbers under the gable. The west side of the center gabled section includes a former doorway that has since been partially infilled and converted to a window. Another window is located along the second level and a hipped-roof dormer with a window is located at the roof. Moving west along the side-gabled block, a single sash window occupies each floor and another hipped-roof dormer and window breaks the roof plane.

The west side of the building (the side-gabled block) has a three-sided bay on its first floor which is flanked to either side by a single, double-hung sash. The second floor includes two, single windows, while the upper half-story carries a pair of smaller, double-hung windows within one opening.

The building's rear (north) facade includes three, regularly placed sash openings on both the first and second levels, while a series of three windows occupy the upper half-story, directly beneath the plaster and false half-timber trim of the peak. A metal fire escape is located along this wall.

The east side of the building (the side-gabled block) is of stone. The first floor is obscured by a later breezeway addition connecting to the garage. The second floor has two regularly spaced windows and high in the gable end there are three tall, narrow window openings, each with a pointed arch. These window openings are infilled. Continuing around the building to the front (south) wall of the side-gabled block, the first floor is of stone while the second and third stories are of stucco and wood half-timbers. There are three windows at the first-floor level, three windows at the second floor and a band of three small, fixed, leaded-glass windows located within the gable of the wall dormer. A circa-1950s, one-story, board-sheathed breezeway connects the building's east side to a two-car garage, covered with board siding.

The building was originally built to house the seminary's second president, Dr. Azel Dow Cole. According to the 1926 plans accommodating the building's conversion to "apartments", the windows were replaced at this time (to six-over-six-light sash). The original stone wall above the first floor of the side-gabled block was removed and replaced with the stucco and half-timber finish. Also at this time a new upper-level chapel was added as was the stucco and half-timber trim added to the gabled peaks. It is noted on the plans though, that the vergeboards were already extant. Regarding the interior, building plan notes identify new flooring in some of the rooms, as well as the addition of a new fireplace. The 1926 plans also identify on the first floor four bedrooms, two baths, a study and an entrance hall. The second floor consisted of eight bedrooms (with bathrooms). The uppermost level included three bedrooms (with baths) and the Chapel of Ss. Peter & Paul, which continues to serve as

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such today. The basement level identifies an amusement room.

**Shelton Hall (Refectory)** (Contributing, 1870<sup>10</sup>)  
(Photograph #2, Site Map location #5)

Shelton Hall is located close to the north entrance and is at the northeast corner of the campus. Rising two-and-one-half stories, this Gothic Revival-style building is constructed of limestone. The roof is covered with red metal tile and cut stone quoining accent the corners of the building. The majority of the window openings are Gothic-arch (pointed-arch) with flush stone lintels and sills. The windows themselves are rectangular and wood-framed; the peak beneath the arch carries wood with a quatrefoil design. Gabled endwalls and gabled wall dormers are trimmed with carved wooden vergeboards with cross-bracing and quatrefoil cutouts. Oriented to the south, the primary entrance is marked by a one-story, crenelated tower that rests in the ell-like juncture of the front facade. A gabled roof overhang with bracket supports shelters the Gothic arch entry.

The front-facing gabled wing carries a series of three, four-over-four-light sash windows along both the first and second levels, while the upper half-story carries a pair of two-over-two-light windows. To the left (west) of the entry, and located along the gabled wing, are two windows along each floor that are centered beneath the gabled wall dormer. A small, four-over-four-light window is located immediately above the first-floor entry.

The side (west) facade is comprised of the two-and-one-half-story main block and a rear-extending, one-and-one-half-story wing. Regarding the former, it largely replicates the previously described two-part front (south) entrance facade (less the towered entry) and includes three windows along both the first and second floors. A pair of smaller sash windows is located within the gabled peak of the projecting gable portion, while a gabled wall dormer crowns the second-floor windows of the section to the north. A series of basement-level windows are located directly beneath the first-floor fenestration.

Continuing around the building, the rear (north) gabled wing carries a pair of four-over-four-light windows along the first floor, while a frame, shed-roof enclosure is situated adjacent the main block. A wooden shingle-sheathed, shed-roof dormer claims four, four-over-four-light windows and a smaller two-over-one light sash.

The rear (north) gabled end wall includes a rear entrance, as well as a pair of replacement, double-hung

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<sup>10</sup> Imri Murden Blackburn, "Nashotah House: A History of Seventy-Five Years" (Nashotah, WI: Nashotah House Theological Seminary, 1966, typewritten), 18-21.

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windows on the first floor. The upper half-story carries a single, one-over-one-light sash.

The first floor of the side (east) facade includes a frame, shed-roof porch enclosure adjacent to the main block, and an additional entrance door at the far north end, with two, paired, four-over-four-light windows set within segmental arched openings between the entries. Four, four-over-four-light sash occupy the roof dormer above.

Continuing to the south along this same side (east) wall, the central gabled wing carries three windows along both the first and second floors, while a pair of smaller sashes is located near the gabled peak. The final portion of this side is comprised of two windows along each level, with the upper windows set directly beneath yet another wall dormer.

An 1878 drawing of the building shows the original front entrance with slightly more than a gabled overhang. A circa 1915 photograph of the hall reflects a full, one-story porch with wooden pier supports that fronted the entire primary façade (see Figures 3 & 4). Both images show a small gabled dormer along the front facade, which no longer remains.<sup>11</sup>

The building was originally built as a refectory (dining hall) and included a public parlor and guest rooms. The building was remodeled in 1965<sup>12</sup>, following the construction of the new refectory, Breck Hall (now part of DeKoven Commons). The 1965 plans identify the first floor as including a bookstore, seminar room, choir room and a four-bedroom apartment. The second floor (the 1965 plans of which included the addition of the roof dormer to the rear wing) included two, two-bedroom apartments and a three-bedroom apartment. Since 2014, a coffee house is located in the former bookstore space. The apartments remain.

**Lewis Hall** (Contributing, 1892, 1910<sup>13</sup>)  
(Photograph #15, Site Map location #6)

Lewis Hall is located at the northwest part of campus. This Gothic Revival style building is a part of the series of adjacent buildings forming the large “L” footprint; Lewis Hall anchors the “L”, being the

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<sup>11</sup> Shelton Hall Image in *Nashotah Scholiast*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1878), page iv.

<sup>12</sup> Eschweiler, Eschweiler & Sielaff, “Shelton Hall Remodel,” Job #3099, dated 27 July 1965. These and all other plans referenced are located at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive, Milwaukee Public (Central) Library (hereafter cited as WAA, MPL), Milwaukee, WI.

<sup>13</sup> Alexander Eschweiler, “Plans for Rebuilding Sabine Hall (also includes plans for Lewis Hall),” Job #347, dated 23 July 1910, Plans on file at the WAA, MPL.

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southwest corner building.

Lewis Hall is attached at its southeast corner to Kemper Hall (described later in this section) via a one-story, cloistered hallway. Likewise it is immediately abutted to Sabine Hall (to the north and also described later in this section) and its cloistered hallway. The building is two-and-a-half stories and of rough-cut limestone. Beginning with its east facade, the first floor carries a pair of tripartite and rectangular window groupings that are separated by a pair of smaller examples. Each of the tripartite groupings is topped with an arched stone lintel that is flush with the stone wall. Both the second and uppermost half-story levels of the elevation carry two pair of regularly placed rectangular windows. All windows along this facade, and throughout the building, feature diamond-paned leading and stone sills. The wall, which features buttressing at its corner, terminates with a modestly stepped parapet wall with stone coping that is surmounted at its peak with a Bedford stone cross.

The building's south side is accented by an additional buttress at its eastern end. That wall terminates to the west with a three-story tower crowned with a conical roof sheathed with red metal tile. The tower features three, regularly spaced, double-hung windows on each level. The central wall space between the buttress and the tower includes two tripartite window groupings along the first floor, each topped with an arched, stone lintel (like those along the east wall). The second level includes another tripartite grouping, along with a paired grouping, while each of the parapeted wall dormers carry a pair of smaller, rectangular windows.

The building's north facade, which abuts Sabine Hall to the north, terminates as a stepped parapet wall with another Bedford stone cross rising from the peak. The first floor of this wall includes a four-light window grouping topped with an arched, flush stone lintel, as well as a single window near the tower. Likewise, the second floor includes a single window adjacent to the tower, while a pair of rectangular windows is located to the north. Finally, a tripartite grouping of smaller sash windows runs along the upper half-story.

Lewis Hall was originally built in 1892-93 and designed by William Halsey Wood. It was gutted by fire in 1910. Alexander Eschweiler rebuilt Lewis Hall similarly to its original iteration, although four feet narrower than the original. The original cloistered hallway space was incorporated into the building itself. There are no apparent exterior alterations since 1910.<sup>14</sup>

The interior originally included living quarters for faculty members. It is now generally used for

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<sup>14</sup> "Plans for Rebuilding of Nashotah House," *Hartland News*, 21 May 1910, 1; "New Buildings at Nashotah," *Oconomowoc Enterprise*, 3 June 1910, 1.

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administrative offices.

**Sabine Hall** (Contributing, 1892-1893, 1910<sup>15</sup>)  
(Photograph #12 and #13, Site Map location #7)

Sabine Hall is located at the northwest part of campus. This building is part of the series of adjacent buildings forming the large "L" footprint. Sabine Hall is situated between Lewis Hall and the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin. This Collegiate Gothic-style building is linear and constructed of rough-cut limestone. It is largely topped with a gabled roof covered with red metal tile, although the central portion features a three-story, crenelated tower with a flat roof and buttress trim. The building's primary entrance facade, which faces east, is dominated by the central tower and includes a Gothic-arched opening along the first floor that accesses the cloistered hallway. The cloistered hallway extends the entire length of the building. The second level carries a pair of windows, while the third floor has four windows. The remainder of the first floor is comprised of symmetrically arranged arches along the cloister level, while the second floor consists of double-hung sash windows that are arranged singly or in tripartite groupings.

The second-floor windows of the reverse (west) side of the building are similarly arranged, while the first floor includes a variety of both rectangular and Gothic-arched windows situated singly, in pairs or in tripartite groupings. Unlike the front, there is no access to the building through the central tower. Instead, on the first level, the tower includes a four-light window with stone surround. The second floor of the tower includes two pairs of rectangular windows, each set beneath an arched, flush lintel, as are all of the first-floor, rectangular window groupings. The uppermost level of the tower includes a tripartite grouping. A red metal-tiled, shed-roof and open porch shelters a rear entry to the building at its westerly end. The porch roof extends beyond the hall to partially front Lewis Hall.

Like Lewis Hall, Sabine Hall was designed by William Halsey Wood of New Jersey and built in 1892-93. It, too, was largely destroyed by the fire in 1910. The original design included a continuous run of wall dormers that broke the roofline and carried a pair of rectangular windows within each dormer. Alexander Eschweiler enlarged the building width by six feet in the post-fire, 1910 redesign. He also eliminated the dormers and designed a straight eave with banks of rectangular windows beneath. There have been no apparent exterior changes to the building since the 1910 reconstruction.

The building was originally constructed and reconstructed as a dormitory that was to house approximately forty-five students. Today, the building contains many offices on the first floor. The

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<sup>15</sup> Eschweiler, "Plans for Rebuilding Sabine Hall (also includes plans for Lewis Hall), Job #347, dated 10 June 1910, Plans on file at the WAA, MPL.

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second floor and tower level continues to house students.

**Donaldson Library** (Contributing, 1911<sup>16</sup>; 1981 addition)  
(Photograph #8, Site Map location #8)

The Donaldson Library is located at the northwest part of campus. Designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, this two-story, side-gabled building with cut stone quoining is oriented on a west/east axis and is situated a short distance to the east and slightly north of the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin. Constructed of rough-cut limestone, the first floor of the primary (south) façade is dominated by a series of eleven arched openings trimmed with cut limestone (nine along the front and one each at either end) that form the one-story, cloistered hallway that fronts the building. Within the cloister is a central double-door entrance with replacement wood-and-glass doors that is set within a Tudor arch and surround, the latter of which is embellished with floriated, carved stone panels that alternate with smooth cut stone panels. The same floriated panels also trim the cornice of the building, immediately beneath the modestly crenellated parapet; a simple heraldic shield is inset on each individual crenellation. The primary first floor elevation also carries two additional entries, each with a single door and a less ornate stone surround. Six tripartite groupings of rectangular, leaded-glass windows with stone surrounds complete the first floor. The nine tripartite, leaded-glass window groupings of the second level include smooth cut-stone surrounds topped with a label mold that contains stone tracery resembling Gothic arches, as well as a carved stone panel beneath. Within each of the stone panels is the name of a different saint including the following: St. Ignatius, St. Cyprian, St. Athanasius, St. Jerome, St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine, and St. Anselm and thereafter are the names of Hooker and Pusey. Richard Hooker was a prominent theologian in sixteenth-century England while Edward Bouverie Pusey was a nineteenth-century English churchman. The building's cornerstone, which reads "Frances Donaldson, 1910," is located at the building's southeast corner. It was a bequest by Donaldson that helped to fund the library and its construction.

The west (side) facade lacks fenestration, but carries an exterior chimney at its center. Copper downspouts are also evident. The majority of the building's rear (north) facade is obscured by the 1981 addition. However, a single window grouping, like those described on the opposite, entrance elevation, can be seen along each floor on either end.

The building's east facade carries a grouping of four windows with a stone surround along the first floor, while the second floor includes a Gothic-arched window (larger than those previously described)

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<sup>16</sup> "Contracts Awarded," (re: Nashotah House library) in *The American Contractor* (Chicago, IL), Vol. 31 (6 August 1910), page 40. The note cites John Sutcliffe of Chicago as the architect and S. J. Brockman of Milwaukee as the contractor of the building that was to cost approximately \$60,000. Although begun in 1910, it was completed in 1911.

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with tracery. This window also includes a stone panel with the inscribed name of James DeKoven. A deep window well along the basement level is also evident. The building's gabled roof, as well as the cloistered hallway, is sheathed with red metal tile.

Alterations to the building include the previously referenced, 1981, limestone, one-story addition (known as the Brady Addition) that is connected to the rear (north side) of the 1910-11 building via a three-story atrium (Photograph #9, Site Map location #8).

The first floor originally included recitation rooms and classrooms. The library and reading room were then located on the second floor which includes a heavy timber-trimmed ceiling. The building today continues to serve as the campus library. The first floor now consists of a staff workroom and offices, while the second floor is the reading room. Dedicated on 11 October 1981, the Brady Addition contains the general stacks.<sup>17</sup>

**Power Plant** (Contributing, 1910<sup>18</sup>)  
(Photograph #7, Site Map location #9)

The power plant is located at the north edge of the property, north of the Donaldson Library, and built into a ravine. This one-story, concrete building is oriented to the north and topped with a flat roof. Centered within the slightly gabled and projecting central section is a pair of original wood-and-glass doors which are topped by a three-part, multiple-light transom. Large, fixed, multiple-light windows flank the entrance. The opening to the right (west) has been partially infilled with wood louvers. The wall space to the left (east) of the entrance includes two, two-part, multiple-light fixed windows, while the western section carries a modern, overhead garage door set beneath two original windows, alongside an opening that has since been largely infilled with concrete block.

Original plans indicate that the building was divided into three sections. The east end was for coal, the central section was the boiler room and the western portion was the engine room. A bathroom was also located in the facility. As evidenced by the plans which included a plot plan of the north campus area, the 1910 power plant was built to supply both heat and electricity to Lewis Hall, Sabine Hall, Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, Donaldson Library, and Bishop White Hall (no longer extant).

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<sup>17</sup> The Brady addition was named in honor of William H. Brady, the 5<sup>th</sup> Bishop of Fond du Lac, "Nashotah House Theological Seminary Walking Tour Guide," Prepared by The Seminary, no date, unpaginated, On file at Nashotah House.

<sup>18</sup> Alexander Eschweiler, "Powerhouse, Nashotah House," Job #351, Dated 16 June 1910, Original plans on file at the WAA, MPL.

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**Healy Cottage** (Contributing, circa 1920s<sup>19</sup>)  
(Photograph #5, Site Map location #10)

Healy Cottage is located at the northeast part of campus. Oriented on a west/east axis, the primary façade faces north. This two-story rectangular building is sheathed with stucco and sheltered with an asphalt shingle-sheathed, hipped roof. A frame, one-story, hipped-roof and enclosed porch extends from the eastern half of the northerly elevation, while an enclosed, one-story, shed-roofed porch is located along the majority of the southerly exposure. One-over-one-light, double-hung replacement windows are placed somewhat regularly along each of the building's four sides. A storm cellar/basement access is located along the west facade.

**Weller Cottage** (Contributing, circa 1920s, 1962<sup>20</sup>)  
(Photograph #22, Site Map location #11)

The Weller Cottage is located roughly at the center of campus. This one-story, vinyl-clad house with a hipped roof is oriented on a west/east axis. It originally included a screen porch to the west. In the circa 1980s a one-story, gabled wing was added to the east. It claims a shed-roof, enclosed porch area that extends across much of the south wall. The entrance is along the hipped-roof block, which carries a gabled dormer and single window. Modern double-hung windows, arranged singly and in pairs, are located throughout the building.

Seminary records indicate that this structure was originally used as a caretaker's house and was located east of the cemetery. A fire significantly damaged this house on Good Friday, 1962, after which the one-story addition is believed to have been added. It is currently used for faculty housing.<sup>21</sup>

**Weller Cottage Garage** (Contributing, circa 1920s<sup>22</sup>)  
(No photograph, Site Map location #12)

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<sup>19</sup> A specific date of construction for this building was not located. The circa dates represent a professional opinion of a probable construction date based on what is known of the seminary's history.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> "Nashotah House Theological Seminary Walking Tour Guide," unpaginated.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.



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Located south of Weller Cottage, this one-car, front-gabled, frame garage utilizes an overhead, north-facing door and is sheathed with board and batten siding. A single, six-over-six-light wood sash window is located along each side wall.

**Maintenance Workshop & Garage** (Contributing, circa 1920s, circa early 1970s<sup>23</sup>)  
(Photograph #6, Site Map location #13)

The maintenance workshop and garage is located at the far northeast corner of campus. This one-story facility is a side-gabled, asbestos-sheathed building that is oriented on an east/west axis. It contains five, overhead door, garage spaces to the right (east), as well as a sixth door offset to the west. It was in that sixth overhead door area where the school's formal maintenance shop was located. A new office addition for the maintenance supervisor was subsequently constructed in the early circa 1970s to the left (west) of the original building. Further, a supplemental and adjacent pole-barn type garage as also constructed during this time (no photo, Building #31 on site map).

**Ivins House** (Contributing, circa 1950<sup>24</sup>)  
(Photograph #21, Site Map location #14)

The Ivins House is located in the north center part of campus. This two-story, modest Colonial Revival-style house, is oriented with its front façade facing east. It consists of a two-story main block along with a one-story, shed-roof wing at its southeast corner behind which is a one-story, front-gabled wing with clapboard sheathing. The main block is of Lannon stone and wood siding. The central, east-facing entrance, which is sheltered by an open and gabled roof porch with decorative metal supports and railing, is flanked by sidelights. A six-over-six-light, double-hung sash is located to the right of the doorway, while a blind window is located to the left. The upper half-story is sheathed with clapboard and claims a pair of symmetrically set, multiple-light, double-hung windows. The north facade has four regularly placed windows, two each along the first and second floors. The lower level windows consist of six-over-six-light sash, while the upper windows are two-over-two-light sash windows.

The rear (west) facade is dominated by a shed-roof wall dormer that essentially appears as a two-story bay projection. Tripartite windows occupy each level of the bay and clapboard sheathes the space between the floors. The remaining wall space to the south and along the main block consists of one sash window along each level. The one-story gabled wing is sheathed with clapboard and carries multiple-light windows along each of its three sides. Moving to the one-story, shed-roofed wing, it is

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

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sheathed with Lannon stone and carries a pair of small, fixed windows along its east wall. The south wall includes a tripartite grouping along with a single window, both of which exhibit horizontal, two-over-two, double-hung sash.

When built, this house accommodated both a screened porch and an attached garage. Circa 1960 the garage was converted to a bedroom when the immediately adjacent, one-car garage was built. It was in that same period that the screened porch was enclosed. The house was built for faculty use, a function it continues to serve today.

**Ivins House Garage** (Contributing, circa 1960<sup>25</sup>)  
(No photograph, Site Map location #15)

This front-gabled garage is located adjacent to and south of the Ivins House (No Photo, Building #15 on site map). Sided with clapboard, this structure has an overhead door on its southeast elevation, as well as a single pedestrian door to the far right (west) on its north northwest sidewall.

**Kemper Hall** (Contributing, 1956<sup>26</sup>)  
(Photograph #19 and #20, Site Map location #16)

Kemper Hall is located at the northwest part of campus. This building is part of the series of adjacent buildings forming the large "L" footprint. Kemper Hall is the building extending along the bottom of the "L" footprint, oriented east/west and is connected to Lewis Hall (to the west) by a long cloistered hallway that extends the entire length of the north wall.

This Collegiate Gothic style building was designed by Eschweiler & Eschweiler and is sheathed with Lannon stone and topped with a gabled roof covered with red metal tile. The building is two-stories over a walk-out basement level. The building's primary entry is through a Gothic arch on its east endwall which provides access to a cloistered hallway that passes three classrooms (on the left) and connects to Lewis Hall and continues on to Sabine Hall. The first floor of the building's primary (north) facade is comprised of four, regularly placed, Gothic arches that open to the cloistered hallway. Two additional arches are located in the short, one-story, connecting hallway to Lewis Hall. Nine, rectangular and two-light slider windows are located beneath the roof's eave.

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<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Eschweiler & Eschweiler, "Dormitory and Gymnasium Addition, Nashotah House," Job #1982, Dated 22 March 1956, Plans on file at the WAA, MPL. . Although begun in 1956, the building was not completed until 1957.

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The opposite, south facade is comprised of a two-story, low-pitched, shed-roof wing that is divided by seven stepped buttresses into six bays. Located within each of the bays is a multiple-light, metal-framed window. The first-floor windows are smaller than those on the main floor. A door is centrally located along the basement/ground level which contains a gymnasium. Recessed from the shed-roof portion is an upper clerestory level under a side-gabled roof. At this clerestory, and under the eave, are nine slider windows like those found along the north wall. This second level provided dormitory space for students, which it continues to do today.

This building has been little changed since its construction. It continues today to serve all three of its original purposes (gymnasium, classrooms, dormitory space).

**Dean White Hall** (Contributing, circa 1960<sup>27</sup>)  
(Photograph #24, Site Map location #17)

This one-story building is located on the south side of the campus and is topped with a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The primary façade faces east. The lower half of the building is sheathed with brick, while the upper half is of aluminum siding. The building was originally constructed as married student housing. Fenestration consists of either large slider windows or one-over-one, double-hung sashes. A wooden picket fence surrounds the building.

This building, along with the Hallock Hall and St. George Hall (adjacent and to the south), are known as “The Flats.” All three were originally constructed with flat, built up roofs. Within a few years, the roofs had been replaced by hipped examples, but the nickname persists.

Dean White Hall today houses the campus child care center, which occupies half of the interior space. The remainder of the building continues to include (recently renovated) apartments for married students. All apartments now claim three bedrooms and two baths.

**Hallock Hall** (Contributing, circa 1960<sup>28</sup>)  
(Photograph #24, Site Map location #18)

Located between Dean White and St. George halls, this one-story structure is crowned by a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The primary façade faces east. The lower half of the building claims

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<sup>27</sup> A specific date of construction for this building was not located. The circa dates represent a professional opinion of a probable construction date based on what is known of the seminary’s history in general, and this structure’s history in particular.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

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brick sheathing, while the upper half is covered with aluminum siding. The east and west facades, those sides with apartment entrances, include three regularly placed doorways that alternate with five paired sash openings. Remaining windows are largely single, one-over-one-light sash examples.

This facility was originally built to include six apartments. It has been recently renovated to include four units, two of which are one bedroom and one bath, while the other two have two bedrooms and one bath.

**St. George Hall** (Contributing, circa 1960<sup>29</sup>)  
(Photograph #24, Site Map location #19)

This building is situated immediately south of Hallock Hall, of which it is a twin; the primary façade faces east. It is crowned with a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and the walls are sheathed with both brick and aluminum siding.

This facility was originally built to include six apartments. It has been recently renovated to include two one-bedroom and one bath units, as well as one two-bedroom and one bath apartment.

**Breck Hall/Adams Hall** (Contributing<sup>30</sup>, 1965; 2011)  
(Photograph #3 and #4, Site Map location #20)

This building is located at the north part of campus and embodies two distinct periods of construction. The easterly half of the building, known as Breck Hall and defined by a circular block and a gabled wing to the east, was designed by Eschweiler & Eschweiler and built in 1965 as a refectory (dining hall). The primary façade faces south. Faced with Lannon stone, the circular dining hall features large Gothic arches resembling those of the cloistered hallways of Sabine Hall. The conical roof terminates with a small roof structure that caps a row of clerestory-like windows. The gabled wing to the east contains the kitchen and has rectangular window openings. In 2011, the large stone veneer-sheathed wing, which resembles a chapel with its tower-like projections that extend from the roof, was added to the northwest. It is known as Adams Hall. The original building and its large addition are together known as the DeKoven Center.

Breck Hall continues to serve as the campus refectory, while the recently constructed Adams Hall

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Despite the large, modern addition to the northwest, the integrity of the original 1965 refectory block remains good and it is separated from the 2011 addition via a modern entryway.

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serves as a reception hall (specifically named the Grafton Room) and includes classrooms on the lower level.

**Michael the Bell** (Contributing, 1884<sup>31</sup>)  
(Photograph #14, Site Map location #21)

This belfry is located at the northwest part of campus and within the commons area east of Sabine Hall. The frame belfry structure covered with narrow, vertically-placed logs, houses Michael, a one-ton bell). A gabled entry is located on the structure's west northwest side. Inscribed in the entry's wood framing is the phrase "Who is Like Unto God!" The structure is topped with a hipped roof surmounted by a cross.

The bell tower was dismantled in 1913, at which time defective timbers were replaced, as were the tamarack poles that covered the lower portion of the tower. It was more recently rehabilitated in 2014 with a metal interior frame that now supports the bell, although all continues to be sheathed with vertically-placed logs. It is rung three times daily, calling the Nashotah House community to prayer.<sup>32</sup>

**The Preaching Cross** (Contributing, 1884<sup>33</sup>)  
(Photograph #18, Site Map location #22)

Located at the northwest part of campus and situated between Lewis and Kemper halls is a granite cross that is mounted on a stepped stone base. A plaque on the base explains that it was erected at the location of the first altar on the Nashotah House grounds.

**Nashotah Mission Graveyard** (Contributing, 1842<sup>34</sup>, ASI #BWK-0054)

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<sup>31</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 178

<sup>32</sup> "The Belfry at Nashotah," in *The Living Church*, 29 November 1913, page 160 (includes image), Available online at <http://anglicanhistory.org/nashotah/belfry1913.html>, Accessed October 2015.

<sup>33</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 178.

<sup>34</sup> The 1842 date reflects the establishment of the seminary grounds, as well as the recorded deaths of three Bloor family members, as evidenced on an extant family grave marker. The cemetery remains active today. Please note that while a grave marker in the cemetery identifies the date of death for Jerusha Foster (wife of Gustavus A. Foster) as 19 March 1841, secondary sources indicate that she was "eventually reinterred" at Nashotah after first being buried "on Zion Church point," Information included in Mary Newnham, "Eighty Odd Years Ago—Reminiscences of Oconomowoc and Vicinity," Paper read in 1910 by Newnham at the

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(Photograph #28 and #29, Site Map location #23)

The Nashotah Mission Graveyard (ASI # BWK-0054) is familiarly known on campus as “the cemetery” and is located in the south half of the nominated parcel, between the southern driveway entrance and the married student housing. An iron fence surrounds one of the graves, while the rest are typically marked by simple granite stones, crosses or larger monuments. Notable among the markers is that for Reverend Larrabee (Dean of Nashotah House from 1909 to 1921), which includes a large, carved image of Christ on the Cross. The graves of Bishop Jackson Kemper, Reverend James Lloyd Breck and Reverend William Adams, three of the four men considered to be the founders of the institution, are located in the cemetery, as are the graves of many graduates and supporters of the seminary and their families.

**Water Tower & Pumphouse** (Contributing, circa 1950s<sup>35</sup>)  
(No photograph, Site Map location #24)

Located a short distance from Mission Road and near the southern entrance to the campus is a metal water tower and a concrete block pumphouse with a gabled roof. The tower, with the well and pump below, provided water to the seminary campus from the time of its construction to the time when the campus was incorporated into the City of Delafield.

**“The Peaks”** (Non-contributing, 1988, 1996<sup>36</sup>)  
(Photograph #25, Site Map location #25)

Located at the far southwest corner of campus, “The Peaks,” as they are referred to, consist of four residence halls located along the west side of a circle drive. They include, from north to south, Simpson Hall (1988), Ramsey Hall (1988), Sheridan Hall (1988) and Atkins Hall (1996). Each side-gabled building rises two stories and is sheathed with both stone veneer and board siding. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sashes. Steeply pitched roofs and gabled porch framing reflect the Gothic influence of the older buildings on campus. Each of the four buildings claims six residential units that range in size from one-to-three bedrooms.

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Ladies’ Social Circle of the Congregational Church and reprinted in the Oconomowoc Enterprise, July 1915, Information available online at [www.worldmapsonline.com/historicalmaps/1W-WI-OW-1890.htm](http://www.worldmapsonline.com/historicalmaps/1W-WI-OW-1890.htm), Accessed November 2016.

<sup>35</sup> A specific date of construction for this structure was not located. The circa dates represent a professional opinion of a probable construction date based on what is known of the seminary’s history in general, and this structure’s history in particular.

<sup>36</sup> Amy Cunningham, Nashotah House archivist, e-mail to John N. Vogel, Heritage Research, Ltd., 30 October 2015, Copy on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menononee Falls, WI.

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**“The Peaks” Garage** (Non-Contributing, circa 1988<sup>37</sup>)  
(No photograph, Site Map location #26)

Situated immediately east of “The Peaks” and oriented to the west is a one-story building that was built to resemble the architecture of the afore-described four halls. The building rises from a concrete slab and has a pair of overhead garage doors along its southerly elevation. The west wall includes a central door with flanking, single-pane windows.

**Latshaw Deanery** (Non-contributing, 1988, expanded circa 1990<sup>38</sup>)  
(Photograph #23, Site Map location #27)

Located in the general center area of campus, this two-story, Neo-Colonial Revival house is oriented to the north. A one-story, two-car garage extends from the east of the main block, while a one-story gabled wing (the circa 1990 addition) extends to the south. The first floor of the main block, as well as the garage, is largely sheathed with a Lannon stone veneer. The remainder of the house is sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration throughout the majority of the house consists six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows, with the exception of two, multiple-light bay windows along the entrance facade.

This building is the residence of the Dean and President of Nashotah House. The house also includes a separate entrance that allows for guest housing on the second level.

**School Bus Shelter** (Non-Contributing, circa 1990)  
(No photograph, Site Map location #28)

This small shelter is set within the triangular, grassy parcel at the driveway entrance to the married student housing and the child care center. It has an entrance (no door) in its west side and a small window to the south. It was constructed to shelter children living in the “Flats” and “Peaks” as they await the school bus.

**North Drive Entrance Piers & South Drive Entrance Piers** (Non-contributing, post-1970)  
(Photograph #1 and #30, Site Map location #29 and #30)

A pair of limestone entrance piers flanks both the primary (north) entrance to the seminary campus, as well as that to the south. A plaque is affixed to one pier in each set and acknowledges “Nashotah

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<sup>37</sup> This is a professional opinion of a probable date predicated on the assumption that it was constructed as the same time as the first three “Peaks” buildings.

<sup>38</sup> E-mail, Cunningham to Vogel, 30 October 2015.

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House/A Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church/Founded 1842.”

**No Longer Extant Buildings**

Three prominent buildings had been on campus, all of which were lost to fires. Bishop White Hall was originally constructed in 1854. It was struck by lightning and burned in 1916. The William Adams house, which was built in 1885 burned in the early 1990s, while the Cole Cottage burned in 2008.

**Other Site Features**

There are a number of smaller features on campus that while of insufficient size and scale to include in the inventory count, nonetheless are components of the campus' setting. These include the following.

Sundial A sundial is positioned adjacent to Lewis Hall. It sits atop a base that consists of ten layers of stacked, rough-cut stone. A copper sundial is affixed to the top of the base.

Stone Steps Stone stairs with a metal railing are located across the street from Shelton Hall and lead to the site of the former Cole Cottage, which burned down in 2008.

Lampposts Metal lampposts are located throughout the property, an example of which is along the now unused walkway from Webb Hall (The Fort) to Shelton Hall.

Wisconsin Historical Society Marker A Wisconsin Historical Society marker is situated between the Blue House and the Red Chapel. It was erected in 1968 and acknowledges the founding of Nashotah Mission.

Rock with Plaque This plaque is affixed to a large rock immediately north of the Blue House. It commemorates Gustaf Unonius, the first graduate of Nashotah House.

Signage Four wooden signs that identify locations around the seminary grounds are located on campus. Two signs -- one adjacent to the north entry gate and the other southeast of the library -- identify the locations of buildings on campus. Another, adjacent to Shelton Hall, identifies the location of the campus bookstore, while a fourth notes the location of the child care facility and married student housing.

**Statement of Integrity**



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The integrity of the campus and its buildings is very good to excellent. Both the Blue House and Red Chapel had permanent foundations built for them after they were moved to their current locations during the seminary's Period of Significance. Modest alterations had been made to the entrances of the two buildings depending on the foundations previously used, but those alterations are minimal.

Three of the campus buildings (Webb Hall, Donaldson Library and Breck Hall) have had somewhat substantial additions. Although Webb Hall has seen two additions in its lifetime, both were completed during the seminary's Period of Significance. The library addition, completed in 1981, is located to the rear of the original 1910 edifice and does not compromise its original integrity of design. Finally, while a substantial addition was made to Breck Hall as recently as 2011; the "addition" of Adams Hall is largely separated from the generally intact Breck Hall via a modern entryway.

While some downsizing and/or window replacement has occurred on select buildings (Webb Hall, Weller Cottage and Healy Cottage), most windows throughout campus are original. As well, modern siding has been applied to just one contributing building (Weller Cottage).

Red metal roof tile covers the majority of the limestone-constructed buildings. While not original to the buildings, the replacement tile simulates the buildings' original red slate tile and does not detract from their architectural significance.

Finally, new construction has been sensitively sited throughout campus and thoughtfully designed to respect the scale and materials of the historic campus buildings. New buildings are of compatible design but clearly recognizable as new construction.

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	<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>C/NC</b>	<b>Style</b>
1.	Nashotah House Theological Seminary Site	1842	Site	C	N/A
2.	Blue House	1842	Building	C	Greek Revival
3.	Red Chapel	1843, 1846	Building	C	Greek Revival
4.	Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin	1862	Building	NRHP	Gothic Revival
5.	Webb Hall (The Fort)	1865, 1926	Building	C	Gothic Revival
6.	Shelton Hall (Refectory)	1870	Building	C	Gothic Revival
7.	Lewis Hall	1892/1910	Building	C	Gothic Revival
8.	Sabine Hall	1892-93/1910	Building	C	Gothic Revival
9.	Donaldson Library	1911/1981	Building	C	Gothic Revival
10..	Power Plant	1910	Building	C	Utilitarian
11.	Healy Cottage	c1920	Building	C	Vernacular
12.	Weller Cottage	c1920s, 1962	Building	C	Vernacular
13.	Weller Cottage Garage	c1920	Building	C	Vernacular
14.	Maintenance Workshop and Garage	c1920, c1970s	Building	C	Vernacular
15.	Ivins House	c1950	Building	C	Colonial Revival
16.	Ivins House Garage	c1960	Building	C	Vernacular
17.	Kemper Hall	1956	Building	C	Gothic Revival Influence
18.	Dean White Hall	c1960	Building	C	Vernacular
19.	Hallock Hall	c1960	Building	C	Vernacular
20.	St. George Hall	c1960	Building	C	Vernacular
21.	Breck Hall/Adams Hall	1965, 2011	Building	C	Gothic Revival Influence
22.	Michael Bell	1884	Structure	C	Utilitarian
23.	The Preaching Cross	1884	Object	C	N/A
24.	Nashotah Mission Graveyard	1842	Site	C	N/A
25.	Water Tower & Pumphouse	c1950s	Structure	C	N/A
1.	Peaks: Simpson Hall	1988	Building	NC	Gothic Revival Influence
2.	Peaks: Ramsey Hall	1988	Building	NC	Gothic Revival Influence
3.	Peaks: Sheridan Hall	1988	Building	NC	Gothic Revival Influence
4.	Peaks: Atkins Hall	1996	Building	NC	Gothic Revival Influence
5.	The Peaks Garage	Post-1988	Building	NC	Vernacular
6.	Latshaw Deanery	1988, 1990s	Building	NC	Neo-Colonial Revival
7.	School Bus Shelter	Post-1970	Structure	NC	N/A
8.	North Drive Entrance Piers	Post-1970	Object	NC	N/A
9.	South Drive Entrance Piers	Post-1970	Object	NC	N/A
10.	Maintenance Garage	c1970s	Building	NC	N/A

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**Summary Statement of Significance**

Nashotah House Theological Seminary, hereafter referred to as Nashotah House, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places having statewide and local significance and significant under multiple criteria.

Under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement, the seminary is significant statewide for the role it played in providing to early settlers in southeast Wisconsin, and the settled populace thereafter, a key amenity of European-American civilization – church services, the importance of which had recently been emphasized by the Second Great Awakening that occurred in the first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century. The school was founded in 1842, six years before Wisconsin statehood in 1848, and was from a Yankee settler’s perspective, a beacon of civilization in an otherwise rugged and untamed territory. The period of significance is 1842, the year of the seminary’s founding.

Nashotah House is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Education, significant statewide as the first institution of higher education established in territory that was to become the state of Wisconsin, an institution in continuous use and that continues to serve its historic purpose today. Its prominence as an institution of higher learning influenced the development of additional schools in the state. The seminary was instrumental in the founding of Racine College (National Register of Historic Places #76000076, listed 12 December 1976) and St. John’s Military Academy in Delafield (National Register of Historic Places #77000059, listed 28 October 1977). The period of significance is 1842-1966; beginning with the year of the seminary’s founding and ending using the National Register’s 50-year rule.

Nashotah House is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, locally significant for its collection of settlement-era architecture as well as for its collection of Gothic Revival style architecture. The period of significance is 1842-1965, beginning with the date of construction of the earliest building on campus (the Blue House) and ending with the date of construction of the last contributing resource to be constructed on campus (Breck Hall).

Two early buildings were virtually destroyed in the seminary’s Great Fire of 1910. This led to the association of Alexander Eschweiler with Nashotah, who was selected to redesign the buildings lost to the fire. Thus started a fifty year association between two generations of Eschweiler architects and Nashotah House, an association that came to an end soon after the firm of Eschweiler & Eschweiler designed Breck Hall in 1965. James Douglas, of Milwaukee, and John Sutcliffe, of Chicago, were also prominent architects that contributed to Nashotah House’s Gothic architecture environment.

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**Criteria Consideration A**

Nashotah House is a seminary of the Episcopal Church. It is, therefore, a religiously-owned facility. The property's significance, however, is derived from its historical role of providing settlers with a commonly known and expected institution, as well as being the first institution of higher education in the State of Wisconsin. Its significance is further tied to the architecture the school embodies and the architect associated with much of it. Therefore the seminary is considered to meet the criteria consideration.

**Criteria Consideration B**

The two oldest buildings on campus, the Blue House (1842) and Red Chapel (1843) are each known to have been moved twice in order to accommodate subsequent campus construction and yet remain useful to the school and its function. They are always thought to have been situated on the bluff, overlooking Upper Nashotah Lake. Prior to circa 1963 the two buildings had been adjacent to the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin for many years. They were at that time moved about 400 feet south southwest and located adjacent to Lewis Hall where the two buildings remain today. As well, Weller Cottage (Circa 1920s) was originally located east of the graveyard but was relocated to its current position at some point before 1962. Although these historically and architecturally important buildings have been moved, with a difference of only a few hundred feet, the setting is essentially unchanged. Further, the move happened during the period of significance; therefore, are considered to meet the criteria consideration.

**Criteria Consideration D**

Cemeteries are typically excluded from consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Nashotah Mission Graveyard, however, is historically associated with the development and function of the school and meets the criteria consideration.

**Criteria Consideration E**

Reconstructed buildings are typically excluded from consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A devastating fire in 1910 substantially destroyed two prominent campus buildings. The shocking loss of Lewis Hall (originally constructed 1893) and Sabine Hall (originally constructed 1893) motivated the seminary leadership to heal this loss by having these buildings reconstructed. Prominent Wisconsin architect Alexander Eschweiler rebuilt these two buildings in the Gothic Revival style which characterized much of the campus architecture. Because these buildings are integral parts of this historic district, the criteria consideration is met.

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**General Historical Background**

The General History of Nashotah House

While studying for the priesthood in the Episcopal Church at the General Seminary in New York City, students James Lloyd Breck, William Adams and John Henry Hobart were intrigued by Bishop Jackson Kemper's desire to start a seminary in the western Great Lakes region. Kemper was the church's missionary bishop and was having trouble securing priests to serve in the sparsely populated west. He thought a seminary that trained men in the west might help to increase the supply of candidates available to him in the region. Thus were Breck, Adams, and Hobart inspired to leave New York upon their graduation from General in 1841 for the fledgling settlement of Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Having been ordained to the diaconate,<sup>39</sup> and upon their arrival in Waukesha, then known as Prairieville, the three missionaries, who were under the nominal guidance of Rev. Richard Fish Cadle,<sup>40</sup> began their work. They were soon traveling up to thirty miles from their Nashotah home base and visiting settlements where they preached the Gospel. Their early work appeared to be well received and the three spent the 1841-1842 winter in Waukesha.

Predicated on their initial success and looking to the future, Kemper permitted Hobart to go back east to try and raise up to \$5,000 for their intended school and its permanent location. Hobart's venture was generally well received, but he had raised by September 1842 only about half of the hoped for amount. It was, nevertheless, a significant sum of money for the three missionaries. That same summer, Reverend Lemuel Hull, rector of St. Paul's church in Milwaukee and designated agent of Bishop Kemper, along with William Adams, were touring the region looking for a location for their school. They found it on Upper Nashotah and Lower Nashotah lakes in northwestern Waukesha County where they purchased 994 acres for \$1,180.30. Breck and Adams arrived at their new location on 30 August 1842.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> There are three levels of ordained ministry in the Episcopal Church: the Diaconate, Priesthood and Bishop.

<sup>40</sup> Richard Fish Cadle was an early Episcopal priest in the Territory of Wisconsin. He had originally served the Oneida Indian Mission at Duck Creek (Green Bay). He subsequently established a parish in Prairie du Chien, among several other places. In 1841 Cadle was designated as the person to who Breck, Adams and Hobart were locally responsible, an arrangement that did not last a year. Cadle subsequently returned to New York in 1844. "Richard Fish Cadle," *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960), 64.

<sup>41</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 18-21. Another account suggests that the mission acquired only 460 acres, not 994. What is indisputable, however, is that the purchase encompassed more than half of the Upper Nashotah lakeshore, as well as a smaller

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The land acquired already claimed a small 17-foot by 13-foot building which initially provided shelter for Breck and Adams. More permanent shelter was needed, a desire that led to the construction that fall of the 16-foot by 22-foot Blue House – so named for its historic and current color. The three missionaries moved into the new building in November 1842. Three acres of land were also plowed and fenced that year. Generally helping to complete a very full year, Breck and Adams traveled to Green Bay that fall, along with Bishop Kemper, to be ordained to the priesthood. The wagon trip took four days each way. Nevertheless, on 9 October 1842, the two were ordained priests.<sup>42</sup>

The following year was somewhat tumultuous. During Breck's tenure at the House<sup>43</sup>, there were two conflicting visions of what should be the primary objective of the evolving institution – mission or education, the latter meaning the education of men for the priesthood. Adams was dissatisfied and unable to reconcile being “half a teacher, half a circuit preacher.” He wanted to focus on teaching and ended up leaving the House from May 1843 to October 1844, when he returned at Breck's behest.<sup>44</sup>

Hobart also left in 1843 feeling that he, too, belonged in the east and not on the frontier. His departure was permanent. Despite their departures, Adams and Hobart had appealed to Bishop Kemper to formally name Breck the head of the mission, which was done. Breck's nature was that of a missionary and he accepted Kemper's appointment with trepidation.<sup>45</sup>

The uncertainty of Nashotah's early years notwithstanding, Gustaf Unonius, who was associated with the Swedish settlement on nearby Pine Lake, was the first to graduate from the school. Unonius, who is discussed in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, was ordained in March 1845 a deacon in the church. He was subsequently ordained to the priesthood in August and served Scandinavians in the region for several years.<sup>46</sup>

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portion of that of Lower Nashotah Lake. Charles Breck, comp., *The Life of the Reverend James Lloyd Breck, D.D., Chiefly From Letters Written by Himself* (New York: E. & J.B. Young & Co., 1883), 30.

<sup>42</sup> Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” 22, 23, 27.

<sup>43</sup> Most people associated with Nashotah House commonly refer to the institution as the “House.” Therefore, any references to the “House” found in this document are intended to mean Nashotah House, unless specifically associated with a name (i.e., the Adams House, or the Ivins House).

<sup>44</sup> During his absence, Adams served as the associate rector at a church on Long Island, New York.

<sup>45</sup> Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” 26-29; Breck, *Life of James Lloyd Breck*, 35.

<sup>46</sup> J.H.A. Lacher, “Nashotah House, Wisconsin's Oldest School of Higher Learning,” *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (Vol. XVI, No. 2: December, 1932): 150; Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2 (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society, 1986), Religion 9/4.

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Meanwhile, in Adam's absence, Breck received help at the House from Reverend William Walsh and the school prospered. It claimed eight students in 1843 and at least nineteen in 1844, when it was determined that more buildings were needed. This inspired the construction of cottages, as well as an ice house, dairy, washhouse, farmhouse and barn on the campus (none of which are extant – see Figure 1).<sup>47</sup>

Modest success notwithstanding, Breck wrote to his brother in February 1844 lamenting that "...my time is all occupied with affairs of the mission. I have to attend to the instruction of the Brethren; to the stations, making appointments, etc.; to the building that is going on; to the portioning out of work, etc.; and now I have the entire property of the Mission to see to, which is all in my name, there being no corporate body." Breck's reference is to the fact that he, Adams and Hobart all ultimately held title to the seminary grounds acquired by Hull at Kemper's direction, but that Adams and Hobart had signed over their ownership shares when they left. The resulting burden on Breck is apparent. Upon Adams' 1844 return he made it very clear in so doing that he wanted only to teach.<sup>48</sup>

The situation at the seminary changed dramatically in 1847. On 30 January 1847 the *Daily Sentinel and Gazette* reported that a bill had been introduced before the legislature to incorporate "'Nashota [sic] House' an institution of learning and piety at Summit...." Less than a week later the school's articles of incorporation were approved by Territorial Governor Henry Dodge. Designated trustees included Breck, Adams and Kemper, all of whom were authorized to establish Nashotah House "...for the purpose of erecting, maintaining, and conducting a College of learning and piety...." Further were the trustees permitted to award "...literary honors and degrees as are usually granted by universities, colleges, or seminaries of learning in the United States...." The school's acknowledgment of the state's action was deliberate. The Trustees decided on 22 September 1848 to incorporate as approved by the legislature a year and a half earlier. Accordingly all school authority was vested in the Board of Trustees, as was ownership of all the school's property, likely to Breck's great relief. The Fundamental Ordinances ascribed to by the House after incorporation further stated that all theological graduates would receive a Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) degree.<sup>49</sup> The school was also authorized to initiate four different departments of education: 1) Theology; 2) Collegiate; 3) Academy; and 4)

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<sup>47</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 27-29; Breck, *Life of James Lloyd Breck*, 42.

<sup>48</sup> Breck, *Life of James Lloyd Breck*, 44.

<sup>49</sup> *Daily Sentinel and Gazette* [Milwaukee], 30 January 1847, 2/1; "Board of Trustees Minutes," Nashotah House Library Archives, Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wisconsin, 1847-1897 (typewritten): n.p., 1-3, 9, 11, 23; Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 44 & footnote 12 on un-numbered next page; Breck, *Life of James Lloyd Breck*, 71, 74.

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Primary.<sup>50</sup>

The incorporation of the college brought to a head Breck's difficulties with the institution. With the dichotomy focusing on its purpose, mission or education, Breck was always inclined to mission. Adams, in contrast, was focused on education and teaching, which were largely institutionalized by the state's action of 1847 and the Trustees' action of 1848. Addressing Breck's focus on mission, author and former House faculty member Emri Blackburn explained that the school's "...center of focus was no longer the Religious House where for love of God and the Christian faith, great privation and hardships were taken as the obvious norm of life—all supported by the alms of the Faithful who were drawn to support this kind of religious work. Now, cleared land and a farmer with a salary to farm it, teachers joining the mission as professionals, talk of fund raising, and the hand of authority residing in a Board of Trustees after the fashion of worldly institutions; all of this seemed to Breck to be the end of his former hopes and plans – as indeed it was." Breck subsequently wrote to Kemper explaining that he was "...fully persuaded that I am unfitted for the post of responsibility hitherto held by me at Nashotah." His resignation as president of the school was accepted by the Trustees on 23 May 1850.<sup>51</sup>

There was some concern that Nashotah House might not survive Breck's departure, he having been tied so closely to the institution for its first eight years. Adams temporarily took over and was fully capable of dealing with matters until the school's new president, Azel D. Cole, arrived. Cole was a classmate of Adams and Breck at General Seminary and the rector of St. Luke's parish in Racine, and had been nominated for the Nashotah position by Adams.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>50</sup> "Trustee's Minutes," 9. Of the four departments noted, that for theology was the primary focus of the school. The Collegiate Department was intended to prepare students for the study of theology. The Academy and Primary levels were both for younger students, the permanent termination of which was authorized on 1 April 1850. The Collegiate Department – under several different names – had a somewhat lengthy tenure. It was initially known as a "collegiate course" taught at Nashotah House by James DeKoven, a graduate, from 1854 to 1858. For 1858-1859, it was taught by DeKoven at St. John's Hall (a predecessor of St. John's Military Academy) in Delafield. DeKoven then moved Nashotah's collegiate students to Racine College in Racine, where they remained from 1859-1871. Thereafter did the Collegiate Department operate, presumably on Nashotah's campus, as the Postulants Department (1874-1879) and the Preparatory Department (1890-1916). It may have returned to Racine College from 1916 to 1919. The seminary then had a Philosophy Department for collegiate students from 1919 to 1920, after which it was known as the Collegiate Department from 1920-1933. Finally, the Collegiate students were taught at Carroll College, Waukesha. Students lived at Nashotah House but were transported to Carroll by bus. That arrangement lasted from 1933 to 1947. Thereafter did the College Department permanently end. While College Department students are part of the greater Nashotah House story, they are ancillary to that of Nashotah House and its role as a theological school. Thus, while they are acknowledged in this footnote, the collegiate students will receive only minor mention in the body of this essay. "Trustee's Minutes," 9, 22, 56; Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 100-106, 109, 110, 166, footnote 5 on un-numbered page following page 194.

<sup>51</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 49, 54; Breck, *Life of James Lloyd Breck*, 112-113; "Trustees Minutes", 23.

<sup>52</sup> "Trustees Minutes," 23; Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 50-51, 75-76.



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It was clear to Azel Cole that education should be Nashotah's primary function. The need was to educate and train clergy for service in the west. Yet House students and faculty were still involved with local communities and parishes, as well as with smaller missions and Sunday schools. The school grew in Cole's early years, from fourteen students and two faculty members in 1850 to thirty-seven students and five faculty members in 1857. With this increase, one student was reported to have observed in 1859 that "many of those already here cannot be provided with even respectable accommodations." The number of students at the House declined dramatically during the Civil War. In May 1866 only nineteen students were claimed. Numbers rebounded after the war with fifty-one at Nashotah in 1872. Indeed, the school graduated a class of seventeen in 1873, its largest to date.<sup>53</sup>

Cole's tenure ended in 1885. He is credited with helping to build Nashotah House into a theological institution of some repute with a faculty and campus of consequence. One of the last events witnessed by Cole was the 1884 donation by Reverend Dr. Walter Delafield of a one-ton bell given to memorialize his father, Charles Delafield.<sup>54</sup> Produced by the Menelly Works, the bell acquired the name of Michael. The Trustees also ordered a stone cross that was to be located on that spot at which was originally located the altar in the Red Chapel, which had subsequently been moved on the campus. Both the bell and cross were dedicated in 1884, the year of Cole's death.<sup>55</sup>

Nashotah House is distinct as an institution that was established for one purpose – educating students for service to the Episcopal Church. And it is that purpose which the school serves today. The faces have changed, but the function and objective of the school have not. Cole was succeeded by George E. Carter, who arrived in late 1886 and served only a short tenure as president. He was succeeded in 1890 by Walter R. Gardner. William Walter Webb arrived at the seminary in 1891 and succeeded William Adams, one of the three original founders of the school. Adams retired in 1892 after fifty years of service to the House, in gratitude for which he received an emeritus salary and the use of his house (not extant) on campus for the rest of his life.<sup>56</sup>

President Gardner resigned in 1897. Diocese of Milwaukee Bishop Isaac Nicholson then led the seminary for the next year, and was succeeded in May, 1898 by Professor Webb. In addition to his role as the school's president, he was also given the title "Dean of the Faculty." Webb served as Dean and President until 1906, when he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Milwaukee. He was

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<sup>53</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 77-78, 79, 126; "Trustee Minutes," 32, 40, 42, 49; *Milwaukee (WI) Sentinel*, 10 May 1872, 2/4.

<sup>54</sup> It is uncertain if Charles Delafield was the namesake for today's City of Delafield or not.

<sup>55</sup> "Azel D. Cole," *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography*, 81; "Trustees Minutes," 71; Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 178.

<sup>56</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 183-185; "Trustee Minutes," 92.

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succeeded by J.G.H. Barry, who was followed in 1909 by E. A. Larrabee. It was during the latter's tenure that the school had two significant fires, one in 1910 that affected Lewis and Sabine halls and one in 1916 that caused the complete loss of Bishop White Hall. By 1928, Nashotah House had graduated 500 men, 250 of which were then still alive. The student body in the spring of that year was seventy.<sup>57</sup>

Thereafter the purpose of the school and the activity it engendered remained constant for the next fifty years. The degree offerings of the House increased in 1960 when it began to offer a summer school program that led to a Master's Degree in Sacred Theology. As well, in the early 1960s, the student body exceeded ninety.<sup>58</sup> The school continues today fulfilling its original purpose of educating students for the priesthood as envisioned by Kemper, Breck, Adams, and Hobart.

#### School Finances

Nashotah House was never a wealthy institution, a fact that had an impact on the construction of buildings and campus development. Generally speaking, the school tried to raise money when needed, an example of which was Hobart's trip out east to solicit funds for the expected purchase of the Nashotah lakes property. Breck, in fact, was not at all convinced their mission should have had any funding in advance. Nashotah existed in 1846, he submitted, on the basis of its evolving character and efforts – character that would not have developed if they did not have to work for their money and support – and by the contributions they engendered. Consistent with that, he subsequently reported to his brother in 1848 that the school was the beneficiary of many modest gifts from as far away as South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, New York, Maine, and Pennsylvania.<sup>59</sup>

The impending Civil War was hard on the school and its finances. Income was decreasing by 1859 and there was actually a deficit of \$10,000 by 1865, yet the chapel had been built. Indeed, closing the seminary at some point during the war was not out of the question. The faculty members, nevertheless, were devoted to the school and its objectives and decided that they would remain and teach without a salary if necessary. Then, miraculously, a gift for \$3,000 arrived.<sup>60</sup>

Funding the school was tenuous at best, yet President Cole argued – perhaps naively – through most of

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<sup>57</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 227, 243; "Nashotahism," *The Cloister: The Annual Student Publication* (1928, Vol. III): 13.

<sup>58</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House, 252.

<sup>59</sup> Breck, *Life of James Lloyd Breck*, 55, 74.

<sup>60</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 82-83.

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the 1860s that prayers and voluntary contributions “were better than dividends.” By the end of the decade trustees were grappling with even more serious funding issues. The basic question was whether the school should continue to rely on daily offerings, those donations that arrived in the mail and were devoted to operations, or an endowment fund. President Cole, who seemed to be reevaluating the value of an endowment fund, explained at the school’s annual Board of Trustee’s meeting in 1869 that to raise such a thing, “...there must be something to endow.” Tangible and enduring stone and mortar structures were needed, and with three exceptions (the chapel, White Hall [not extant] and the Fort), the House lacked them. With that explanation, Cole then advocated for the construction of a new refectory and a library.<sup>61</sup>

The Panic of 1873 exacerbated the situation. That was the same year Cole had advocated for trying to raise an endowment of \$100,000 to facilitate “retir[ing] from the position of begging” and as a hedge against the “drying up of the daily mail....” The school’s debt was \$30,000 in 1875 and \$55,000 by 1878, which led to the reduction of faculty salaries and the end of any new building plans. An effort was again made in the early 1880s to fund an endowment. It was for that purpose that Cole traveled east, meeting with only modest success at best. The school’s debt was \$40,000 when Cole died in 1885.<sup>62</sup>

The debt that grew under Cole’s presidency as he sought to operate the school and develop its campus notwithstanding, the year 1885 held some good financial news for the House. A Mrs. Hellmuth of Philadelphia left Nashotah a gift of \$29,000. Endowing a professorship was the objective of \$25,000 of the gift, while funding general operations was intended for the remaining \$4,000. Two other gifts were also received in 1885 that helped to raise the endowment fund balance to \$75,000. There was even hope that, should funds keep coming in, the seminary’s debt could be entirely paid off. Progress dealing with the debt continued. It was reduced significantly under President Gardner (1890-1896) and eliminated under President Webb (1898-1906) due, in part, to the work of Bishop Nicholson.<sup>63</sup>

Unfortunately, retiring the debt under President Webb was a temporary accomplishment. The school was incurring an annual deficit of approximately \$14,000 by the late 1920s. But despite the debt, and all of the challenges it created for the school over the years, the leadership was able to build and maintain an enduring campus that continues to facilitate the education of students today.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” 129-130; “Trustee Minutes,” 52, 53.

<sup>62</sup> Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” 124, 129-130, 134-137, 228.

<sup>63</sup> “Wisconsin Brevities,” *The Milwaukee Sentinel*, 05 February 1886, 8/2; “In Religious Circles,” *The Milwaukee Sentinel*, 20 December 1885, 13/6; Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” 228.

<sup>64</sup> “The Best Commencement in a Generation,” *Nashotah Alumni Bulletin: Commencement, 1927* (Volume 1, Number 5), 2.

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Development of the Nashotah House Campus – Nineteenth Century

The first building constructed at Nashotah House was the Blue House in 1842. It cost \$350, was two-stories and measured fourteen by twenty feet. The first floor claimed a “grand reception room” of twelve by fourteen feet, as well as a small room and a stairway to the second floor. The second floor had a large room that slept five. Beds were attached to the walls by hinges and pulled down at night. That room was originally occupied by four students and Breck. Also on the second floor were two, six-foot by seven-foot rooms, one of which was used as an oratory (a small chapel).<sup>65</sup>

What is known today as the Red Chapel followed the Blue House in 1843. It was used as both a chapel and classroom. When used as the latter, the small chancel (that area in which the altar was located) could be closed off. The building originally had a low ceiling to accommodate a modest second floor in which four students lived. Several students also lived in the “chambers,” or the basement beneath. Several changes costing about \$400 were made in 1846, including the addition of a small chancel, when the chapel became home to St. Sylvanus Parish on campus. The building was also modestly extended and the loft removed.<sup>66</sup>

The school had grown to include at least eight buildings by 1844 (see Figure 1), all of which Breck identified in 1846 as “temporary” (none of which are extant, except for the Blue House and Red Chapel). He wrote later that year to a benefactor, explaining the need for adequate buildings on the campus. Such structures, he wrote, “...ought to be built for the health and comfort of the student, who has now to sleep, study, etc., in a room seven by twelve. I wish to build suitable sleeping apartments, and for this you might perhaps influence some to contribute of their means.” It is unknown if the building resulted from Breck’s 1846 effort, but on 15 August 1849 Bishop Kemper laid the cornerstone for a new building that was to be twenty-four feet wide by seventy feet long with dormitories at each end and a long hall in between.<sup>67</sup>

What was considered to be the House’s first permanent building was Bishop White Hall (not extant). Kemper had started in 1852 a fund for the structure which was approved by the Trustees in 1854 “...for the comfortable accommodations of as many students as possible”. The building, which was to cost no more than \$6,400, was designed by the Douglas building firm in Milwaukee. Douglas had also

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<sup>65</sup> Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” 69.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid., 71-73.

<sup>67</sup> Breck, “*Life of James Lloyd Breck*,” 5, 63; “Trustee Minutes,” 12.

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been the architect for the North Presbyterian Church in that city's First Ward, as well as St. John's Episcopal Church in the Fifth Ward. Douglas designed a three-story building of cream city brick with a steep roof that actually accommodated a fourth floor. There were to be eight rooms per floor for a total of thirty-two. Construction started late that year and the foundation was complete before winter. The cornerstone was laid in the spring of 1855 amid great pomp and ceremony. Indeed, the *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel* announced the planned laying of the stone on 11 April, as well as reported on 13 April on the laying of the stone the day before – a ceremony at which many clergymen were present. It was reported that the hall was completed and occupied on 2 July 1856. The school's library also moved into the building in 1857.<sup>68</sup>

A few years after White Hall was completed, campus growth inspired the need for a new and permanent chapel, which was authorized by the Board of Trustees on 17 June 1859. A building committee was convened and plans sought, one being submitted by Richard Upjohn who was popularly thought to be the architect selected. It was subsequently determined that his plans, which called for a chapel of cream city brick, were too expensive and returned to him. The chapel is instead the product of James Douglas – the same architect associated with the design of Bishop White Hall five years earlier.<sup>69</sup> Construction costs for the Gothic, brick structure were originally limited to \$5,000 although the amount was increased in order to sheath the building with limestone, a decision enabled by a special \$2,000 gift that would otherwise have had to been returned. The cornerstone for the structure was laid on 29 September 1859. It was first used in 1860 when only the walls, subfloor and roof were finished, and then again in 1861. By 1862 use became more regular and with the installation of a furnace prior to Christmas 1862, the chapel was put in regular use although its final completion was still several years away.<sup>70</sup>

The Civil War ended in 1865 as construction and finishing work on the Chapel continued. It was also the year in which construction started on the two-and-one-half story stone building commonly known

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<sup>68</sup> "Nashotah Mission," *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, 22 May 1855, 2/2; "Trustee Minutes," 29, 30, 33; "The Country," *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, 02 July 1855, 2/2; *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, 11 April 1855, 2/1; *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, 13 April 1855, 2/5; Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 86-87.

<sup>69</sup> Upjohn was credited in a number of sources as being the architect of the Chapel. Among those sources are the National Register nomination prepared in 1972, and the Historic American Building Survey documentation prepared for the Chapel in 1960. A correction sheet signed by then State Historic Preservation Officer Richard Erney was subsequently inserted on 8 June 1979 into the National Register nomination acknowledging that James Douglas was the architect. National Register of Historic Places, "Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin," Town of Summit, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Reference Number 72000067; Henry C. Edwards, "Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin," Written Historical and Descriptive Data, HABS No. WI-163, Historic American Building Survey, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

<sup>70</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 87; "Trustee Minutes," 38-40.

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as The Fort (Webb Hall). Situated on a hill on the southeast side of the campus, the building was the home of President Cole and his family until his death in 1885.<sup>71</sup>

The final building added to the campus in the immediate, post-Civil War era was Shelton Hall, named for William Shelton, a seminary trustee and rector of a parish in Buffalo, New York. The building was to be the campus refectory (dining facility) and was first discussed by the Trustees at their 12 June 1868 meeting when costs were estimated to be \$15,000. The two-and-one-half story stone edifice was completed in 1870 at a cost of over \$17,500, several thousand dollars over the amount raised, which was then added to the school's deficit. President Cole, nevertheless, was an advocate of community meals and the discussions they engendered. Consequently the new refectory fit well with his evolving vision for the school.<sup>72</sup>

The death of Azel Cole in 1885 and the desire to provide a new house for William Adams and his wife Elizabeth inspired the next additions to the campus in 1886-1887. Adams was a founder of the House and by then a valued member of the Nashotah faculty for over forty-five years. There were intentions to provide a new residence (not extant) for Adams which came to fruition in 1886-1887 with plans prepared by Richard M. Upjohn, son of the architect who provided the initial design for the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin. In the case of Cole's wife, upon her husband's death she asked if she could build a house on campus for which she would pay. It would be for her use and that of her daughter. The residence was to be turned over to the school when she ceased to live there for the cost of construction less \$1,000. That house, known as Cole Cottage (not extant), was constructed from the same Upjohn plans as the Adams House, only in reverse.<sup>73</sup>

Shortly after the completion of the houses for Adams and Cole, the school received a \$5,000 gift from the estate of Margaretta M. Lewis for faculty housing. That 1889 gift was the inspiration behind Lewis Hall which, along with Breck Hall, was authorized by the Trustees at their meeting on 26 June 1891 for construction as funds became available. Plans for the two buildings had been prepared by William Halsey Wood, of Newark, New Jersey. Construction on Lewis Hall, a two-story edifice with a three-story tower (not what is there now), started in April 1892 and was in use by November of that year. Fundraising for Breck Hall continued. A consequential gift was received in 1893 from the estate of Mrs. Alice Magee, Syracuse, New York. It left to the House a \$25,000 bequest for a professorship or a building to be recognized by her maiden name – Alice Sabine. Thus the name of Breck Hall was

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<sup>71</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 87.

<sup>72</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 88; "Trustee Minutes," 52, 54, 56.

<sup>73</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 181; "Trustees Minutes," 75.

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changed to Alice Sabine Hall. It was a two-story dormitory built of stone and located between Lewis Hall and the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin (see Figures 6 and 8). It was distinct for the “serpentine, undulating roof lines of the dormers [gables]...” on the east side of the building.<sup>74</sup>

Construction activity on the campus was relatively static for the first ten years of the twentieth century. Some changes were made in the Chapel, including the installation in 1899 of a two-manual organ built by the Lancashire-Marshall Organ Company. The chapel also received in 1906 a new altar, along with a new wood ceiling, rood screen, choir stalls, and side screens. Upon completion, Bishop Webb noted that “Nashotah now has one of the most beautiful chapels in the country. I know of no other chapel where the carving is so beautiful and the Gothic ideal more properly carried out, or a building better appointed for the services of the church.”<sup>75</sup>

A stone sacristy (a vesting room for those leading a church service) was constructed between Lewis Hall and the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin in 1908.<sup>76</sup>

The Great Fire of 1910 and Subsequent Development of the Nashotah House Campus

The most traumatic event in the school’s then sixty-eight year history occurred on Friday, 6 May 1910. Dean Larrabee had been using the fireplace in his Lewis Hall study to incinerate some correspondence when he noticed a change in the fire’s draught. About the same time students noticed smoke coming from the Lewis Hall roof, smoke that soon became flames. The fire had started in a faulty flue above Larrabee’s office and soon engulfed the south half of Alice Sabine Memorial Hall. The fire departments in Oconomowoc and Hartland were immediately called. As the fire approached the Sabine Hall mid-point, it was temporarily stymied by a bucket brigade assisted by about a dozen fire extinguishers that had conveniently arrived the day before. But the wind soon pushed the fire farther north, toward the stone chapel. A bucket brigade was then used to protect the roof of that structure until water was no longer available. The *Oconomowoc (WI) Enterprise* reported that as all hopes for protecting the chapel were lost, immediately after which the Oconomowoc Fire Department arrived, followed minutes later by that from Hartland. The chapel was saved. Those fighting the fire were also assisted by a large group of men sent to the seminary by Fred Pabst, whose stock farm was only a few miles away. The fire was considered out of control for over two hours, burned for almost four hours and smoldered into the night. Displaced students were housed elsewhere on campus, soon after which

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<sup>74</sup> Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” 198; “Trustees Minutes,” 80, 88, 90, 93.

<sup>75</sup> Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” 236.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, 244.

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it was decided to end the semester. The fire caused \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of damage to Lewis and Sabine halls, all of which was insured. One month later, a grateful Board of Trustees instructed Dean Larrabee to send a \$100 check to the Oconomowoc Fire Department in thanks for its timely support.<sup>77</sup>

Talk of reconstructing Lewis and Sabine halls began almost immediately after the fire. The *Hartland* (WI) *News* reported on 21 May 1910 that early conversations focused on a three-story building that would compensate for the two just lost, as well as provide space for the long desired but never built library. About two weeks later the *Oconomowoc Enterprise* stated that such a plan would not be pursued. Rather Lewis Hall and Sabine Memorial Hall would be rebuilt and that a separate library would be constructed. Evolving plans, prepared by Alexander Eschweiler, called for Lewis and Sabine halls to be up to six feet wider than originally constructed. The new library was to be constructed between the chapel and former William Adams house.<sup>78</sup>

It was reported on 16 September 1910 that as the new academic year started in two weeks the new Sabine Hall would be ready. It was to embody “the advantage of modern and fireproof construction” while maintaining the architectural character of its predecessor. Further the building was to have a straight eave, the gables of the original building being eliminated. The new building was also to have a cement floor and be subdivided into fireproof sections. The *Oconomowoc Enterprise* further reported that “instead of single rooms on the first floor entered directly from the cloister there are four separate houses, passage being through interior hallways to the various suites of rooms in each house.” The article continued to explain that “smaller study rooms, each with two beds, are arranged on either side of the building over the whole length of the second floor, while the second and third floors of the [center] tower provide for two more double rooms. Forty-five students can be accommodated in this building. A bath room with tub and showers is provided for each house.”<sup>79</sup>

Lewis Hall, which was at the time still under reconstruction, was originally two stories with a three story tower. It was reconstructed as a two-and-one-half story edifice, the first floor claiming rooms for the dean in addition to guest and reception rooms. The second floor provided quarters for three priests

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<sup>77</sup> “Fire at Nashotah House,” *Oconomowoc Enterprise*, 13 May 1910, 1; “Nashotah House on Fire,” *Hartland News*, 7 May 1910, 1; “Blaze at Nashotah,” *Milwaukee (WI) Journal*, 6 May 1910, 1; “Nashotah House Suffers by Fire,” *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 7 May 1910, 14; “Disastrous Fire at Nashotah House,” *Hartland News*, 14 May 1910, 1; “Commend Fire Department,” *Oconomowoc Enterprise*, 17 June 1910, 1.

<sup>78</sup> “Plans for Rebuilding of Nashotah House,” *Hartland News*, 21 May 1910, 1; “New Buildings at Nashotah,” *Oconomowoc Enterprise*, 3 June 1910, 1.

<sup>79</sup> “Rebuilding at Nashotah,” *Oconomowoc Enterprise*, 16 September 1910, 1.



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while one or two more priests lived on the third floor.<sup>80</sup>

Construction on the Frances Donaldson Library also began in 1910. It was 115 feet long and 36 feet wide, the entrance being centrally located. The first floor accommodated recitation and class rooms while the library itself was located to one end of the second floor. A reading room dominated by a fireplace occupied the other half of the second floor. The library's benefactor and namesake had been inspired to fund the building with a gift to the seminary upon her death. The library was designed by architect John Sutcliffe, Chicago, and completed in 1911.<sup>81</sup>

Another traumatic fire occurred on the seminary grounds a mere six years later, on 26 September 1916, when Bishop White Hall, constructed between 1854 and 1856, burned. The *Oconomowoc Enterprise* called the building "one of the most historic structures in Wisconsin," when reporting that one of its gables had been struck by lightning, the resulting fire quickly engulfing the whole roof. The building, which was "cherished for its historical association," according to the *Hartland News*, was far enough away from other structures that there was virtually no chance for the fire to spread. The loss was estimated to be between \$10,000 and \$12,000. William Walter Webb, former faculty member and President of the seminary, and then Bishop of the Diocese of Milwaukee, recalled in 1926 that, at four stories in height, the building "was considered the skyscraper of Wisconsin."<sup>82</sup>

Alexander Eschweiler was first involved with Nashotah House and its evolving campus as he helped the school recover from its fire in 1910. He was also responsible for the 1926 remodeling of The Fort, the former residence of Azel Cole. The Fort had then been designated to house students in the College Department (see Footnote 46). Consequently Eschweiler provided floor plans that accommodated one single student room and eleven double rooms. The new design also provided apartments for two faculty members.<sup>83</sup>

Little of significance changed on campus during the Depression, World War II or the early 1950s. The Eschweiler association continued in 1956 as Eschweiler & Eschweiler, sons of Alexander, designed a prominent new building that provided the school with a gymnasium, three classrooms and dormitory

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<sup>80</sup> Ibid.; Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 247-248.

<sup>81</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 245-246.

<sup>82</sup> "Historic Building at Mission Burns," *Oconomowoc Enterprise*, 29 September 1919, 1; "Bishop White Hall Destroyed by Fire," *Hartland News*, 30 September 1916, 1; Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 249; William Walter Webb, "My Life at Nashotah," *The Cloister* (1925-1926): 12.

<sup>83</sup> Harry Neeson Botts, "The New Dormitory," *The Cloister* (1925-1926): 38.

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rooms. Recognizing the inspiration behind the seminary, it was designated Kemper Hall and funded through a church-wide campaign. Less than ten years later, the Eschweilers designed a new refectory for the campus that was funded through the legacy gift of Miss Jessica Pond, of Plymouth, Indiana. Thereafter was Shelton Hall, the refectory since it opened in 1870, remodeled to accommodate a first-floor bookstore and second-floor apartments.<sup>84</sup>

Additional buildings were constructed on the seminary grounds in the 1950s and beyond. Ivins House was constructed in circa 1950 immediately adjacent to the location of Bishop White Hall. In circa 1960 three flat-roof buildings were built to house married students. The first was Dean White Hall which included twelve apartments. The other two were Hallock Hall and St. George Hall, each with six apartments. The early 1960s was also the period in which four faculty houses (none of which are extant) were constructed on the "North Campus," part of the school's property that was to the north of the main campus. That land was sold in the last twenty years and the four houses removed. Much of the late 1950s and early 1960s construction was financed by the seminary's sale of land it owned on Lower Nashotah Lake. Four new buildings were also constructed in the last twenty years in order to provide more housing for married students and their families. They are immediately south of Dean White, Hallock and St. George halls. Lost to fire since 1990 was the William Adams House (later the house in which the seminary's dean lived), located immediately east of the library, and Cole Cottage – each having been built in the mid-1880s. The Latshaw Deanery was built in 1988 and replaced the former Adams House. Finally Adams Hall was constructed in 2011 as a separate building, attached to and designed to operate in conjunction with the Eschweiler's 1965 Breck Hall.

**Area of Significance: Exploration/Settlement**

The Second Great Awakening was a significant event in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It was then that Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists devoted great energy through their revival meetings to recruiting members in cities and on the frontier for their denominations, at the expense of several of the then traditional denominations, including the Episcopal Church. It is likely that the Awakening had some impact on those in the Episcopal Church since it soon established its own Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society (DFMS) to promote the Gospel both at home and abroad. It is also reasonable to conclude that the Awakening and the founding of the DFMS inspired the Episcopal Church to elect Missionary Bishops to oversee and provide services for settlers moving west. Thus it was that Kemper was elected in 1835 as the first Missionary Bishop in the Episcopal Church. His territory included the area to the northwest, including Wisconsin which, ten years later, he made his home.

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<sup>84</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 252.

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Breck, Adams, and Hobart had two primary responsibilities when they arrived in Waukesha in 1841. They were to assist settlers and offer to them one particular amenity that they had left behind when they came to Wisconsin – church services. They were also to establish a school for training missionaries. The three went to work on the first task immediately and established at least one parish, “St. John in the Wilderness”, in Elkhorn that year. Indeed, it was reported that the men walked 736 miles and rode horses for 1,851 miles as they traveled to conduct services in the last three months of 1841.<sup>85</sup>

It was in the late summer of 1842 that the three moved to the Nashotah lakes. Prior to that, in the spring while they were still in Waukesha, Breck noted rather humorously in a letter to his brother that “what is civilizing this land is neither education nor Christianity, but the introduction of saw-mills.” That notwithstanding, Breck was traveling around, to Eagle Prairie and Rochester for instance, to hold services. Soon it was reported that St. Alban’s parish had been established in Lisbon (Sussex) with twenty-seven communicants. Work bringing a commonly expected and historically available institution to the settlers within a thirty-mile radius of Nashotah continued. Breck reported in December 1846 that they had baptized 100 settlers that year, as well as established their eighth permanent parish. Three months later, Breck observed that Nashotah was responsible for church services at seventeen different locations. When the Diocese of Wisconsin was established in 1848, the Nashotah missionaries reported that, as a result of their efforts, the number of church families in the surrounding area had grown from 20 to 187 families, 88 of which were still under the direct care of the seminary and its preachers.

As discussed in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, the settlement of Wisconsin in 1842 was predominantly due to the migration of “Yankees” from the eastern seaboard and other eastern states. “Yankee” traditionally referred to American born citizens from the New England states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island and later, New York. The Yankee movement from the northeastern United States has often been referred to as one of the most important and influential migrations in American history. As these settlers arrived in the Wisconsin territory beginning in the 1830s, they brought with them experience in homesteading, a system of local government, education, and a moral compass. These areas of influence are evident at the establishment of Nashotah House, but particularly education and religion, and the activities at Nashotah House reflect the dominance Yankee leadership had in these spheres. Yankees also brought with them architectural traditions that are evident at Nashotah House, particularly the preference for the Greek Revival style, which was so familiar to those from the eastern states.<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>85</sup> Breck, “*Life of James Lloyd Breck*,” 25-26; Lacher, “Nashotah House,” 131.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, 28, 29, 34-35, 58, 62, 66; Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” 16, 45; Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management* – 1, Settlement 11/1-4 and 2, Religion 9/3-4.

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Nashotah House and its staff played a significant role promoting regional settlement by maintaining and taking to those coming to Wisconsin, two important societal institutions: religious services and education; members of the Mission continued these activities as the surrounding society matured and grew. Seminary staff today provides the leadership at St. Paul's, Ashippun, and St. John Chrysostom, Delafield (National Register of Historic Places #72000069, listed 25 February 1972), evidence that the task started in 1842 continues.

**Area of Significance: Education**

Established in 1842, Nashotah House is the oldest institution of higher education in the state of Wisconsin. It was chartered by the territorial legislature in 1847, a designation accepted by the school in 1848. Meanwhile, Carroll College (Waukesha) and Beloit College (Beloit) were established in 1846, while Lawrence College (Appleton) was founded in 1847, the first two of which are noted in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*.<sup>87</sup> Nashotah House continues operation today and for the same purpose as that for which the school was originally established.

Nashotah House is also significant for its influential role in the establishment of other educational institutions: St. John's Military Academy (NRHP #77000059)<sup>88</sup> and Racine College,<sup>89</sup> both of which, again, are noted in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. St. John's Hall was established by James DeKoven, a faculty member of the House who had the responsibility of teaching a "collegiate course" at the seminary to academically train students who wanted to attend Nashotah (see Footnote 46). He did that on Nashotah's campus from 1854 to 1859, at which time the department was moved to Delafield where DeKoven was also in charge of St. John Chrysostom parish. College training for Nashotah students remained there a year, after which DeKoven and the collegians were moved to Racine College. St. John's was resurrected by Sidney T. Smythe twenty-five years later. Smythe was a Nashotah graduate that greatly admired DeKoven, who had died in 1879. With a commitment to DeKoven, Nashotah House and the Episcopal Church, Smythe developed the school into the military

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<sup>87</sup> Wyatt, Ed., *Cultural Resource Management* - 2, Religion 9/4; Ibid., Education 4/1.

<sup>88</sup> Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 28 October 1977. Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management* - 2, Religion 9/4.

<sup>89</sup> Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 12 December 1976. Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management* - 2, Religion 9/4.

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academy that continues today.<sup>90</sup>

Racine College was established in 1852. One of its founders was Azel Cole, then President of Nashotah House. It was decided in 1859 to merge St. John's Hall with the Racine institution. DeKoven became President of Racine College, a position he held until his death in 1879. Nashotah House provided Racine College with financial support for the collegiate students that it sent there. And with that support it was said that "DeKoven was able to put the school on a stable foundation," a statement that suggests the school was actually having some financial difficulties early in its history. Nashotah students attended Racine College from 1859 to 1871, the monies paid by the seminary to the college helping to stabilize its financial situation and insuring its future operation. The institution closed in 1933.<sup>91</sup>

**Area of Significance: Architecture**

Amidst the dominant high-style Gothic Revival architecture of the Nashotah House Theological Seminary campus are a number of very early, Greek Revival-influenced, vernacular buildings. Of these very early buildings, two are particularly notable having been built within the first two years of the Seminary's establishment. The first, built in 1842, was the Blue House, which is a relatively simple, clapboard-sheathed frame building. Despite its restrained character, the building does reflect Greek Revival-style influences, which include a low-pitched roofline, rectangular massing, overall symmetry, as well as six-over-six-light, double-hung windows. The style, which was popular in Wisconsin from the state's settlement period through 1870, is identified as "the first national style to have a wide-ranging impact" on the state's built environment. Indeed, the front-gabled Blue House is rectangular in form and topped with a low-pitched roof. As well, it carries mostly six-over-six-light sash that are arranged in a somewhat symmetrical fashion.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>90</sup> Blackburn, "Nashotah House," 101-103; National Register of Historic Places, "St. John's Hall/St. John's Military Academy," City of Delafield, Waukesha County, Reference Number 77000059.

<sup>91</sup> "Trustee's Minutes," 56; Blackburn, "Nashotah House," footnote 5 on an unnumbered page following p. 194; "James DeKoven," *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography*, 98-99; National Register of Historic Places, "Racine College/DeKoven Foundation for Church Work," City of Racine, Racine County, Reference #76000076. Blackburn also states that Nashotah students attended Racine College from 1916-1919. The collegiate department of the institution closed in 1887, although a school continued to operate until 1933. It is presently uncertain if the school's post-1887 operation accommodated the preparation of students wanting to attend Nashotah between 1916 and 1919. "DeKoven Foundation and Racine College," Accessed on-line at [www.vindustries.com/racinehistory/features/dekoven-foundation/](http://www.vindustries.com/racinehistory/features/dekoven-foundation/) on 23 October 2015.

<sup>92</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 3 vols. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 2: Architecture, 2-3. A circa-1920 photo of the building shows that the current four-over-four-light sash along its gabled endwall was, at that time, another six-over-six-light sash, "Nashotah Mission Blue House, Red House," Photograph (Image ID#41571), circa 1920.

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Likewise, the front-gabled and frame-constructed Red Chapel, which was built in 1843 and expanded approximately three years later, also reflects a modest Greek Revival style. In addition to its multiple-light, double-hung windows, the low-pitched roofline is accented by returns on the gabled endwalls; the eaves of which are further underscored by a simple wooden frieze, both characteristic features of the style. Additionally, the front door is flanked by sidelights, another common feature of the style.

Extant buildings with high integrity from the pre-statehood era are a relative rarity in Wisconsin, particularly those exhibiting characteristics of the Greek Revival style. Therefore this is a small and significant pair of buildings.

The campus is dominated by a collection of very good and largely intact examples of the Gothic Revival and the later Collegiate Gothic styles of architecture that range in date from the early 1860s through 1956. The Gothic Revival style, which was popular in Wisconsin between 1850 and 1880, is typified by the incorporation of the Gothic (or pointed) arch. Most examples of the style are also generally topped with a steeply pitched roof, while some may include pinnacles, battlements and/or buttressing--all elements that are medieval in character. Gothic-style buildings other than churches may also incorporate decorative bargeboards/vergeboards and/or label molds atop windows. Overall construction can be of stone, wood or brick, with brick examples sometimes covered with stucco.<sup>93</sup> The Gothic Revival style buildings at Nashotah House, exhibit these character defining features and this collection is significant for its representation of the style.

The earliest campus example of the Gothic Revival style is the English-inspired, Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, which was largely completed by 1862. Constructed of limestone from a local quarry, the chapel features a steeply pitched roofline, a pointed-arch entry, as well as lancet windows (filled with stained glass) and overall buttressing. It was initially attributed to Richard Upjohn (who had produced a plan for the chapel), but James Douglas was found to be responsible for the chapel design that was actually executed. Douglas had also previously prepared plans for the seminary's Bishop White Hall (1854; no longer extant). The chapel's architectural significance has long been recognized since it was individually listed in the National Register in 1972.<sup>94</sup>

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<sup>93</sup> Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 2: Architecture, 2-5.

<sup>94</sup> National Register of Historic Places. Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, City of Delafield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Reference #72000067.

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James Douglas

James Douglas was born on 23 July 1823 in Wick, Scotland, the son of James Alexander and Annabella McKenzie Douglas. He resided with his family in Canada before coming to Milwaukee at the age of twenty and starting a career in carpentry, which would evolve into his being known as one of the most prolific Milwaukee architects in the second half of the nineteenth century. He is identified as having taken part in the construction of the first bridge across the Milwaukee River at Wisconsin Avenue. In 1847, Douglas and his brother Alexander established a building company, eventually forming the firm of J. & A. Douglas in the late 1850s. The brothers were listed in local directories variously as carpenters, builders or architects. It was during this early period that the firm produced both of the aforementioned campus designs. Between 1863 and 1872, James left the trade and worked for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company where he worked in real estate. He ultimately returned to architecture, which he continued until his death on 31 August 1894.<sup>95</sup>

Although not particularly high style in its execution, the limestone-constructed Webb Hall, which was built in 1865 while the finishing touches were still being made to the interior of the chapel--features a modest Gothic Revival influence through its wooden vergeboards which are carved with quatrefoils, a common Gothic design feature.<sup>96</sup>

Indeed, the vergeboards of Shelton Hall also include the quatrefoil design, as does each of the wooden insets located in the peak of the Gothic arch of each window. Constructed of limestone and completed in 1870, the current crenelated tower entry, which is also Gothic in design, was a twentieth-century alteration. Like Webb Hall, the architect of Shelton Hall is unknown.

William Wood

Gothic Revival was considered out of style in Wisconsin by circa 1880 (which was approximately ten years after it was out of vogue elsewhere), and hung on in rural areas of Wisconsin until the early years of the twentieth century, but a resurgence of the style occurred in the United States in the 1890s with designs based on medieval English universities. Identified as Collegiate Gothic, and not typically found in Wisconsin until after World War I, such buildings often employed a tower-like entrance, as well as crenelated parapets, heavily mullioned, multiple-light windows, and buttressing.

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<sup>95</sup> Information regarding architect James Douglas is from the Historic Designation Study Report for the Sanford R. Kane House, Prepared by Carlen Hatala, On file at the Department of City Development, Historic Preservation Office, Milwaukee, WI.

<sup>96</sup> The Tudor Revival-style, plaster and half-timber finish, as well as the entrance overhang, was not added until 1926, having been a result of the remodeling designs of the firm of Eschweiler & Eschweiler.

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It was in the early-1890s that the original Gothic Revival Lewis and Sabine halls were erected from the designs of William Halsey Wood. Born in 1855 in Danville, New York, Halsey Wood moved with his family to Newark, New Jersey, where he attended the Episcopal House of Prayer parish school. He entered an apprenticeship with John F. Miller in Newark in 1870, after which he was engaged in the firm of Taylor, Roberts and Wood. He established his own office in 1879. While executing residential designs, he came to excel in religious buildings, primarily Episcopal churches in New Jersey and New York. His designs were based on European principles, but he added his own modern interpretations of the style. Halsey Wood died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1897, at the age of forty-one. It is from his original designs that Milwaukee architect Alexander Eschweiler based his reconstruction drawings upon following the Nashotah House fire of 1910.<sup>97</sup>

Sabine Hall was reconstructed in 1910 and is a classic example of the Collegiate Gothic style. It features a central, towered entrance with a crenelated parapet and modest buttressing. Gothic-arched openings regularly punctuate the cloistered hallway and windows throughout the building are largely rectilinear examples with heavy stone surrounds. The rear of the building also includes additional Gothic-arched openings.

Lewis Hall was similarly reconstructed following the 1910 fire but it, too, continued to reflect its original Gothic Revival styling. Anchored by a corner tower to the rear, the limestone-constructed building features stepped parapet endwalls and parapet wall dormers and corner buttress trim, as well as rectangular windows that featured leaded, diamond panes throughout.

Alexander Eschweiler

Alexander Eschweiler had proven his proficiency in the Collegiate Gothic style after winning in 1893 a design competition for the buildings of the Milwaukee Downer College (present-day University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) which was completed in 1905. The son of mining engineer Carl Ferdinand Eschweiler and his wife Hannah Lincoln Chadbourne Eschweiler, Alexander Chadbourne Eschweiler was born in Boston on 10 August 1865. After a childhood in Houghton (Upper Peninsula), Michigan, Alexander moved with his family to Milwaukee when he was seventeen. He studied at Marquette College (now University) and eventually attended Cornell University where he obtained in 1890 his Bachelor of Science degree in architectural engineering. He returning to Milwaukee and, for the next two years, worked in various architectural offices, including that of Henry C. Koch. It was in 1892 that

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<sup>97</sup> Brief biography of William Halsey Wood provided in association with the Guide to the Papers of William Halsey Wood, circa 1865-1982 (MS 141), Papers located at the New York Historical Society Museum & Library, New York, New York, biographical material available online at <http://dlib.nyu.edu/findingaids/html/nyhs/whw/bioghist.html>, Accessed October 2015.



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he opened his own firm and, the following year, he gained his first major commission with the Milwaukee Downer Quad. Alexander continued the firm on his own, albeit with many draftsman at hand, until 1923. It was during this period that he designed at least five buildings for the Nashotah House campus, three of which stand today: the reconstruction of Lewis Hall and Alice Sabine Hall and the campus Power Plant.<sup>98</sup>

Eschweiler & Eschweiler

Alexander was officially joined in 1923 by his sons Alexander Jr., Theodore and Carl (thus renaming the firm Eschweiler & Eschweiler). All had followed in their father's footsteps by first attending Marquette, after which they graduated from Cornell. Alexander Sr. retired from practice in the late-1930s and died in 1940. The firm continued until 1975, with name changes to include Michael Sielaff (1962 to 1966) and, later, George Schneider (1966 to 1974). Robert Spinti was in charge of the firm for its final year. During the Eschweiler & Eschweiler period, the firm produced the 1926 alterations for Webb Hall, the 1965 remodeling of Shelton Hall, as well as the plans for Kemper Hall (1956) and Breck Hall (1965).<sup>99</sup>

Kemper Hall (1957) continues the Gothic tradition on the campus, albeit with a slightly modern interpretation. The building, with its buttress trim, continues the earlier established cloistered hallway concept—the openings of which replicate those found on the attached Lewis and Sabine halls. But the windows beneath the roof's eave are “modern” sliders, while those on the reverse side of the facility are Contemporary steel-sash examples.

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<sup>98</sup> Richard S. Davis, *50 Years of Architecture* (Milwaukee, WI: Hammersmith-Kortmeyer Co., 1943), unpaginated; “Alexander Eschweiler in Milwaukee: Celebrating a Rich Architectural Heritage,” Exhibition catalog (with multiple contributors) for said exhibition held at the Charles Allis Museum, Milwaukee, WI (August 8- September 30, 2007). Drawings located at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive indicate that Alexander Eschweiler also drew up plans for the rebuilding of Bishop White Hall, a three-story dormitory building, as well as for an English Tudor Revival faculty house which was never built, Alexander Eschweiler, “Rebuilding Bishop White Hall, Job #352, Original plans dated 15 June 1910 and “Faculty House, Nashotah Mission,” colored pencil rendering and plan, undated, Both on file at the WAA, MPL.

<sup>99</sup> Eschweiler & Eschweiler, “Alterations for Nashotah House,” (Re: Webb Hall) and “Dormitory and Gymnasium Addition, Nashotah House,” Job #1982, Plans dated 22 March 1956; Eschweiler, Eschweiler & Sielaff, “Dining Hall, Nashotah House,” (Re: Breck Hall), Job #3099, Plans dated 5 October 1964 and “Shelton Hall Remodel,” Job #3099, Plans dated 27 July 1965. Also included in the plans was “Professor's Residence and Alternate Plan,” Job #3153, plans dated 21 April 1966, for which no buildings on campus match today.

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John Sutcliffe

Designed by Chicago architect, John Sutcliffe, the 1911 Frances Donaldson Library is decidedly the most ornate of the Gothic-influenced interpretations on the Nashotah House campus. Born in 1853 in Lancashire County, England, Sutcliffe was the son of a contractor, who went on to become an architect and engineer. Sutcliffe started working in his father's office at the age of eleven and, in the evenings, went to night school where he took classes in science and art. After leaving his father's employ, but while still in England, he went on to work for a number of architectural and engineering firms. He then served as chief draftsman in the British government's Portsmouth dockyard. Sutcliffe immigrated to the United States in 1886, at the age of thirty-three. He worked in New York, Boston, and Birmingham, Alabama (where he founded the Alabama Association of Architects), before he moved in 1892 to Chicago where he specialized in ecclesiastical architecture. He was noted as steeped in the English tradition of Gothic architecture, but he was also able to provide some degree of originality to his work—which put him in a class along with Ralph Adams Cram with regard to church architecture. Sutcliffe's 1913 obituary identifies him as a devout Episcopalian. Among Sutcliffe's more notable church work in Illinois are the following: The Cathedral Church of St. Paul the Apostle (1913) in Springfield, St. Luke's Episcopal Church (1906) in Evanston and his own congregation, Grace Episcopal Church (1905) in Oak Park. There is only one recorded church design of Sutcliffe's in Wisconsin and that is the Gothic-Revival-style, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (1904) in Ashland.<sup>100</sup>

Sutcliffe's library design incorporates another cloistered hallway (albeit unattached to any other buildings). The arched openings, however, are distinctly more flattened and more in keeping with the Tudor Revival tradition. As well, all three primary entryways of the structure are set within Tudor-arched surrounds. The second level exhibits distinctly Gothic-influenced windows which feature stone tracery and label molds. The crenellated parapet includes simple outlines of medieval heraldic shields, while intricately carved floriated ornaments run along the cornice line, as well as decorate the surround of the primary double-door entrance of the first floor.

Located in the atrium that connects the Frances Donaldson Library with the 1982 Brady Wing are carved statues of Jackson Kemper, James DeKoven and James Lloyd Breck that were executed in the early 1980s by master woodcarver William Anthony Thallmayer. The original plan (by Nashotah House administration) called for them to be gilded, but when it saw Thallmayer's work, the administration changed its mind and the intricately carved wood remained untouched. Thallmayer was born in Hungary in 1909. At the age of sixteen, he entered the Budapest Industrial Arts Academy. He wanted to study forestry, but the country discontinued such program offerings during World War I. Thallmayer, wanting to work with wood, learned the woodcarving trade and at the age of seventeen,

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<sup>100</sup> "Obituary of the Late John Sutcliffe," *Construction News* (Chicago, IL), vol. 36, 8 November 1913, 11 (includes photo).

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was executing carvings on the exterior of the Hungarian Parliament building. Due to unrest in his country following World War I, he left in 1921 and moved to Germany where he soon earned a reputation for carving ecclesiastical-related items such as altars, Madonnas and other figures. He came to Waukesha in 1950 with the assistance of the Cathedral Craftsmen Company--designers and manufacturers of church furniture--for which he worked for the next five years. In addition to having completed a significant amount of church furniture and other carvings, he also restored in the 1970s eight circus wagons in Baraboo. Thallmayer later went on to teach woodcarving at Waukesha County Technical Institute (now College). He died in 2000 in Waukesha.<sup>101</sup>

The campus of the Nashotah House Theological Seminary includes contributing buildings which range in date from 1842 to 1965 and are reflective of two significant periods of architecture. The first period (1842-1846) includes Blue House and Red Chapel, both having excellent integrity. Both buildings reflect the seminary's date of establishment and the settlement of the greater Nashotah Lakes vicinity, which pre-dates Wisconsin's statehood in 1848. Wisconsin retains a finite number of unaltered buildings that continue to reflect the state's settlement era. The second "group" of notable campus buildings includes those that reflect the Gothic Revival and Collegiate Gothic styles and which date from circa 1862 to 1965. Those seven buildings include the following: Webb Hall, the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, Shelton Hall, Lewis Hall, Sabine Hall, the Donaldson Library and Kemper Hall. While some of the buildings are more modest in their overall styling than others, all seven are constructed of limestone, retain a significant degree of integrity, as well as collectively dominate the campus landscape. Furthermore, all seven buildings were executed by architects such as James Douglas, William Halsey Wood and Alexander Eschweiler (as well as his successor firm Eschweiler and Eschweiler), which are generally considered masters of their trade. Therefore, based on the preceding information, the Nashotah House Theological Seminary is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, for its representation of settlement-era architecture, as well as the Gothic Revival and Collegiate Gothic styles.

### **Conclusion**

Nashotah House is a unique artifact in Waukesha County and the State of Wisconsin. The school helped to promote settlement in the region by providing something of value to many of those coming to the Wisconsin frontier – church services. Established in 1842 at the behest of Jackson Kemper, who thought the best way to find priests to serve in the west was to train them in the west, James Lloyd Breck, William Adams, and John Henry Hobart built a school that continues to operate today as the state's oldest institution of higher education. Nashotah's growth and vitality also played a prominent role in the establishment of St. John's Hall (later St. John's Military Academy) in nearby Delafield and

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<sup>101</sup> Darryl Enriquez, "Old World Artistry," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 19 January 1984, B1, B7.

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in insuring the survival of Racine College – both of which received students from Nashotah that needed preparatory work before studying theology. Additionally, the campus today contains buildings that chronicle its almost 170 year history, from the Blue House (1842) to Adams Hall (2011). Further, after the traumatic Great Fire of 1910, prominent Wisconsin architect Alexander C. Eschweiler was associated with the rebuilding or remodeling of various school buildings, as was the successor firm of Eschweiler & Eschweiler responsible for two new buildings, one dating to 1956 (Kemper Hall) while the other dated to 1965 (Breck Hall). James Douglas, Milwaukee, and John Sutcliffe, Chicago, were also prominent architects that contributed to Nashotah House’s architectural legacy.

Given this history and these associations, the school is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Settlement & Education) and Criterion C (Architecture).

### **Archaeological Potential**

While no systematic archaeological investigations have been completed on the parcel, two burials, or cemeteries, have been reported. The Nashotah Mission Graveyard/Nashotah House Cemetery (BWK-0054) has been reported for the southern end of the seminary. It is described as being “established in 1842 for Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary. Historic records suggest that the first burial in the cemetery was Sarah McComber, an eleven-year-old Native American girl who died of scarlet fever...” in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD). The second cemetery and burial site is the White Picket Fence Burial (47 WK-0617/BWK-0055). It is described in the WHPD as “an isolated Native American grave, once surrounded by a white picket. An early account of the site states that 'in the center of the grounds, a low paling surrounds and Indian grave. Who sleeps below they know not...the members of the Mission found it when they came" (ca. 1840's). “This site is located along the western edge of the parcel overlooking Lake Nashotah. The presence of this burial, the report of a fish weir visible in the lake in 1902 (47 WK-0420), and reports that Indian trails passed through the campus indicates that the area once served as a post-contact American Indian community.<sup>102</sup> There are no reports of pre-contact artifacts being found on the parcel. Considering the presence of the post-contact community and the fact that the peninsula is bordered on the west by the lake and on the north by a large wetland, these suggest a high potential for earlier settlements.

### **Preservation Activities**

No specific historic preservation activities have been pursued by the seminary, notwithstanding the fact that it has generally done a good job of maintaining its historic-period structures. It is hoped that this National Register nomination will increase awareness of the school and its history, and help to inspire

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<sup>102</sup> Blackburn, “Nashotah House,” unnumbered page following p. 1, 73.

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interest in preserving this significant historic resource.

**Acknowledgements**

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**GEOGRAPHIC DATA:**

<b>UTM Coordinates</b>		<b>Latitude &amp; Longitude</b>	
A	16/384233/4770941	43.050612	-88.253404
B	16/384232/4770646	43.048934	-88.253375
C	16/384326/4770310	43.047193	-88.252559
D	16/384153/4770018	43.045598	-88.253823
E	16/383941/4770118	43.046137	-88.255398
F	16/383833/4770284	43.047007	-88.256242
G.	16/383946/4770409	43.047712	-88.255399
H.	16/383978/4770497	43.048147	-88.255343
I.	16/383985/4770540	43.048375	-88.255877
J.	16/383816/4770649	43.034955	-88.256327
K.	16/383951/4770941	43.050612	-88.255344

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

Starting at the northeast corner of Section 12, T7N R7E, then 2333 feet south, along the Section 12/Section 7 (T7N R8E) section line to the Point of Beginning: then 1305 feet west along the Lot 023/Nashotah House Parcel 999 002 property line, then South meandering along the Upper Nashotah Lakeshore 1391 feet to the Nashotah House/Parcel 001-004 Lot Line, then along that lot line 384 feet generally East Southeast, 495 feet South, 626 feet generally Southwest to CTH B, then meandering East along the north edge of the roadway shoulder 1257 feet to the CTH B/Mission Road intersection, then 47 feet East, then 3090 feet generally North meandering long the west side of Mission Road to the Point of Beginning. This entire boundary is delineated on the map found on Map Page 2, figure 17 at the conclusion of this document.

**Boundary Justification:**

Much of Nashotah House's original property has been sold since the late 1950s to facilitate campus development. The Historic Boundary was drawn to accommodate present property lines and includes that entire area associated with providing education to students dating back to 1842. Included are all campus buildings that have been associated with education, as well as the campus buildings for housing faculty and students. Also included is a cemetery in which many Nashotah House graduates are buried.

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**PHOTOGRAPHS:**

Name of Property:	Nashotah House Theological Seminary
City or Vicinity:	City of Delafield
County:	Waukesha
State:	Wisconsin
Name of Photographer:	John N. Vogel
Date of Photographs:	October 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, Madison, WI
Number of Photographs:	30

Photo #1 of 30  
North Entrance Gates  
View to West Northwest

Photo #2 of 30  
Shelton Hall  
View to Northeast

Photo #3 of 30  
Breck Hall  
View to Northwest

Photo #4 of 30  
Adams Hall  
View to Northeast

Photo #5 of 30  
Healy Cottage  
View to South Southwest

Photo #6 of 30  
Maintenance Workshop and Garage  
View to Northeast

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Photo #7 of 30  
Campus Heating Plant  
View to West Northwest

Photo #8 of 30  
Frances Donaldson Library  
View to Northeast

Photo#9 of 30  
Frances Donaldson Library Addition  
View to West Southwest

Photo #10 of 30  
Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin  
View to Northwest

Photo #11 of 30  
Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin  
View to East Southeast

Photo #12 of 30  
Alice Sabine Hall  
View to North Northeast

Photo #13 of 30  
Alice Sabine Hall  
View to South Southwest

Photo #14 of 30  
Michael Bell  
View to West Southwest

Photo #15 of 30  
Lewis Hall  
View to Northeast

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Photo #16 of 30  
Sundial Adjacent to Lewis Hall  
View to East Southeast

Photo #17 of 30  
Red Chapel and Blue House  
View to Northwest

Photo #18 of 30  
Preaching Cross  
View to Northeast

Photo #19 of 30  
Kemper Hall  
View to East

Photo #20 of 30  
Kemper Hall  
View to Southwest

Photo #21 of 30  
Ivins House  
View to West Northwest

Photo #22 of 30  
Weller Cottage  
View to Southwest

Photo #23 of 30  
Latshaw Deanery  
View to Southwest

Photo #24 of 30  
St. George Hall, Hallock Hall, Dean White Hall  
View to North Northwest

Photo #25 of 30  
Simpson Hall

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View to West

Photo #26 of 30  
Webb Hall (The Fort)  
View to North Northwest

Photo #27 of 30  
Webb Hall (The Fort)  
View to East

Photo #28 of 30  
Dean Larrabee Memorial Cross  
View to North Northwest

Photo #29 of 30  
Nashotah House Cemetery  
View to Southeast

Photo #30 of 30  
South Entrance Gates  
View to West Northwest

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List of Figures:

1. Nashotah House as pictured from Upper Nashotah Lake, 1843-44
2. Bishop White Hall, construction of which started in 1854
3. Shelton Hall as constructed in 1870
4. Shelton Hall with a full-width front porch
5. A general illustration of Nashotah House in 1878
6. Alice Sabine Hall, pre-fire of 1910 (circa 1892 – 1910)
7. Alice Sabine Hall and Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, pre-fire of 1910 (circa 1892-1910)
8. Alice Sabine Hall, pre-fire of 1910 (circa 1892 – 1910)
9. Alice Sabine Hall, immediately post-fire of 1910
10. Panoramic view of Alice Sabine Hall, immediately post-fire of 1910
11. Alice Sabine Hall, immediately post-fire of 1910 with undamaged chapel in the right background
12. Lewis Hall and Alice Sabine Hall, immediately post-fire of 1910
13. The Chapel, Alice Sabine Hall and Michael Bell, circa 1960
14. Francis Donaldson Library, constructed in 1910-1911, after the fire
15. The Red Chapel and Blue House adjacent to the 1862 stone chapel, circa 1960

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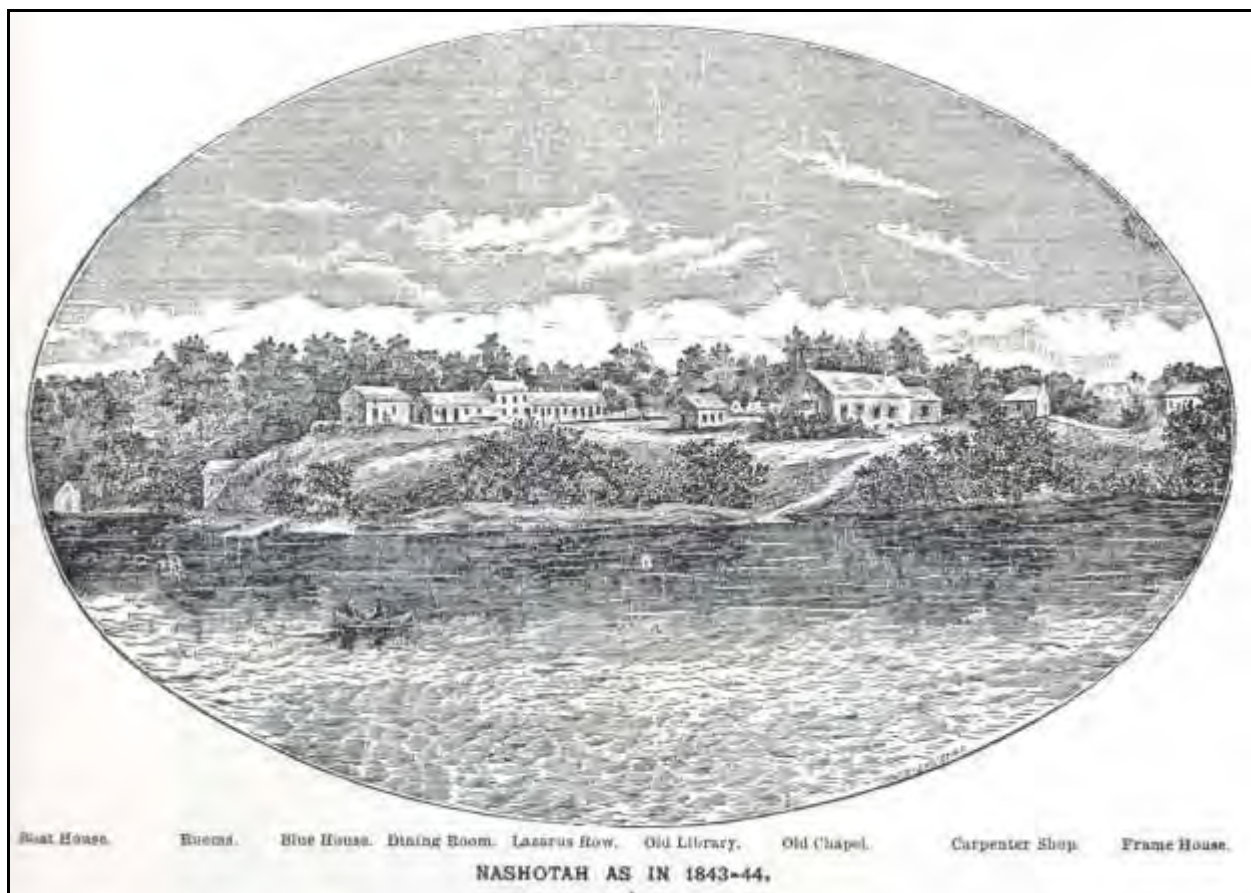
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Nashotah House Theological Seminary  
Delafield, Waukesha County, WI

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General View of Campus 1843-1844:



**Figure 1:** Nashotah House, as pictured here in 1843-1844, had grown beyond the Blue House and Chapel. *Nashotah Scholiast* (Vol. 1, No. 3, February 1884).



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Bishop White Hall:



**Figure 2:** Bishop White Hall – designed by J.A. Douglas and for which construction started in 1854. *Nashotah Scholiast* (Vol. 1, No. 4, March 1884).

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Delafield, Waukesha County, WI

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Shelton Hall:



**Figure 3:** Shelton Hall as constructed in 1870. *Nashotah Scholiast* (Vol. 1, No. 6, May 1884).



**Figure 4:** This illustration of Shelton Hall is thought to post-date that pictured in Figure 3. But note the dominant porch that extends the entire front of the building. The entrance today represents more that of the building's early period. Picture hangs in the Parsons Lounge, Nashotah House, Nashotah, WI.

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Delafield, Waukesha County, WI

1878 Illustration of the Campus:



**Figure 5:** Nashotah House with its first four stone/brick buildings. Thought to be the frame Red Chapel is #1, while the stone/brick buildings are White Hall (#2), the Chapel (#3), Webb Hall (the Fort #4) and Shelton Hall (#5). *Historical Atlas of Wisconsin* (Milwaukee: Snyder, Van Vechten & Co, 1878), 41.

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**Post Cards & Pictures:** (Copies acquired from pictures hanging in the Parsons Lounge or Nashotah House Library – or otherwise screen captured on e-bay.)



**Figure 6:** Alice Sabine Hall pre-fire (circa 1892-1910)



**Figure 7:** Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin and Sabine Hall pre-fire (circa 1892-1910)

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Post Cards & Pictures – Continued:



**Figure 8:** Alice Sabine Hall (the Cloister) pre-fire (circa 1892-1910).



**Figure 9:** Alice Sabine Hall post-fire (May 1910)

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Post Cards & Pictures – Continued:



**Figure 10:** Panoramic view of Alice Sabine Hall post-fire (May 1910). The chapel, which was saved from the fire, is visible at the far right of the picture.



**Figure 11:** Alice Sabine Hall post-fire (May 1910). The undamaged chapel is to the right.

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Post Cards & Pictures – Continued:



**Figure 12:** Lewis Hall (tower to the right) and Alice Sabine Hall post-fire (May 1910).



**Figure 13:** The Chapel, Alice Sabine Hall and Michael Bell, circa 1960 (note the Red Chapel to the far right).

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Post Cards & Pictures – Continued:



**Figure 14:** The Francis Donaldson Library was constructed in 1910-1911, after the fire.



**Figure 15:** The Red Chapel and Blue House behind the 1862 stone chapel, circa 1960.



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Nashotah House Theological Seminary  
City of Delafield, Waukesha County, WI

USGS Map Illustrating the Location of the Nashotah House Theological Seminary:



**Figure 16:** Nashotah House Theological Seminary, City of Delafield, Waukesha County, UTM Coordinates and Latitude/Longitude (1927 North American Datum). U.S. Geological Survey, *Oconomowoc East Quadrangle* [map], 1959/1971/1976, 1:24000, 7.5 Minute Series (Reston, VA: United States Department of the Interior, USGS, 1976).

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Nashotah House Theological Seminary  
 City of Delafield, Waukesha County, WI

Section Maps Page 2

USGS Map, detail view: Illustrating the Location of the Nashotah House Theological Seminary



**Figure 17:** Nashotah House Theological Seminary, City of Delafield, Waukesha County, UTM Coordinates and Latitude/Longitude (1927 North American Datum). U.S. Geological Survey, *Oconomowoc East Quadrangle* [map], 1959/1971/1976, 1:24000, 7.5 Minute Series (Reston, VA: United States Department of the Interior, USGS, 1976).

	<u>UTM</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
A	16/384233/4770941	43.050612	-88.253404
B	16/384232/4770646	43.048934	-88.253375
C	16/384326/4770310	43.047193	-88.252559
D	16/384153/4770018	43.045598	-88.253823
E	16/383941/4770118	43.046137	-88.255398
F	16/383833/4770284	43.047007	-88.256242
G.	16/383946/4770409	43.047712	-88.255399
H.	16/383978/4770497	43.048147	-88.255343
I.	16/383985/4770540	43.048375	-88.255877
J.	16/383816/4770649	43.034955	-88.256327
K.	16/383951/4770941	43.050612	-88.255344

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Nashotah House Theological Seminary  
City of Delafield, Waukesha County, WI

National Register Boundary for the Nashotah House Theological Seminary:



**Figure 18:** This National Register Boundary Map is adapted from that available at [http://arcgisweb.waukeshacounty.gov/Html5Viewer\\_2\\_0/?viewer=html\\_viewer-ext](http://arcgisweb.waukeshacounty.gov/Html5Viewer_2_0/?viewer=html_viewer-ext). (This illustration is oriented on a north/south axis.)

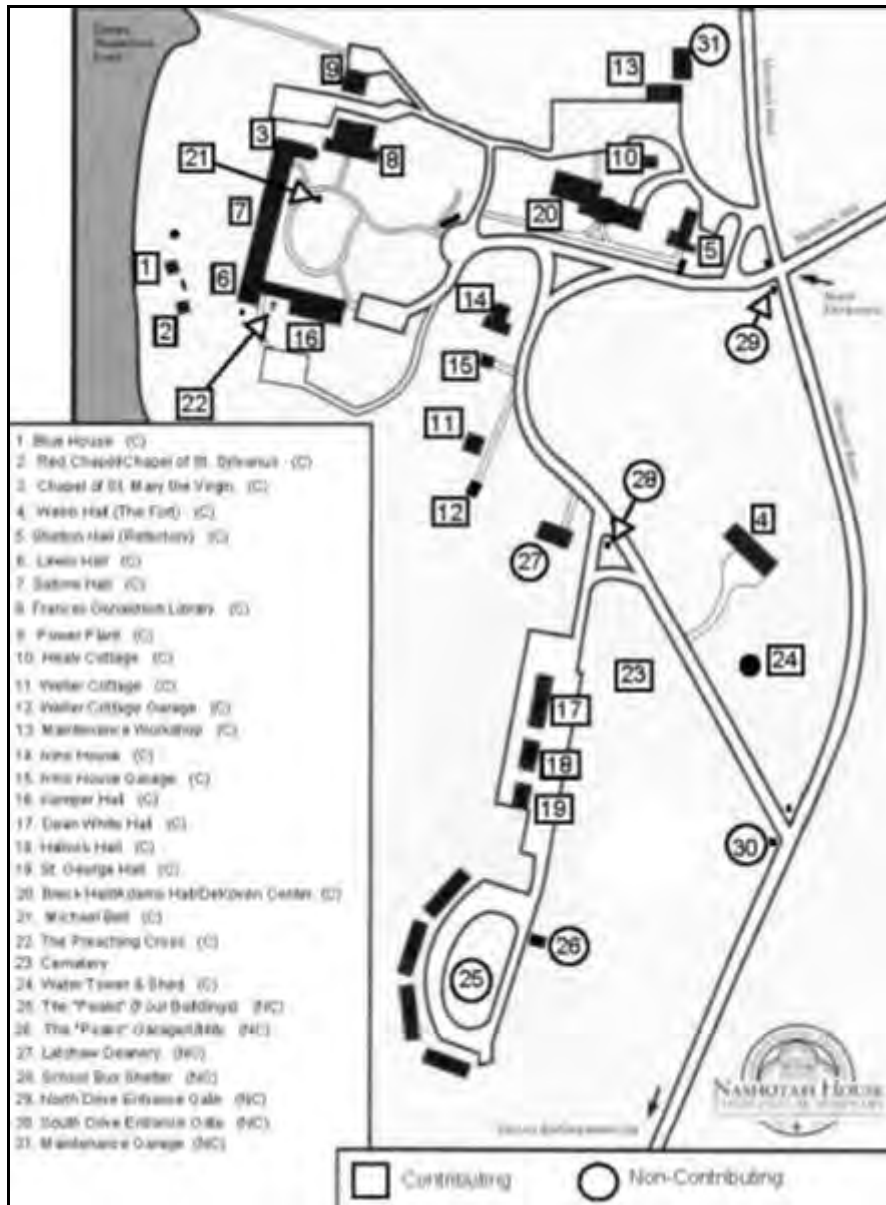
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Nashotah House Theological Seminary  
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Contributing and non-contributing resources



North. Map not to scale.

Figure 19: This map identifies the location of all buildings discussed in the nomination. Contributing buildings are identified by the numbered squares, while those that are Noncontributing use numbered circles. (This illustration is oriented on a north/south axis.)

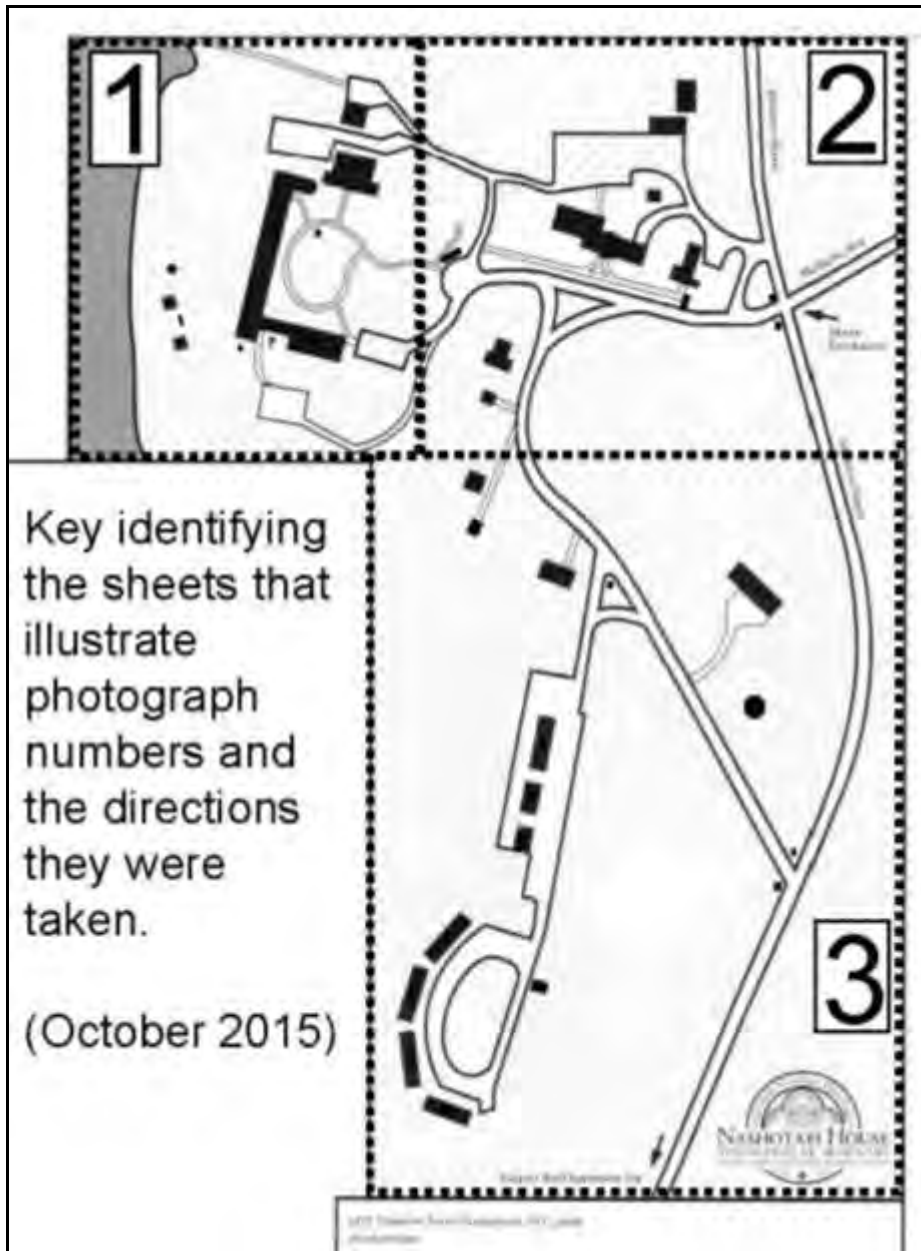
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Campus Maps with Directional Key to Photographs  
Maps are not to scale.



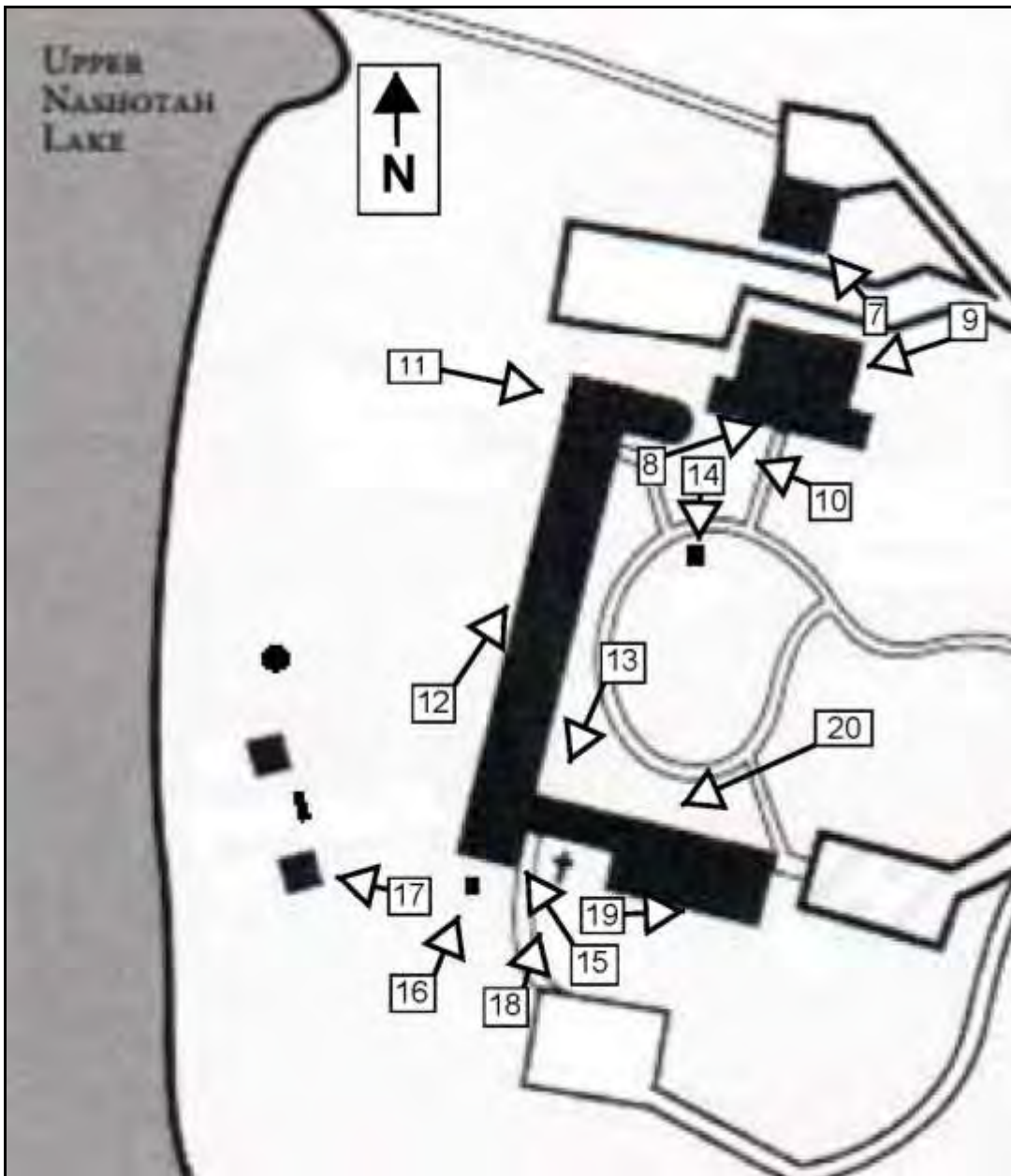
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Key to Photographs: SHEET 1



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City of Delafield, Waukesha County, WI

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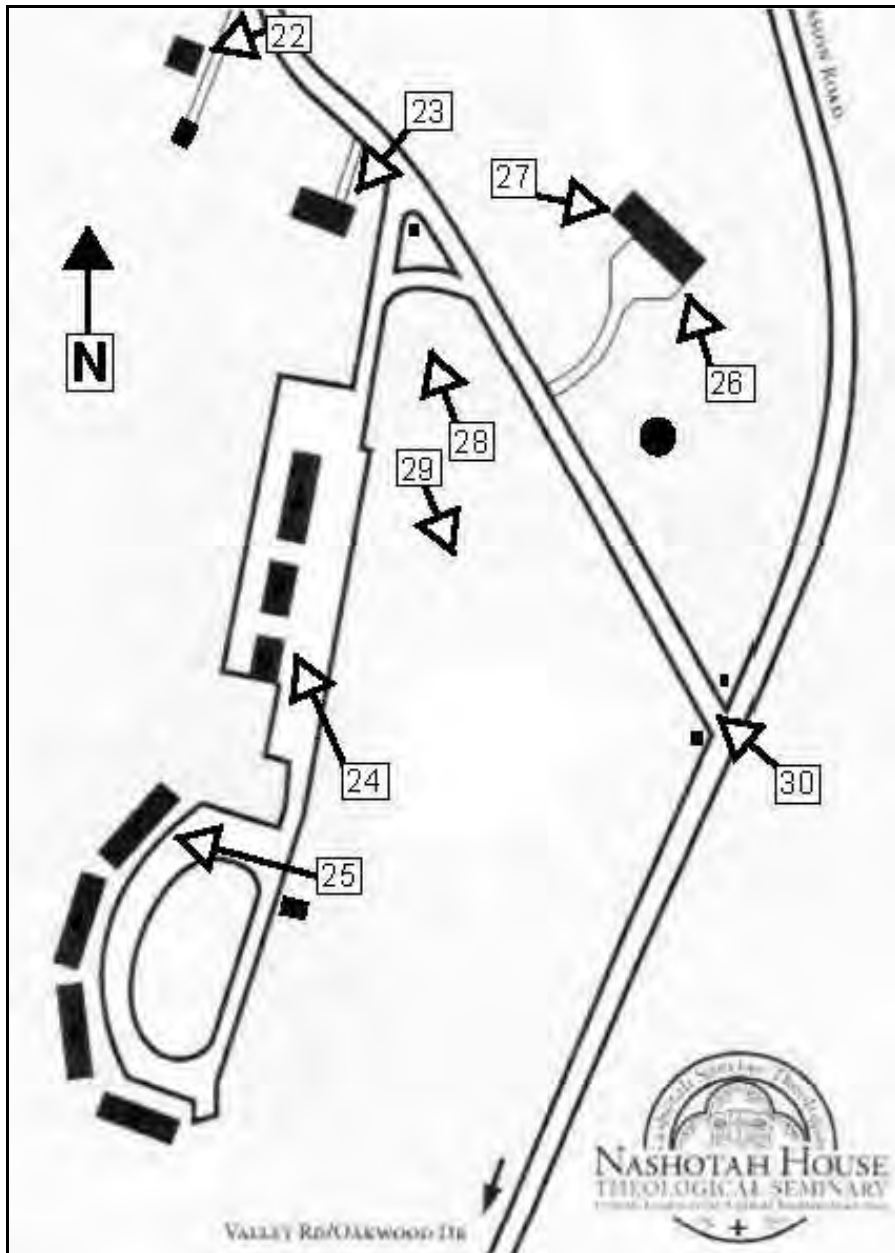
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Nashotah House Theological Seminary  
City of Delafield, Waukesha County, WI

Key to Photographs: SHEET #3







NASHOTAH  
HOUSE  
A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY  
OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
FOUNDED 1842  
ESTABLISHED BY THE BISHOP OF 1870

2777  
MISSION RD.

SPEED  
LIMIT  
10







St Ignace

St Cajetan

St Bernard

St Anthony

St Elizabeth

St Joseph

St Michael

St Raphael

St Vincent









St Ignace

St Cajetan

St Bernard

St Anthony

St Francis

St Joseph

St Michael

St Raphael

St Vincent









































SIMPSON HALL









EDWARD ALLAN LARRABEE  
PRIEST, CONFESSOR, DOCTOR  
BORN CHICAGO MARCH 31, 1852  
AT REST JUNE 13, 1924  
DEAN OF NASHOTAH HOUSE 1909-1921  
JESU MERCY



NASHOTAH  
HOUSE  
A HISTORICAL SITE  
OF THE NASHOTAH CONFEDERACY  
ESTABLISHED 1842



2777  
MISSION RD.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/2/2016      Date of Pending List: 12/27/2016      Date of 16th Day: 1/11/2017      Date of 45th Day: 1/17/2017      Date of Weekly List: 1/25/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      1/12/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



WISCONSIN  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

TO: Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin  
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Eighteenth day of November 2016, for the nomination of the Nashotah House Theological Seminary to the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>1</u>	Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
<u>1</u>	CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
	Multiple Property Nomination form
<u>30</u>	Photograph(s)
<u>1</u>	CD with image files
<u>3</u>	Map(s)
<u>20</u>	Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
<u>1</u>	Piece(s) of correspondence
<u>        </u>	Other:

COMMENTS:

<u>        </u>	Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
<u>        </u>	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
<u>        </u>	The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property owners
<u>        </u>	Other: