

United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service

1257

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

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

2. Location

street & number Multiple (see list attached) N/A not for publication  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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

9/9/99  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Wingra Park Historic District  
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

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

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

**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
  - site
  - structure
  - object

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

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Queen Anne

Prairie School

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals

Shingle Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls Weatherboard

Shingle

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

BRICK

**Narrative Description**

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

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(Rev. 8-86)  
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(Approved 3/87)

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DESCRIPTION: SUMMARY

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

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

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

#### SETTING

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

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

#### PRESENT APPEARANCE

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

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

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

The Wingra Park Historic District is made up primarily of medium-to-large two-story single-family houses, most of them built in the early twentieth century. Most of the houses are frame. Stucco, clapboard, wood shingle and brick finishes, or combinations of these, are all common. An alley runs behind the houses in each block; most of the garages in the district face the alleys. Forty (13.5 percent) of the 297 contributing buildings were built between 1891 and 1900.<sup>1</sup> Sixty-six (22 percent) were built between 1901 and 1910. Eighty-seven (29.5 percent) were built between 1911 and 1920. Ninety-two (31 percent) were built between 1921 and 1930. Eleven (four percent) were built between 1931 and 1940.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

The Larson House is finished with dark brick at the first story, and stucco trimmed with narrow wood belt courses at the second.

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

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

Another fine frame example is the Conklin House I at 1102 Lincoln

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

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

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

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

It is two-stories with a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof and a front-facing gable. The McManamy House is finished with brick. Brick quoining, and courses of headers, some of which project, give the house a weathered appearance. The front-facing gable features a polygonal bay window with a copper roof, and a round-arched entrance trimmed with darker brick. The Thomas House at 1802 Jefferson Street (1928, Joseph D. Livermore) is a two-story

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

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

The walls of the Niederer House are enriched with a random pattern

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ALTERATIONS

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

#### NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

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



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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

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

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

Campbell Street

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

Chandler Street

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

Drake Street

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

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

Edgewood Avenue

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

Garfield Street

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

Grant Street

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

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

Harrison Street

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

Jefferson Street

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

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

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

Lincoln Street

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

Madison Street

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

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

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

Monroe Street

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

South Randall Avenue

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

Van Buren Street

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



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

Vilas Avenue

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

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

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Adams Street

1714 Frank & Minnie Milward House 1897

Chandler Street

1411 apartments 1952

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1515	apartments	1950
1523	single family house	1954

Drake Street

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

Garfield Street

1107	duplex	1951
1115	single family house	1950

Jefferson Street

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

Madison Street

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

Monroe Street

2113	single family house	1951
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South Randall Avenue

408	single family house	1948
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Van Buren Street

1107	single family house	1966
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Vilas Avenue

1515	single family house	1964
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1825	Alfred E. Miller House	1954
2110	single family house	1959

Wingra Park Historic District  
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from  
instructions)  
Architecture

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.

Period of Significance

1891-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is  
marked above)

N/A

**Criteria Considerations**

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

A owned by a religious institution or  
used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or  
structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age achieved  
significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

(Cite the sources used in preparing this form on continuation sheet(s).)

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Wingra Park Historic District  
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: SUMMARY

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

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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

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

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

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manufacturing sector, and the quadrupling of the student body at the University of Wisconsin between 1900 and 1925, were major factors that spurred Madison's growth from the seventh largest city in the state in 1910, to the third largest by 1930.<sup>2</sup> Today, Madison remains a government and university town with thriving commercial and manufacturing enterprises. Detailed information on the history of Madison can be found in David V. Mollenhoff's Madison: a History of the Formative Years, and in the 1995 report, "Intensive Survey of the Historic Resources of Madison," produced by the City's Department of Planning and Development.

The Wingra Park Historic District encompasses the Wingra Park Addition. In 1889, William T. Fish purchased 106 acres of farm land, located just west of what were then the city limits, from Daniel L. Van Hoesen.<sup>3</sup> Van Hoesen, a truck farmer, had owned 151 acres, which he had purchased from Daniel Campbell in 1882.<sup>4</sup> In

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

<sup>3</sup>Dane County Deeds, 141:83.

<sup>4</sup>Dane County Deeds, 117:457.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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<sup>7</sup>Mollenhoff, p. 198.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

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

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

Congressman Adams and William Fish (the latter working on behalf

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<sup>9</sup>Articles of Incorporation, Wingra Park Advancement Association, dated October 31, 1893.

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

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

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<sup>10</sup>Timothy Heggland, district survey form for the Wingra Park Historic District, 1994.

<sup>11</sup>Minutes of the Wingra Park Advancement Association, August 4, 1910.

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

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

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

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

By 1930, Wingra Park was close to being built out. Very few buildings have been erected in the neighborhood since that time.

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

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

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

#### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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<sup>14</sup>McAlester and McAlester, pp. 438-40.

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

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

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid., pp. 320-22.

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

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

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<sup>16</sup>Ibid., pp. 320-22.

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

In Wisconsin, this style was built between 1900 and 1940.<sup>17</sup> The Millar House at 1011 Grant Street (1909) has a steeply-pitched roof, diamond-paned casement windows, projecting wall dormers, and combines a clapboard finish with stucco and applied half-timbering.

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

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<sup>17</sup>Ibid., pp. 354-58; and Wyatt, II:30.

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

There are six examples of the French Provincial Revival style in the Wingra Park district. The French Provincial Revival style, sometimes termed French Eclectic, was built between 1915 and 1945. The characteristic feature of this style is the tall, steeply-pitched hip or hip-with-deck roof, which may have flared eaves. Wall dormers are common, and walls may be finished with brick, stone, and/or stucco with applied half-timbering. Stucco with applied half-timbering is most common in the subtype inspired by the farmhouses of Normandy. The hallmark of the Norman variant is a prominent round tower with a conical roof. French Provincial Revival houses may have either a symmetrical or an asymmetrical facade. The symmetrical examples are more formal, and often feature Renaissance ornamentation, such as quoining. The asymmetrical and Norman variants are much more picturesque, and often have a medieval flavor, with elements such as massive chimneys and diamond-paned casement windows.<sup>18</sup> The Conklin House II at 1101 Lincoln Street (1925-26, Frank Riley) is an example of the asymmetrical variant. It is finished with brick, set with weeping mortar, and is accented with brick quoining. At the second story, there are four segmental-arched wall dormers. The Niederer House at 1514 Drake Street (1931) is another asymmetrical example, finished with brick veneer. The walls of the Niederer House are enriched with a random pattern of projecting bricks, and a massive chimney finished with both rock-faced stone and brick dominates the front facade. The Wood House at 1820 Vilas Avenue (1929) is a good example of the Norman subtype of the French Provincial Revival

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<sup>18</sup> McAlester and McAlester, pp. 386-395.

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

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

There are 2<sup>3</sup> Foursquare buildings in Wingra Park. The Foursquare is derived from Colonial Revival designs and is usually a boxy, two-story, frame house, with a low-pitched hip roof, a dormer on the front slope of the roof, and a one-story, full-facade porch with classical columns. The front facade is usually three bays

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid., pp. 409-10, and 418.

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wide. In Wisconsin, Foursquares were built between about 1900 and 1930.<sup>20</sup> The Henry and Mary Chase House at 1016 Van Buren Street (1899) features cottage windows with leaded glass headers, a wrap-around front porch with Doric columns, and a small, hip-roofed front dormer. The Noel/Curtiss House at 2010 Adams Street (1905) is a more decorated example of the Foursquare form. It features a partial-facade front porch with Corinthian columns on rock-faced cast concrete pedestals, and a front door surround enriched with Corinthian pilasters and a simple entablature. The Noel/Curtis House also has a front dormer, set with a Palladian window framed with pilasters, and resting on a projecting bracketed cornice. The Noel/Borden House at 1922 Adams Street (1907) is similar, but less ornate. It has a flared hip roof, a front porch with Doric columns on rock-faced cast concrete pedestals, and a front dormer with a semi-circular pediment. Two matching examples are the Hommuth House at 1713 Adams Street (1907) and the Herbener House at 1715 Adams Street (1906). Both have gabled dormers, a diamond-shaped window at the second story, and a full-facade front porch with Doric columns.

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

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- There are 53 Queen Anne or Queen Anne-influenced buildings in the Wingra Park district. Queen Anne was the predominant style for residential designs all over the United States between 1880-1900. Queen Anne buildings combine a variety of textures and materials in the exterior finish. They usually have an asymmetrical composition and an irregular roof-line. Polygonal bays, towers and turrets are common. Typically, a one-story porch extends across, or wraps around, the front facade.<sup>21</sup> All of Wingra Park's Queen Anne buildings are frame. The Bull House at 1724 Jefferson Street (1891) is a fine example, with its front- and side-facing two-story canted bay windows with decorative hoods, and ornamented raking cornices in the gable ends. The Bull House also has a gabled front entry porch with turned posts and a spindle frieze. The Bross House at 1102 Grant Street (1892) features two-story canted bay windows with decorative hoods and closed gables on each street-facing facade, and a hip-roofed partial-facade front porch with turned posts and a stickwork balustrade. The Vernon House at 1716 Jefferson Street (1892) has a two-story gabled wall dormer, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and spindle frieze. The Richard and Ella Dudgeon House at 1820 Jefferson Street (1893-94) is one of Wingra Park's finest examples of the Queen Anne style. The Dudgeon House combines a rock-faced stone foundation with clapboards on the first story, and wood shingles above. The front facade features a two-sided oriel window, a hip-roofed entry porch with turned posts and balusters, and a three-story polygonal corner tower. The Sheldon/Holt House at 1922 Madison Street (1894-95) is a simpler example, with its finish of narrow clapboards, accented with wood shingles in the gable ends, and wrap-around hip-roofed porch with turned posts and stickwork balustrade. The Eiler and Dorothea Hilsenhoff House at 2003 Adams Street (1894) is another good example, with two-story canted bay windows, narrow clapboards, bargeboards, and partial-facade porch with turned posts and

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<sup>21</sup>McAlester and McAlester, pp. 262-68.



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

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

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

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

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<sup>22</sup>Ibid., pp. 289-90; and Wyatt, II:2-16.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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<sup>25</sup>Ibid.

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Paunack (1869-1904). Gordon and Paunack designed the Queen Anne Zitterl Rental House at 1804 Madison Street (1903) in Wingra Park. The firm of Gordon and Paunack was one of the most successful in Madison at the turn of the century. Following Paunack's death, Gordon's son, James C. (1874-1906), joined the firm. Gordon practiced alone after James C. died, but formed a new partnership with Harold Balch (1890-1959) in 1913. Grover Lippert (1887-1968) became a partner in that firm in 1915. Gordon, Balch and Lippert designed the Craftsman style Quaipe House at 1901 Vilas Avenue (1915); and the Colonial Revival Riley House at 2115 Adams Street (1916) in Wingra Park. Balch and Lippert, who practiced together for most of the period between 1917 and 1946, were prolific, but most of their work is undistinguished.<sup>26</sup> One of their finest residential designs is the Tudor Revival Epstein House at 2023 Jefferson Street (1932) in Wingra Park.

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<sup>26</sup>Ibid.

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

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<sup>27</sup>Ibid.

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Louis W. Claude (1868-1951) and Edward F. Starck (1868-1947) are thought to have designed four houses in Wingra Park, including the Dutch Colonial Revival Ela House at 1101 Grant Street (1904); the Prairie School Dr. Miller House at 2001 Jefferson Street (1913); the Craftsman style Atkinson Investment House I at 1903 Madison Street (1913); and the Colonial Revival Devine House at 1015 Lincoln Street (1925). Between 1900 and 1920, Claude and Starck was the most prolific architectural firm in Madison. They are especially noted for their Prairie School designs. Claude is thought to have been the dominant designer in the firm. Louis W. Claude was born in Wisconsin and enrolled at the University of Wisconsin in 1887. From 1887 until 1889, Claude worked as a draftsman for the firm of (Allan D.) Conover and (Lew F.) Porter, the same firm that had first employed Frank Lloyd Wright. Like Wright, Claude left Conover and Porter to work for (Dankmar) Adler and (Louis) Sullivan in Chicago. Claude worked there for nearly two years, during the time when Wright was also there, and struck up a friendship with Wright that would last life long. Claude returned to Madison in 1893, and by 1895 had established a partnership with Edward F. Starck. Starck had worked in various architectural offices in Madison, Milwaukee and Chicago. The firm designed residences, schools, hotels, apartments, banks, commercial blocks, municipal buildings and public libraries. The partnership dissolved in 1929.<sup>28</sup>

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

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<sup>28</sup>Ibid.

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

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<sup>29</sup>Ibid.



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James Law designed the Craftsman style Dr. Brown House at 2115 Jefferson Street (1915) in Wingra Park. James R. Law (1855-1952) was born in Madison. In 1901, he went to work in the architectural office of Claude and Starck. He later enrolled in the School of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1909.

He returned to Madison and worked for Arthur Peabody, then Wisconsin State Architect. Law founded his own firm in 1914, and made his brother Edward (1891-1983) his partner in 1919. Ellis Potter (1890-1990) became a principal with the firm in 1925. Law, Law and Potter was one of the most successful firms in Madison during the 1920s and 1930s. The quality of both their residential and nonresidential designs is consistently high. Among its residential work, the firm was especially noted for its Tudor Revival designs.<sup>30</sup> In Wingra Park, Law, Law and Potter designed the Colonial Revival Frautschi House at 1112 Lincoln Street (1927); and the Tudor Revival Crowley House at 1110 Edgewood Avenue (1929).

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

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<sup>30</sup>Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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<sup>31</sup>Ibid.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid.

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

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

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

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<sup>33</sup>Ibid.

<sup>34</sup>Ibid.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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<sup>36</sup>Ibid.

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

**PRESERVATION ACTIVITY**

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

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

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

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Wyatt, Barbara L., editor. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Three volumes. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Wingra Park Historic District  
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin  
County and State

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):  
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:  
 State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State Agency  
 Federal Agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository:  
Madison Planning Department

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 85 acres

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/3/0/8/0</u>	<u>4/7/7/0/5/2/0</u>	3	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/3/5/8/5</u>	<u>4/7/7/0/5/6/0</u>
	Zone Easting		Northing		Zone Easting		Northing
2	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/3/4/1/0</u>	<u>4/7/7/0/7/5/0</u>	4	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/3/8/5/0</u>	<u>4/7/7/0/5/6/0</u>
	Zone Easting		Northing		Zone Easting		Northing
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	see continuation sheet	

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

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

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

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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



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UTM REFERENCES (CONTINUED)

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

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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Wingra Park Historic District  
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section Photos Page 1

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Wingra Park Historic District  
Madison, Dane County, WI

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

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

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

Photo 1 of 21

1011 Edgewood Avenue, south facade, view looking northeast

Photo 2 of 21

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

Photo 3 of 21

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

Photo 4 of 21

1206 Grant Street, east facade, view looking west

Photo 5 of 21

1821 Vilas Avenue, north facade, view looking south

Photo 6 of 21

2001 Jefferson Street, north facade, view looking southeast

Photo 7 of 21

1006 Grant Street, east facade, view looking southwest

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Photo 8 of 21

1108 Grant Street, east facade, view looking west

Photo 9 of 21

1016 Lincoln Street, east facade, view looking west

Photo 10 of 21

1101 Grant Street, west facade, view looking southeast

Photo 11 of 21

1824 Vilas Avenue, south facade, view looking northeast

Photo 12 of 21

1011 Grant Street, west facade, view looking east

Photo 13 of 21

1110 Edgewood Avenue, east facade, view looking west

Photo 14 of 21

1101 Lincoln Street, west facade, view looking east-northeast

Photo 15 of 21

1820 Vilas Avenue, south facade, view looking northeast

Photo 16 of 21

2010 Adams Street, south facade, view looking north

Photo 17 of 21

1724 Jefferson Street, south facade, view looking northeast

Photo 18 of 21

1820 Jefferson Street, south facade, view looking north

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Wingra Park Historic District  
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Photo 19 of 21  
2006 Madison Street, south facade, view looking north

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

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

Wingra Park Historic District  
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**Property Owner**

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

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

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

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






# Wingra Park Historic District

## City of Madison County of Dane, Wisconsin

Department of Planning & Development - Planning Unit  
Prepared by: M. Ruggieri-Moen June 1994



### Legend

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing