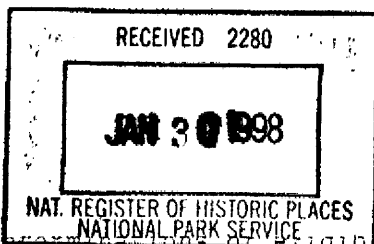


168

United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 REGISTRATION FORM



THIS FORM IS FOR USE IN NOMINATING OR REQUESTING DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES OR DISTRICTS. See instructions in GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 80 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic name WAKOMA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Other names/site number N/A

2. LOCATION

Street & number (see inventory) N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

City, town Madison N/A VICINITY

State Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 043 ZIP CODE 53714

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>501</u>	<u>146</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>    </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> objects
		<u>502</u>	<u>146</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.      See continuation sheet.

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

Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official  
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

1/21/98

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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.

     removed from the National Register.

     other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 2/26/98

Signature of the Keeper

Date

bar

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
RELIGION/religious facility  
EDUCATION/school  
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
RELIGION/religious facility  
EDUCATION/school  
COMMERCE/TRADE/business

I. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials  
(enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Prairie School

- foundation Concrete
- walls Weatherboard
- Stone
- roof Asphalt
- other Brick
- Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Nakoma Historic District is located on the west side of the city of Madison, the capital of the state of Wisconsin. It has long been considered one of Madison's most architecturally distinguished residential neighborhoods.<sup>1</sup> This large district comprises all or thirty-three blocks and parts of six others and it contains 648 buildings and a single site (Nakoma Park, 3800 Nakoma Rd., constructed in 1915). The district is bounded on the northwest by the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, on the north by a neighborhood of much smaller homes, on the east and southeast by the University of Wisconsin Arboretum and the Nakoma Country Club, and on the southwest and west by neighborhoods of post-world War II era single family homes. The district boundaries enclose 644 single family residences. All but one of its 500 contributing examples were built between 1915 and 1946, the exception being the Old Spring Tavern (3706 Nakoma Rd.), which was built in 1854 and listed in the NRHP 1-21-74. These contributing residences are uniformly of high quality and many are the work of the finest architects working in Madison during the period of significance. The district's 144 other single family residences are also of a generally high quality as well but they typically reflect later post world war II design trends. They are considered to be non-contributing primarily because of their later date of construction. In addition, the district also includes one small contributing commercial building (1916 - 3819-21 Nakoma Road), the modern non-contributing Thoreau Elementary School building (1971 - 3870 Nakoma Road), and the modern non-contributing Westminster Presbyterian Church building (1951/1960 - 4100 Nakoma Road). Twenty-two of the contributing residences in the district were built between 1915 and 1919 and represent Bungalow, Craftsman, and Prairie School designs. The remaining contributing residences are almost all examples of the several Period Revival styles -- Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival examples being by far the most numerous.

The Nakoma Historic District is located approximately 3.25 miles southwest of the state capitol building and the historic core of the city of Madison. The district comprises the original 89-acre, 290-lot plat of Nakoma, which was created out of portions of five separate farms and put on the market by the Madison Realty Co. in 1915, and all or parts of a number of replats and additions to the original plat that were created between 1918 and 1947. The developers of the original plat retained noted Chicago landscape gardener Ossian Cole Simonds, who had done many other projects in the Madison area, to establish the general concept of their new development. Leonard S. Smith, a University of Wisconsin (UW) professor of city planning, was hired to do the actual surveying and platting. The resulting design featured a sensitive and graceful pattern of curvilinear streets that respected the natural contours of the landscape. All subsequent additions were also designed in this way as well. Consequently, the blocks in the district and the lots they contain vary greatly in size and shape depending on their location, although lots in the original plat tend to be larger than those in the subsequent additions.

<sup>1</sup> The 1990 population of the city of Madison was 191,262.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 7 Page 1

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Nakoma Road - originally known variously as the Monroe Road and the Verona Road - runs in a northeast-southwest direction through the district, which it bisects. It was already in existence in 1854 (although on a slightly different alignment), when the Old Spring Tavern, the oldest building in the district, was built. Land in the district slopes gradually downward from west to east and from high points at its northeast and southwest ends towards the district center along Nakoma Road and Seminole Highway. It then descends further east down to Manitou Way, which forms much of the district's eastern boundary. Across Manitou Way and bordering the entire eastern side of the district are the large, beautifully landscaped contiguous grounds of the Nakoma Country Club and a portion of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum. Just beyond these two holdings is Lake Wingra, which is only a few feet lower in elevation than Manitou Way.

The twenty-five blocks of the original plat of Nakoma were designed to cover the two hills at the southwest and northeast ends of the district and also the southeasterly (downhill) side of the connecting portion of Nakoma Road. Since this was open farm land and high ground in 1915, nearly all of the lots in the plat originally enjoyed superb views of Lake Wingra and the surrounding area, an important selling point for prospective lot buyers. The new plat was further enhanced by paved roads, electric hookups, and water connections, and all this was despite the fact that Nakoma was then located outside the City of Madison corporate boundaries and would remain so until 1931. The only planned public park in the original plat, Nakoma Park (3800 Nakoma Road), is located adjacent to the original Nakoma School grounds (the modern school on this same site is now called Henry David Thoreau Elementary School). This small but beautifully landscaped park is bounded by Nakoma Road and by Cherokee Drive and it now functions both as a park and as part of the Thoreau School grounds. The small amount of public park land within the district is more than compensated for, however, by the adjacent grounds of the UW Arboretum and the Nakoma Country Club.

The attractiveness of the original plat was further enhanced by strict zoning regulations that were designed to induce home construction and protect investments. Uniform building lines were established for each block and for the plat as a whole; moving older buildings onto lots in the plat was banned; height, location, and size of outbuildings was regulated; businesses were prohibited (with the single exception of the W. L. Clements Commercial Building [3821 Nakoma Rd.], which for decades housed Nakoma's only grocery store, known as the Nakoma Trading Post); and sale of liquor in the plat was banned.<sup>2</sup> In addition, an association of Nakoma homeowners called the Nakoma Homes Company (NHC) was formed in 1920. Among other things, the NHC had the power to regulate the design of all new buildings constructed in the plat. This association was still in existence in the 1950s and it played a major role in creating the design unity that still characterizes the district today.

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<sup>2</sup> Madison Realty Co. "Price List of Lots for Sale," May, 1915. In the collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 7 Page 2

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The architectural history of the district is best understood by dividing it into two time periods: 1915-1919; and 1920-1946. Twenty-two surviving buildings were built in the district during the first period: eight Prairie School style houses (and the now demolished Nakoma School); four Bungalow style houses (including one that is now considered to be non-contributing); eight Craftsman style houses and the Craftsman style W. L. Clements Commercial Building; and a single early Colonial Revival style house. During the second period, however, 482 buildings were built, including: 115 Tudor Revival style houses; 321 Colonial Revival style houses; sixteen Dutch Colonial Revival style houses; eleven French Provincial Revival and Norman Revival style houses; one Arts & Crafts style house; one Bungalow style house; and seventeen Modern Movement style houses. Using this breakdown as a stylistic guide one can see that the district is overwhelmingly made up of examples of the various Period Revival styles. Indeed, it comprises the finest such concentration within Madison's corporate limits, the only other comparable concentrations in the greater Madison area being the neighboring villages of Maple Bluff and Shorewood Hills, both of which were created during the same time period.

Houses in the district vary in size. A number of its earliest houses and many of those built towards the end of the Great Depression are of medium size, but those built in the 1920s are often considerably larger. Full basement stories enclosed with poured concrete walls are the rule regardless of the date of construction, but the choice of exterior cladding is partly a function of age and style. In general, houses in the district built before World War I are clad in stucco, brick, wooden clapboard, or a combination of the three. Houses built after the war, however, are much more likely to be clad either in brick or wholly or partly in stone, although the most typical material is clapboard, which in earlier examples is made out of wood but in later examples is often made out of steel. In addition, the houses built between the World Wars typically feature attached garages, a characteristic that reflects both the size of the lots and the by then nearly universal ownership of automobiles. Lots vary in size as well, and many of the earlier ones are quite large. Regardless of size, though, lots are generally well maintained and typically have front yards that consist of lawns edged with shrubs and ornamented with what are now mature shade trees. Streets are paved and are edged with concrete gutters and many (but not all) feature parkways and concrete sidewalks. In addition, several streets have beautifully crafted ornamental stone walls and gate lodges located at their point of beginning.<sup>3</sup>

Integrity levels in the district are extremely high. Only a handful of buildings constructed within the period of significance are considered to be non-contributing on the basis of loss of integrity. Most of the resources in the district that are considered to be non-contributing are ones that were constructed after World War II and are thus too new to meet the NPS 50-year exclusion rule. Such buildings are scattered throughout the district and are noted in the inventory. They include

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<sup>3</sup> These include: Mandan Crescent where it intersects with Manitou Way; and Huron Hill, Seneca Place, and Oneida Place, where they intersect with Odana Road.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number        /        Page              

many buildings of good design such as the very well designed Modern Movement style Westminster Presbyterian Church and Henry David Thoreau School.

Early maps of this area indicate that there were once four older buildings in the area, including the Old Spring Tavern, that predated the platting of the district. Of these, only the Tavern remains. The others, which were presumably farm houses, have since been demolished. Otherwise, the only buildings in the district built in the twentieth century that are known to have been demolished since the creation of the plat are the Nakoma School, which was built in 1917 and demolished in 1971 and replaced by the much larger Henry David Thoreau School, and a bungalow at 4206 Mandan Crescent that was recently demolished to make way for the much larger house that now occupies the lot. All the other buildings in the district still occupy their original lots or else were built on portions of original lots that were later subdivided.

The following inventory lists every building in the district and includes the address, the name of the original owners, the date of construction, the style, and contributing or non-contributing status. Please note that the following abbreviations are used for the various styles: GrkRev (Greek Revival); PSch (Prairie School); Craft (Craftsman); Bun (Bungalow); A&Cr (Arts & Crafts); TRev (Tudor Revival); CRev (Colonial Revival); DCRev (Dutch Colonial Revival); GRev (Georgian Revival); FProv (French Provincial); Mod (Moderne); ModM (Modern Movement); NCRe (Neo-Classical Revival). The inventory is followed by descriptions of some of the district's best and most characteristic resources, which are listed according to style.

INVENTORY

3810 Cherokee Dr.	Clyde & Eva Piaskett House	1927	TRev	C
3814 Cherokee Dr.	Harold & Frieda Burenstein House	1951	ModM	NC
3818 Cherokee Dr.	Carl & Laurette Laughnan House	1937	TRev	C
3822 Cherokee Dr.	Reinhart & Weltha Theiler House I	1930	ModM	C
3826 Cherokee Dr.	Emmanuel & Cynthia Fokakis House	1952	ModM	NC
3830 Cherokee Dr.	Fred & Esther Tangeman House	1936	ModM	C
3834 Cherokee Dr.	Mrs. Minnie Lovenhart House	1935	DCRev	C
3906 Cherokee Dr.	Oscar & Mary Rennebohm House	1926	TRev	C
3914 Cherokee Dr.	Dr. Elmer & Grace Severinghaus House	1927	TRev	C
4002 Cherokee Dr.	John & Martha Reynolds House	1952	ModM	NC
4006 Cherokee Dr.	Fremont & Ruby Lange House	1936	CRev	C
4010 Cherokee Dr.	Paul & Mary Rehfeld House	1936	CRev	C
4014 Cherokee Dr.	Stanley & Hazel Anderson House	1936	CRev	C
4017 Cherokee Dr.	Arnold & Florence Staedtler House	1936	CRev	C
4021 Cherokee Dr.	Arnold Staedtler House	1937	CRev	C
4025 Cherokee Dr.	Arthur & Mary Robinson House	1966	ModM	NC
4026 Cherokee Dr.	Ralph & Bessie Gregg House	1936	CRev	C
4030 Cherokee Dr.	Otto & Jane Syrud House	1937	CRev	C
4031 Cherokee Dr.	Yvonne Karp House	1949	CRev	NC
4034 Cherokee Dr.	Ralph & Ethel Todd House	1931	TRev	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 4

4037	Cherokee Dr.	Robert & Ruth Goetz House	1938	ModM	C
4038	Cherokee Dr.	Edward & Hazel Boehm House	1936	CRcv	C
4041	Cherokee Dr.	A. M. Sylvester House	1936	CRcv	C
4042	Cherokee Dr.	Walter & Merva Bullesbach House	1939	CRcv	C
4045	Cherokee Dr.	A. M. Sylvester House	1936	CRcv	C
4048	Cherokee Dr.	Jesse & Lucille Schuitz House	1936	DCRcv	C
4049	Cherokee Dr.	William & Mary Negley House	1937	CRcv	C
4052	Cherokee Dr.	Lloyd & Esther Franke House	1950	ModM	NC
4053	Cherokee Dr.	Olar & Winifred Stauce House	1937	CRcv	C
4105	Cherokee Dr.	Arnold Staedtler House	1937	CRcv	C
4106	Cherokee Dr.	Koland & Nancy Ragatz House	1932	TRcv	C
4109	Cherokee Dr.	Frances Kuzeika House	1936	FRV	C
4110	Cherokee Dr.	L. Wayne & Marion Brown House	1937	Mod	C
4115	Cherokee Dr.	Earl Vandernoer Spec. House	1936	CRcv	C
4117	Cherokee Dr.	Joseph & Carla Radtke House	1936	CRcv	C
4118	Cherokee Dr.	Leslie & Lois Downs House	1936	TRcv	C
4121	Cherokee Dr.	Irving & Kathryn Maurer House	1936	TRcv	C
4122	Cherokee Dr.	Emil & Harriet Hallin House	1941	CRcv	C
4125	Cherokee Dr.	Walter & Lulu Rathbun House	1936	CRcv	C
4126	Cherokee Dr.	Morgan & Lois Gottschalk House	1937	CRcv	C
4129	Cherokee Dr.	Robert & Selma Jenks House	1936	CRcv	C
4130	Cherokee Dr.	Mrs. Loise Ekstrand House	1937	CRcv	C
4133	Cherokee Dr.	William & Harriet Roseveare House	1937	Mod	C
4134	Cherokee Dr.	Stanley & Eunice Caldwell House	1937	CRcv	C
4138	Cherokee Dr.	Raymond & Florence Korimacher House	1931	CRcv	C
4139	Cherokee Dr.	Louis & Melinda Huseboe House	1937	CRcv	C
4142	Cherokee Dr.	Roy & Louis Fielder House	1941	CRcv	C
4146	Cherokee Dr.	Leo & Lucille Mullarkey House	1931	TRcv	C
4150	Cherokee Dr.	Glenn & Erma Housenolder House	1936	CRcv	C
4153	Cherokee Dr.	Louis & Helen Allen House	1938	CRcv	C
4154	Cherokee Dr.	W. Bayard & Dorothy Taylor House	1931	TRcv	C
4157	Cherokee Dr.	E. Kenneth Evenson House	1948	ModM	NC
4158	Cherokee Dr.	Dr. Henry & Theca Hoffman House	1936	DCRcv	C
4161	Cherokee Dr.	Clarence & Eleanor Wedepohl House	1936	CRcv	C
4162	Cherokee Dr.	Edwin & Daisy Scott House	1936	TRcv	C
4165	Cherokee Dr.	Howard & Alice La Court House	1940	CRcv	C
4168	Cherokee Dr.	Francis Scott House	1935	TRcv	C
4169	Cherokee Dr.	Arthur & Anne Peterson House	1950	ModM	NC
4174	Cherokee Dr.	Louis & Ellen Nagler House	1935	CRcv	C
4175	Cherokee Dr.	Arthur & Anne Peterson House	1948	ModM	NC
4181	Cherokee Dr.	Julian & Gladys Johnson House	1939	CRcv	C
4001	Chippewa Dr.	Eldon Stenjem Jr. House	1950	ModM	NC
4009	Chippewa Dr.	Dr. Frederick & Betty Krohn House	1950	ModM	NC
4010	Chippewa Dr.	Harry & Cedel Zimmerman House	1949	ModM	NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number        /        Page              

4013 Chippewa Dr.	Sidney & Sylvia Gerhardt House	1954	ModM	NC
4018 Chippewa Dr.	Robert & Merilyn Wagner House	1949	ModM	NC
4022 Chippewa Dr.	Edwin & Mary Severson House	1948	CREV	NC
3702 Council Crest	John & Helen O'Connor House	1932	TREV	C
3705 Council Crest	Raymond & Viola Stumpf House	1937	CREV	C
3706 Council Crest	Glenn & Ruth Hugo House	1941	CREV	C
3709 Council Crest	Emmett & Borghilde Hampton House II	1940	CREV	C
3710 Council Crest	Fred & Olga Blum House	1926	TREV	C
3713 Council Crest	Thomas & Ruth Benson House	1950	CREV	NC
3717 Council Crest	Howard S. Schneider House	1929	TREV	C
3721 Council Crest	James & Grace Riddell House	1935	TREV	C
3805 Council Crest	Robert & Anne Goll house	1928	TREV	C
3810 Council Crest	Edwin & Winifred Kennedohm House	1926	DCREV	C
3813 Council Crest	T. Roy & Lena Truax House	1922	DCREV	C
3817 Council Crest	Manley & Edna Mitchell House	1917	PSCN	C
3821 Council Crest	Melvin & Edna Sater House	1925	CREV	C
3825 Council Crest	Walter & Naomi Price House	1930	DCREV	C
3826 Council Crest	John & Laura Hoevler House	1923	PFOV	C
3829 Council Crest	Clarke & Margaret Austin House	1935	CREV	C
3830 Council Crest	J. C. & Helen Hackbarrth House	1925	CREV	C
3833 Council Crest	Edwin & Ethel Kallenvang House	1925	CREV	C
3901 Council Crest	Prof. Adolph A. Neff House	1922	TREV	C
3905 Council Crest	Earle & Edith Metcalfe House	1935	TREV	C
3906 Council Crest	Delmar & Elizabeth Nelson House	1931	PFOV	C
3909 Council Crest	Paul H. Schroeder House	1931	TREV	C
3910 Council Crest	Federal Investment Co. House	1927	DCREV	C
4013 Council Crest	Melvin & Leona Parman House	1932	TREV	C
4014 Council Crest	Howard & Bernice Jackson House	1936	CREV	C
4018 Council Crest	Floyd & Kathleen Genin House	1940	CREV	C
4022 Council Crest	Clarence & Edith Kailin House	1946	CREV	C
4025 Council Crest	Theodore & Bernice Wiedenbeck House	1940	CREV	C
4026 Council Crest	Paul & Corinne Geisler House	1941	CREV	C
4029 Council Crest	Walter & Cecelia Maas House	1949	CREV	NC
4030 Council Crest	Carl & Margaret Huff House	1950	ModM	NC
4034 Council Crest	John & Ida Novotny House	1941	CREV	C
4038 Council Crest	Lloyd & Frances Schuldt House	1949	ModM	NC
4102 Council Crest	John & Louise Felsher House	1941	CREV	C
4126 Country Club Rd.	Dr. Richard Wixson House	1957	ModM	NC
4138 Country Club Rd.	John & Delia Icke House	1929	TREV	C
4146 Country Club Rd.	Vincent L. Sheehan House	1941	CREV	C
811 Hiawatha Dr.	Harley & Katheryn Walker House	1948	CREV	NC
815 Hiawatha Dr.	Wilbur & Isabel Peterson House	1940	ModM	C



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 6

817 Hiawatha Dr.	Edward & Joyce Reiman House	1941	CREV	C
821 Hiawatha Dr.	Irving & Helene Felt House	1950	ModM	NC
825 Hiawatha Dr.	Helmer & Carrie Brickson House	1941	CREV	C
829 Hiawatha Dr.	Stanley & Louise Gregory House	1948	CREV	NC
830 Hiawatha Dr.	Philip & Joy Koepeke House	1941	CREV	C
833 Hiawatha Dr.	Harry & Gillian Warner House	1940	CREV	C
834 Hiawatha Dr.	George & Helen Bell House	1940	CREV	C
837 Hiawatha Dr.	Elizabeth R. Bushnell House	1941	CREV	C
838 Hiawatha Dr.	Verle & Agnes Harebo House	1941	CREV	C
4001 Hiawatha Dr.	Alex & Pauline Temkin House	1948	CREV	NC
4008 Hiawatha Dr.	Lucius & Beatrice Chase House	1939	CREV	C
4009 Hiawatha Dr.	Forest & Lela Simmonds House	1940	CREV	C
4012 Hiawatha Dr.	Elwyn & Marion Pride House	1940	CREV	C
4015 Hiawatha Dr.	John & Julia Jenkins House	1938	CREV	C
4016 Hiawatha Dr.	William & Genevia Faulkes House	1938	Mod	C
4021 Hiawatha Dr.	G. William & Sarah Longenecker House	1939	CREV	C
4025 Hiawatha Dr.	Thomas & Ester Allen House	1938	CREV	C
4106 Hiawatha Dr.	Darley & Elizabeth Scott House	1938	CREV	C
4109 Hiawatha Dr.	John E. Dietrich House	1949	CREV	NC
4110 Hiawatha Dr.	Joseph & Edith Machota House	1948	CREV	NC
4113 Hiawatha Dr.	Frederick & Katherine Meyer House	1937	CREV	C
4114 Hiawatha Dr.	Robert & Sylvia Anderson House	1949	ModM	NC
4117 Hiawatha Dr.	Robert & Grace Schumpert House	1941	CREV	C
4118 Hiawatha Dr.	Emmett & Elizabeth Sarig House	1950	ModM	NC
4122 Hiawatha Dr.	Bert & Lorena Keefe House	1937	CREV	C
4125 Hiawatha Dr.	Wilbur & Ruby Bartell House	1939	CREV	C
4127 Hiawatha Dr.	Frank & Wanda Hashek House	1939	CREV	C
4128 Hiawatha Dr.	Harry & Flora Heilprin House	1946	CREV	C
4133 Hiawatha Dr.	Charles & Lee Perlman House	1939	CREV	C
4134 Hiawatha Dr.	Harold & Marion Brandenburg House	1938	CREV	C
4137 Hiawatha Dr.	Willard & Helen Hart House	1937	CREV	C
4138 Hiawatha Dr.	William & Alice Kane House	1938	CREV	C
4141 Hiawatha Dr.	Herbert & Alva Butterbrodt House	1938	CREV	C
4142 Hiawatha Dr.	Elwyn & Sylvia Hubbard House	1938	CREV	C
4145 Hiawatha Dr.	J. Russell & Sarah Whitaker House	1937	CREV	C
4150 Hiawatha Dr.	House	1948	CREV	NC
4153 Hiawatha Dr.	Adolph & Merle Bieberstein House	1937	CREV	C
4157 Hiawatha Dr.	Gardner & Mae Chidester House	1938	CREV	C
4161 Hiawatha Dr.	Paul & Mary Brehm House	1937	CREV	C
4201 Hiawatha Dr.	Karl & Winifred Brown House	1937	CREV	C
4202 Hiawatha Dr.	Walter & Marion Engelke House	1940	CREV	C
701 Huron Hill	Nick Olsen House	1938	CREV	C
702 Huron Hill	Clark Van Golden House	1959	ModM	NC
704 Huron Hill	Albert & Selma Blum House	1937	CREV	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 7

705 Huron Hill	Nick Oisen House	1937	CRcv	C
709 Huron Hill	Kermit & Marjorie Kamm House	1934	CRcv	C
710 Huron Hill	Ralph & Mollie Atwood House	1928	TRcv	C
713 Huron Hill	Frank & Pearl Nordeen House	1930	CRcv	C
714 Huron Hill	Walter Urban House	1927	TRcv	C
717 Huron Hill	Frank & Edith Bell House	1930	DCRcv	C
718 Huron Hill	Harry & Mattie Pulver House	1925	CRcv	C
722 Huron Hill	Theo C. Thompson House	1928	TRcv	C
725 Huron Hill	Arnold & Jean Gehner House	1936	CRcv	C
726 Huron Hill	Burr & Marie McWilliams House	1929	TRcv	C
729 Huron Hill	Dr. Albert & Jesse Bents House	1925	TRcv	C
733 Huron Hill	Hardy Steenholm House	1923	TRcv	C
734 Huron Hill	Paul & Julia Stark House	1921	CRcv	C
801 Huron Hill	Richard & Peral Emmons House	1936	CRcv	C
802 Huron Hill	John & Vangel James House	1924	CRcv	C
806 Huron Hill	Rudolph & Alma Kundert House	1928	TRcv	C
809 Huron Hill	Rudolph & Alma Kundert House	1928	TRcv	C
810 Huron Hill	Harry & Julia Wilson House	1925	TRcv	C
4101 Iroquois Dr.	John & Mildred Zindar House	1952	ModM	NC
4103 Iroquois Dr.	Florence M. Patterson House	1938	CRcv	C
4105 Iroquois Dr.	Harold & Anne Dengier House	1936	FRIOV	C
4109 Iroquois Dr.	Elmer Thousand House	1936	CRcv	C
4117 Iroquois Dr.	Glen & Melva Robert House	1937	CRcv	C
4125 Iroquois Dr.	Dr. Raymond & Esther Klussendorf House	1935	CRcv	C
4126 Iroquois Dr.	Arthur & Ruth Ann Towell House	1935	DCRcv	C
4129 Iroquois Dr.	Arthur & Harriet Wileden House	1935	DCRcv	C
4130 Iroquois Dr.	Edwin & Ethel Kallenvang House	1931	CRcv	C
4132 Iroquois Dr.	Irvin & Helen Herrick House	1948	CRcv	NC
4137 Iroquois Dr.	Cecil & Josephine White House	1941	Mod	C
4138 Iroquois Dr.	George Weber House	1948	CRcv	NC
4141 Iroquois Dr.	John & Flora Sammis House	1940	CRcv	C
4145 Iroquois Dr.	Elmo & Edith Cooper House	1936	CRcv	C
4147 Iroquois Dr.	Austin & Leontine Johnson House	1935	CRcv	C
4153 Iroquois Dr.	C. Arleigh & Florence Parkin House	1935	CRcv	C
4157 Iroquois Dr.	William & Eulala Walker House	1936	CRcv	C
4016 Mandan Circle	Dr. James & Jean Moore House	1957	ModM	NC
4018 Mandan Circle	Fred & Laura Look House	1957	ModM	NC
4020 Mandan Circle	D. Lee & Mae Watts House	1951	ModM	NC
4026 Mandan Circle	Harold & Helen Weiss House	1937	CRcv	C
4032 Mandan Circle	Dr. Nels & Agnes Hill House	1938	CRcv	C
4034 Mandan Circle	Phillip & Jeanne Siegel House	1952	ModM	NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 8

4006	Mandan Crescent	Post & Jennie Choles House	1951	ModM	NC
4009	Mandan Crescent	James & Jeanette Griffin House	1949	CRev	NC
4010	Mandan Crescent	Henry & Mae Aske House	1939	CRev	C
4013	Mandan Crescent	Ray & Helen McQueen House	1950	ModM	NC
4014	Mandan Crescent	LeRoy & Bernice Berigan House	1939	CRev	C
4017	Mandan Crescent	John & Florence Goetz Jr. House	1939	CRev	C
4021	Mandan Crescent	William B. Buescher House	1940	CRev	C
4022	Mandan Crescent	Isaac & Elsie Hall House	1937	CRev	C
4025	Mandan Crescent	Alvin C. Gillett House	1937	CRev	C
4030	Mandan Crescent	Robert & Anna Koeseler House	1937	CRev	C
4102	Mandan Crescent	Anthony & Mercedes Haen House	1936	CRev	C
4105	Mandan Crescent	Anthony & Lucille Schaud House	1936	CRev	C
4109	Mandan Crescent	R. A. & Almeda Tredennick House	1935	CRev	C
4110	Mandan Crescent	Walter & Genevieve Dakin House	1936	CRev	C
4113	Mandan Crescent	Alfred & Eugenia Meinke House	1937	CRev	C
4114	Mandan Crescent	Jay & Mildred Morganson House	1937	CRev	C
4117	Mandan Crescent	Ingvold Hovde House	1928	FProv	C
4121	Mandan Crescent	Ivan & Gertrude Fay House	1934	TRev	C
4122	Mandan Crescent	William & Estelle Dineen House	1929	TRev	C
4125	Mandan Crescent	Floyd & Emma Welsch House	1931	TRev	C
4126	Mandan Crescent	Harold & Margaret Mead House	1937	TRev	C
4129	Mandan Crescent	John & Lois Williams House	1940	CRev	C
4130	Mandan Crescent	Dr. Robert & Marne Fallis House	1928	TRev	C
4133	Mandan Crescent	Walter & Dorothy Schar House	1929	CRev	C
4134	Mandan Crescent	William & Stella Gelman House	1954	ModM	NC
4137	Mandan Crescent	Raymond & Pauline Baer House	1936	CRev	C
4138	Mandan Crescent	W. Carl & Laurretta Laughnan House	1930	TRev	C
4141	Mandan Crescent	John & Minnie Simpson House	1930	CRev	C
4142	Mandan Crescent	Rex & Lavinia Anderson House	1946	Mod	C
4145	Mandan Crescent	H. Chanon & May Berkowitz House	1935	TRev	C
4149	Mandan Crescent	Roland & Hortense Stebbins House	1930	TRev	C
4153	Mandan Crescent	Dr. Richard & Lousie Gordon House	1933	TRev	C
4157	Mandan Crescent	Fred & Laura Chamberlin House	1937	CRev	C
4201	Mandan Crescent	Ernest & Mabel Buteman House	1915	Craft	C
4202	Mandan Crescent	Charles P. Jucken House	1917	Bun	C
4205	Mandan Crescent	Ben & Fay Sweet House	1953	ModM	NC
4206	Mandan Crescent	John & Dixie Poehling House	1988	NCIke	NC
4210	Mandan Crescent	Robert & Arthur Aurner House	1937	TRev	C
4214	Mandan Crescent	Vernon & Virginia Houghton House	1931	CRev	C
4218	Mandan Crescent	Dr. Raymond Huegel House	1915	Bun	C
4219	Mandan Crescent	John & Phyllis Irwin House	1956	ModM	NC
4222	Mandan Crescent	William & Nellie Hinz House	1939	CRev	C
4223	Mandan Crescent	Leonard & Ruth Bergstrom House	1951	CRev	NC
4226	Mandan Crescent	Ole & Anna Lund House	1941	CRev	C
4227	Mandan Crescent	Frederick & Cora Volk House	1915	Craft	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number        /        Page              

4229	Mandan Crescent	Lester & Ruth Casida House	1938	CREV	C
4230	Mandan Crescent	Edward & Florence Indergard House	1947	MODM	NC
4238	Mandan Crescent	Emil & Martha Barth House	1955	MODM	NC
4242	Mandan Crescent	Larry Bonger House	1951	MODM	NC
3802	Manitou Way	Fred & Velma Delliquari House	1952	MODM	NC
3806	Manitou Way	Dr. William & Marie Healy House	1951	CREV	NC
3810	Manitou Way	Prof. Arthur & Margaret Garnett house	1951	MODM	NC
3900	Manitou Way	John & Anne Murpny House	1937	CREV	C
3902	Manitou Way	Neal & Emma Stoddard house	1941	CREV	C
3904	Manitou Way	Meivin Parman House	1948	CREV	NC
3906	Manitou Way	J. Deanne & Dorothea Gannon House	1940	CREV	C
3910	Manitou way	Frank & Natalie Spector House	1940	CREV	C
3914	Manitou way	G. Carl & Clara Lemley House	1940	MOD	C
3918	Manitou way	Selmar & Marjorie Martinson House	1940	CREV	C
3922	Manitou Way	Elmer Thousand House	1936	CREV	C
3926	Manitou Way	Gary & Ethel Patton House	1938	CREV	C
3930	Manitou Way	Henry & Ruth Poenmann House	1939	CREV	C
3934	Manitou Way	Karl & Ella Kiesel House	1930	A&Cr	C
4002	Manitou Way	Carl & Claudia Hommel House	1927	TREV	C
4006	Manitou Way	Emmett & Borghilde Hampton House 1	1936	CREV	C
4010	Manitou Way	Paul & Marjorie Phillips House	1936	TREV	C
4014	Manitou Way	William & Katherine Hesseltine House	1936	CREV	C
4018	Manitou Way	Mrs. Carrie Fett House	1938	CREV	C
4022	Manitou Way	Raymond & Katherine Fett House	1936	TREV	C
4024	Manitou Way	Henry & Alice Hartwell House	1941	CREV	C
4102	Manitou Way	Arnold & Romelle Washbush House	1937	CREV	C
4110	Manitou Way	Charles & Ruth Limp House	1936	CREV	C
4114	Manitou Way	Dr. Samuel & Goldie Pessin House	1936	CREV	C
4118	Manitou Way	Donald & Edith Sinaiko House	1946	MODM	C
4122	Manitou Way	Hugo & Clara Kloeden House	1929	TREV	C
4126	Manitou Way	Elmer & Helen Giessel House	1935	CREV	C
4127	Manitou Way	Harry & Maxine Backer House	1957	MODM	NC
4130	Manitou Way	Emery & Willeane Olivier House	1936	DCREV	C
4134	Manitou Way	Clarence & Helen Lasher House	1936	CREV	C
4141	Manitou Way	Robert & Merrilyn Wegner House	1959	CREV	NC
4142	Manitou Way	Alice & Bettina Jackson House	1937	TREV	C
4145	Manitou Way	John & Florence Bickley House	1935	CREV	C
4146	Manitou Way	George & Renata Weber House	1936	CREV	C
4149	Manitou Way	Joseph & Nancy Bires House	1951	CREV	NC
4150	Manitou Way	Charles & Mary Winslow House	1936	CREV	C
4153	Manitou Way	William Schilling House	1949	MODM	NC
4154	Manitou Way	Better Homes Bldg. Co. Spec House	1937	CREV	C
4157	Manitou Way	Martin & Cornelia Torkelson House	1937	CREV	C
4158	Manitou Way	Laurence & Blanche Hart House	1936	CREV	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 7 Page 10

4162 Manitou Way	William H. Schilling House	1941	CRcv	C
4166 Manitou Way	Alfred M. Sylvester House	1936	CRcv	C
4170 Manitou Way	Carl & Jennie Wehrwein House	1937	FProv	C
4173 Manitou Way	Dwight & Gertrude Mack House	1938	CRcv	C
4201 Manitou Way	Stanley & Francis Conger House	1937	CRcv	C
4202 Manitou Way	Percei & Marie Cyr House	1939	CRcv	C
4205 Manitou Way	Edmund J. Feiler House	1937	CRcv	C
4206 Manitou Way	Victor & Florence Lanning House	1939	CRcv	C
4209 Manitou Way	Dewey & Dorothy Edson House	1937	CRcv	C
4213 Manitou Way	Alvin & Ethel Emanuel House	1937	CRcv	C
4221 Manitou Way	Kenneth & Doris Gillette House	1935	CRcv	C
4222 Manitou Way	Lloyd & Florence Martin House	1941	CRcv	C
4233 Manitou Way	Henry & Rachel Eubank House	1937	CRcv	C
4237 Manitou Way	R. Alex & Edith Brink House	1929	CRcv	C
4241 Manitou Way	Kenneth & Mary Jones House	1948	MODM	NC
4245 Manitou Way	Judson & Irma Williams House	1940	CRcv	C
4249 Manitou Way	Harold & Mabel Rider House	1938	CRcv	C
4250 Manitou Way	Lester & Eleanor Lee House	1939	CRcv	C
4254 Manitou Way	Claude & Kathryn Holloway House	1939	CRcv	C
4258 Manitou Way	Edward W. Shrigley House	1938	CRcv	C
708 Miami Pass	James & Grace Conklin House	1934	CRcv	C
714 Miami Pass	Herbert & Caroline Kuentz House	1935	TRcv	C
718 Miami Pass	Leo & Grace Dugan House	1930	TRcv	C
722 Miami Pass	Harry & Freida Consigny House	1930	TRcv	C
725 Miami Pass	George & Frances Forster House	1936	CRcv	C
726 Miami Pass	Edward & Margaret Kelley House	1936	DCRv	C
729 Miami Pass	Wilbur & Irene Bakke House	1935	TRcv	C
730 Miami Pass	Edwin & Helen Stussy House	1928	TRcv	C
733 Miami Pass	Stewart & Viola Cotter House	1938	CRcv	C
734 Miami Pass	William P. & Irene McCubbin House	1929	TRcv	C
737 Miami Pass	John & Mary Murphy House	1933	CRcv	C
738 Miami Pass	Isaac & Marie Hall House	1930	TRcv	C
741 Miami Pass	William & Eleanor Britt House	1930	TRcv	C
742 Miami Pass	Rev. Harland & Mabel Logan House	1930	TRcv	C
745 Miami Pass	Ernest & Madeline Staton House	1936	FProv	C
746 Miami Pass	Peter & Ruth Napiecinski House	1932	CRcv	C
749 Miami Pass	Stanleigh & Eleanor Friedman House	1950	CRcv	NC
750 Miami Pass	Arthur & Bessie Patterson House	1930	CRcv	C
753 Miami Pass	A. M. Sylvester House	1931	TRcv	C
754 Miami Pass	Robert & Matilda Morse House	1932	CRcv	C
801 Miami Pass	Gustave & Margaret Rieman House	1937	CRcv	C
802 Miami Pass	Kenneth & Elsie Johnson House	1936	CRcv	C
806 Miami Pass	Lyall & Christine Beggs House	1936	CRcv	C
809 Miami Pass	Mark & Pearl Bray House	1933	TRcv	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 11

810 Miami Pass	Prof. Conrad & Constance Elvehjem House	1929	Trev	C
813 Miami Pass	Arthur & Margaret Olson House	1931	TRev	C
814 Miami Pass	Loran & Margaret Cockrell House	1929	TRev	C
817 Miami Pass	Dickerson & Marjorie McClung House	1937	TRev	C
821 Miami Pass	Theodore & Leona Vitcenda House	1930	TRev	C
822 Miami Pass	Chester & Louise Snell House	1929	TRev	C
826 Miami Pass	Harvey & Helen Wolberg House	1935	CRev	C
833 Miami Pass	Ralph Wood House	1928	TRev	C
4206 Monawk Dr.	Mrs. Dana C. Vaughn House	1941	CRev	C
4210 Monawk Dr.	Roy & Julia Ward House	1941	CRev	C
4214 Monawk Dr.	Roger & Margaret Kennicott House	1947	CRev	NC
4218 Monawk Dr.	Dr. Thomas & Betty Geppert House	1947	CRev	NC
4222 Monawk Dr.	Harold & Helen Crosby House	1947	CRev	NC
4224 Monawk Dr.	Harold & Beulah McClelland House	1951	CRev	NC
4230 Monawk Dr.	Rev. Leonard & Violette Wartzok House	1953	ModM	NC
4234 Monawk Dr.	Roscoe & Mary Mann House	1948	CRev	NC
4238 Monawk Dr.	Charles & Lydia Langenstein House	1941	CRev	C
4009 Naheda Trail	William Ahlrich House	1939	CRev	C
4010 Naheda Trail	Russell & Helen Sackett House	1948	ModM	NC
4013 Naheda Trail	Saul & Estelle Black House	1947	CRev	NC
4017 Naheda Trail	Neal Stoddard Co. House	1945	CRev	C
3610 Nakoma Rd.	Clifford McMillan House	1915	Craft	C
3614 Nakoma Rd.	Milo & Elsie Lemon House	1936	CRev	C
3618 Nakoma Rd.	Walter & Margaret Fauerbach House	1954	ModM	NC
3622 Nakoma Rd.	Leon & Josephine Iltis House	1955	ModM	NC
3706 Nakoma Rd.	Old Spring Tavern (NRHP)	1854	Grkrev	C
3714 Nakoma Rd.	Richard & Joan Engel House	1973	ModM	NC
3718 Nakoma Rd.	William & Mable Day House	1935	Mod	C
3722 Nakoma Rd.	Joseph & Leah Rothschild House	1937	CRev	C
3726 Nakoma Rd.	Mrs. Louise K. Parke House	1937	CRev	C
3736 Nakoma Rd.	Otis & Julia Gerke House	1936	CRev	C
3800 Nakoma Rd.	Nakoma Park	1915		C
3805 Nakoma Rd.	John & Myrtle Haas Jr. House	1951	ModM	NC
3809 Nakoma Rd.	N. Chrisman House	1979	TRev	NC
3821 Nakoma Rd.	W. L. Clements Commercial Building	1916	Craft	C
3825 Nakoma Rd.	Morris & Florence Haugen House	1939	CRev	C
3829 Nakoma Rd.	Ernest & Theresa Kuehne House	1930	TRev	C
3833 Nakoma Rd.	Lewis & Willie Sakols House	1947	CRev	NC
3841 Nakoma Rd.	Prof. Richard & Eloise Vaughan	1922	CRev	C
3847 Nakoma Rd.	Edwin & Helen Steussey House	1947	ModM	NC
3853 Nakoma Rd.	Thomas & Calla Lloyd Jones House	1915	PSch	C
3859 Nakoma Rd.	Harvey & Venita Howitt House	1925	TRev	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 12

3865 Nakoma Rd.	Cyril E. & Leora Marks House	1915	PSch	C
3869 Nakoma Rd.	Andrew & Marie Weidemann House	1950	ModM	NC
3870 Nakoma Rd.	Henry David Thoreau School	1970	ModM	NC
3873 Nakoma Rd.	William & Jane McKillop House	1916	PSch	C
3906 Nakoma Rd.	James & Frances Sumner House	1916	Bun	NC
3910 Nakoma Rd.	Martin & Mary Nelson House	1916	PSch	C
3914 Nakoma Rd.	Charles & Laura Nelson House	1926	TRev	C
3916 Nakoma Rd.	Theo. Pankow House	1950	ModM	NC
3918 Nakoma Rd.	John & Louise Jordan House	1925	CRcv	C
3926 Nakoma Rd.	Donald & Jean Brickson House	1951	CRcv	NC
3930 Nakoma Rd.	Dorothy MacLeish House	1951	ModM	NC
4100 Nakoma Rd.	Westminster Presbyterian Church	1951	ModM	NC
4109 Nakoma Rd.	David & Tillie Borenstein House	1952	ModM	NC
4111 Nakoma Rd.	Gordon Kay House	1952	ModM	NC
4117 Nakoma Rd.	Carl & Claudie Hommel House	1925	TRev	C
4121 Nakoma Rd.	James & Goldie Milward House	1922	CRcv	C
4125 Nakoma Rd.	Joe & Evelyn Woodsley House	1950	ModM	NC
4126 Nakoma Rd.	A. J. McCance House	1942	CRcv	C
4129 Nakoma Rd.	James & Betsy Imrie House	1915	Craft	C
4130 Nakoma Rd.	Earl & Matilda Vanderhoer House	1938	CRcv	C
4133 Nakoma Rd.	Charles & Maria Kellogg House	1939	CRcv	C
4134 Nakoma Rd.	Leonard & Emma Iverson House	1935	CRcv	C
4137 Nakoma Rd.	John & Margaret Pharo House	1949	ModM	NC
4138 Nakoma Rd.	Gordon & Anna Stienman House	1937	TRev	C
4141 Nakoma Rd.	Clifford & Elizabeth Reuchslein House	1955	CRcv	NC
4142 Nakoma Rd.	Malcom & Dora Roberts House	1929	TRev	C
4146 Nakoma Rd.	Reinhart & Weltna Theiler House III	1953	ModM	NC
4150 Nakoma Rd.	A. A. Dick House	1923	TRev	C
4152 Nakoma Rd.	Austin N. Johnson House	1932	CRcv	C
4154 Nakoma Rd.	Whitford L. Huff House	1933	CRcv	C
4160 Nakoma Rd.	Emmet & Magdalene Kriesel House	1953	CRcv	NC
4166 Nakoma Rd.	Harold & Miriam Cropsey House	1941	CRcv	C
4170 Nakoma Rd.	Kenneth Bjelde House	1949	CRcv	NC
4174 Nakoma Rd.	Esther Lohmiller House	1950	ModM	NC
4178 Nakoma Rd.	E. Thomas & Ruth McGovern House	1948	ModM	NC
4182 Nakoma Rd.	Henry & Evangeline Bratz House	1947	ModM	NC
4185 Nakoma Rd.	Harry & Mattie Albrecht House	1927	TRev	C
4186 Nakoma Rd.	Walter & Grace Miller House	1941	CRcv	C
4210 Nakoma Rd.	William & Eileen Gately House	1950	ModM	NC
4214 Nakoma Rd.	Charles E. Chase House	1950	ModM	NC
4218 Nakoma Rd.	James Hatfield House	1950	ModM	NC
3609 Odana Rd.	Bernard & Jean Seltzer House	1965	CRcv	NC
3613 Odana Rd.	House	1915	Craft	C
3617 Odana Rd.	Robert & Meryl Lindsay House	1966	CRcv	NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 13

3625 Odana Rd.	Bernard & Jean Seltzer House	1955	ModM	NC
3709 Odana Rd.	Katherine O'Grady House	1940	DCRev	C
3713 Odana Rd.	Dale & Iva Farmer House	1971	ModM	NC
3717 Odana Rd.	Harold & Lucille Cork House	1937	TRev	C
3721 Odana Rd.	Leon & Edna Fitzgerald House	1931	CRV	C
3725 Odana Rd.	Martin & Cornelia Bennett House	1929	TRev	C
701 Oneida Pl.	Dr. Burr & Claire Beach House	1925	CRV	C
702 Oneida Pl.	Charles & Maude Heyl House	1929	TRev	C
705 Oneida Pl.	Morris & Rose Frank House	1949	ModM	NC
709 Oneida Pl.	Bennett Johnson House	1930	CRV	C
710 Oneida Pl.	Emil & Josephine Cady House	1927	TRev	C
711 Oneida Pl.	Gale & Carol McKay House	1965	FFrov	NC
714 Oneida Pl.	Leslie & Myrtle Ketchum House	1925	TRev	C
717 Oneida Pl.	Mrs. Miriam R. Munkwitz House	1949	ModM	NC
718 Oneida Pl.	Gerald & Cora Jamieson House	1925	DCRev	C
721 Oneida Pl.	Bennett Johnson House	1930	TRev	C
725 Oneida Pl.	William Aberg House	1928	CRV	C
726 Oneida Pl.	Albert & Hazel Kramer House	1925	TRev	C
729 Oneida Pl.	Herbert & Effie Orth House	1915	Craft	C
730 Oneida Pl.	Robert & Vera Sutherland House	1925	CRV	C
733 Oneida Pl.	Charles & Mabel Thomas House	1916	Bun	C
734 Oneida Pl.	Preston & Eugenia McNeil House	1925	FFrov	C
737 Oneida Pl.	Dr. Ronald & Cora Vogel House	1933	TRev	C
738 Oneida Pl.	Asel & Helen Colbert House	1938	DCRev	C
741 Oneida Pl.	Prof. Conrad & Constance Elvenjem House 11	1938	CRV	C
742 Oneida Pl.	Henry & Lydia Karnow House	1922	CRV	C
809 Oneida Pl.	Donald & Ethel Leschmier House	1936	CRV	C
810 Oneida Pl.	Jacob & Alma Freitag House	1940	TRev	C
814 Oneida Pl.	Glenn & Francis Bell House	1931	TRev	C
818 Oneida Pl.	John & Edith Drives House	1927	TRev	C
822 Oneida Pl.	Vincent & Frances Kivlin House	1930	TRev	C
701 Ottawa Trail	Philip & Marian Horst House	1950	ModM	NC
705 Ottawa Trail	Martin & Emily Winer House	1952	ModM	NC
709 Ottawa Trail	Herbert & Helen Thomsem House	1941	CRV	C
710 Ottawa Trail	Eugene & Adrienne Cameron House	1946	CRV	C
713 Ottawa Trail	F. Gordon & Myrtle Davie House	1949	CRV	NC
714 Ottawa Trail	Juett & Ragua Mabry House	1941	CRV	C
716 Ottawa Trail	Stanley & Evelyn Kubly House	1941	CRV	C
717 Ottawa Trail	Clarence & Mary Kretschman House	1949	CRV	NC
718 Ottawa Trail	Benn & Esther Carswell House	1940	CRV	C
801 Ottawa Trail	Harold & Ruth McCarty House	1950	CRV	NC
806 Ottawa Trail	John & Lois Dietrich House	1953	ModM	NC
809 Ottawa Trail	William Stein House	1947	CRV	NC



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number        /        Page   14  

810 Ottawa Trail	Ray & Estelle Pallett House	1940	CRcv	C
813 Ottawa Trail	Mrs. Annie Taylor House	1948	ModM	NC
814 Ottawa Trail	Wilbur & Edith Harris House	1949	ModM	NC
818 Ottawa Trail	Max & Rhea Kallin House	1940	CRcv	C
821 Ottawa Trail	Miles & Janet Walker House	1947	CRcv	NC
822 Ottawa Trail	Paul & Clara Rowell House	1941	CRcv	C
826 Ottawa Trail	George & Jeanette Mason Jr. House	1940	CRcv	C
830 Ottawa Trail	Owen & Kathleen Lewis House	1940	CRcv	C
833 Ottawa Trail	Albert Borokim House	1980	ModM	NC
834 Ottawa Trail	Herman & Faith Christiansen House	1947	CRcv	NC
837 Ottawa Trail	William & Muriel Roth House	1949	CRcv	NC
838 Ottawa Trail	George & Margaret Ralph House	1941	CRcv	C
1001 Seminole Hwy.	Erwin & Claire Tiffany House	1926	TRcv	C
1005 Seminole Hwy.	Miss Helen Farr House	1940	ModM	C
1009 Seminole Hwy.	H. L. Wilson House	1929	TRcv	C
1013 Seminole Hwy.	John & Regina O'Connell House	1915	Craft	C
1014 Seminole Hwy.	Mildred A. Castle House	1942	CRcv	C
1017 Seminole Hwy.	Albert & Gladys Banting House	1929	CRcv	C
1018 Seminole Hwy.	Clifford & Esther Tucker House	1936	CRcv	C
1021 Seminole Hwy.	Phil Sullivan House	1915	PSch	C
1022 Seminole Hwy.	Floyd & Margaret Brynelson House	1960	ModM	NC
1025 Seminole Hwy.	Mary E. Boyd House	1928	TRcv	C
1026 Seminole Hwy.	Frederick & Anita Miner Jr. House	1915	PSch	C
1028 Seminole Hwy.	Fred & Anne Elliott House	1941	CRcv	C
1029 Seminole Hwy.	Robert & Katherine Aurner House	1927	TRcv	C
1030 Seminole Hwy.	Albert & Helen Miller House	1915	Craft	C
1033 Seminole Hwy.	George & Hazel Spohn House	1929	TRcv	C
1034 Seminole Hwy.	Albert & Clara Darlow House	1939	TRcv	C
1037 Seminole Hwy.	Raymond & Anna Hilsenhoff House	1936	CRcv	C
1041 Seminole Hwy.	J. Rodney & Marion Jamieson House	1927	CRcv	C
1101 Seminole Hwy.	Herbert & Rae Evans House	1937	Mod	C
1105 Seminole Hwy.	Leslie & Gertrude Falk House	1935	TRcv	C
1109 Seminole Hwy.	Arthur & Elynore Wegner House	1936	CRcv	C
1110 Seminole Hwy.	Julian & Bertha Giller House	1939	CRcv	C
1114 Seminole Hwy.	Ben & Fay Sweet House II	1938	CRcv	C
1118 Seminole Hwy.	Mrs. Rebecca Cochran House	1936	CRcv	C
1206 Seminole Hwy.	Gilbert & Mary Loyfe House	1941	CRcv	C
1210 Seminole Hwy.	Adolph & Margurite Junginger House	1938	CRcv	C
1214 Seminole Hwy.	A. R. & Helen Thomas House	1977	ModM	NC
1306 Seminole Hwy.	Barclay & Dorothy Sickler House	1936	TRcv	C
701 Seneca Pl.	F. Rosina Metz House	1939	CRcv	C
702 Seneca Pl.	Robert & Mae Grelle House	1930	TRcv	C
705 Seneca Pl.	Gilbert & Marybelle Glasier House	1928	CRcv	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 15

706 Seneca Pl.	Alonzo & Alice Kilmer House	1930	CRcv	C
710 Seneca Pl.	George & Josephine Cox House	1925	TRcv	C
714 Seneca Pl.	Richard & Hilda Lawrence House	1940	CRcv	C
718 Seneca Pl.	Vernon & Madelyne Bancroft House	1926	TRcv	C
721 Seneca Pl.	Henry & Helen Dysland House	1932	TRcv	C
722 Seneca Pl.	Noel & Grace Thompson House	1927	CRcv	C
725 Seneca Pl.	Chester & Helen Allen House	1935	CRcv	C
726 Seneca Pl.	Walter & Elsie Edling House	1925	CRcv	C
730 Seneca Pl.	Ralph & Louise Waters House	1926	TRcv	C
733 Seneca Pl.	George & Hazel Miller House	1928	TRcv	C
734 Seneca Pl.	Robert & Olga Hesse House	1926	DCRcv	C
737 Seneca Pl.	Leonard & Mildred Williams House	1927	TRcv	C
738 Seneca Pl.	Mrs. Louise C. Morgan House	1941	CRcv	C
741 Seneca Pl.	Carl & Ada Hill House	1926	TRcv	C
742 Seneca Pl.	Stanley & Edith Dizon House	1938	TRcv	C
3918 Shawnee Pass	Nathan & Harriet Spector House	1948	ModM	NC
3919 Shawnee Pass	Matt Rauch House	1950	ModM	NC
3610 Spring Trail	Walther & Emma Bruckner House	1938	Mod	C
3614 Spring Trail	Bernard & Nellie Diedrich House	1928	TRcv	C
3618 Spring Trail	Herbert & Claudine Lord House	1937	CRcv	C
3621 Spring Trail	John & Nina Brann House	1930	TRcv	C
3622 Spring Trail	J. R. Anderson House	1927	FProv	C
3625 Spring Trail	Harry & Bertha Friedman House	1950	CRcv	NC
3626 Spring Trail	Arpad & Hannah Masley House	1930	TRcv	C
3629 Spring Trail	William C. Britt House	1926	TRcv	C
3630 Spring Trail	Fred & Emma Distelhorst House	1928	CRcv	C
3633 Spring Trail	Mrs. Ethel Tuttle House	1930	CRcv	C
3634 Spring Trail	Joel & Lula Hendrickson House	1931	TRcv	C
3706 Spring Trail	Ira & Laurel Brown House	1927	TRcv	C
3710 Spring Trail	Arthur & Margaret Lowe House	1927	CRcv	C
3714 Spring Trail	Carl A. Ahl Spec. House	1926	TRcv	C
1001 Tumalo Trail	Philip & Helen Drotning House	1955	ModM	NC
1005 Tumalo Trail	Martin & Muriel Albrecht House	1939	CRcv	C
1009 Tumalo Trail	Harvey & Irma Morse House	1936	CRcv	C
1010 Tumalo Trail	Frank & Lorena Hyer House	1937	CRcv	C
1013 Tumalo Trail	Dr. Benjamin & Myrna Brindley House	1936	CRcv	C
1014 Tumalo Trail	Leslie & Myrtle Ketchum House	1936	TRcv	C
1017 Tumalo Trail	Whitford & Ida Huff House	1949	ModM	NC
1101 Tumalo Trail	Edwin & Ruth Connor House	1936	CRcv	C
1106 Tumalo Trail	John D. & Myrna Williams House	1938	CRcv	C
1110 Tumalo Trail	Ernest & Avis Giroux House	1936	CRcv	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 7 Page 16

870	Waban Hill	Patrick & Mary Lanitt House	1938	CRcv	C
871	Waban Hill	John & Margaret Gartland House	1941	CRcv	C
901	Waban Hill	Harold Cropsey House	1946	CRcv	C
902	Waban Hill	Hauer & Margaret Wilber House	1937	CRcv	C
906	Waban Hill	Clyde & Hilda Goodman House	1938	CRcv	C
914	Waban Hill	Llewellyn & Frances Hughes House	1938	CRcv	C
915	Waban Hill	Floyd & Martha McBurney House	1941	CRcv	C
918	Waban Hill	Fred & Cora Feldman House	1938	CRcv	C
921	Waban Hill	Emil A. Jorgensen House	1939	CRcv	C
922	Waban Hill	Kurt & Adelaide Wendt House	1939	CRcv	C
925	Waban Hill	Earl & Mae Dieter House	1938	CRcv	C
926	Waban Hill	Sidney & Perle Knope House	1939	CRcv	C
929	Waban Hill	Ray & Helen McQueen House	1938	CRcv	C
930	Waban Hill	Kenneth & Sally Corlett House	1938	CRcv	C
933	Waban Hill	Rozillian & Lola Bradford House	1938	CRcv	C
934	Waban Hill	Howard & Mary Brown House	1938	CRcv	C
937	Waban Hill	Frank & Mildred Reynolds House	1938	CRcv	C
938	Waban Hill	Ralph & Jennelyn Timmons House	1937	CRcv	C
948	Waban Hill	Lloyd M. Doris Benson House	1937	CRcv	C
957	Waban Hill	Howard & Coreen Brown House	1949	Mod	NC
958	Waban Hill	William & Jean Reese House	1937	CRcv	C
962	Waban Hill	Dr. Edgar & Lola Gordon House	1937	CRcv	C
966	Waban Hill	Sterling & Agnes Toepfer	1938	CRcv	C
969	Waban Hill	Henry & Ruth Darling House	1951	GRcv	NC
970	Waban Hill	Wilber & Isabel Peterson House	1936	CRcv	C
974	Waban Hill	Erwin & Evelyn Gaumnitz House	1939	CRcv	C
1001	Waban Hill	Gordon & Mildred Gunderson House	1942	CRcv	C
1004	Waban Hill	Reinhart & Weltha Theiler House II	1939	ModM	C
1009	Waban Hill	William & Helen Karberg House	1939	CRcv	C
1012	Waban Hill	Ralph & Theima Williams House	1935	CRcv	C
1017	Waban Hill	Robert & Evelyn Grady House	1950	CRcv	NC
1018	Waban Hill	Henning & Marvel Johnson House	1935	CRcv	C
1022	Waban Hill	William & Lavon Graham House	1931	CRcv	C
1030	Waban Hill	William & Kathryn Dahlk House	1935	CRcv	C
1033	Waban Hill	Harry & Dorothy Mason House	1950	ModM	NC
1034	Waban Hill	John & Elsie Graber House	1950	ModM	NC
1102	Waban Hill	Robert W. Smith Spec. House	1965	ModM	NC
1105	Waban Hill	Charles & Etta Rieder House	1925	CRcv	C
1106	Waban Hill	Robert W. Smith Spec. House	1965	ModM	NC
1109	Waban Hill	Peter & Hazel Carr House	1924	CRcv	C
1113	Waban Hill	Clyde & Ila Wilson House	1922	Craft	C
1116	Waban Hill	Irving & Minnie Jacobson House	1933	TRcv	C
1117	Waban Hill	Robert Morgan House	1951	ModM	NC
1118	Waban Hill	Paul & Ethel Turner House	1915	CRcv	C
1119	Waban Hill	John C. Schmidtman House	1930	TRcv	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 17

1121	Waban Hill	C. P. Watson House	1922	CREV	C
1122	Waban Hill	Harold & Effie McWethy House	1915	Craft	C
1125	Waban Hill	William & Helen Goebel House	1951	ModM	NC
1126	Waban Hill	Charles E. & Bertha Brown House	1915	PSch	C
1129	Waban Hill	Prof. Farrington & Olive Daniels House	1922	CREV	C
1130	Waban Hill	William & Anna Hintzman House	1919	CREV	C
1133	Waban Hill	Albert & Clara Dysland House	1927	FPROV	C
1134	Waban Hill	Lawrence & Frances Weinstein House	1952	ModM	NC
1138	Waban Hill	Mrs. Emily Waid House	1934	CREV	C
1142	Waban Hill	John & Charlotte Kold House	1925	TREV	C
4209	Waban Hill	Ernest & Goldie Lunda House	1936	CREV	C
4213	Waban Hill	E. Tex & Gladys Reddick House	1936	CREV	C
4217	Waban Hill	John & Nita Howard House	1936	CREV	C
4221	Waban Hill	George & Genevieve Lador House	1941	CREV	C
4222	Waban Hill	Fred & Eva Saries House	1922	BUN	C
4224	Waban Hill	Dr. Alonzo H. Collipp House	1941	CREV	C
4226	Waban Hill	Guy & Evangeline Henika House	1928	TREV	C
4230	Waban Hill	Louis & Esther Gardner House	1929	FPROV	C
4226	Wanda Pl.	William & Eunice Schneller House	1940	CREV	C
4230	Wanda Pl.	A. Dwight & Marion Richardson House	1939	CREV	C
4234	Wanda Pl.	William & Luella Mortenson House	1936	CREV	C
4235	Wanda Pl.	Orville & Helen Frederickson House	1939	CREV	C
4237	Wanda Pl.	Gerald & Marjorie Fitzgibbon House	1941	CREV	C
4238	Wanda Pl.	John & Mary Martin House	1951	ModM	NC
4242	Wanda Pl.	Robert & Hatheway Brooks House	1949	ModM	NC
4201	Wanetah Trail	George & Dorothy Hall House	1938	CREV	C
4202	Wanetah Trail	Dr. Edgar & Janet Medlar House	1925	CREV	C
4203	Wanetah Trail	Clarence & Mary Topp House	1938	CREV	C
4205	Wanetah Trail	Joseph & Elizabeth O'Brien House	1951	ModM	NC
4206	Wanetah Trail	Myron & Verla Caves House	1954	ModM	NC
4209	Wanetah Trail	Walter & Florence Lapinski House	1941	CREV	C
4210	Wanetah Trail	Bert & Helen Miller House	1926	TREV	C
4211	Wanetah Trail	Dr. Thomas & Betty Geppert House	1951	ModM	NC
4214	Wanetah Trail	Aubrey & Anita Williams House	1926	CREV	C
4215	Wanetah Trail	Bjarne & Harriet Romnes House	1939	CREV	C
4217	Wanetah Trail	William & Eleanor Britt House	1940	CREV	C
4218	Wanetah Trail	Prof. John & Charlotte Kolb House	1922	CREV	C
4221	Wanetah Trail	H. S. Grenoble House	1928	TREV	C
4225	Wanetah Trail	Prof. John Sammis House	1935	FPROV	C
1301	Whenona Dr.	Dr. Robert & Hope Christmann House	1977	CREV	NC
1305	Whenona Dr.	Hubert & Mildred Griffin House	1965	ModM	NC
1309	Whenona Dr.	J. Russell & Alberta Paxton House	1954	ModM	NC

United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number        /        Page   18  

1315 Whenona Dr.	Tom Mackesey Spec. House	1954	ModM	NC
1325 Whenona Dr.	Tom Mackesey Spec. House	1954	ModM	NC
3910 Yuma Dr.	Verdine & Alberta Johnson House	1951	ModM	NC
3915 Yuma Dr.	Andrew & Helen Marty House	1954	ModM	NC
3918 Yuma Dr.	Julian Swan House	1951	ModM	NC
4002 Yuma Dr.	John & Floy Fargo House	1941	CREV	C
4005 Yuma Dr.	Dr. Mabel Masten House	1931	TREV	C
4013 Yuma Dr.	Earl & Mae Dieter House	1941	ModM	C
4018 Yuma Dr.	Draden & Lois Waugh House	1939	CREV	C
4101 Yuma Dr.	Kenneth & Elsie Johnson House	1938	CREV	C
4102 Yuma Dr.	William & Grace Paulkes House	1939	TREV	C
4105 Yuma Dr.	Marcus & Violet Metz House	1938	CREV	C
4108 Yuma Dr.	Ray & Helen Champeau House	1949	ModM	NC
4109 Yuma Dr.	Joseph X. Galvin House	1938	CREV	C
4112 Yuma Dr.	James & Florence Ryan House	1949	ModM	NC
4117 Yuma Dr.	Thomas & Rosamund Doran House	1938	CREV	C
4118 Yuma Dr.	Edward J. Skelton House	1939	CREV	C
4121 Yuma Dr.	Robert & Gail Buerki House	1938	TREV	C
4122 Yuma Dr.	Dr. Wesley & Florence Wendt House	1938	CREV	C
4125 Yuma Dr.	Herbert & Metta Parkinson House	1938	Mod	C
4126 Yuma Dr.	Lloyd & Elizabeth Hayes House	1939	CREV	C
4129 Yuma Dr.	Clarke & Eileen Smith House	1940	CREV	C
4130 Yuma Dr.	Dayton & Margaret Pauls House	1939	CREV	C
4206 Yuma Dr.	George & Thelma Martin House	1938	CREV	C
4210 Yuma Dr.	Harold & Marguerite Reinhold House	1939	CREV	C

Prairie School

The earliest houses built in the new Nakoma suburb were constructed between 1915 and 1919 and were designed in the then fashionable "Progressive" styles, ie. the Prairie School, Bungalow, and Craftsman styles. Of these, the most architecturally significant ones are examples of the Prairie School style. Eight buildings in the district display the simple horizontal massing, stucco cladding, grouped windows, and wide overhanging eaves that are characteristic of this style:

3817 Council Crest	Manley & Edna Mitchell House	1917
3853 Nakoma Road	Thomas & Calla Lloyd Jones House	1915
3865 Nakoma Road	Cyril E. & Leora Marks House	1915
3873 Nakoma Road	William & Jane McKillop House	1916
3910 Nakoma Road	Martin & Mary Nelson House	1916
1021 Seminole Highway	Phil Sullivan House	1915
1026 Seminole Highway	Frederick & Anita Miner Jr. House	1915
1126 Waban Hill	Charles E. & Bertha Brown House	1915

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 19

All of these houses, save for the recently resided Nelson house, are still in very good and largely original condition today, but perhaps the finest example is the Thomas & Calla Lloyd Jones house, built in 1915 at 3853 Nakoma Road. The architect of the Jones house is still unidentified. A comparison of the Jones house with other known examples by Madison architect Alvan E. Small, however, strongly supports an attribution to this excellent Prairie School designer, whose very fine Prairie School style Nakoma School building, built in 1917, was once located just across Nakoma Road from the Jones house.\* The Jones house occupies a large double lot on the southeast side of Nakoma Road and its steeply sloping rear yard still provides panoramic views of Lake Kegonsa. This rectilinear plan house is clad in stucco and these walls are sheltered by very wide overhanging flared eaves whose soffits are also covered in stucco. The main facade of the house faces northwest onto Nakoma Road. The most notable feature of its design is the almost extravagant use of bands of paired casement windows, which are also found on each of the other elevations as well. A separate flat-roofed one-story two-car stucco-clad garage building is located adjacent to the house.

At the time the house was built, Thomas Lloyd Jones was an associate professor of education at the UW and a former principal of the Madison High School.<sup>2</sup> He was also, incidentally, a cousin of Frank Lloyd Wright and a former attendee and principal of Wright's Hillside School in Spring Green, Wisconsin, which may partly explain his having chosen a Prairie School design for his new home.

Bungalow Style

The district contains only four buildings designed in this popular style:

4202 Mandan Crescent	Charles P. Jucken House	1917
4218 Mandan Crescent	Dr. Raymond Huegel House	1915
3906 Nakoma Road	James & Frances Sumner House	1916
733 Oneida Place	Charles & Mabel Thomas House	1916

All four of these houses were originally one-and-a-half stories in height. They are all clad in clapboard, have either side-gabled or front-gabled designs, and feature

\* Other buildings by Small that are similar in design to the Jones house include: the T. S. Morris house (1815 Summit Ave.), built in 1911, and the Prof. Aaron G. Johnson house (1713 Chadbourne Ave.), built in 1916, both of which are located in the University Heights Historic District (NRHP - 12/17/82); and the Louis Hirsig house (1010 Sherman Ave.), built in 1913 (NRHP - 12/2/74). Regrettably, building permits for buildings in Nakoma built before 1931 do not exist since the suburb was not brought into the city until that date. Consequently, architect attributions for Nakoma's earlier houses come either from owners, newspaper accounts, drawings and blueprints, or other printed sources.

<sup>2</sup> Madison City Directories. Also see The Nakoma Tomahawk, June, 1920, p. 11.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 7 Page 20

---

either partial or full-width front porches. The Sumner house is now considered to be a non-contributing resource because its height was raised to a full two stories in 1984. The other examples, however, are still largely intact. Of these, the finest is the highly intact Charles P. Juckem house, built in 1917 at 4202 Mandan Crescent.\* The Juckem house is a one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, rectilinear plan building whose first story is clad in wide clapboard and whose large gable ends are clad in narrower clapboard. The house also has a full-width open front porch whose roof is an extension of the slope of the main roof. The porch roof is supported by grouped posts, both at the porch corners and flanking the entrance. Besides being a fine representative example of the bungalow style, the Juckem house is also notable for being the only identified catalog house in the district. The current owner has reported that his home was built by the Sears-Roebuck Co. and subsequent research has identified it as the "Hazelton" model.

Charles P. Juckem occupied his house from 1917 until 1923. He was the executive clerk of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory when his house was constructed. Subsequently, the house was owned from 1923 until 1931 by Charles E. Butters, the chief clerk of the State of Wisconsin Banking Department.

Craftsman Style

The district contains eight houses and a single commercial building designed in the Craftsman style.

4201 Mandan Crescent	Ernest & Mabel Buteman House	1915
4227 Mandan Crescent	Frederick & Cora Volk House	1915
3610 Nakoma Road	Clifford McMillan House	1915
3821 Nakoma Road	W. L. Clements Commercial Building	1916
4129 Nakoma Road	James & Betsy Imrie House	1915
729 Oneida Place	Herb & Effie Orth House	1915
1013 Seminole Highway	John & Regina O'Connell House	1915
1030 Seminole Highway	Albert & Helen Miller House	1915
1122 Waban Hill	Harold & Ethel Mcwethy House	1915

Of these, the houses are uniformly good representative examples of the style, being clad either in stucco, clapboard and stucco, or clapboard and wood shingle. They feature such Craftsman style details as wide, overhanging eaves that are typically supported by exposed rafter ends, and multiple light double hung windows.

The W. L. Clements Commercial Building, however, the district's sole commercial building, is its most unusual example of the Craftsman style. Despite their

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\* Madison Realty Co. "Values Are Created." n.d. (ca.1920). This broadside in the collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library contains an early panoramic photo of Nakoma that shows the Juckim (sic) house looking almost exactly as it does today.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 21

prohibition on business buildings in the new plat, Nakoma's developers apparently realized that the plat's first settlers would require at least one store where they could conveniently purchase groceries and meats since the only existing stores in the vicinity were then located in the 2600 block of Monroe Street, more than ten blocks, or a half-mile, closer to the city center. Consequently, W. L. Clements, a grocer whose home and business had previously been located at 1354 Williamson Street on Madison's east side, was allowed to build the plat's only store at 3821 Nakoma Road. It is not known if any conditions were attached to Clement's special status but the decidedly residential character of the building he constructed suggests that a building that would fit unobtrusively into the new plat was expected. Clements' building was constructed between 1915 and 1916 and it is rectilinear in plan. From the street it appears to be one-and-a-half stories in height, although in fact it has a full second story that contains a large multi-bedroom apartment where Clements and his family resided. The main facade faces northwest onto Nakoma Road. Its first story is clad in brick and it features two large display windows, each with an eight-light transom, and an entrance door (to the left). The first story is sheltered by the downward slope of the roof, which is supported by paired brackets. Facing onto the street above the storefront is a large gambrel-rooted dormer which is clad in stucco and false half-timber work and contains a group of four four-over-one-light double hung windows. The total effect is residential rather than commercial in character.

Clements ran his store, which was known as the Nakoma Trading Post, until 1931, when it was taken over by Leo J. Yonash. The store was run by Yonash and by others until 1979, when it ceased operations and was replaced by an insurance office, which still occupies the building today.

Tudor Revival

The 115 examples of the Tudor Revival style in Nakoma are arguably its most impressive group of buildings. Partly this is due to the materials used in their construction, since practically all of Nakoma's examples are clad either in brick, stone, or a combination of the two. Partly too it is a function of their date of construction. The great majority of Nakoma's Tudor Revival examples date from 1925 - 1932, the years just prior to the Great Depression and the period when most of Nakoma's largest and most elaborate residences were constructed. The district's earliest example of the Tudor Revival style is the Prof. Adolph A. Neff house at 3901 Council Crest, built in 1922, and its latest contributing example is the Jacob & Alma Freitag house at 810 Oneida Place, built in 1940, although the non-contributing N. Crisman house at 3809 Nakoma Road, built in 1979 can be said to continue certain aspects of the style almost to the present day.

Nakoma's Tudor Revival style houses range from medium-sized examples such as the Ralph & Ethel Todd house (4034 Cherokee Dr.), built in 1931, to several of the district's largest houses, such as the John & Della Locke house (4138 Country Club



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 7 Page 22

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Road), built in 1929 to a design by Madison architect Henry Dysland. No two of these houses are identical in appearance and most are believed to have been architect-designed although the limitations on architect identification noted earlier means that most of them are still unattributed at the present time. Examples of the style are distributed throughout the district, but the largest concentration is located on the hillside bounded by Odana Road, Nakoma Road, Cherokee Drive, Chippewa Drive, and Ottawa Trail, the part of the original plat that saw the most development activity during the years between 1920 and 1932. Regardless of size and location, though, practically all of these houses exhibit a high level of craftsmanship and a knowledgeable use of the various design elements that by the 1920s were considered to be characteristics of the Tudor Revival style nationwide.

The following brier descriptions illustrate just a sampling of some of the district's finest examples of this style.

733 Huron Hill Hardy Steeholm House 1923

The large Steeholm house occupies a sizeable sloping double lot that forms the northeast corner of the intersection of Huron Hill and Council Crest. It is one of the earliest Tudor Revival style residences in Nakoma, but even so, it already exhibits the irregular plan, the steeply pitched multi-gable main roof, the multiple overlapping front gables, the grouped multi-light casement windows, the massive chimney mass, and the false half timber work that would characterizes nearly all Nakoma's subsequent examples of this style. What is unusual about this building is that it is clad entirely in stucco, a rare cladding choice for a building of this style and cost in Madison. It is also notable that the Steeholm house includes an attached two-car garage. While attached garages are almost always found on period revival houses in Nakoma they were seldom a feature of houses built there before World War I, which is indicative of the growing presence of the automobile in Madison after the war.

Hardy Steeholm was the president of the Wisconsin Magazine when this house was built but surviving records make it uncertain whether or not he ever occupied it. In 1926, the house was sold to Dr. William Storey, a dentist who occupied it until 1933, after which it was sold to Edward W. Parker, president of E. W. Parker, Madison's largest jewelry store, who lived there until at least 1939.<sup>7</sup>

3906 Cherokee Drive Oscar and Mary Rennebohm House 1926

The Rennebohm house is one of Nakoma's larger residences and it too occupies a sizeable double lot. Rennebohm's architect gave the house a rectilinear plan one-and-one-half story main block whose main facade faces south onto Cherokee Drive.

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<sup>7</sup> Madison City Tax Rolls and Madison City Directories. The same information sources were also used for all the other resources in the district as well.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 1 Page 23

---

He placed an attached one-story garage wing on the rear of the building, creating an L-plan building. The main facade is loosely symmetrical in its overall design. It is dominated by two large, steeply pitched front gables, the left-hand gable end of which is clad in clapboard. The remainder of the facade, including the right-hand gable end, and the other elevations of the house, are uniformly clad in random range ashlar stone. Also present are such characteristic features of the style as grouped multi-light casement windows, a massive chimney mass, and false half timber work.

Oscar Kennebohm (1889-1968) was the founder and president of Kennebohm Drugstores, Inc., Madison's largest drugstore chain, at the time his house was constructed. He and his family continued to live here until 1939, when they moved to a larger house in the Village of Maple Bluff. Kennebohm later served as Lieutenant Governor of the State of Wisconsin from 1944-1947, and as Governor from 1947-1951.

3914 Cherokee Drive      Dr. Elmer and Grace Severinghaus House      1927

Located next door to the Kennebohm house is this equally large residence, which was designed for Dr. Severinghaus by the firm of Law, Law, & Potter, the largest and one of the best architectural firms operating in Madison during the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>8</sup> Here too, the architects had a large double lot to work with and they also gave their client a rectilinear plan main block with an attached garage wing on the rear, creating another L-plan building. The houses are similar in many other ways as well. Like the Kennebohm house, the Severinghaus house also has a main facade that is dominated by two large gable ends. Here too the left-hand gable end is clad in wood (in this instance, wood shingles), while the remainder of the facade, including the right-hand gable end and also the other elevations of the house, is uniformly clad in random range ashlar stone. Also present are identical characteristic features of the style; grouped multi-light casement windows and a massive chimney mass. The difference is in the details. Unlike the Kennebohm house, the shingles in the Severinghaus house's left-hand gable end are coursed in an undulating manner and the gable end itself is smaller than the right-hand one, which projects out further as well. The main entrance door also has a Tudor arch opening rather than a pointed arch one, its grouped casement windows are smaller than those of the neighboring house and, when these windows are located in walls clad in stone, they have heads outlined with stone label moulds as well. The sum is a design that is more truly medieval and more massive in feeling than the Kennebohm house.

Dr. Elmer L. Severinghaus (1894-1980) was an associate professor of Medicine at the UW when his house was built and by the time of his death in 1980 he was both an internationally known research scientist in nutrition and an even better known humanitarian who, among many other positions, served as the president of the United Church Board for World Ministries in 1967.

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<sup>8</sup> Capital Times. January 1, 1928, p. 7.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 24

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1001 Seminole Highway Erwin & Claire Tiffany House 1926-27

The Tiffany house is the most picturesque and also the most expensive of all the houses built in Nakoma prior to World War II. It is also the embodiment of a rare variant of the Tudor Revival style that is sometimes called the "Cotswold Cottage Style." This variant strove to imitate characteristics associated with the more picturesque of England's thatched roof cottages, their most salient feature being an undulating wood shingle roof, which, with their steam-bent rolled around eaves, were an attempt to imitate the thatched roofs of England using modern materials.

The Tiffany house occupies a large corner lot. It has a T-Plan and a one-and-one-half story main block whose principal facade faces west onto Seminole Highway. Seeing this block from the front, however, does not prepare one for the fact that the site slopes steeply downhill from Seminole, which allows the rear wing, which is clearly visible from Tumalo Trail, to be almost two-and-one-half stories tall at the west or rear end of the house. This difference in elevation was used to splendid effect by the unknown architect, the house seems almost to tumble down the hillside, collecting small gable-rooted additions as it goes, all of which have random ashlar stone walls that are sheltered by numerous large and small undulating wood shingle roofs that are the finest examples of this type of roof construction in Madison.<sup>9</sup> The total effect is almost fairy tale-like in its charm, but creating this charm cost its owners more than twice what the somewhat larger but more conventional houses of owners like Dr. Severinghaus cost.

The original owners of this house, UW associate professor Erwin Tiffany and his wife, Claire Tiffany, the proprietor of the eponymous "Claire Tiffany's," one of Madison's most exclusive dress shops, lived in their house until 1935, after which it was sold to Dr. George G. Stebbins, a physician.

4138 Country Club Road John & Della Icke House 1929

The Icke house is the largest residence in Nakoma, at least in terms of overall length, and it is the only residence in the district that could aptly be called a country house. Partly this is due to the size of the original parcel, which consisted of almost five full lots that stretched from one side of this small block to the other. This gave the architect, Henry Dysland of Madison, considerable scope when it came to the siting of the house and he took advantage of it by giving the house two main facades, one facing southeast across the depth of the parcel towards Country Club Road and the adjacent Nakoma Country Club clubhouse and the other one facing northwest down a short, steep, tree-covered slope that overlooks Manitou Way.

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<sup>9</sup> There are several other examples of this type of roof in Maple Bluff and Shorewood Hills, but none of them can compare to the Tiffany house in terms of the elaborateness of their overall design or the quality of their execution.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 7 Page 25

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The Icke house is irregular in plan. The main block is one-and-a-half stories in height and has walls that are sheltered by a steeply pitched combination gable-and-hip roof. The exterior walls are clad for the most part in random ashlar stone, although some of the various gable-roofed ellis that punctuate the main facades have gable ends clad in clapboard while others are clad in stucco and raise half timber work. The main entrance, which is located on the south-facing facade of the house, is sheltered by a gable-roofed stone-clad entrance vestibule. Other features of the house, such as multiple window groups filled with multi-pane casement windows, a massive chimney mass, and an attached garage, are similar to the same features found on the other examples already described.

John Icke (1876-1935) was a civil engineer by training who served as the City of Madison engineer from 1904 - 1916. During this time he made it a special point to employ recent Italian immigrants to the city, a policy whose generosity earned him the lasting gratitude of the city's Italian American community. In 1912, Icke also began his own construction firm, which is still in existence in 1996 and is operated by his descendants. Icke lived in this house until his death in 1935, after which it was sold to Dr. Ralph E. Campbell, a professor at the UW School of Medicine.

French Provincial Revival & Norman Revival

Examples of French Provincial Revival and Norman Revival designs are much less common in Nakoma than the Tudor Revival designs that they are often confused with. Examples of both tend to feature stone or brick wall cladding, steeply pitched roofs, massive chimney masses, and grouped casement windows. Norman Revival examples also frequently have irregular plans and make use of false half timber work as well. Norman Revival houses are usually very similar to their English cousins, the most salient feature of such designs being the placement of a round tower or turret on the main facade that typically contains either the main entrance or the main staircase of the house. French Provincial designs, however, tend to be more formal and symmetrical in design and they almost always have hipped rather than gable roofs and they make frequent use of wall dormers.

There are only eleven contributing examples of these French-inspired styles in the district:

4109 Cherokee Drive	Frances Kuzelka House	1936
3906 Council Crest	Delmar & Elizabeth Neslon House	1931
4105 Iroquois Drive	Harold & Anne Dengler House	1936
4117 Mandan Crescent	Ingvold Hovde House	1928
4170 Manitou Way	Carl & Jennie Wehrwein House	1937
745 Miami Pass	Ernest & Madeline Staton House	1936
734 Oneida Place	Preston & Eugenia McNall House	1925
3622 Spring Trail	J. R. Anderson House	1927
1133 Waban Hill	Albert & Clara Dysland House	1927
4230 Waban Hill	Louis & Esther Gardner House	1929
4225 Wanetan Trail	Prof. John Sammis House	1935

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 7 Page 26

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More than half of these eleven buildings are the work of identified designers. Two, the Wehrwein and Sammis houses, are the work of Law, Law, & Potter, and two, the Dysland house and the Gardner house, are the work of Henry Dysland.<sup>10</sup> Of the eleven, the Louis Gardner house at 4230 Waban Hill, built in 1929, is by far the largest; it is also the only one in the district that can be truly said to be an example of the Norman Revival. As such, it also makes for an interesting comparison with Dysland's John Icke house on Country Club Road, which was constructed in the same year.

The slightly smaller Gardner house shares with the Icke house such features as an irregular plan, an overall length that is further extended by the addition of an attached garage, exterior walls that for the most part are clad in random ashlar stone, multi-pane grouped windows, a one-and-a-half story height, and the use of different roof levels to vary the profile of the building. In addition, raised half timber work also decorates the gable end of the two-story gable-roofed ell that dominates the main east-facing facade, although here it is filled with herringbone or basketweave coursed brick rather than stucco. The main difference between the two houses is Dysland's placing of a round tower capped with a conical roof adjacent to the front ell. This design element, whose first story contains the main entrance of the house, is an identifying element that is typical of the Norman Revival rather than the Tudor Revival.

Louis Gardner was the founder and president of the Gardner Baking Co., a large commercial bakery in Madison. Gardner was also an important figure in the creation of the UW Arboretum, as were a number of Nakoma residents, and he was well known locally for his generous donations of land for park purposes, among which was the small Glenway Park located just a few blocks northeast of Nakoma, which was designed by celebrated Chicago landscape architect Jens Jensen. He continued to occupy this house until his death.

#### Colonial Revival

While Nakoma possesses many buildings of architectural merit, it is the 321 Colonial Revival style houses in the district that form the core of its architectural identity. Examples of this style occur in every part of the district and they come in every size, from the quite small to the very large. The oldest example in the district is also one of the district's oldest buildings, the Paul & Ethel Turner house at 1118 Waban Hill, built in 1915, but a fair proportion of the 139 non-contributing residences built in the district after World War II are late examples

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<sup>10</sup> These attributions to Dysland come from pictures of many of Dysland's completed projects that are contained in a brochure published by Dysland's development company, Better Homes Co., Inc., which, although undated, was printed ca. 1931. A copy of this brochure is located in the Madison Municipal Reference Library in the City-County Building in Madison.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 27

of the style as well. Indeed, the district is so rich in examples of the Colonial Revival style that it is possible to trace practically the whole evolution of the style in Madison by examining them. Not surprisingly, these houses come in many shapes and forms. Many are highly symmetrical in design but others are quite informal and rambling. Wall cladding also varies considerably. Houses clad entirely in stucco, brick, stone, wooden clapboards, or steel that imitates wooden clapboards are plentiful but so also are examples that mix these various materials, although few if any mix more than two kinds at once. Despite this variety of designs and materials, however, the use of some elements such as double hung multi-light windows, main roofs that have very shallow boxed eaves, and main entrance doors that typically have some classical allusions, is relatively consistent.

The following brief descriptions illustrate just a sampling of some of the district's finer examples of the Colonial Revival style.

A. Colonial Revival Houses with Symmetrical Facades

734 Huron Hill Paul E. & Julia Stark House 1921<sup>11</sup>

The Stark house is one of the earliest and largest examples of the Colonial Revival style houses in Nakoma. It occupies a large double lot that forms the northwest corner of the intersection of Huron Hill and Council Crest. The house has a side-gabled rectilinear plan two-story main block whose five-bay-wide symmetrically designed main facade faces east onto Huron Hill. The length of the main block is further extended by balancing one-story flat-roofed ellis on each side, the left-hand one being a pergola-like open porch while the right-hand one is an attached garage whose roofline also reveals pergola-like touches that are reminiscent of Craftsman style designs that appeared before World War I. The exterior walls of the house are uniformly clad in stucco.

Paul E. Stark was the general manager and owner of the Paul E. Stark Real Estate Agency when he built this impressive house. He was also one of the most important figures in the history of Nakoma since his agency was the principal seller of lots in the district after 1920. Consequently, this impressive house can also be seen as both an act of faith in the future of the plat and as an excellent advertisement for it.

4105 Mandan Crescent Anthony & Lucille Schaub House 1936

The Schaub house was designed by Henry Dysland and it occupies a corner lot and is entirely clad in random ashlar stone. The house consists of a two-story rectilinear

<sup>11</sup> City of Madison Building Permits. City of Madison Department of Planning & Development.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 7 Page 28

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plan side-gabled main block to whose south-facing side elevation is attached a large two-story gable-roofed ell whose first story contains a two-car garage. The principal facade of the house faces west onto Mandan Crescent and its main block is symmetrical in design and three-bays-wide. Tall, slightly arched window openings that each contain twelve-over-twelve-light double hung windows flank the centered main entrance, which has sidelights in the typical manner but is surmounted by a very wide segmental-arched pediment that is supported by heavy banded stone pilaster strips.

The Schaub house, built in the same year as the Emmons house, is an interesting example of the ways in which some architects modified the symmetrical facade version of the Colonial Revival style - as represented by the earlier Stark house - in response to trends in architectural design in the 1930s. For instance, the entrance of the Schaub house has the usual elements found in Colonial Revival designs of this type but Dysland has given this entrance a distinct horizontal emphasis and a sense of weight and mass that is quite different from the historic designs on which these elements were based. Indeed, a greater horizontal emphasis can be seen in the overall proportions of the main block of the house as well, which are markedly less boxy than earlier examples. This tendency towards a greater degree of horizontality can be found on Colonial Revival examples throughout the district built in the latter part of the 1930s.

Anthony Schaub was the manager of the Simon Hotel in Madison when this house was built. He and his wife, Lucille, occupied the house along with Mrs. Margaret Simon, the owner of the hotel.

4235 Wanda Place                      Orville & Helen Frederickson House                      1939

The two-story brick Frederickson house is an even more exaggerated example of the late 1930s tendency towards greater horizontality discussed above. The overall design of this house is very similar to that of the Schaub house except that it has a two-car garage wing that is only one-story in height, a one-story sunporch ell on the opposite end of the main block, and a main roof that is hipped rather than gabled. Here too, the main block is three-bays-wide and it too has a centered entrance that is flanked in this case by eight-over-twelve-light windows. On the Frederickson house, however, the banded treatment on the pilaster strips that flank the entrance to the Schaub house has been extended across the entire width of its first story, which further emphasizes the overall horizontal feeling. The result is a design that, while clearly in the Colonial Revival idiom, reflects more modern tendencies in architectural design as well.

Building permits show that this house was built from private plans in 1939 for Orville Frederickson, a bookkeeper with the Kessenich Corp. in Madison. Frederickson occupied the house only briefly and it was then sold to Lester W. Parr, the local superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Co.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 29

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4002 Yuma Drive

John & Floy Fargo House

1941

A very late example of Henry Dysland's work is this two-story gable-rooted brick-clad rectilinear plan house he designed for the Fargos just before the start of World War II.<sup>12</sup> This house, which occupies the northwest corner lot formed by the intersection of Yuma Drive and Cherokee Drive, is very similar to the main block of the Schaub house, designed five years earlier. In the Fargo house, however, Dysland has stripped the three-bay-wide main facade to its essentials; the only real decorative element is the rather wide triangular pediment that surmounts the entrance door opening. Otherwise, Dysland has relied on his fine sense of proportion to produce a house that is both modern in its proportions and respectful of its traditional design sources.

John Floy was a career military officer in the United States Army Air Force and a professor of military science at the UW when his house was completed.

B. Colonial Revival Houses With Asymmetrical Facades

801 Huron Hill

Prof. Richard & Pearl Emmons House

1936

The Emmons house, which is located on the southeast corner of Huron Hill and Council Crest diagonally across from the Paul E. Stark house, also occupies a sizeable parcel of land but it is very different in style from its older neighbor. The architect of the one-and-one-half story Emmons house was August F. Nerlinger, about whom nothing is known.<sup>13</sup> The house he designed for the Emmons family, however, is a fine example of the asymmetrical versions of the style that became more numerous in Nakoma in the 1930s. The main facade of this house faces west onto Huron Hill. Its first story is clad in random ashlar stone and its upper story is clad in clapboard. The dominant feature of the main facade is an asymmetrically placed gable-rooted two-story ell, which contains the main entrance in its first story that is sheltered by the slightly overshot second story. As originally designed, this house had a rectilinear plan main block with a stone-clad gable-rooted open porch on the south end and a one-and-one-half-story attached one-car garage ell on the north end. In recent years, however, the original garage ell has been remodeled into additional living space and a new two-car gable-rooted garage ell has been attached to its north wall, adding still more to the overall length of the house without harming the overall appearance of the original building.

Nerlinger's client, Richard Emmons, was a professor at the UW when his house was built in 1936.

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<sup>12</sup> City of Madison Building Permit.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 30

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801 Miami Pass          Gustave H. & Margaret Rieman House          1937

The one-and-one-half-story Rieman house was designed by the Madison firm of Balch & Lippert. It was built in 1937 on a large lot formed by the intersection of Miami Pass and Council Crest.<sup>14</sup> It is more finely detailed than the Emmons house discussed above but many of its elements are very similar; the use of random ashlar stone for the first story and clapboards for the second, the irregular plan, the attached garage extending the length of the house, multi-light double hung windows, etc. Here too, the main facade also faces west and its dominant feature is also an asymmetrically placed gable-roofed two-story ell, which contains the main entrance in its first story and a slightly overshot second story. Of special note is the fine arcaded inset screen porch that spans the left-hand portion of the main facade.

Gustave H. Rieman was a professor at the UW when his house was constructed.

415/ Manitou Way          Martin & Cornelia Torkelson House          1937

Still another fine variation on the asymmetrical theme is the one-and-one-half story Torkelson house, designed by Henry Dysland and constructed on a large triangular corner lot.<sup>15</sup> All of the basic design elements found in the Emmons and Rieman houses are present here as well, including the irregular plan, the same cladding materials, and the same dominant features. It is worth noting, however, that each designer was able to create a fresh design within this framework. The Torkelson house is especially notable for the inset open entrance porch that is tucked under the slightly overshot second story of the front-facing gable-roofed ell and for the way Dysland utilized the shape of the lot to orient the attached garage ell so it faces to the northwest and away from the southwest-facing main facade, another early method of using the garage ell to visually extend the apparent length of the house.

Martin Torkelson was the director of the Wisconsin Regional Planning Board when his new house was constructed and he would later serve during World War II as the secretary of the State of Wisconsin Planning Board.

#### Modern Movement

The seventeen houses in the district that are loosely gathered within the framework of the Modern Movement label are a mixed group, some being little more than proto-ranch houses. Several others, however, are notable designs.

3610 Spring Trail          Walter & Emma Bruckner House          1938-39

The Bruckner house is an interesting hybrid of modernist and traditional elements that reflects some of the themes of Art Moderne designs. This two-story V-plan

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<sup>14</sup> City of Madison Building Permits.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 31

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random ashlar stone-clad house occupies a steeply sloping lot that made it expedient to position a one-and-one-half story flat-roofed garage ell at an angle to the two-story hip-roofed main block of the house. The garage, therefore, is at street level, which is roughly equivalent to a level located between the two main stories of the main block. The main facade of the Bruckner house face south onto the front lawn and towards a public pathway that links Nakoma Road with Spring Trail. This facade features three groups of triple multi-light casement windows, the two on the second story each having four lights and the one on the first story, five. The slightly off-center main entrance is inset into the facade and its opening is surmounted by an architrave that is supported by banded stone-clad pilaster strips. The resulting design is both traditional and modern at the same time, and the angled placement of the garage wing adds interest to the facade.

The architect of the Bruckner house, Paul Nystrom, would shortly be made a partner in the firm of Law, Law, and Potter; this is his only identified independent commission.<sup>16</sup> Walter L. Bruckner operated a massage and physical therapy clinic in downtown Madison.

3830 Cherokee Drive Fred & Esther Tangeman House 1936

The Tangeman house, built in 1936 to a design by Madison architect William V. Kaeser, is the finest contributing example of modern design in Nakoma and it is also one of the best in Madison from the same period. This International Style house sits on a large sloping lot that faces south overlooking Nakoma Park. The house has a two-story L-plan main block and a two-story ell attached to its east elevation contains the garage of the house in its basement level due to the slope of the site. The house is uniformly sided in wide clapboards and it is sheltered by very slightly pitched hip roofs that have wide overhanging eaves. The most notable features of the asymmetrically designed main facade are its windows. Bands of single light windows turn the corners at the west end of the facade and light the first story living room and the second story master bedroom. A large, very tall group of six fixed one-light windows light the two-story stairhall. Like all the other houses discussed in this section, the Tangeman house is in excellent, largely original condition today.

Fred Tangeman was a salesman for the Pet Milk Co. when the house was built. The excellence of its design brought it coverage in the local papers and even the national architectural press of the day.<sup>17</sup> Tangeman's architect, William V. Kaeser (1906-1995), was already well on his way to becoming one of Madison's best modern architects.

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<sup>16</sup> City of Madison Building Permits.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid. Also: Wisconsin State Journal, March 14, 1937, p. 11. And: The Architectural Forum, October, 1939, house no. 5.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Section number 7 Page 32

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Also contributing to the overall visual appeal of the district are a number of landscaped thoroughfares and public spaces, several of which are still further enriched with well crafted stone walls, stairs, and other features. Nakoma Park has already been mentioned and it is notable both for its fine stands of trees and for a substantial flight of stone steps that leads down to it from Cherokee Drive. Notable too are Cherokee Drive and Manitou Way, both of which are boulevards for much of their length. Open storm drains separate the two sides of these boulevard sections. Fortunately, both of these drains have been edged with boulders and dense plantings of trees and shrubs, which creates a highly naturalistic effect and helps turn sanitary necessities into landscape amenities.

Other landscape features of note are the stone walls and other landscape features that decorate the entrances to several of Nakoma's streets. The most notable of these are the two small hip-roofed square plan stone pavilions (and their attached stone wing walls) that span the sidewalks on either side of Mandan Crescent where this street intersects with Manitou Way. These features were sponsored by the Nakoma Homes Company (see Section 8) and they were designed for the company by the landscape architecture firm of Hare & Hare of Kansas City, designers of that city's country club district.

Architectural Classification, Cont.

Craftsman  
Bungalow  
Arts & Crafts  
Dutch Colonial Revival  
Georgian Revival  
French Provincial  
Modern Movement

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Applicable National Register Criteria    A    B   X   C    D

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

  Architecture  

  1915 - 1946<sup>18</sup>  

  N/A  

Cultural Affiliation

  N/A  

Significant Person

  N/A  

Architect/Builder

  Dysland, Henry<sup>19</sup>  

  Law, Law, & Potter<sup>20</sup>  

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

Significance

The proposed Nakoma Historic District is a large residential district that is located 3.5 miles southwest of the center of the city of Madison. The Nakoma Historic District was identified by the Madison Intensive Survey in 1995 as being a potential historic district having local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. Research was undertaken to assess the potential for nominating the district to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) utilizing the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Colonial Revival, Prairie School, American Craftsman, Bungalow, Period Revival Styles, Art Moderne, and International Style subsections of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.<sup>21</sup> The results of this research is detailed below and shows that the Nakoma Historic District, which already contains one building individually listed in the NRHP, is locally significant under NR Criterion C as an architecturally and historically important collection of mostly residential buildings that together constitute a well-defined and visually distinct geographic and historic entity.

This district is comprised of 502 contributing resources and 146 non-contributing ones. The contributing resources include fine representative examples of the most popular styles applied to residential architecture in Madison during the period from 1915 - 1946 and also an excellent example of the Greek Revival style-influenced

<sup>18</sup> The period of significance is bounded by the construction dates of all the contributing resources in the district.

<sup>19</sup> City of Madison Building Permits.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, State Historic Preservation Division, 1986, Vol. 2, pp. 2-17, 2-21 - 2-24, 2-26 - 2-33, 2-35 - 2-36.

  X   See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 1

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Side Gable vernacular form; the Old Spring Tavern, 3706 Nakoma Road, built in 1854 and listed in the NRHP 1/21/74. Individually, the district's resources are fine examples of the architectural styles that were important in Madison during the period between 1915 and 1946 and a number are among the finest examples found by the Madison Intensive Survey. Collectively, these buildings are notable architecturally because they typify the stylistic and historic evolution of the district and of the city that surrounds it. The district is also notable because it contains the finest collection of Period Revival residential designs to be found within the corporate boundaries of the city. Of special significance is an important group of at least fifty-eight houses that were designed by Madison architect Henry Dysland. This group of buildings contains within it some of Madison's best Period Revival style houses and covers almost the whole range of the known residential work that this architect executed between 1927 and 1941.

Historic Context

An excellent general history of the city of Madison up to World War I is contained in the book Madison: A History of the Formative Years, written by David V. Mollenhoff.<sup>22</sup> A detailed history of the city and its built resources is also embodied in the City of Madison Intensive Survey Report, completed in 1995.<sup>23</sup> Consequently, the historic context that follows deals primarily with the history of the district itself and with that of other similar areas located elsewhere in the city and in the immediate vicinity.

The land that is now Nakoma was originally a part of the Town of Madison, and it was given over almost entirely to agricultural pursuits until the first decade of the twentieth century. Even as early as 1856, though, this part of the town had a sufficient population to justify the creation of Rural School District No. 6 and the construction of a small frame schoolhouse, which was located on the site of the present Thoreau School and remained in use until 1917.<sup>24</sup> Part of the student body that attended the original school came from the farms that had been established on the open land surrounding it. These farms extended from the hilltops overlooking Lake Wingra all the way down to the lake shore. It was from this pastoral landscape that the future suburb of Nakoma would be created.

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<sup>22</sup> Mollenhoff, David V. Madison: A History of the Formative Years. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1982.

<sup>23</sup> Rankin, Katherine H. and Timothy F. Hegglund. Madison Intensive Survey Report. Madison: City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, 1995. Two volumes.

<sup>24</sup> Capital Times. "Nakoma School, West of City, Brings Back Old Days." January 12, 1918. This article describes both the old school and also illustrates the new one (since demolished) built in 1917 and designed by Alvan E. Small.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 2

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These farms remained in operation through the end of the first decade of the twentieth century. By that date, however, the neighboring city of Madison was in the midst of profound changes that would eventually bring an end to the practice of agriculture in this part of the town. The growth of Madison's population during the 1890s had resulted in the creation of the city's first suburbs, of which the near west side plats of Wingra Park (1889) and University Heights (1893) were the first to cater to the more affluent members of the community. These were streetcar suburbs, so-called because of their proximity to streetcar lines that enabled new suburban homeowners to commute to their places of business in the downtown section of the city and at the rapidly expanding University of Wisconsin campus. These suburbs did not achieve real success until after 1903, however, when their annexation to the city finally supplied homeowners with such city services as sewers, water, gas, electricity, and concrete streets and sidewalks and a new school (Randall Elementary School). Once these services became available suburban development on the west side of the city boomed.

To cater to the new demand, a new generation of real estate firms came into being, some of which took an active role in the creation of the suburbs that they offered for sale. Of these firms, none was more active or more successful than the Madison Realty Company. This firm was established in 1913 by men who were already experienced in the creating and selling of suburban plats. The president of the firm was Edward F. Riley, the secretary of the Savings Loan and Trust Company and the developer of the Oakland Heights suburb in 1896, which lies adjacent to Wingra Park, and the president of the West Lawn Company, which developed the suburb of the same name in 1903 that lies between Wingra Park and University Heights. Vice-presidents were E. Ray Stevens (1869-1930), a Dane County circuit judge who was soon to be elevated to a place on the Wisconsin Supreme Court and who had been one of the early residents of University Heights,<sup>25</sup> and Dr. Cornelius A. Harper, a prominent physician and one of the directors of the West Lawn Heights Company, which had developed its plat of West Lawn (adjacent to University Heights) in 1908. The corporate secretary of the firm was attorney Alfred T. Rogers, the law partner of Sen. Robert M. LaFollette and another director of the West Lawn Company.<sup>26</sup> Other directors were Leonard S. Smith, a prominent member of the faculty of the College of Engineering at the University; Ransom A. Moore, another professor at the University; Henry L. Russell, the dean of the University's College of Agriculture and the vice-president of the West Lawn Company; Joseph M. Boyd, the president of the Bank of Wisconsin; and L. B. Rowley (1865-1937), an attorney and one of the city's most experienced and successful real estate dealers.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Wisconsin State Journal and The Capital Times. August 25, 1937. Obituary of E. Ray Stevens. See also: Usher, Ellis Baker (Ed.). Wisconsin: Its Story and Biography. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1914, vol. V, pp. 1341-42.

<sup>26</sup> Quailfe, Milo (Ed.). Wisconsin: Its History and its People. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1924, vol. IV, pp. 85-86.

<sup>27</sup> Capital Times. July 21, 1937. Obituary of L. B. Rowley.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 3

The combined expertise and experience of these men was considerable and they were quick to see the possibilities of developing a new suburb still further to the west of the city's existing ones. A major factor in their decision-making was the continued growth of the city after 1910. Between 1910 and 1920 Madison's population increased by almost 50 percent. This growth raised the population density in the downtown area of the city to the point where the traditional quality of life in the city's older residential neighborhoods was beginning to deteriorate. This resulted in an exodus of families of every class from the downtown who sought a better life in the suburbs, an exodus that also created a corresponding demand for new suburban lots. Building a new suburb that lay beyond the reach of the city's existing streetcar lines was not without its problems, however, since the downtown still remained the place of work for most Madisonians. Suburbs that had been built beyond the reach of the streetcar prior to 1908 had been a disappointment to their sponsors since people were reluctant to buy lots or build houses that they could not commute to and from. The ultimate solution lay in the rise of the automobile as an alternative form of transportation. What had begun as a rich man's novelty around the turn of the century was, by 1913, becoming a viable alternative to existing forms of transportation. Between 1907 and 1913 car sales in the city were averaging eighty a year but between 1913 to 1916 this jumped to 300 per year. By 1916, autos outnumbered horses in the city and bankers were offering the first auto loans, all of which meant that real estate developers could now look to land beyond the reach of the existing streetcar lines as areas of potential development.<sup>28</sup>

As a result, the Madison Realty Company (MRC) purchased portions of several farms that straddled the Verona Road west of the city between 1914 and 1915 and began the process of turning them into what would become one of Madison's most distinguished neighborhoods.

The general landscape scheme was developed by prominent Chicago landscape gardener Ossian Cole Simonds, whose extensive work for the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association had culminated in several of Madison's most beautiful parks, including Vilas Park on the shore of nearby Lake Wingra, and also the design of two other west side suburbs, the Highlands, which was platted and opened for sale in 1911, and College Hills, which was opened for sale in 1912.<sup>29</sup> The final curvilinear plat plan the company adopted was the work of company director Leonard S. Smith, and the resulting plat was placed on the market in July of 1915. The secretary of the MRC, Alfred T. Rogers, described the approach taken several years afterwards.

The rolling landscape facing south and east, with an unobstructed view of Lake Wingra, the Capitol, the University, and the city, seemed an ideal location for a large community of homes. Prof. L. S. Smith of the

<sup>28</sup> Mollenhoff, David V. Op. Cit., p. 365.

<sup>29</sup> Groy, Jeffrey. "Suburban Development in Madison." Journal of Historic Madison, 1981-82, p. 20. College Hills is the original portion of what is now the Village of Shorewood Hills.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 4

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University designed and laid out the plat. The lots are large and the streets are broad and inviting as they follow the sweeping curves at the base of the hills. The general result was to leave the land as nature made it, unmarred by the cutting through of streets, so common in the conventional city plat.<sup>30</sup>

The new plat was a modest success at the start but it was a success that the directors of the MRC worked hard to achieve. In order to overcome buyer reluctance to live beyond the streetcar lines of the day the company instituted one of Madison's first private bus lines to carry homeowners to and from the downtown. The creation of the plat was also accompanied by a massive local advertising campaign that was designed to alleviate buyer's concerns while trumpeting the new suburb's virtues. Lower Town or Madison taxes were also extolled while concern over the lack of city services was nullified by the notice that the company itself was furnishing "water, gas, electricity, sidewalks, shade trees, and transportation." Advertisements in the local papers stressed that in Nakoma, a Chippewa Tribe word that was said to mean "I do as I promise," saloons were forbidden, as were businesses, multi-family dwellings, and the moving of older buildings onto new lots.<sup>31</sup> Much was also made of the prominence of the local men who were the directors of the MRC and of the capitalization of the company, which, at \$350,000, was well beyond that of other Madison suburbs of the day.

The directors of the MRC also realized that while a suburb like Nakoma could be especially appealing to families with school age children, the existing one room frame schoolhouse would not attract them. Thus, in 1917, the company replaced the old building with a new \$15,000 Prairie School style grade school building (non-extant), designed by Madison architect Alvan E. Small, and they also contributed \$450.00 for books for its library.<sup>32</sup> In addition, the company sponsored neighborhood activities, underwrote the printing of a neighborhood magazine, the Nakoma Tomahawk, sponsored a street-naming contest that resulted in names of Indian origin that the streets still bear to this day, and in general did everything in their power to create an attractive and saleable environment for prospective home buyers.

The combination of all of these things gave the new suburb an instant visibility but this did not translate into immediately successful sales. By 1920, twenty-one

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<sup>30</sup> Nakoma Tomahawk. April 1920, p. 4.

<sup>31</sup> Wisconsin State Journal. May 12, 1915. This is the first full-page ad for the new suburb.

<sup>32</sup> The original 1856 school was moved off the site in 1917 onto a lot at 2030 Baird Street and it was demolished in the 1960s. The replacement school, called Nakoma School, was a two-room one-story school building that was enlarged in 1923, in 1928, and again in 1937. It was finally demolished in 1971 to make way for the present Henry David Thoreau School.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 5

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houses plus the W. L. Clements building and the Nakoma School had been built and a number of other lots had been sold. But residential construction during the years from 1916 - 1920 was hampered nationally by a business depression and by World War I, and locally by a glut of new suburban lots that were for sale. After 1920, however, sales and construction in Nakoma boomed, partly as a result of the naming of Paul E. Stark as the MRC's sales manager. Paul E. Stark (1884-1945) had been active in real estate in Madison since 1908, when he had established the Stark Land Co. with his father. By the time he joined forces with the MRC, Stark had established a solid track record of sales success. It was to him, more than any other single person, that the eventual success of the Nakoma plat was due.<sup>33</sup>

Under Stark's energetic boosting, post-war promotion activities in Nakoma returned to high gear. Stark was also instrumental of the forming of the Nakoma Homes Company (NHC).

In 1920, the "Nakoma Homes Company" was incorporated when "all the residents and property owners of Nakoma realized the importance of organized cooperation in order to insure a permanent, highly desirable home community." The non-stock corporation was made up of Nakoma dwellers, giving one vote for every \$100.00 of assessed value of their property in the suburb. To own a property in Nakoma, one had to sign an agreement with the Nakoma Homes Co. "For the Development and Protection of an Ideal Residence Community", which essentially placed restrictive covenants on all homes in the subdivision. Because it was not a part of the City of Madison, Nakoma did not have to adhere to the former's ordinances and zoning. The agreement each Nakoma dweller had to sign, spelled out the responsibilities of the "Nakoma Homes Company," for example: keeping unused lots clean; to provide street lights; repair and maintain streets; and provide fire and police protection. The NHC also provided for signs and gates to be erected throughout the suburb and for continued landscaping in public areas. Stone gateways were designed by the firm of Hare & Hare of Kansas City and the UW's first Landscape Architect faculty member, Franz Aust, had an ongoing relationship with the Nakoma neighborhood during the 1920s and 1930s as part of his private consulting business.

In return, all residence property was subject to certain restriction, for instance: lot set backs; height restrictions; no businesses were allowed to operate in Nakoma buildings; no multi-family homes. Also, a final

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<sup>33</sup> Pyre, Russell B. "A Man Who has Helped Make Madison Bigger and Better Does It Always 'for Benefit of All.'" Wisconsin State Journal. October 8, 1945. A profile of Paul E. Stark. See also: Wisconsin State Journal. December 14, 1945, p. 1. Obituary of Paul E. Stark.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 6

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restriction called for the approval of all exterior building plans by a licensed architect, who, in turn, had to be approved by the MRC or the NHC."<sup>34</sup>

These guarantees and restrictions helped spur sales in the plat and sales were further increased by the announcement of the formation of the Nakoma Country Club in 1921.<sup>35</sup> The creation of this club on land located just to the east of the original plat was an especially significant event in the development of Nakoma because the creation of so-called "country club suburbs" was a closely watched national trend in suburban development at this time. Since rival country clubs had already been developed or were being developed on lands adjacent to the other Madison suburbs of College Hills and Maple Bluff, Nakoma's inclusion on the short list of suburbs having such amenities was viewed as being important for its prestige.<sup>36</sup>

By the mid-1920s, new houses were appearing on every street of the original plat. Replats of several blocks by the MRC in 1922 and 1926 added to the number of lots that were available. In 1928, more replats and the first addition to the original plat were recorded. This was the Randall Addition, which expanded the original plat in a southwest direction along Nakoma Road and Cherokee Drive. New construction continued unabated until the deepening of the Great Depression in 1931 and 1932 brought real estate activity in Madison and in Nakoma to a halt. Even the annexation of Nakoma into the City of Madison in 1931 failed to spur construction, which did not resume on any scale until 1934. By 1936, however, construction had resumed at a pace that was even greater than in the 1920s. Several more new additions were added to the original plat in 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939. By 1945, the great majority of the lots in the expanded area that is now included within the boundaries of the Nakoma Historic District were occupied.

Although some of the owners of houses in the district such as Oscar Rennebohm and Louis Gardner were among Madison's wealthier citizens, the majority were drawn from the managerial and professional class of the city. Members of the various

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<sup>34</sup> Unattributed, undated, untitled and unpaginated mss. History of Nakoma in the files of the City of Madison Preservation Planner. Similar guidelines governed construction activities in other Madison suburbs of the day including Maple Bluff, Shorewood Hills, and the Highlands.

<sup>35</sup> Wisconsin State Journal. June 17, 1921. The completed golf course was opened for play on June 20, 1923 on land that was partly donated by the MRC.

<sup>36</sup> A good discussion of this aspect of Nakoma's history is embodied in Mary Jane Hamilton's excellent essay on Frank Lloyd Wright's unrealized project for a clubhouse for the Nakoma Country Club that is included in: Sprague, Paul E. (Ed.). Frank Lloyd Wright and Madison: Eight Decades of Artistic & Social Interaction. Madison: Elvehjem Museum of Art, 1990, pp. 77-87. A permanent Tudor Revival style clubhouse was not built for the Nakoma course until 1930. This building is now (1996) being rendered unrecognizable by new construction and expansion activities.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 7

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professions appear in large numbers as do members of the UW faculty and administration, and upper level executives of many local enterprises and managers of the local offices of national firms are also well represented. Such a concentration of people is, of course, what one would expect to find in a suburb such as Nakoma and the current owners of houses in the district are still largely drawn from these groups. Of special interest, however, is the large group of upper level administrators of both state and national agencies of government that begin to make Nakoma their home in the 1930s. While this is not surprising when one realizes that the 1930s was a period that saw an enormous growth in government-related jobs in Madison, it still marks the entrance of a new and powerful group of players into the ranks of the local elite and into the social life of Nakoma.

Today, the city of Madison has encircled and grown well beyond Nakoma and the fondest hopes of those who developed it have long since been realized.

The story of Nakoma, then, is in many ways the story of a typical suburban development. It was laid out by a landscape architect in the popular 20th century style of the 'romantic suburb'. And it was originated, promoted and made a success by 'real estate specialists'. Indeed, the Nakoma real estate advertising campaign even won first place at a national competition in Seattle in 1927. And finally, it was eventually annexed by the city it once shadowed.

Once on the fringes, with a sizable gap in construction between it and the city-proper, Nakoma is now considered the near west side of Madison. But it also retains its identity. It is a distinct neighborhood that looks very much like it did fifty years ago; it still has large, green lawns, parks, trees, a school and stately homes. And it remains, as it was seventy years ago, a very desirable place to live.<sup>37</sup>

### Architecture

The Nakoma Historic District is architecturally significant because it contains the finest collection of Period Revival style residential buildings to be found within the corporate boundaries of the city of Madison. The earliest buildings in the district were built prior to World War I and they were designed in the Prairie School, Craftsman, and Bungalow styles. The overwhelming majority, however, were built in the years between the World Wars and are examples of the Period Revival styles, most notably the Colonial Revival and the Tudor Revival. These Period Revival style residences were built throughout the district during the period of significance and many have excellent designs that were supplied by the best architects that practiced in Madison during these years. Collectively, the district's resources are also of considerable importance because their large numbers

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<sup>37</sup> See footnote no. 34.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 8

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and their very high degree of integrity makes it possible to study in depth the stylistic evolution that occurred as the Period Revival styles were adapted to the changing needs of the middle and upper middle classes in the years between the two World Wars.

It has already been noted that the integrity level of the resources in the district is exceptionally high. Only a single building built before 1946 has been classified as non-contributing because of later, inappropriate alterations, and this would hold true even if the non-contributing ones built after 1946 were included. Of equal importance is the fact that all but two of the original buildings constructed during the period of significance are believed to have survived, the two exceptions being the Nakoma School building constructed at 3870 Nakoma Road in 1917 and demolished in 1971, and the original house at 4206 Mandan Crescent, which has been demolished (a large Neo-Classical Revival style house constructed in 1988 now occupies the lot). Consequently, it is possible to study the district of today with the certain knowledge that what is visible now reflects the historic appearance of the district.

As previously noted in Section 7, the Nakoma Historic District is a residential district that is comprised almost completely of single family houses, there being only three buildings in the district out of a total of 647 that are not examples of this resource type. Some general trends apply to all of these houses regardless of age or size. Houses in the district typically occupy generously sized lots located on curvilinear streets that respect the natural contours of the land. Their placement on these lots respect common set back lines that they share with their neighbors. Other aspects of building in Nakoma were mandated by the rules of the NHC, including: a two-story height limit; a minimum distance of five feet between any building and the side lot line of its neighbor; and lots that generally had to have at least a 60-foot frontage and 6000 square feet of surface area behind the set back line. Thanks to these provisions and to the above average size of the lots in Nakoma, architects and builders working within these guidelines were able to produce house designs having plans that are generally wider than they are deep, a tendency that was accentuated after World War I by the nearly universal use of attached garages to extend the apparent length of the houses. Indeed, one of the most important trends that affected residential design in Nakoma following the war is the fact that provisions for housing an automobile within the footprint of the house were included practically as a matter of course after 1920. And, not only were attached garages ubiquitous in Nakoma but they grew larger as well. By the end of the 1930s, houses having attached two-car garages were becoming common in the district.

As a general rule, however, the lots of the original plat are larger (sometimes much larger) than those that resulted from late 1920s and the mid-1930s replatting activities or than were provided in the later additions to the original plat. The same can also be said in a very general way about the houses themselves. Houses

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 9

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built in Nakoma prior to 1931 are often larger than their later counterparts and they are usually more elaborately detailed and constructed out of costlier materials as well. It is tempting, of course, to ascribe these differences to the effect of the Depression. For example, far more examples of the Tudor Revival style, which in Nakoma are typically clad in brick or stone, were built in district in the 1920s than in the 1930s. Still, while the higher cost of these buildings undoubtedly played a role in their decline during the Depression, this may not tell the whole story. There was also a marked nationwide trend in the later 1930s towards simpler designs and towards houses that were longer and less tall than their 1920s counterparts. This trend is especially noticeable in the Colonial Revival houses constructed by builders working in Nakoma who were using "private plans" for their buildings in the last half of the decade.

Another notable aspect of Nakoma's development is that the post-world war 1 years are overwhelmingly characterized by the construction of examples of Period Revival design, even though the original plat was first put on the market in 1915, at a time when the various Progressive styles were predominant in Madison, and even though the district then contained a small but impressive number of houses built in these styles. Part of the explanation may lie in the larger economic and social factors that hindered development in the district between 1915 and 1919, but these do not explain why examples of the Progressive styles do not reappear after the end of the war. Nor is this phenomenon unique to Nakoma. In every residential neighborhood that the Madison Intensive Survey has studied it has found the same pattern. The so-called Progressive styles (the Bungalow, American Foursquare, Craftsman, and Prairie School styles) begin to appear about 1902 and become the dominant residential styles until World War I. Following the end of the war, however, virtually no new examples are constructed.<sup>38</sup> What was built instead, regardless of the prestige or location of the area being studied, were homes designed in the Period Revival styles. In district after district, beginning with University Heights (NRHP - 12/17/82), this same phenomenon was observed, which supports the theory that, for whatever reasons, the Progressive styles fell out of fashion after the war and were supplanted by the Period Revival styles even as they themselves had once supplanted the Queen Anne style.

In Nakoma, this trend may also have been influenced by the restrictions imposed by the Nakoma Homes Company and by the "licensed architect" who served at the approval of the board of directors of the NHC and the Madison Realty Co. Prospective homebuilders were required to submit to this architect elevations depicting each side of their proposed building and permission to proceed hinged on that person's approval. What, if any guidelines were given to these architects (they changed over time) is not known, but the results make it clear that a certain uniformity must

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<sup>38</sup> Only houses designed in the Bungalow style continued to be built after this date and even these were constructed at a greatly reduced rate and they cease altogether by the late 1920s.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 10

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have been expected because so few exceptions to the prevailing Period Revival designs made their way into the district. Nevertheless, the design restrictions paid dividends for both the developers and homeowners alike. Architects of the day responded to the beauty of the site by lining Nakoma's streets with some of their best residential designs. The culminative effect of block after block and street after street of such designs caused Nakoma to be generally perceived as being one of Madison's finest and most successful suburbs by the mid-1930s, a distinction that it still carries today.

The information compiled by the Madison Intensive Survey has provided a fairly full overview of the legacy of the city's architects and also of their work in the district. The most important of the architects that worked in Nakoma are listed below along with information about their work here. This information is limited, however, by the lack of building permits for Nakoma prior to 1931.

Balch & Lippert Harold Charles Balch (1890-1959) was born in Neillsville, WI in 1890 and received his education in the public schools of that community. Balch attended the UW from 1908-1909, taking courses there in civil engineering that were followed by course work in architecture at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago (afterwards the Illinois Institute of Technology) and the Chicago Art Institute between 1909 & 1911. In 1912, Balch was employed in the well known Chicago architectural office of Walter Burley Griffin, then, in February of 1913, he came to Madison as the junior partner of longtime Madison architect James O. Gordon in the firm of Gordon & Balch.<sup>39</sup>

Grover Henry Lippert (1887-1968) was born in Madison in 1887, but his parents later moved to Neillsville, WI and he attended the public schools of that community, graduating from the high school there in 1906. From 1907 until 1913, Lippert worked in several architectural offices in Madison as a draftsman; in 1907 with Gordon & Son and in 1911 with builder/architect Charles E. Marks. In 1913, Lippert decided to further his education by enrolling in the architectural course at the University of Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1914, Lippert returned to Madison to work again as a draftsman, this time with Alvan E. Small. When Lippert graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915, he returned to Madison and became associated with the firm of Gordon & Balch as a junior partner, the firm being renamed Gordon, Balch, & Lippert. When Gordon died in 1917, the two former Neillsville residents formed their own firm, Balch and Lippert.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Quafe, Milo (Ed.). Op., Cit. Vol. IV, pp. 404-406. See also: Wisconsin State Journal. (obituary of Harold Balch).

<sup>40</sup> Ibid. Vol. IV, pp. 324-328. See also: Wisconsin State Journal. November 9, 1968 (obituary of Grover Lippert).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 11

Balch & Lippert was one of Madison's more successful architectural firms and it continued in existence until 1946, when the partners went their separate ways. The firm had a general practice that produced competent designs for everything from Madison's first large high-rise hotel building (the Belmont Hotel, 31 N. Pinckney St.) to churches, commercial buildings, and apartment buildings. In addition, Balch & Lippert also produced a large number of residential designs as well. These designs were invariably good, representative examples of whatever styles were then most in fashion. Thus it is not surprising, given the time period during which they practiced (1917-1946), that the firm's identified single family residences tend to be mostly examples of the Period Revival styles. Of these, the largest known concentration is in Nakoma and these are listed below.

Some Nakoma designs of Balch & Lippert

<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
Harold & Marian Brandenburg House	4134 Hiawatha Dr.	1938
Ralph & Bessie Gregg House	4026 Cherokee Dr.	1936
Verle & Agnes Harebo House	838 Hiawatha Dr.	1941
Henry & Alice Hartwell House	4024 Manitou way	1941
Raymond & Anna Hillsenhoff House	1037 Seminole Hwy.	1936
William & Nellie Hinz House	4222 Mandan Crescent	1939
Dr. Harry & Theca Hoffman House	4158 Cherokee Dr.	1936-37
Leonard & Emma Iverson House	4134 Nakoma Rd.	1935
Dickerson & Marjorie McClung House	817 Miami Pass	1937
Earl & Edith Metcalfe House	3905 Council Crest	1935
Nick Olsen House	705 Huron Hill	1937
Mrs. Louise K. Parks House	3726 Nakoma Rd.	1935
Gustave & Margaret Riemann House	801 Miami Pass	1937
Arnold & Florence Staedtler House	4017 Cherokee Dr.	1936
Sterling & Agnes Toepfer House	966 Waban Hill	1938

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 12

to Madison and worked until 1925 as an architect in the office of architect Ferdinand L. Kronenberg.<sup>41</sup>

In 1925, Dysland formed the Madison-based design/build firm known as the Better Homes Corp., with himself as the firm's architect and president and his older brother, Albert J. Dysland (1882-1935), as treasurer.<sup>42</sup> As its name implied, the new firm made a specialty of high quality residential construction. From 1925 - 1935, Dysland's company operated out of downtown offices. After Albert Dysland died in 1935, though, Henry Dysland operated the business out of his successive homes in the city until 1945, when he moved to Richmond, California, where he operated a real estate firm. Dysland died in California in 1965, but he left Madison with a rich legacy of fine designs.

The more than 100 designs identified by the Madison Intensive Survey that Dysland produced for his firm in its twenty years of existence include many of Madison's best examples of Colonial and Tudor Revival designs. The largest number of these are found in the suburb of Nakoma, where fifty-eight examples have been identified.<sup>43</sup>

Some Nakoma designs of Henry T. Dysland

<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
Clarke & Margaret Austin House	3829 Council Crest	1935
Glen H. & Francis Bell House	814 Oneida Place	1931
H. Channon & May Berkowitz House	4145 Mandan Crescent	1935
Better Homes Co. House	4154 Manitou Way	1937
Mark W. & Pearl Bray House	809 Miami Pass	1933
Fred & Clara Chamberlain House	4157 Mandan Crescent	1937
Asel & Helen Colbert House	738 Oneida Place	1938
Stanley & Francis Conger House	4201 Manitou Way	1937
Elmo & Elizabeth Cooper House	4145 Iroquois Dr.	1936
William & Kathryn Dank House	1030 Waban Hill	1935
Leslie & Lois Downs House	4118 Cherokee Dr.	1935-36
Leo F. & Grace Dugan House	718 Miami Pass	1930
Albert & Clara Dysland House	1133 Waban Hill	1927
Henry T. & Helen Dysland House	721 Seneca Place	1932

<sup>41</sup> Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, Office of the Preservation Planner. Contains a letter from Henry Dysland's son relevant to his career in Madison.

<sup>42</sup> Wisconsin State Journal. November 12, 1935. Obituary of Albert J. Dysland.

<sup>43</sup> "Homes and Apartments Designed and Built to Order by Better Homes Corporation." Madison: Better Homes Corp., ca.1931. Original Brochure in the collection of the library of the State Historical Society.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 13

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Ivan & Gertrude Fay House	4121 Mandan Crescent	1934-35
Louis & Esther Gardner House	4230 Waban Hill	1929
Robert & Ruth Goetz House	4037 Cherokee Dr.	1938
Anthony & Mercedes Haen House	4102 Mandan Crescent	1936
Dr. Guy W. & Evangeline Henika House	4226 Waban Hill	1928
Charles & Maude Heyl House	702 Oneida Place	1929
John F. & Della Icke House	4138 Country Club Road	1929
Howard & Bernice Jackson House	4014 Council Crest	1936-37
Irving R. & Minnie Jacobson House	1116 Waban Hill	1933
Henning & Marvel Jonnson House	1018 Waban Hill	1935
Bert & Loreena Keefe House	4122 Hiawatha Dr.	1937
Leslie & Myrtle Ketchum House	1014 Tumaio Trail	1936
Herbert & Caroline Kuentz House	714 Miami Pass	1935
Rudolph & Alma Kundert House	806 Huron Hill	1928
Charles & Ruth Limp House	4110 Manitou Way	1936-37
Minnie Loevenhart House	3834 Cherokee Dr.	1935
Prof. Ernest & Lulu Luther House	809 Huron Hill	1928
Dr. Madel G. Masten House	4002 Yuma Dr.	1937
Alfred & Eugenia Meinke House	4113 Mandan Crescent	1937
Harvey & Irma Morse House	1009 Tumaio Trail	1936-37
Robert & Matilda Morse House	754 Miami Pass	1932
Louis & Ellen Nagler House	4174 Cherokee Dr.	1935
Arthur O. & Margaret Olson House	813 Miami Pass	1931
Arthur B. & Bessie Patterson House	750 Miami Pass	1930
Florence M. Patterson House	4103 Iroquois Dr.	1938
Dr. Samuel & Goldie Pessin House	4114 Manitou Way	1936
Wilbert & Isabel Peterson House	970 Waban Hill	1936
Walter V. & Naomi Price House	3825 Council Crest	1930
Glenn & Melva Roberts House	4117 Iroquois House	1937
Robert & Anna Roseler House	4030 Mandan Crescent	1937
Walter F. & Dorothy Schar House	4133 Mandan Crescent	1929
Anthony & Lucille Schaub House	4105 Mandan Crescent	1936
Chester D. & Louise Snell House	822 Miami Pass	1930
Prof. Roland & Hortense Stebbins House "Surrey Grove"	4149 Mandan Crescent	1930
Edwin & Helen Steussy House	730 Miami Pass	1932
Otto & Jane Syvrud House	4030 Cherokee Dr.	1937
Elmer Thousand House	3922 Manitou Way	1936-37
Elmer Thousand House	4109 Iroquois Dr.	1938
Martin & Cornelia Torkelson House	4157 Manitou Way	1937
George & Renata Weber House	4146 Manitou Way	1936-37
H. L. Wilson/J. Alfred Hall House	1009 Seminole Hwy.	1929

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 14

John J. Flad. John Joseph Flad (1889-1967) was born in Madison and attended the public schools of this city. In 1907, he apprenticed with local architect James O. Gordon, followed by a short period as a draftsman with another local architect, Robert Wright. From 1909-1914, Flad worked as a draftsman in the offices of several Chicago architects and contractors including: George Nimmons; Howard Van Doren Shaw; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; and the Leonard Construction Co. Returning to Madison in 1914, Flad worked as an architect in the architectural office of Alvan E. Small until 1917, when he left to work in the office of the State Architect for a year and 10 months. In 1922, Flad again returned to work with Small as his associate, this relationship lasting until 1925, when Flad took on Frank S. Moulton as a partner in the firm of Flad & Moulton.

Flad and Moulton lasted as a firm until 1933. In that year, Flad went into practice under his own name. In 1941, Flad associated with his relative, Thomas H. Flad. Gradually, this firm evolved into John J. Flad & Assoc., which would grow to become Madison's largest architectural firm in the 1960s and 1970s. Flad died in 1967, but his sons and descendants still continue to operate the firm he founded today.\*\*

Flad's own design work is difficult to identify given the number of associates he worked for and with, but Flad was an active Roman Catholic layman and the buildings that he designed for the Catholic Church were a specialty for which he was particularly well known. His residential designs in Nakoma, however, form an impressive body of work that suggests that he was competent residential designer as well.

Some Nakoma Designs of John J. Flad

<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
Lyll & Christine Beggs House	806 Maimi Pass	1936
Edward & Hazel Boehm House	4038 Cherokee Dr.	1938
L. Wayne & Marian Brown House	4110 Cherokee Dr.	1937
John & Lois Dietrich House	806 Ottawa Trail	1953
Emmett & Borghilde Hampton House	4006 Manitou Way	1936
George & Genevieve Lalor House	4221 Waban Hill	1940-41
Paul & Marjorie Phillips House	4010 Manitou Way	1936-37
Walter & Lulu Rathbun House	4125 Cherokee Dr.	1937
William E. & Harriet Roseveare House	4133 Cherokee Dr.	1936-37
Edwin J. & Daisy Scott House	4162 Cherokee Dr.	1936
Arthur & Ruth Towell House	4126 Iroquois Dr.	1935
R. A. & Almeda Tredennick House	4109 Mandan Crescent	1935
Ralph & Thelma Williams House	1012 Waban Hill	1935

\*\* Capital Times. August 23, 1967 (obituary of John Flad).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 15

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Law, Law & Potter Many of Madison's most important landmarks were designed by the firm of Law, Law & Potter, Madison's largest and arguably its most important architectural firm in the 1920s and 1930s. The founders of the firm, James R. Law III (1885-1952) and Edward J. Law (1891-1983) were brothers who were both born in Madison and educated at the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture. After working for several years in the Madison offices of Claude & Starck and the State Architect's office, James Law began his own practice here in 1913 and he was soon joined by his brother, Edward, in a firm initially known as James R. & Edward J. Law, which was often abbreviated to just Law & Law.

One of the firm's first projects was the design of Madison's first skyscraper, the nine-story Gay Building (extant) on the Capital Square, built in 1913, a commission whose success paved the way for the many more commercial and institutional buildings in Madison's downtown that were to follow in the next decade. During this same period the firm also produced a number of identified residential projects as well, nearly all of which were designed in the then fashionable Craftsman and Arts & Crafts styles. A notable exception, however, was James Law's own house, a fine Dutch Colonial Revival style residence at 2011 Van Hise Avenue in University Heights built in 1915 that he afterwards enlarged for UW president Edward A. Birge.

By the mid-1920s, Law & Law had become Madison's most prominent firm and it was busy designing some of the most important commercial buildings that were built in Madison during that decade, among which were the classically inspired designs for the Beavers Insurance building (119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.), the Bank of Madison building (1 West Main St.), and the now demolished First National Bank building (1 North Pinckney St.). Along with its large-scale commercial projects the firm also undertook the design of a notable series of Masonic Temples during this decade (all three principals were masons), one of the most impressive being the Art Deco-influenced Neo-Classical Revival style Madison Masonic Temple (301 Wisconsin Ave. - NRHP 9/13/90) completed in 1925. By mid-decade the success of the office necessitated the expansion of the firm, which resulted in the naming of Ellis J. Potter (1890-ca.1980) as a principal in the restyled firm known as Law, Law and Potter.

During the 1920s the firm was also kept busy turning out a host of single family residences, all of which were designed in the newly fashionable Period Revival styles. These designs were for houses of every size and included both very large and very small commissions. Most, however, were substantial in size and were expertly done. It is especially to be regretted that so few of the firm's Nakoma designs from this period have been identified since it is certain that many of the suburb's best houses from this decade are their work.

As the firm moved into the 1930s it was still turning out excellent new commercial buildings, among which was an especially important pair of high-rise office towers in Madison designed in the Art Deco style: the Tenney Building (110 E. Main St.);

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 16

and the Wisconsin Power & Light Building (122 W. Washington Ave.); and the smaller but equally fine Holstein-Friesian building (448 W. Washington Ave.). Change was coming, however. The Depression brought new building activity in Madison to a halt and James Law left the firm in 1932 to serve as the mayor of Madison (1932-1943).<sup>45</sup> This left Edward Law in charge of the firm, which survived the worst of the Depression years and resumed producing high quality buildings in a variety of increasingly modern styles until the beginning of World War II again brought a temporary halt to construction.<sup>46</sup>

Eventually, the original partners retired and new men took their place. Today, the successor firm, known as Potter Lawson, Inc., continues to add new buildings to Madison's built environment. The outstanding architectural legacy of the firm's early years, however, still number some of the city's finest buildings.<sup>47</sup>

Some Nakoma designs of Law, Law & Potter

<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
Albert & Selma Blum House	704 Huron Hill	1937
R. Alex & Edith Brink House	4237 Manitou way	1929
George & Frances Forster House	725 Miami Pass	1936
Julian & Bertha Giller House	1110 Seminole Highway	1939
John & Helen O'Connor House	3702 Council Crest	1932
C. Arleigh & Florence Perkins House	4153 Iroquois Drive	1935
Francis Scott House	4168 Cherokee Drive	1927
Dr. Elmer & Grace Sevringhaus House	3914 Cherokee Drive	1927
Carl & Jennie Wehrwein House	4270 Manitou Way	1938
John & Lois Williams House	4129 Mandan Crescent	1940

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

<sup>45</sup> Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960, p. 224. Biography of James R. Law III

<sup>46</sup> A Monograph on the Works of Law, Law and Potter, Architects. Madison: 1937.

<sup>47</sup> Wisconsin State Journal. March 22, 1983. Obituary of Edward J. Law.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 11

Germany, he worked for a year for an architect in Munich. In 1914, he came back to the U.S. and to Madison, where he remained for the rest of his life.<sup>40</sup>

Riley is best known today for his residential designs, most of which were expertly and knowledgeably done in either the Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival styles. Like many other of the best architects of his time, though, Riley was equally at home with all the major period revival styles and his mastery of the Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, French Provincial, and Norman Revival styles resulted in some of Madison's finest houses.

Riley was fortunate in that his return to Madison coincided with the beginning of the period in which the city's economic and social elite were starting to abandon the increasingly congested downtown neighborhoods that had been their traditional home for other areas, most of which were new suburbs then being developed on the outskirts of the city. In the years between 1914 and 1941, Riley designed many of the finest houses in such Madison suburbs as Nakoma, University Heights, and the Highlands and in the neighboring villages of Shorewood Hills and Maple Bluff. He also designed a number of outstanding fraternity and sorority houses on Langdon Street as well as some of Madison's more important non-residential and institutional buildings.<sup>41</sup> In his later years he was also associated with Lewis A. Siberz, a former draftsman in his office, in the firm of Riley & Siberz.

Once again, it is especially unfortunate that so few of Riley's Nakoma designs have been identified since it is certain that many of the suburb's best houses, especially those from the 1920s, are his work.

Some Nakoma Designs of Frank M. Riley

<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
Walter & Genevieve Dakin House	4110 Mandan Crescent	1936
Stanley & Edith Dizon House (Riley & Siberz)	724 Seneca Place	1938
Herbert & Rae Evans House (Riley & Siberz)	1101 Seminole Highway	1937
Elmer C. & Helen Geissel House (Riley & Siberz)	4126 Manitou Way	1935
Morgan & Lois Gottschalk House (Riley & Siberz)	4126 Cherokee Drive	1937
Kenneth & Mary Jones House	4241 Manitou Way	1948
Adolph & Marguerite Junginger House	1210 Seminole Highway	1938

<sup>40</sup> Quate, Milo (Ed.). Op. Cit. Vol. 4, pp. 184-186.

<sup>41</sup> Wisconsin State Journal. February 8, 1965.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 8 Page 18

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William & Luella Mortenson House (Riley & Siberz)	4234 Wanda Place	1936
Edward W. Shrigley House	4258 Manitou Way	1938
Frank & Natalie Spector House (Riley & Siberz)	3910 Manitou way	1940
Raymond & Viola Stumpf House	3705 Council Crest	1937
Arnold & Romelle Washburn House	4102 Manitou Way	1937
George Weber House	4138 Iroquois Drive	1948
Harvey & Helen Woldberg House	826 Miami Pass	1935

Conclusion

The Nakoma Historic District is thus considered eligible for listing in the NRHP because it contains an architecturally significant group of contributing single family residences built (with a single exception) between 1915 and 1946. The district is particularly rich in resources designed in the period revival styles prevalent in the years between the world wars. These resources include fine examples of Tudor and Colonial Revival styles and a particularly important group of 58 buildings designed by local architect Henry T. Dysland. The significance of the district is further enhanced by its extremely high level of integrity and by the very intact state of its most important buildings.

Archeological Potential

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

Preservation Activity

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

A Monograph on the Works of Law, Law and Potter, Architects. Madison: 1937.

Architect's Files. City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, Office of the Preservation Planner. This office also has a history folder on every building in the district.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

See continuation sheet

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

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic preservation office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 226 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/0/5/4/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/7/7/0/0</u>	B	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/0/6/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/8/6/2/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/0/8/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/8/9/5/0</u>	D	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/1/0/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/9/1/8/0</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary line of the Nakoma Historic District encloses the original plat of Nakoma and all parts of the subsequent additions to the plat that were added prior to 1941. The boundary line begins at the intersection of the Illinois Central Railroad track and Odana Rd. to the point of intersection with Nakoma Rd., and follows the N. side of Nakoma Rd. in a SWly direction to its point of intersection

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the district encloses all of the land historically associated with the district's resources. The different plats included within this boundary include the original plat of Nakoma, subsequent additions to the original plat, and replats of blocks belonging to the original plat and to the later additions. The

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy F. Heggland

organization Consultant for: City of Madison Department of Planning and Development date May 7, 1996

street & number 1311 Morrison Street Telephone (608) 251-9450

city or town Madison state Wisconsin zip code 53703

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  
Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 10 Page 1

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Boundary Description, Continued

with the W corner of Huron St. The boundary line then crosses Nakoma Rd. and continues SW along the NW side of Manitou Way to a point located on the SW corner of the lot associated with 4126 Manitou Way. The line then crosses Manitou Way and progresses S along the E side of Country Club Road, then crosses Iroquois Dr. and intersects with a point corresponding to the NW corner of the lot of 4117 Iroquois Dr. The line then progresses E along the N side of Iroquois Dr. to the NE corner of the lot associated with 4101 Iroquois Dr. The line then continues S along the E line of said lot to its SE corner, then progresses S along the rear lot lines of the lots lining the S side of Iroquois Dr. to the SW corner of the lot associated with 4173 Iroquois Dr. The line then continues NW along the W side of this lot and extends across Manitou Way to the SW corner of the lot associated with 4170 Manitou Way, then turns and runs SW along the N side of Manitou Way to a point of intersection with the N corner of 4201 Manitou Way, then runs S along the W side of Seminole Hwy. to the point of intersection with the SE corner of the lot associated with 1306 Seminole Hwy. The line then continues W along the N side of Mohawk Dr. to a point of intersection with the E side of Whenona Dr., then continues N along the E side of Whenona Dr., crosses Nakoma Rd., continues N along the rear lot lines of 4218, 4214 and 4210 Nakoma Rd. and 1032, 1030, 1022, 1018, 1012 and 1004 Waban Hill, then crosses Cherokee Dr. and continues N along the rear lot lines of 974, 970, 966, 962, 958 Waban Hill and the W side of the lot associated with 4201 Hiawatha Dr., then crosses Hiawatha Dr. and continues N along the W and the rear lot lines of 948, 938, 934, 930, 926, 922, 918, 914, and 906 Waban Hill and the W side of the lot associated with 902 Waban Hill. The line then crosses Yuma Dr. and continues N along the W side of the lot associated with 4210 Yuma Dr. to the NW corner of this lot, then continues E along the rear lot line of this lot and of 4206 Yuma Dr., then

Boundary Justification, Continued

original plat of Nakoma, subsequent additions to the original plat, and replats of blocks and groups of blocks belonging to the original plat and to the later additions. The district is bounded to the south and east by the University of Wisconsin Arboretum and by the Nakoma Country Club grounds, to the north by a residential neighborhood of smaller, less architecturally significant houses, and to the northwest by the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad. The district is bounded to the south and southwest by later plats whose lots contain smaller post-World War II era ranch-style houses and it is bounded to the west by the grounds of the post-World War II era Cherokee Middle School and by a portion of the last addition to Nakoma, whose lots are given over entirely to post-World War II era ranch houses. One concentration of these houses surrounds Hiawatha Circle and the other encircles Chippewa Court and extends part way down Chippewa Drive and down Council Crest. These concentrations consist entirely of post World War II single family ranch-style residences and they were excluded from the district on this basis.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number 10 Page 2

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Boundary Description, Continued

E along the N side of the lot associated with 870 Waban Hill and across Waban Hill and along the N side of the lot associated with 871 Waban Hill and the rear lot lines of 4130, 4126, 4122, 4118, 4112, and 4102 Yuma Dr. to the NE corner of 4102 Yuma Dr. The line then continues N to the SW corner of the lot associated with 4105 Chippewa Dr. and then E along the S line of said lot to Hiawatha Dr. The line then crosses Hiawatha Dr. and continues N across Chippewa Dr. and along the east side of Hiawatha Dr. to the NW corner of the lot associated with 4022 Chippewa Dr. The line then continues W across Hiawatha Dr. and along the north side of the lot associated with 4102 Chippewa Dr. to the NW corner of said lot, then continues N along the rear lot lines of 838, 834, and 830 Hiawatha Dr. to the NW corner of 830, then east along the north side of said lot to Hiawatha Dr. and N along the west side of said Drive to the N corner of the lot associated with 814 Hiawatha Dr. The line then continues NW across Council Crest and along the NW side of the lot associated with 4102 Council Crest to a point of intersection with the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, then continues NE along the east side of the ROW of said track to the PUB. The district comprises all of thirty-three blocks and parts of six others.

UTM References, Continued

E	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/1/5/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/9/1/9/0</u>	F	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/1/3/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/7/9/9/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
G	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/1/3/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/7/9/2/0</u>	H	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/0/9/9/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/7/7/0/0</u>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  
Nakoma Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin  
Section number      Photos      Page   1  

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Items a-d are the same for each photo.

Photo 1

- a) Nakoma Historic District
- b) Madison, Dane County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggiano, April 30, 1996
- d) State Historical Society of Wisconsin
- e) 3853 Nakoma Road
- f) Photo 1 of 15

Photo 11

- e) 3914 Cherokee Drive
- f) Photo 11 of 15

Photo 12

- e) 801 Miami Pass
- f) Photo 12 of 15

Photo 2

- e) 1001 Seminole Highway
- f) Photo 2 of 15

Photo 13

- e) 3830 Cherokee Drive
- f) Photo 13 of 15

Photo 3

- e) 4105 Mandan Crescent
- f) Photo 3 of 15

Photo 14

- e) 801 Huron Hill
- f) Photo 14 of 15

Photo 4

- e) 4202 Mandan Crescent
- f) Photo 4 of 15

Photo 15

- e) Mandan Crescent Gate Lodge
- f) Photo 15 of 15

Photo 5

- e) 4230 Waban Hill
- f) Photo 5 of 15

Photo 6

- e) 734 Huron Hill
- f) Photo 6 of 15

Photo 7

- e) 733 Huron Hill
- f) Photo 7 of 15

Photo 8

- e) 726 Huron Hill
- f) Photo 8 of 15

Photo 9

- e) 3610 Spring Trail
- f) Photo 9 of 15

Photo 10

- e) 3906 Cherokee Drive
- f) Photo 10 of 15

# Nakoma Historic District

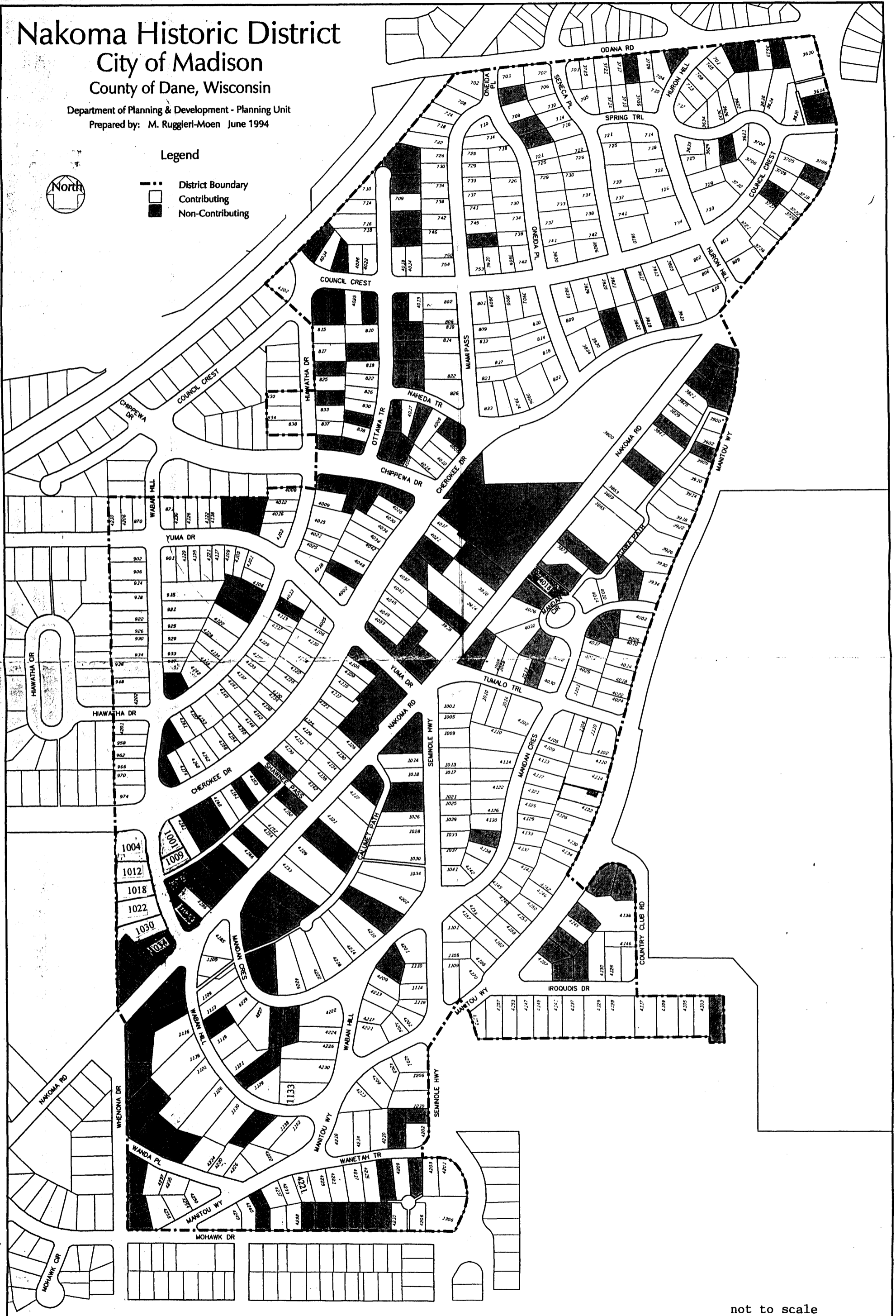
## City of Madison

### County of Dane, Wisconsin

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

#### Legend

- District Boundary
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing



not to scale