

This nomination is for a property that contains archaeology. In order to protect the archaeological site, which is not a part of the significance of the property, information related to that site has been redacted from the nomination.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

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 determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mackenzie, Alan and Janet, House

Other names/site number: AHI #230938

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2525 Marshall Parkway

City or town: Madison State: WI County: Dane

Not For Publication: ☒ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following

level(s) of significance: ☐ National ☐ Statewide ☒ Local

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
Daina Penkiunas, Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.		
Signature of commenting official:		Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Mackenzie House
Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ Entered in the National Register
- ☐ Determined eligible for the National Register
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ Removed from the National Register
- ☐ Other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☒

Public – Local ☐

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒

District ☐

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the county)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Sites
<u>1</u>		Structures
<u>2</u>		Objects
	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Alan and Janet Mackenzie House (Mackenzie House) is located at 2525 Marshall Parkway in the City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin (figure 1). It is a one-story, wood frame residence finished with tongue-and-groove siding and resting on a concrete basement (photograph 1). The flat roof is covered with a rubber membrane, installed in 2024. The Mackenzie House is a fine and intact example of the Modern Movement, designed by the Madison architectural firm of (Ronald G.) Bowen and (Henry) Kanazawa and erected in 1966.¹ A small, master bedroom addition was appended to the north (side) façade in 1985, its plans prepared by architect James M. Sharpe of Madison.² A dry-laid, coursed stone retaining wall (photograph 2) erected in 1985 wraps around the addition's northwest and southwest facades and

¹ Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects, "Dr. and Mrs. Alan Mackenzie Residence," 2525 Marshall Parkway, Madison, Wisconsin, September 7, 1965; and "Building Permits," *Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison), October 8, 1965, 33.

² J.M. Sharpe, Architect, "Mahoney House Addition," undated, ca. 1984, in possession of property owner; Dennis and Jaqueline (Sharpe) Mahoney, "2525 Marshall Parkway," 1988, in possession of property owner.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

risers to about four feet in height; it is a contributing structure. Three shorter, dry-laid, coursed stone retaining walls are located near the house but are of insufficient size and scale to include in the resource count; they are described in the Setting section below. There are three non-contributing resources on the property: a ca. 2010 flat-roofed shed (photograph 3); a 2015 Riga kit greenhouse (photograph 4); [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The Mackenzie House retains a high degree of integrity.

Setting

The Mackenzie House is located in a small, residential neighborhood surrounded by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Arboretum (NRHP 2019, NHL 2021). The Arboretum is a 1200-acre resource that is nationally significant as a laboratory for scientific research and education in ecological restoration. Established in 1934, the Arboretum incorporated a portion of the Lake Forest subdivision, platted for residential development in 1916 and bankrupted in 1925. By the time the development failed, six houses (extant) had been built between Carver and Martin streets, southeast of the Mackenzie House, and one house (extant) had been erected on Balden Street, about one block east of the Mackenzie House. The Forest Park portion of the neighborhood where the Mackenzie House is located had not yet been laid out when the Lake Forest Company went bankrupt. The development had been primarily sited on wetlands and, despite extensive dredging to drain the marsh, the concrete streets, sidewalks, and foundations soon sank into the wetlands.³ Following the opening of the Arboretum in June 1934, the Lake Forest Company surveyed and recorded the plat for Forest Park in November 1934. The Mackenzie House property is a part of the Sawyer Addition to Forest Park, an area of six lots platted and recorded in May 1965.⁴ Marshall Parkway is a narrow, asphalt-surfaced road with no sidewalks. The neighborhood is mostly composed of small, single-family residences dating from the mid-twentieth century and sited on narrow, wooded lots.

On site, the house is nestled on a wooded parcel on a low hill that rises from Marshall Parkway (figure 2). There are numerous mature shagbark hickory trees. A black-topped driveway rises southwest up the hill, then curves southeasterly in front of the garage, terminating in a paved parking area with space for two cars. The drive and parking area were originally graveled.⁵ A path of stone pavers curves from the driveway up the hill to the front staircase; it appears to follow the original path, which was graveled. As the path approaches the staircase, it follows a short, retaining wall of coursed, dry-laid stones dating to 1966.⁶ The pavers on the path were installed ca. 2014.⁷ A pair of coursed, dry-laid stone retaining walls frame a short flight of stone

³ Lake Forester (Madison), December 15, 1920; and David Mollenhoff, *Madison: A History of the Formative Years*, 2nd ed., The University of Wisconsin Press, (Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 2003), 344-46.

⁴ Dane County, Wisconsin, "Forest Park," Document #564668, Dane County Plats 8:17, November 28, 1934; and Dane County, Wisconsin, "Sawyer Addition," Document #1131504, May 25, 1965.

⁵ Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects, "Architect's Information on Residence at 2525 Marshall Parkway, Madison, WI," 1966, Section 2:2, in possession of property owner. These are building specifications.

⁶ Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects, letter to Cliff Johnson, May 19, 1966, in possession of property owner. Letter notes that gravel walk, stone retaining wall, driveway, and garage apron have yet to be completed.

⁷ Alvarado Real Estate Group, "2525 Marshall Pkwy-Madison, WI," advertisement for sale, 2015, in possession of

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

steps that descend to the entrance into the basement on the northeast (front) façade of the addition. Another coursed, dry-laid stone retaining wall runs along the northwest wall of the addition and wraps around the southwest façade; it is a contributing resource and dates to 1985. A chain link fence encloses the back and side-yards, entered through a gate on either side of the house. The fence runs along the southeast property line from a point adjacent to the garage, follows the length of the southwest property line, and continues along the northwest property line to a point adjacent to the 1985 addition.

Landscape

The Mackenzie House does not have a designed landscape, although a professional landscaper installed the stone pavers and short retaining wall leading up to the front door, as well as many of the native plants in the front and rear yards. The species were selected from those typically found in oak-hickory forests and savannas and have developed into extensive colonies of ephemerals.⁸

Contributing Resources

Mackenzie House (AHI #230938)

The Mackenzie House is a one-story, wood frame residence with a flat roof and rests on a concrete basement (photograph 1). It is composed of three sections (figures 2 and 3): the central main block, which houses the living room, dining room and kitchen; the bedroom/garage wing southeast of the main block; and the 1985 master bedroom addition northwest of the main block. The footprint of the residence is L-shaped; the main block and the addition form the long leg of the L, while the bedroom/garage wing is the base. The bedroom/garage wing projects northeasterly from the main block, while the addition is set slightly back from the main block's northwest end. Both the bedroom/garage wing and the addition are capped with flat roofs that are slightly lower than the roof on the main block. All the roofs are surfaced with a rubber membrane installed in 2024. The roof was originally built up, but was replaced at least once prior to the current configuration.⁹ All three sections display fixed, wood windows, tall vertical louvered vents, and tongue-and-groove siding, embellished with plain corner and cornice boards. The Mackenzie House is a fine example of the Modern Movement of the mid-twentieth century, with its long, horizontal main block expressing its post-and-beam structure, creating panels filled with floor-to-ceiling, fixed windows, and slender louvered vents that extend the full height of the window openings. An operable screen behind each vent opens into the house. In the main block, a band of windows is recessed at basement level, creating the illusion that the house sits on a floating plane. This illusion carries through the wing and the addition by the way in which these sections cantilever slightly over the basement. The flat roof has broad eaves, which appear to rest on heavy, projecting wood beams, enhancing the horizontality of the main block. The Mackenzie House retains a high degree of integrity.

property owner.

⁸ Alvarado Real Estate Group; and Alissa Karnaky, tenant, email to Elizabeth Miller, December 12, 2024.

⁹ Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects, "Architect's Information on Residence at 2525 Marshall Parkway, Madison, WI," Section 29:1.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

The main block (figures 2 and 3) is rectangular in plan, with the long axis parallel to Marshall Parkway and a footprint measuring 38 feet (northwest-southeast) by 22 feet. The bedroom/garage wing is rectangular with the long axis perpendicular to Marshall Parkway, and a footprint that is about 23 feet (northwest-southeast) by 27 feet. The addition also has its long axis perpendicular to Marshall Parkway and its rectangular footprint measures approximately 18 feet (northwest-southeast) by 26 feet.

Northeast (Front) Facade

The Mackenzie House overlooks Marshall Parkway to the northeast. All three sections can be seen on this façade (photograph 1). The main block expresses its wood frame, including heavy wood beams projecting from beneath the broad eaves of the roof. Expressing the structure divides the front facade into two unequal panels or sections. The easterly section is tucked into the L and holds the principal entrance (photograph 5), composed of a wood-and-glass door (not original) flanked by single-pane sidelights and a deep, single-pane transom. A vertical vent with wood louvers is found on either side of the entrance. A flight of straight, wooden steps with simple wood handrails rises to the front door; this staircase is not original. Originally, a broad board platform with a short flight of wood steps and no handrails provided access to the front door.¹⁰ The westerly section of the main block (photograph 1) holds two, fixed, wood windows, each surmounted by a fixed, wood transom, together creating a floor-to-ceiling glass wall. At basement level, a band of four, smaller, fixed, wood windows is slightly recessed, making the first story appear to float above the basement. A cream brick chimney with a concrete cap, which vents the furnace, rises near the center of the roof.

The bedroom/garage wing (photograph 1) holds bedrooms and a bathroom on the first floor, and space for two cars at basement level. The upper story cantilevers slightly over the basement, making it appear that the upper level rests on a floating plane. The northeast (front) façade of the bedroom/garage wing exhibits a pair of simple garage doors in the basement, with a short, concrete wing wall on either side of doors. A tall, slender, fixed, wood window and a vertical vent with metal louvers (installed sometime between 1986 and 2014) can be seen on either end at the first floor. The vents originally held wood louvers matching those on main block. The bedroom/garage wing is finished with tongue-and-groove cedar siding and enriched with plain corner and cornice boards.

The master bedroom addition (photograph 6) cantilevers slightly above the basement, continuing the illusion of a floating plane. The basement is partially exposed and exhibits metal-and-glass sliding doors in the center of the facade. A short flight of stone steps flanked by dry-laid, coursed stone retaining walls descends to the entrance and were constructed with the addition in 1985.¹¹ At the first story above, a small, fixed, wood window is set high in the wall near the center of the façade. A tall, slender vent with wood louvers appears on either side of the window. The upper story is clad with tongue-and-groove siding and embellished with plain corner and cornice boards.

¹⁰ Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects, "Dr. and Mrs. Alan Mackenzie Residence."

¹¹ Sharpe.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Southwest (Rear) Façade

The main block (photograph 7, right) and the addition (photograph 7, left) are visible on the southwest (rear) façade. The rear façade of the main block is very similar to the front façade (photograph 8). It expresses its post-and-beam structure, dividing the façade into three panels or sections. The central and easterly sections each hold a large, fixed, wood window surmounted by a fixed, wood transom, which form floor-to-ceiling glass walls. Tall, slender, wood-louvered vents flank each window. The westerly section frames a floor-to-ceiling glass wall composed of two large, fixed, wood windows and two wood transoms. A narrow space between the top of the basement wall and the bottom of the first story makes it appear that the main block sits on a floating plane. A narrow, wood, screened porch dating to ca. 1990 and expanded ca. 2000 attaches to the easterly end of the main block.¹² It is partially tucked under the roof of the main block. A broad-eaved, shed roof inset with three skylights shelters the easterly portion of the porch. A pair of screen doors opens on a straight wood staircase with simple wood rails.

The addition (photograph 9) is set northwest of the main block and wraps slightly around to the southwest façade. The roof of the addition tucks beneath the roof of the main block. The southwest façade of the addition (photograph 9, left; photograph 7, center) displays a band of four, tall, fixed, wood windows, flanked on either side by a tall, narrow, wood-louvered vent at the first story. The basement projects beyond the wall of the first story and displays a shed roof inset with a group of seven wood skylights; four are fixed and three are vented.

Northwest Façade

The main block, the bedroom/garage wing, and the addition can be seen on the northwest façade. The addition (photograph 7, left) covers most of this façade of the main block, except for a short section on the north end, which is finished with tongue-and-groove cedar siding. The only opening the northwest façade of the main block originally had was a sliding-glass door, which was relocated to the northeast façade of the basement on the addition (the opening was preserved and provides access from the main block into the addition). On the northwest façade of the addition, a small glass block window is set high toward the north end of the wall. The northwest façade of the bedroom/garage wing (photograph 10) displays two, tall, regularly-distributed metal-louvered vents.

Southeast Facade

Portions of the main block, bedroom/garage wing, and the addition are visible on the southeast façade. The screened porch (photograph 11, left) covers the southerly end of the main block. Originally, a small wood deck was centered on this façade, with a wood-and-glass sliding door opening from the main block onto the deck. The opening remains and holds a pair of wood-and-glass doors. The base of the porch is finished with tongue-and-groove siding. The bedroom/garage wing (photograph 11, center) displays a tall, fixed wood window with a narrow, metal-louvered vent at the first story. A second, metal-louvered vent appears to the north. Two,

¹² Dane County, Wisconsin, "DCiMap," aerial images 1995 and 2000, <https://dcimapapps.countyofdane.com/dcmaviewer>, (retrieved October 23, 2024); and Stephanie Smith, former owner, personal communication to Alissa Karnaky, tenant, November 17, 2024.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

small, wood windows are irregularly placed at basement level. The southeast face of the addition (photograph 9, center) exhibits a wood-and-glass door.

Interior of House

On the first floor of the main block, the ceiling beams are exposed, dividing this section into three spaces (figure 3). The plan is composed of a kitchen with a breakfast nook in the center, flanked by a living room (westerly) and a dining room (easterly). A wall northeast of the kitchen creates a vestibule in the north-central section of the layout. The kitchen is open to the southwest, with a view through the breakfast nook and out to the backyard. A wall at the westerly end of the kitchen extends southerly to the back wall of the house. Originally, the wall stopped halfway to the back wall, allowing the space to flow from the living room, through the breakfast nook and into the dining room. At the easterly end of the kitchen, a wall originally ran southerly halfway to the back of the house. This wall was removed in 2014 as part of a kitchen remodeling, opening the kitchen to the dining room (photograph 12). The westerly wall was extended and the easterly wall removed at the same time.¹³ The living room (photograph 13) and dining room (photograph 14) are both open from the front to the back, with floor-to-ceiling windows at either end. Originally, a steel spiral staircase descended from the northerly end of the dining room to the basement; this was relocated to the master bedroom addition when that section was built in 1985. The steel spiral staircase (photograph. 15) has wood treads, is enclosed with a steel gate, and was manufactured by Woodbridge Ornamental Iron Company of Chicago.¹⁴ A free-standing fireplace for the living room was proposed as part of the 1985 addition project. It does not appear to have been installed; there is no fireplace in the house currently. The bedroom/garage wing consists of three bedrooms and a bathroom (one in each corner of the plan) at the first story, and a two-car garage below. There is a skylight in the bathroom. A wood dog-leg-with-winders staircase is located in the west corner of the wing; it was installed in 1985. There was a half-bath and a linen closet in this location originally. The layout of the addition consists of a large bedroom at the south end (rear) of the plan, a bathroom (north corner), and the steel spiral staircase (east corner). A skylight illuminates the spiral staircase; another lights the bathroom. All three skylights were replaced when the roof was replaced in 2024. First floor interior finishes include drywall on the walls and ceilings, and wood flooring. The main block originally had black, vinyl asbestos tile flooring.¹⁵ Wood flooring first replaced the tile in the kitchen in 1988. All the flooring in the main block was replaced with oak ca. 2014, except that tile was installed in the vestibule. The addition was originally finished with wood flooring, and wood flooring was installed in the bedroom/garage wing ca. 1987. Originally, the first floor of the bedroom/garage wing carpeted, except for the bathroom, which had sheet vinyl. The bathrooms have all been remodeled: master bath in 2001; bath in bedroom/garage wing in 2009; and basement bath in 2010.

At basement level, the main block has a layout similar to that of the first floor. There is a family room beneath the living room, a laundry room below the breakfast nook, a bathroom and a closet

¹³ Alvarado Real Estate Group.

¹⁴ Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects, "Architect's Information on Residence at 2525 Marshall Parkway, Madison, WI," Section 13:1.

¹⁵ Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects, "Architect's Information on Residence at 2525 Marshall Parkway, Madison, WI," Section 49:1.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

beneath the kitchen, and a storage area below the dining room. The family room was finished in 1973 and retains the wood paneling and wood flooring from that date. There are built-in cabinets in the family room as well, installed in 1985. The bathroom was put in in 1973 (and remodeled in 2010).¹⁶ There is tile flooring in the rest of the basement of the main block, laid ca. 2014. The layout of the basement in the addition is also similar to the first-floor plan, with a large finished room occupying the southerly end, the spiral staircase (east corner) and a closet (north corner), as well as original wood flooring. Walls and ceilings are finished with drywall throughout the basement, except in the laundry and mechanical rooms, which have exposed walls and ceiling. The basement of the main block, as well as the garage, were originally unfinished.

Retaining Wall (AHI #247350, photograph 2)

A dry-laid, coursed stone retaining wall wraps around the addition's northwest (side) and southwest (rear) facades. From the north end of the northwest façade, the wall runs about 35 feet along the northwest façade at a distance of two-to-three feet from the face of the house. It is about one foot in height at the north end and rises to about four feet at the rear of the addition. The retaining wall curves slightly away from the addition along the rear façade and runs about 30 feet, descending to grade to near the south end of the southeast façade of the addition. The retaining wall was erected in 1985 when the addition was built.

Non-contributing Resources

There are three non-contributing resources on the site of the Mackenzie House: a flat-roofed shed; a greenhouse; and a part of the panther effigy mound of the Lake Forest Mound Group.

Flat-Roofed Shed (AHI #247349, photograph 3)

This frame building is set in the west corner of the lot, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The shed measures about six feet by about ten feet. It rests on a treated wood foundation and is finished with wood siding that gives the appearance of tongue-and-groove, matching the house. It was erected ca. 2010.¹⁷

Greenhouse (AHI #247348, photograph 4)

This metal-frame building stands in the south corner of the lot. Erected in 2015,¹⁸ it is a Riga kit greenhouse and measures about six feet (east-west) by about eight feet. It is finished with metal and plexiglass. The greenhouse rests on the ground. The interior is exposed.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

¹⁶ Daniels Construction Company, proposal to Bowen & Kanazawa, June 20, 1973, in possession of property owner; and J.M. Sharpe.

¹⁷ Dane County, Wisconsin, "DCiMap," aerial images 2000 and 2010; and Stephanie Smith, former owner, personal communication to Alissa Karnaky, tenant.

¹⁸ Alissa Karnaky, tenant, email to Elizabeth Miller, October 27, 2024.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

[REDACTED]

Integrity

Exterior alterations to the Mackenzie House post-dating the period of significance, 1966-1985, are limited to the screened porch addition on the southeast façade ca. 1990-2000, the replacement of the seven original wood-louvered vents with metal-louvered vents on the bedroom garage/addition (sometime between 1986 and 2014), and the replacement of the roof and skylights in 2024. The placement of the porch to the rear of a side façade of the house, behind the garage, minimizes its impact. Further, it cannot be seen from the front of the house. The metal-louvered vents function in the same way as the wood-louvered vents did. They are also the same size and very similar in appearance to the originals. The 2024 roof and skylights cannot be seen from the ground. On the interior, the layout of all three sections is the same as it was during the period of significance, except that one short wall adjacent to the kitchen has been removed and another wall adjacent to the kitchen has been extended. These alterations occurred when the kitchen was remodeled in 2014. They are minimal changes and are not structural. The bathrooms have all been remodeled: master bath in 2001; bath in bedroom/garage wing in 2009; and basement bath in 2010. In the basement of the main block, drywall was installed on most walls and ceilings, and wood or tile laid on most of the floors, at various times between 1988 and 2014. These changes are cosmetic and confined to secondary, and/or basement spaces. Taken altogether, the few exterior and interior alterations do not impair the excellent integrity of the Mackenzie House.

END OF DESCRIPTION, DO NOT DELETE

—

¹⁹ Dane County, Wisconsin, Catalogued Burial Site, Document #2384562, 19869:40, August 25, 1992; Amy Rosebrough, State Archaeologist, Wisconsin Historical Society, email to Elizabeth Miller, October 28, 2024; and Patty Loew, *Indian Nations of Wisconsin: Histories of Endurance and Renewal*, (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2001), 6-7.

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is checked.)

N/A

Period of Significance

1966-1985

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Dates

1966

1985

Architect/Builder

Bowen (Ronald G.) & Kanazawa (Henry K.) and (Rolland H.) Williamson (1966)

Sharpe, James M. (1985 add)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Alan and Janet Mackenzie House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in architecture at the local level of significance. The Mackenzie House is a fine example of a single-family residence of the Modern Movement of the mid-twentieth century, exemplifying the Flat-Roof subtype of the Contemporary style, which blended the aesthetic of Bauhaus modernists such as Mies van der Rohe and George Fred Keck with Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian organic architecture. The Miesian influence is notable in the main block of the Mackenzie House in the way in which the post-and-beam structure is expressed, creating panels filled with floor-to-ceiling, fixed windows, and slender louvered vents that extend the full height of the window openings. A band of windows is recessed at basement level, creating the illusion that the house sits on a floating plane. This illusion carries through the wing and the addition, which cantilever slightly over the basement. Other Bauhaus features include the asymmetrical front façade, the lack of ornamentation, and the narrow eaves on the wing and the addition. Wright's Usonian influence can be seen in the main block's long, one-story form, and in the flat roof with broad eaves that appear to rest on heavy, projecting wood beams, enhancing the horizontality of the main block. The Mackenzie House was designed by the Madison architectural firm of (Ronald G.) Bowen and (Henry) Kanazawa, possibly by their colleague Rolland H. "Rollie" Williamson. It reflects their training, affinity for, and skillful application of

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

the Modern Movement in architecture. The Mackenzie House retains a high degree of integrity to its period of significance, 1966-1985.

Period of Significance and Justification

The Mackenzie House is significant for its architecture. Therefore, the period of significance coincides with the date of construction of the house and its addition, 1966-1985. Although the addition is not yet 50 years old, it matches the 1966 bedroom/garage wing of the house in form, materials, and appearance, which makes extending the period of significance to include the addition appropriate.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Alan and Janet Mackenzie House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in architecture at the local level of significance. The Mackenzie House is a fine example of a single-family residence of the Modern Movement of the mid-twentieth century, exemplifying the Flat-Roof subtype of the Contemporary style, which blended the aesthetic of Bauhaus modernists such as Mies van der Rohe and George Fred Keck with Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian organic architecture. The Mackenzie House was designed by the Madison architectural firm of (Ronald G.) Bowen and (Henry) Kanazawa, possibly by their colleague Rolland H. "Rollie" Williamson. The Mackenzie House retains a high degree of integrity to its period of significance, 1966-1985.

Historic Context

Brief History of the Mackenzie House's Neighborhood

The Mackenzie House is situated in the Sawyer Addition, a six-lot addendum to Forest Park, which was a small section of the Lake Forest residential development. At the time of Euro-American settlement in the mid-nineteenth century, the Ho-Chunk people occupied the Madison area, and may have done so for hundreds of years. Their ancestors may have built effigy mounds, constructed sometime between 750 and 1000 C.E., including the Lake Forest Mound Group, which the Sawyer Addition overlays. These mounds may contain, or may have contained, burials.²⁰ Euro-American settlers transformed the landscape in the vicinity of the Mackenzie House site from wetlands and savanna to farmlands, raising livestock and crops from the mid-nineteenth century until the second decade of the twentieth century. Plowing and over-grazing eroded the topsoil and stripped nutrients from the soil, leaving a landscape of pastures and farm fields dominated by non-native plants. In 1916, part of the wetlands where the Mackenzie House is located, as well as south and east of the site, were dredged and filled for the Lake Forest residential development. The Lake Forest Company failed in 1925, leaving concrete streets, sidewalks and foundations, some of which sank into the wetlands giving the area the name, Lost City. A portion of the subdivision remains, along and between Carver and Martin streets (figure 1). The six houses that were built in the Lake Forest subdivision were erected in this portion in

²⁰ Loew, 5-6.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

1921-22, and are extant. A seventh house was erected at 2601 Balden Street (extant) in 1922, in the Forest Park plat, which was surveyed in November 1934, following the establishment of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum in June 1934. The Sawyer Addition was recorded in May 1965. The Sawyer Addition and the Forest Park plat are surrounded by the Arboretum, which had acquired the remainder of the Lake Forest Company's lands in 1932.²¹

Alan and Janet Mackenzie and the History of the Mackenzie House

Alan P. Mackenzie (1932-2018) was born in England. He studied at the Imperial College at the University of London, where he earned a bachelor's degree and a doctorate in chemistry. In 1957, he enrolled at the University of Wisconsin in Madison as a graduate student. He married Janet Marie Wilkins in 1959. Born in Illinois, she was a musician and an artist.²²

Alan Mackenzie worked as a biophysicist for the American Foundation for Biological Research from 1959 until its closure in 1976. The foundation was established in 1957 as an independent organization and worked closely with the American Breeders Service to improve the quality of livestock through artificial insemination. Mackenzie's studies for the organization focused on freeze-drying and cryobiology, the effect of freezing on biological tissues, and its application to the pharmaceutical industry. Mackenzie was a founding member of the Society for Cryobiology, established in 1964. Alan Mackenzie was appointed associate professor at the Center for Bioengineering and Biostructure at the University of Washington in Seattle in 1976, where he remained until 2002. Mackenzie was prominent in the field of freeze-drying and cryobiology, and lived on Mercer Island, Washington, from 1977 until his death. As of 2020, Janet Mackenzie (1937-) lived in Seattle.²³

In February 1965, Alan and Janet Mackenzie engaged the architectural firm of (Ronald G.) Bowen and (Henry K.) Kanazawa to design a residence for them at 2525 Marshall Parkway. It is uncertain who the principal designer of the Mackenzie House was, but all of the correspondence with the firm as well as the contract were signed by Bowen. Given that Bowen and Kanazawa was an office of only three architects and that the Mackenzie House was a small project, it seems likely that Bowen was the designer. However, Fred Zimmerman, who was not part of the firm at the time, but later became a partner in the business, believes Rolland H. "Rollie" Williamson, the third architect in the office, designed the Mackenzie House.²⁴ The main block of the Mackenzie bears a strong resemblance to the house Williamson designed for himself in 1961; it is located at 1127 Merrill Springs Road (figure 6) in Madison. It is possible that both Bowen and Williamson contributed to the plans.

²¹ Mollenhoff, 344-46; Dane County, Wisconsin, "Forest Park"; Dane County, Wisconsin, "Sawyer Addition"; and Franklin E. Court, *Pioneers of Ecological Restoration: The People and Legacy of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum*, (Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 2012), 30.

²² Alan Mackenzie, obituary, *Mercer Island Reporter* (Mercer Island, Washington), no month, no day, 2018, <https://www.mi-reporter.com/obituaries/alan-mackenzie/>, (retrieved October 1, 2024).

²³ "Research Agency Here Seeks to Control Sex of Cattle," *The Capital Times*, July 21, 1958, 23; Notice of sale of research laboratory, *Wisconsin State Journal*, August 21, 1977, 35.

²⁴ Fred Zimmerman to Tori (Bowen) Lewis, daughter of Ron Bowen, personal communication, November 17, 2024.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

The Mackenzies hired Cliff Johnson, a builder in Madison, to build their residence in September 1965, for a total sum of \$29,650. They secured a building permit in October 1965, and moved into the house in the spring or early summer of 1966. In 1973, Bowen and Kanazawa prepared plans to finish the family room in the basement, and install the adjacent bathroom. The Daniels Construction Company of Madison carried out the plans. When the Mackenzies moved to Seattle in 1976, they sold the house to Dennis C. and Jacqueline (Sharpe) Mahoney.²⁵

Dennis C. Mahoney (1941-2022) was born in Milwaukee and educated at the University of Wisconsin, earning degrees in applied math, engineering physics and law. Mahoney practiced law in Milwaukee and then became a certified public accountant. From 1976 until retiring in 2005, he worked for Clifton Gunderson & Company, an accounting firm based in Madison. Mahoney married Jacqueline Sharpe (1943-) in 1967. Sharpe was born in Minnesota and attended Purdue University and the University of Wisconsin, graduating with a degree in education. In 1985, the Mahoneys employed Jacqueline's brother, James M. Sharpe (1946-), an architect said to have studied at Taliesin, to design the addition to the house at 2525 Marshall Parkway. He appears to have lived with the Mahoneys for at least part of their tenure in the house. In July 1988, Dennis and Jacqueline Mahoney sold the residence to Wesley H. and Stephanie J. Smith. The Mahoneys relocated to Racine, Wisconsin the same year. Dennis Mahoney resided there until his death.²⁶

Wesley H. Smith (1954-) is a professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the Physics Department. Born in San Francisco, California and educated at Harvard University and the University of California-Berkeley, Smith served on the faculty at Columbia University from 1982 until 1987, and at the University of Wisconsin-Madison from 1988 until his retirement in 2018. Smith played an integral role in the research into experimental particle physics conducted over two decades that created the Large Hadron Collider at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) near Geneva, Switzerland, and led to the discovery in 2012 of the Higgs boson, or 'God particle', which has had a major impact on subatomic physics. Smith married Stephanie J. Vanlandingham (1949-) in San Francisco in 1983. She was born in Alameda, California. The Smiths lived in the Mackenzie House for 30 years, longer than any other owner to date. During their tenure, the bathrooms (2001, 2009, 2010) and kitchen (2014) were remodeled, the original resilient tile flooring in the main block was replaced with wood flooring, the basement of the main block was mostly finished, and the porch was installed and

²⁵ Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects to Dr. and Mrs. Alan Mackenzie, March 1, 1965, in possession of property owner; Cliff Johnson, Builder, to Dr. and Mrs. Alan Mackenzie, September 12, 1965, in possession of property owner; "Building Permits"; Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects, letter to Cliff Johnson; Daniels Construction Company; Mackenzie, obituary; and *Madison City Directory*, 1977, (St. Paul, MN: Wright Directory Company, 1977).

²⁶ Dennis C. Mahoney, Obituary, *Racine Journal Times*, February 27, 2022, B8; "Jacqueline Sharpe Becomes Engaged," *Wisconsin State Journal*, April 30, 1967, 53; Lillian Ruth Sharpe, Obituary, *Capital Times*, December 18, 1997, 35; J.M. Sharpe; Dane County, Wisconsin, Warranty Deeds, 11657:41, Document #2091165, Dennis and Jacqueline Mahoney to Wesley and Stephanie Smith, July 1, 1988; Ancestry.com, *U.S., Index to Public Records, 1994-2019* [database on-line], (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2020); Smith to Karnaky; and Ancestry.com, *U.S., Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 1* [database on-line], (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010).

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

expanded (ca. 1990, ca. 2000). The flat-roofed shed (ca. 2010) was also erected for them. In 2015, the Smiths sold the house to the current owner, Susan P. Turner.²⁷

Significance in Architecture: The Contemporary Current of the Modern Movement

The Mackenzie House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level as a fine and intact example of a single-family residential design of the Modern Movement. The National Register uses the term “Modern Movement” to refer to most architectural styles that evolved during the late 1930s and the 1940s, although *National Register Bulletin 46 Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, does describe a few substyles, one of which is “Contemporary.” The Contemporary style is a provisional term for buildings erected after World War II that do not take inspiration from historical or traditional designs, but rather look to the work of modernists such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, Mies van der Rohe and others in search of...

...new solutions for livable homes using modern materials of glass, steel, and concrete, and principles of organic design that utilized cantilevered forms, glass curtain walls, and post-and-beam construction. The contemporary home featured the integration of the indoor and outdoor living area and open floor plans, which allowed a sense of flowing space. Characteristics such as masonry hearth walls, patios and terraces, carports, and transparent walls of sliding glass door and floor-to-ceiling windows became hallmarks of the contemporary residential design.²⁸

The authors of *National Register Bulletin 46* also observe that Contemporary houses were generally custom-built and often designed by an architect, unlike Ranch and Split-Level residences, which were much more common. Virginia Savage McAlester’s seminal *A Field Guide to American Houses* also recognizes the Contemporary residential style, built between about 1945 and 1990, and divides the mode into five subtypes by roof shape. The Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office has accepted a proposed provisional definition for one of these subtypes: the Flat Roof. McAlester notes the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Usonian designs in this subtype, evident in the Flat Roof’s long, one-story form with a flat roof, broad eaves, and exposed roof beams. This subtype also incorporates elements of the mid-century Miesian interpretation of the International Style, such as an asymmetrical front façade, groups of large

²⁷ “Biographical Sketch-Wesley H. Smith,” <https://pages.hep.wisc.edu/~wsmith/bioWS.pdf>, (retrieved October 30, 2024; Ancestry.com, *California Birth Index, 1905-1995* [database on-line], (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005; Ancestry.com, *California Marriage Index, 1960-1985* [database on-line], (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007); ““We have a discovery,”” *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 5, 2012, 1; “UW-Madison researchers integral in work,” *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 5, 2012, 1 and 7; “UW has big impact on Hadron Collider,” *Wisconsin State Journal*, September 10, 2008, 1; and Dane County, Wisconsin, Warranty Deeds, Document #5172121, Wesley and Stephanie Smith to Susan P. Turner Revocable Trust, July 28, 2015.

²⁸ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin 46 Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002), 67.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

windows, and no decorative detailing. Rather than the stark white stucco typical of the earlier International Style, this variant is finished with wood, brick or stone.²⁹

The Mackenzie House is a Modern Movement design that combines elements of the post-World War II Miesian interpretation of the International style with the Flat Roof subtype of the Contemporary mode. Almost all the features of the Contemporary house cited from *National Register Bulletin 46* above are evident in the Mackenzie House, making it an exemplar of the style. The main block of the residence appears to directly reference Mies van der Rohe's Farnsworth House (1951): on the exterior, with its floor-to-ceiling windows and in the way the first story appears to float above the basement (an illusion that is carried through the bedroom/garage wing and the addition); and on the interior, where a few walls in the center of the plan isolate a utility core (in the case of the Mackenzie House, the kitchen), leaving the rest of the plan open and allowing space to flow freely within the house and from indoors to outdoors. In addition, the Mackenzie House expresses its post-and-beam construction in the main block, its façade is asymmetrical, it has a wood exterior finish and no ornamentation, and all the windows were fitted with fixed panes of insulating glass (with a half-inch airspace sandwiched between two thick panes of glass). The house possesses some other features of Miesian International influence, marking it as a high-style example of mid-century Modern residential design. The bedroom/garage wing and the addition each display a flat roof with little or no eave, the rear of the addition features a wall of windows at the first story and a band of skylights in the basement, the original staircase is a steel spiral staircase, and the first-floor plan of the house is bi-nuclear. Marcel Breuer introduced the bi-nuclear plan in 1945, in which the public living spaces (living room, dining room, kitchen) were clearly separated from private areas (notably bedrooms) with a vestibule, entry hall or courtyard. Wright's Usonian houses often had a simpler version of the bi-nuclear plan, so it is not strictly a feature of International design. In the Mackenzie House, the public spaces form an open, flowing space in the main block. The bedroom/garage wing is set to the side of the main block and closed off from the main block with a door. The master bedroom suite is set in the addition on the other side of the main block, with its own vestibule/stairhall.

The Mackenzie House reflects the Usonian-influenced, Flat Roof subtype of Contemporary design in its long, one-story form, and in the flat roof with broad eaves and exposed roof beams that the main block exhibits.³⁰ Finally, the Mackenzie House exhibits an unusual configuration in its openings: fixed windows and vertical louvered vents. This is a configuration used by other modernists, notably Mies van der Rohe, but the developer of this configuration was George Fred Keck. However, Keck and van der Rohe typically placed vents horizontally, beneath the windows.³¹ The steel spiral staircase in the Mackenzie House may also have been inspired by Keck, as it was a central feature of his 1933 House of Tomorrow.

²⁹ Ames and McClelland, 67; and Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 617-24 and 629-42.

³⁰ McAlester, 617-24; and Ames and McClelland, 67.

³¹ Robert Boyce, *Keck and Keck*, (New York, NY: Princeton University Press, 1993), 77-78, see for example, Keck's passive solar houses, such as the second Howard Sloan House, Glenview, Illinois, 1942.

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

George Fred Keck (1895-1980) was born in Watertown, Wisconsin. He studied civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for one year and then enrolled at the University of Illinois, graduating with a degree in architectural engineering in 1920. Keck moved to Chicago, working for several architects as a draftsman before opening his own office in 1926. His practice grew and his brother, William, joined him in 1931, after graduating from the University of Illinois. The firm would incorporate as Keck and Keck in 1946. Fred Keck was the principal designer, and he primarily designed residences. He embraced the International style and Americanized it, by combining the ‘house is a machine for living in’ aesthetic of the modernists of the Bauhaus with the organic approach of Frank Lloyd Wright. This is most evident in his passive solar designs, a topic that a few European and American architects began to explore in the early 1930s. Keck’s first plan to utilize aspects of passive solar design was the 1932 Chicago Housing Project, a collaboration with Paul Schweiker that proposed aligning and orienting dwelling units with a southern exposure, and installing large windows on the south façade, for maximum solar gain. A model of the project was exhibited at the Chicago Century of Progress International Exposition of 1933-34. Keck designed several houses for this exposition, most notably the House of Tomorrow and the Crystal House. Both were radical designs that showcased state-of-the-art technology, with steel frames and single-pane glass walls, and Keck would not repeat them. The solar gain and rapid heat loss of the single-pane windows in these experimental buildings inspired him to install double-glazed windows (developed by the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company in 1935) in future projects. Keck produced plans for a series of residences with passive solar elements beginning in the mid-1930s. The second Howard Sloan House, designed in 1942 and located in Glenview, Illinois, was the first to incorporate ventilation louvers, which were placed beneath large, fixed, double-glazed windows. The ventilation louvers had inward-opening metal screens. Following World War II, Keck and Keck applied passive solar technology, including louvered vents, to designs for modular, prefabricated houses for Green’s Ready-Built of Rockford, Illinois, as well as for residences for individual clients into the 1970s. Fred Keck influenced many Modernist architects in the Midwest not only through the nearly 1,000 projects he designed, but also in his role as teacher and chair of the Department of Architecture at the New Bauhaus (founded in 1937 and became a part of the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1944), 1937-1942.³²

The distinguishing characteristics of Keck and Keck residences are: passive solar elements including siting; a flat roof; post-and-beam construction, usually wood; cedar siding (especially tongue-and-groove); radiant heating in the floor; modular floor plan; and fixed Thermopane windows with separate, operable, screened, louvered vents.³³ Many of these are also features of the Contemporary style, and are found in the Mackenzie House. The architects of the Mackenzie House appear to have been influenced by Keck and Keck, as well as by Mies van der Rohe and Marcel Breuer.

The Architectural Firm of Ronald G. Bowen and Henry Kanazawa

³² Boyce, 7-11, 43-53, 71-80, and 149-151.

³³ Boyce, 71-80; and “Keck and Keck: Architects + Builders,” <https://www.chicagobauhausbeyond.org/architects-designers/name/keck-keck/>, (retrieved November 8, 2024).

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

(Ronald G.) Bowen and (Henry K.) Kanazawa established a partnership in 1962, opening a small office at 11 North Allen Street in Madison, where they would remain until at least 1997. Rolland H. "Rollie" Williamson had joined the partners by 1963, and may have been a part of the business from the beginning. During the 1960s and 1970s, the firm focused on institutional and commercial buildings, including: adding to and remodeling Randall Elementary School (1967), Lowell Elementary School (1969), and St. Luke's Episcopal Church (1971, Wisconsin AIA award winner 1972) in Madison; and designing the South Madison Daycare Center at 2012 Fisher Street (1969), Thoreau Elementary School (1970, Wisconsin AIA award winner 1972), Bram Hill Apartments (1971, Wisconsin AIA award winner 1972), the Eagle Heights Community Building (1970, Wisconsin AIA award winner 1972), and the Alicia Ashman Pedestrian Bridge over University Avenue (1977, Wisconsin AIA award winner 1978) in Madison; as well as projects in other communities in Wisconsin and Iowa. They also designed at least two single-family residences in Madison, the Foster House (1964, Wisconsin AIA award winner 1966), and the Mackenzie House. Kanazawa retired in 1980, and the firm reorganized as (Ronald) Bowen, (Rollie) Williamson, and (Fred) Zimmerman, also known as BWZ. During the 1980s and 1990s, BWZ carried out a series of design projects for the University of Wisconsin-Madison with a team of no more than seven architects. These included additions to the Bacteriology Building (1980), the Biochemistry Building (1984), the McClain Sports Center (1985), the Computer Sciences Building (1986), the Engineering Building (1990), the Law School (1994), and the Waisman Center (1997). BWZ remained in business as recently as 2016.³⁴

Ronald Gene Bowen (1934-) was born in Illinois. He attended the University of Wisconsin, but then transferred to the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana, where he earned a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1957, and a master's degree in architectural engineering in 1960. He worked as a draftsman for the Madison architectural firm of (Joseph J.) Weiler & (Allen J.) Strang in 1958. Bowen established a partnership with Henry Kanazawa in 1962 and was a partner in the firm until Kanazawa's retirement in 1980. At that time, Bowen reorganized the business as BWZ. Bowen retired in the early 2000s and was active as an independent practitioner as late as 2013.³⁵

Henry Kiyoshi Kanazawa (1922-2015) was born in Seattle. His parents and siblings were interned at the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho during World War II. He was drafted while

³⁴ BWZ Architects, "Profile," <http://www.bwzarchitects.com/profile.html>, (retrieved November 18, 2024); *Wright's Madison City Directory*, (Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1963; and 1969); *Madison City Directory, 1983*, (St Paul, MN: Wright Directory Company, 1983); *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 28, 1967, 13; *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 17, 1969, 10; "Look at New Nakoma School From All Sides," *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 24, 1970, 4:1; "A Dream Come True," *Wisconsin State Journal*, November 16, 1969, 54; *Wisconsin Architect* (April 1972): 12-15; "Wisconsin Society of Architects," *The Milwaukee Journal*, March 12, 1978, 55; Jim Feldman, *The Buildings of the University of Wisconsin*, (Madison, WI: The University Archives, 1997), 153, 264, 301, 381, 463, and 506; Brian Petersen, Architect with BWZ from 1993 through 1997, Interview with Elizabeth L. Miller, November 16, 2024; and Legal notice, *Wisconsin State Journal*, August 21, 1980, 17.

³⁵ "Kobes Bowen Engagement," *Freeport Journal Sentinel* (Freeport, IL) December 26, 1959, 2; *Wright's Madison City Directory*, (Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1958); "Minnesota Man Claims Share of \$448M," *Wisconsin State Journal*, August 9, 2013, 8.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

a student in the architecture program at the University of Nebraska, and served as a translator in the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Service from 1943-1945. After the war ended, Kanazawa completed his undergraduate degree at the University of Nebraska, and earned a master's in architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. There he studied with Mies van der Rohe, and later worked for Mies in Chicago and in New York City. Kanazawa supervised the construction of the Seagram Building at 375 Park Avenue in Manhattan, 1955-1958. In May 1958, Kanazawa relocated to Madison, where his parents and a sister had moved following their release from the internment camp. The Madison architectural firm of (Carl) Gausewitz and (Robert) Cashin employed him as an engineer and architect from 1958 until he founded Bowen and Kanazawa in 1962. He remained a principal in the firm until retiring in 1980. In retirement, Kanazawa volunteered with the local chapter of Habitat for Humanity for at least ten years. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 2011 for his service during World War II.³⁶

Rolland "Rollie" H. Williamson (1926-2020) grew up in Madison, attended the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and graduated from Iowa State University with a degree in architecture in 1958. He was employed by the Madison firm of (Carl) Gausewitz and (Robert) Cashin as an architect from 1958 until Bowen and Kanazawa formed in 1962. Williamson joined the firm as an architect, became a partner in 1980 when Kanazawa retired, and continued as a principal until retiring in 2003. He designed his own house at 1127 Merrill Springs (figure 6) and built it in 1961, living there until 2007.³⁷

Comparative Analysis

The Mackenzie House is locally significant as an excellent example of a single-family residence of the Modern Movement of the mid-twentieth century, exemplifying the Flat Roof subtype of the Contemporary style, which blends the aesthetic of Bauhaus modernists such as Mies van der Rohe and George Fred Keck with Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian organic architecture. Six comparison properties were identified in the Madison area: G.W. and Jeanne Foster House; Rolland H. and Lillian Williamson House; Marvin and Ellouise Beatty House; Joseph and Sybil Dapin House; Frank and June Larson House; and H. Nicholas and Carol Muller House.

- G.W. and Jeanne Foster House (AHI #247352, figure 5) at 5616 Lake Mendota Drive. The Foster House is a fine example of a Flat-Roof Contemporary design, although somewhat mannerist. The building retains good integrity. Designed by Bowen and Kanazawa and erected in 1965, the Foster House won a design award from the Wisconsin

³⁶ Henry Kiyoshi Kanazawa, Obituary, *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 15, 2015; Paul Kasuda, "Congressional Gold Medal Awarded to Long-Time Madisonian," *Asian Wisconsine*, April 19, 2012; and "Madisonian earns high civilian honor: Japanese-American war vet Henry Kanazawa is awarded a gold medal," *Wisconsin State Journal*, November 3, 2011, A1 and A6.

³⁷ "Five in Area Receive Iowa State Degrees," *Wisconsin State Journal*, June 11, 1958, 6; *Wright's Madison City Directory*, (Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1959 and 1960); City of Madison Assessor Record, 1127 Merrill Springs Road, <https://www.cityofmadison.com/assessor/property/additionalpropertydata.cfm?ParcelN=070918409040&Type=S>, (retrieved November 7, 2024); Rolland H. "Rollie" Williamson, Obituary, *The Globe Gazette* (Mason City, Iowa), October 4, 2020, A19.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

AIA in 1966. The Fosters engaged Bowen and Kanazawa because they liked the house the Rollie Williamson had designed for himself and his family around the corner at 1127 Merrill Springs Road (figure 6).³⁸ Like the Mackenzie House, the Foster House may have been designed by Williamson, or it may have been designed by Ron Bowen, or it could represent a collaborative effort.³⁹ The Foster House is a two-story, frame house finished with vertical board and tongue-in-groove siding, and capped with a flat roof. The footprint is t-shaped, with the garage at the top of the t and facing the street. The other end overlooks Lake Mendota. The side facades have few openings while the facades facing the lake hold floor-to-ceiling fixed windows. Originally, a narrow, vertical louvered vent was paired with each fixed window, matching the configuration on the Mackenzie House. No other house has been identified with this unusual configuration, suggesting that the same architect designed both houses. The current owners purchased the house from Jeanne Foster in 2004 and replaced the vents with windows.⁴⁰ The Foster House has not been evaluated for National Register eligibility, but may be eligible for its architecture. In comparison, the Mackenzie House is as good an example of a Flat-Roof Contemporary residence as the Foster House, and retains better integrity.

- Rolland H. and Lillian Williamson House (AHI #247351, figure 6) at 1127 Merrill Springs Road. Rollie Williamson designed this residence for himself and his family in 1961, and would retain ownership until 2007.⁴¹ The Williamson House is an excellent and intact example of a Flat-Roof Contemporary house. It is a one-story frame dwelling finished with vertical boards. It possesses a long, rectangular form, and its horizontality is enhanced by the flat, broad-eaved roof. The front façade is composed of a central section of floor-to-ceiling, fixed windows flanked by vertical-board sections with no openings. A narrow strip of fixed, clerestory windows set between projecting beams extends across the front façade and makes the roof appear to float. The side facades have no openings, except for a band of windows at basement level on one side façade. The rear façade was not accessible, but floor-to-ceiling windows can be seen in the central section by looking through the front entrance. The Williamson House is quite similar to the main block of the Mackenzie House, with floor-to-ceiling fixed windows, projecting beams that extend through the house, and a broad-eaved flat roof that appears to float, suggesting that Williamson may have been the designer of the Mackenzie House. The Williamson House has not been evaluated for National Register eligibility, but may be eligible for its architecture. In comparison, the Mackenzie House is as good and intact an example of a Flat-Roof Contemporary design as the Williamson House, while also incorporating more of the International Style in its bedroom/garage section and addition.

³⁸ "Too Narrow Lot Challenged Architect to Draw Award Winner," *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 27, 1966, 57.

³⁹ Zimmerman to Lewis, Zimmerman believed Rollie Williamson designed the house; and Tori (Bowen) Lewis, daughter of Ron Bowen, personal communication to Elizabeth L. Miller, November 18, 2024. Ms. Lewis recalled boating with her father past the Foster House and hearing him mention that the Foster House was one of his first projects.

⁴⁰ City of Madison Assessor Record, 5616 Lake Mendota Drive, <https://www.cityofmadison.com/assessor/property/propertydata.cfm?ParcelN=070918101026>, (retrieved November 18, 2024).

⁴¹ City of Madison Assessor Record, 1127 Merrill Springs Road.

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

- Marvin and Ellouise Beatty House (Contributing, University Hill Farms Historic District NRHP 2015, AHI #229029, figure 7) at 4702 Waukesha Street. Designed by Madison architect Edward Solner and built in 1959, the Beatty House contributes to the University Hill Farms Historic District, which is significant for its concentration of residences of the Modern Movement. A good example of the Flat Roof subtype of the Contemporary style with good integrity, the Beatty House is a one-story frame residence finished with vertical boards. The first story cantilevers over the basement on the front and side facades, making it appear to float. The flat roof has very narrow eaves, showing the influence of the International style. The dwelling features floor-to-ceiling windows composed of large, fixed windows paired with narrow, awning windows, a Mies/Keck configuration. A compatible addition was appended to the rear in 1971. On the interior, a circular steel staircase descends to the basement and the house retains abundant original woodwork including ceiling beams and paneling. Although the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database indicates that the Beatty House was not considered individually eligible for the National Register, it merits reconsideration.⁴² It is the contributing residence in the University Hill Farms Historic District that is most comparable to the Mackenzie House. In comparison, the Mackenzie House is as good and intact an example of the Flat-Roof Contemporary style as the Beatty House.
- Joseph and Sybil Dapin House, 5005 Odana Road, (AHI #220215, figure 8). Built in 1958 by Marshall Erdman & Associates, the Dapin House conforms with Erdman's Model C U-Form-It plan, a prefabricated design which was first introduced in 1954.⁴³ The Dapin residence is a one-story, frame, Flat-Roof Contemporary style dwelling finished with vertical boards. The house exhibits an L-shaped plan, with the long axis of the L set perpendicular to the street. The L reflects the house's bi-nuclear plan. Bedrooms (first floor) and a two-car garage (basement) occupy the section overlooking the street. The entrance is set back in the base of the L, where the living room and kitchen are located. This section features a broad, exterior, brick chimney and a band of windows. The Dapin House has not been evaluated for the National Register but may be eligible for its architecture. In comparison with the Mackenzie House, both have a bi-nuclear plan and the layout is similar, with the bedroom/garage wing projecting toward the street, and the main block/entrance and public spaces set back. However, the Dapin House is firmly in the Usonian current of Contemporary style and does not incorporate floor-to-ceiling windows or any other features of the International style. Both dwellings are good and intact examples of their respective variants of Flat-Roof Contemporary residential design.

⁴² 4702 Waukesha Street, Madison, Wisconsin, Zillow, https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/4702-Waukesha-St-Madison-WI-53705/55401315_zpid/, (retrieved November 20, 2024); Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database, Beatty House (AHI #229029), <https://www.wisahrd.org/AHI/Properties/Images.aspx?id=229029>, (retrieved November 1, 2024); and National Register of Historic Places, University Hill Farms Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, Reference #15000402, 7-37.

⁴³ Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database, Dapin House (AHI #220215), <https://www.wisahrd.org/AHI/Properties/Other.aspx?id=220215>, (retrieved November 1, 2024).

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

- Frank and June Larson House (Contributing, Sunset Hills Historic District NRHP 2015, AHI #222505, figure 9) at 3902 Plymouth Circle. Madison architect Donald J. Reppen designed this house. Built in 1957, it contributes to the Sunset Hills Historic District, which is significant for its concentration of residences of the Modern Movement.⁴⁴ The Larson House is a one-story, frame residence finished with vertical boards and brick veneer in stacked bond, and topped with broad-eaved, flat roofs at different levels. The plan is bi-nuclear, consisting of intersecting rectangles, with the entrance at the intersection. To the east is the living room/kitchen section, with a band of large, fixed windows and transoms wrapping around the corner. To the west is the bedroom wing, with a lower roof line, awning windows tucked beneath the eaves, and a flat-roofed cupola with paired and tripled casement windows. The Larson House has not been evaluated for individual eligibility for the National Register, but it may be eligible for its architecture. It is one of the contributing residences in the Sunset Hills Historic District that is most comparable to the Mackenzie House. Both the Mackenzie House and the Larson House have a bi-nuclear plan, but the Usonian influence is much stronger in the Larson House than it is in the Mackenzie House. In comparison, the Mackenzie House is as good and intact an example of the Flat-Roof Contemporary style as the Larson House, but exhibits more International style influence.
- H. Nicholas and Carol Muller House (AHI #238494, figure 10) at 5603 Tonyawatha Trail in Monona, Wisconsin. Designed by Henry Kanazawa and erected in 1988, the Muller House is a modest and intact example of an International style residence. It is a two-story, frame residence clad with vertical boards and capped with a flat roof with a shallow parapet. A two-car, flat-roofed garage is set perpendicular to the house and attaches to the front façade, covering most of the first story. The entrance is set off-center just north of the garage. A band of narrow windows can be seen at the second story above the garage. The Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database states that the Muller House was determined not eligible for the National Register in 2019. Although the Muller House was built more than 20 years after the Mackenzie House and is International rather than Flat-Roof Contemporary in style, it is included as a comparison property because it is the only single-family residence that has been identified as having been designed by Henry Kanazawa.⁴⁵ The form and finish of the Muller House are similar to the bedroom/garage wing and the addition on the Mackenzie House. The Mackenzie House and the Muller House are different styles, and the Mackenzie House is a better example of a Flat-Roof Contemporary residence than the Muller House is of an International style residence. Both retain good integrity.

⁴⁴ Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database, Larson House (AHI #222505), <https://www.wisahrd.org/AHI/Properties/Primary.aspx?id=222505>, (retrieved November 1, 2024); and National Register of Historic Places, Sunset Hills Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, Reference #15000356, 7-11 and 8-19.

⁴⁵ Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database, Muller House (AHI #238494), <https://www.wisahrd.org/AHI/Properties/Register.aspx?id=238494>, (retrieved November 1, 2024).

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

In comparison to the properties described above, the Mackenzie House is as good or better an example of a Flat-Roof Contemporary style single-family residence as any of the comparison properties are of their respective styles. The Foster, Williamson and Beatty houses are all good examples of the Flat-Roof Contemporary style, each with similarities and differences when compared with the Mackenzie House, and each retaining good to excellent integrity. Each is merits evaluation for eligibility for the National Register. The Dapin and Larson houses are both good examples of the Flat-Roof Contemporary style that display very strong Usonian influence, while the Muller House represents the International style. The style of these three houses is different from that of the Mackenzie House, such that they are not as good comparison properties for the Mackenzie House as are the first three houses.

Concluding Significance Statement

The Mackenzie House is locally significant as a fine example of a single-family residence of the Modern Movement of the mid-twentieth century, exemplifying the Flat Roof subtype of the Contemporary style, which blended the streamlined machine aesthetic of Bauhaus modernists such as Mies van der Rohe and George Fred Keck with Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian organic architecture. The features of the Mackenzie House that make it an exemplar of Flat-Roof Contemporary design and appear to have been inspired by the Bauhaus/International style include: the way the main block expresses its post-and-beam construction, the asymmetrical façade, the floor-to-ceiling fixed windows with insulating glass, the way the first story appears to float above the basement (an illusion that is carried through the bedroom/garage wing and the addition), and the use of vertical louvered vents; on the interior, the bi-nuclear plan that separates the public spaces (living room, dining room, kitchen) from the private spaces (bedrooms) by placing them in separate wings, and the use of a few walls in the center of the main block to isolate a utility core (in this case, the kitchen), leaving the rest of the plan open and allowing space to flow freely within the house and from indoors to outdoors; the steel spiral staircase; and on the wing and addition, the tongue-and-groove wood exterior finish with little ornament, the flat roofs with little or no eave. The Mackenzie House reflects the Usonian influence in its long, one-story form, and in the flat roof with broad eaves and exposed roof beams that the main block exhibits. The Mackenzie House retains a high degree of integrity to its period of significance, 1966-1985.

Land Acknowledgement (will be reviewed by the Office of the State Archaeologist)

This nomination recognizes the depth of human presence here, the ancestral homeland of American Indians for millennia. From as early as the seventeenth century, Euro-American exploration and settlement, military campaigns, and government programs, all had the effect of repeated displacement of Indians of many tribal affiliations. This continuous tribal movement resulted in Wisconsin being home to many tribes who originated from other parts of the country, generating a pattern of immigration, relocation, and formation of a new homeland. Some of these tribes remain in Wisconsin but others may not. We acknowledge that the property that is the subject of this nomination is located on land long occupied by American Indians.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Archaeological Potential (will be drafted and reviewed by the Office of the State
Archaeologist)

Preservation Activities (for properties in CLGs)

The Mackenzie House was evaluated as potentially eligible for the NRHP by the Resource Evaluation Committee of the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Office on May 13, 2016, in response to the property owner's request for an evaluation of potential eligibility. Eligibility was re-affirmed prior to the writing of this nomination. As a partner with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the National Park Service (NPS) participating in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, the city of Madison is required to maintain a system to survey and inventory historic properties. That entails regular surveys with updates every 20-25 years to identify properties that appear potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The current owner of the Mackenzie House, Susan P. Turner, has owned the property since 2015. She has endeavored to preserve the house and maintain its historic character. In 2024, Ms. Turner had the roof and skylights replaced. She plans to apply for tax credits and undertake a rehabilitation of the house that will be in compliance with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards. This project will involve improving heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, and replacement of some window panes, in place and in kind.

END OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE DO NOT DELETE

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory # 230938
and/or Archaeological Site Inventory #: 47DA-575

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"A Dream Come True." *Wisconsin State Journal*, November 16, 1969, 54.

Alvarado Real Estate Group. "2525 Marshall Pkwy-Madison, WI." Advertisement for sale, 2015. In possession of property owner.

Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. *National Register Bulletin 46 Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002.

Ancestry.com. *California Birth Index, 1905-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005.

Ancestry.com. *California Marriage Index, 1960-1985* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007.

Ancestry.com. *U.S., Index to Public Records, 1994-2019* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2020.

Ancestry.com. *U.S., Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 1* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

"Biographical Sketch-Wesley H. Smith." <https://pages.hep.wisc.edu/~wsmith/bioWS.pdf>, (retrieved October 30, 2024).

Blake, Peter. *Mies van der Rohe: Architecture and Structure*. Baltimore, MD: Penguin Books, 1960.

Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects. "Architect's Information on Residence at 2525 Marshall Parkway, Madison, WI," 1966. In possession of property owner.

Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects. "Dr. and Mrs. Alan Mackenzie Residence," 2525 Marshall Parkway, Madison, Wisconsin, September 7, 1965.

Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects. Letter to Cliff Johnson, May 19, 1966. In possession of property owner.

Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects. Letter to Dr. and Mrs. Alan Mackenzie, March 1, 1965. In possession of property owner.

Boyce, Robert. *Keck and Keck*. New York, NY: Princeton University Press, 1993.

"Building Permits," *Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison), October 8, 1965, 33.

BWZ Architects. "Profile." <http://www.bwzarchitects.com/profile.html>, (retrieved November 18, 2024).

Court, Franklin E. *Pioneers of Ecological Restoration: The People and Legacy of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum*. Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 2012.

Dane County, Wisconsin. Catalogued Burial Site, Document #2384562, 19869:40, August 25, 1992.

Dane County, Wisconsin. "DCiMap." Aerial images 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2014, 2017, 2020 and 2022. <https://dcimapapps.countyofdane.com/dcmviewer>, (retrieved October 23, 2024).

Dane County, Wisconsin. Deeds.

Dane County, Wisconsin. Plat Books.

Daniels Construction Company. Proposal to Bowen & Kanazawa, June 20, 1973. In possession of property owner.

Feldman, Jim. *The Buildings of the University of Wisconsin*. Madison, WI: The University Archives, 1997.

"Five in Area Receive Iowa State Degrees." *Wisconsin State Journal*, June 11, 1958, 6.

"Jacqueline Sharpe Becomes Engaged," *Wisconsin State Journal*, April 30, 1967, 53.

Johnson, Cliff. Builder. Letter to Dr. and Mrs. Alan Mackenzie, September 12, 1965. In possession of property owner.

Kanazawa, Henry Kiyoshi. Obituary. *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 15, 2015.

Karnaky, Alissa. Tenant. Email to Elizabeth Miller, October 27, 2024.

Karnaky, Alissa. Tenant. Email to Elizabeth Miller, December 12, 2024.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Kasuda, Paul. "Congressional Gold Medal Awarded to Long-Time Madisonian." *Asian Wisconsine*, April 19, 2012.

Lake Forester (Madison), December 15, 1920.

Legal notice. *Wisconsin State Journal*, August 21, 1980, 17.

Lewis, Tori (Bowen). Daughter of Ron Bowen. Personal communication to Elizabeth L. Miller, November 18, 2024.

Loew, Patty. *Indian Nations of Wisconsin: Histories of Endurance and Renewal*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2001.

"Look at New Nakoma School From All Sides." *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 24, 1970, 4:1.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.

Madison, City of Madison. Assessor Records.

Madison City Directory, 1977. St. Paul, MN: Wright Directory Company, 1977.

Madison City Directory, 1983. St. Paul, MN: Wright Directory Company, 1983.

"Madisonian earns high civilian honor: Japanese-American war vet Henry Kanazawa is awarded a gold medal." *Wisconsin State Journal*, November 3, 2011, A1 and A6.

Mahoney, Dennis C. Obituary, *Racine Journal Times*, February 27, 2022, B8.

Mahoney, Dennis, and Jaqueline (Sharpe) Mahoney. "2525 Marshall Parkway," 1988. In possession of property owner.

"Minnesota Man Claims Share of \$448M," *Wisconsin State Journal*, August 9, 2013, 8.

Mollenhoff, David. *Madison: A History of the Formative Years*. 2nd ed. The University of Wisconsin Press. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 2003.

National Register of Historic Places. Sunset Hills Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, Reference #15000356.

National Register of Historic Places. University Hill Farms Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, Reference #15000402.

Petersen, Brian. Architect with BWZ, 1993-1997. Interview with Elizabeth L. Miller, November 16, 2024.

Rosebrough, Amy. State Archaeologist, Wisconsin Historical Society. Email to Elizabeth Miller, October 28, 2024.

Sharpe, J.M., Architect. "Mahoney House Addition," undated, ca. 1984. In possession of property owner.

Sharpe, Lillian Ruth. Obituary, *Capital Times*, December 18, 1997, 35.

Smith, Stephanie. Former owner. Personal communication to Alissa Karnaky, tenant, November 17, 2024.

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

“Too Narrow Lot Challenged Architect to Draw Award Winner.” *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 27, 1966, 57.

“UW has big impact on Hadron Collider,” *Wisconsin State Journal*, September 10, 2008.

“UW-Madison researchers integral in work,” *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 5, 2012, 1 and 7.

““We have a discovery,”” *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 5, 2012.

Williamson, Rolland H. “Rollie.” Obituary. *The Globe Gazette* (Mason City, Iowa), October 4, 2020, A19.

Wisconsin Architect (April 1972): 12-15.

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database. <https://www.wisahrd.org/>, (retrieved November 1, 2024).

“Wisconsin Society of Architects.” *The Milwaukee Journal*, March 12, 1978, 55.

Wisconsin State Journal, March 28, 1967, 13.

Wisconsin State Journal, July 17, 1969, 10.

Wright’s Madison City Directory. Milwaukee: Wright Directory Company, 1958; 1959; 1960; 1963; and 1969.

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

Zillow. 4702 Waukesha Street, Madison, Wisconsin. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/4702-Waukesha-St-Madison-WI-53705/55401315_zpid/, (retrieved November 20, 2024).

Zimmerman, Fred. Personal communication to Tori (Bowen) Lewis, daughter of Ron Bowen, November 17, 2024.

END OF BIBLIOGRAPHY DO NOT DELETE

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Less than one

Provide either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude:	_____	Longitude:	_____
2. Latitude:	_____	Longitude:	_____
3. Latitude:	_____	Longitude:	_____
4. Latitude:	_____	Longitude:	_____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☒ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	<u>16</u>	Easting:	<u>303150</u>	Northing:	<u>4768650</u>
2. Zone:	_____	Easting:	_____	Northing:	_____
3. Zone:	_____	Easting:	_____	Northing:	_____
4. Zone:	_____	Easting:	_____	Northing:	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Mackenzie House is located in the city of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, on Lot six (6), Sawyer Addition, also identified as Parcel Number 070927306047. The National Register boundary coincides with the legal boundary and encloses less than one acre.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary of the Mackenzie House coincides with its legal boundary and encloses all extant resources historically associated with the Mackenzie House.

END OF GEOGRAPHIC DATA DO NOT DELETE

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Elizabeth L. Miller, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization:

street & number: 4033 Tokay Blvd

city or town: Madison

State: WI

zip code: 53711

Email: elmillerwi@gmail.com

Telephone: (608)34-5016

Additional Documentation

Figure Log

Provide a list of all maps, plans, and additional documentation provided

- Figure 1. Allen and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Wisconsin, USGS with UTM Reference.
- Figure 2. Allen and Janet Mackenzie House, Site Plan with Photo Key.
- Figure 3. Allen and Janet Mackenzie House, First Floor Plan with Photo Key.
- Figure 4. Lake Forest Mound Group, Town of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, 47DA-575, October 9, 1991. Mackenzie property labeled "Smith Lot 6."
- Figure 5. G.W. and Jeanne Foster House at 5616 Lake Mendota Drive, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Figure 6. Rolland H. and Lillian Williamson House at 1127 Merrill Springs Road, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Figure 7. Marvin and Ellouise Beatty House at 4702 Waukesha Street, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Figure 8. Joseph Dapin House at 5005 Odana Road, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Figure 9. Frank and June Larson House at 3902 Plymouth Circle, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Figure 10. H. Nicholas and Carol Muller House at 5603 Tonyawatha Trail in Monona, Wisconsin.

Embed figures

- **Maps:** A USGS map or digital equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** such as floor plans of representative spaces, photo keys, historic images, etc.(Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

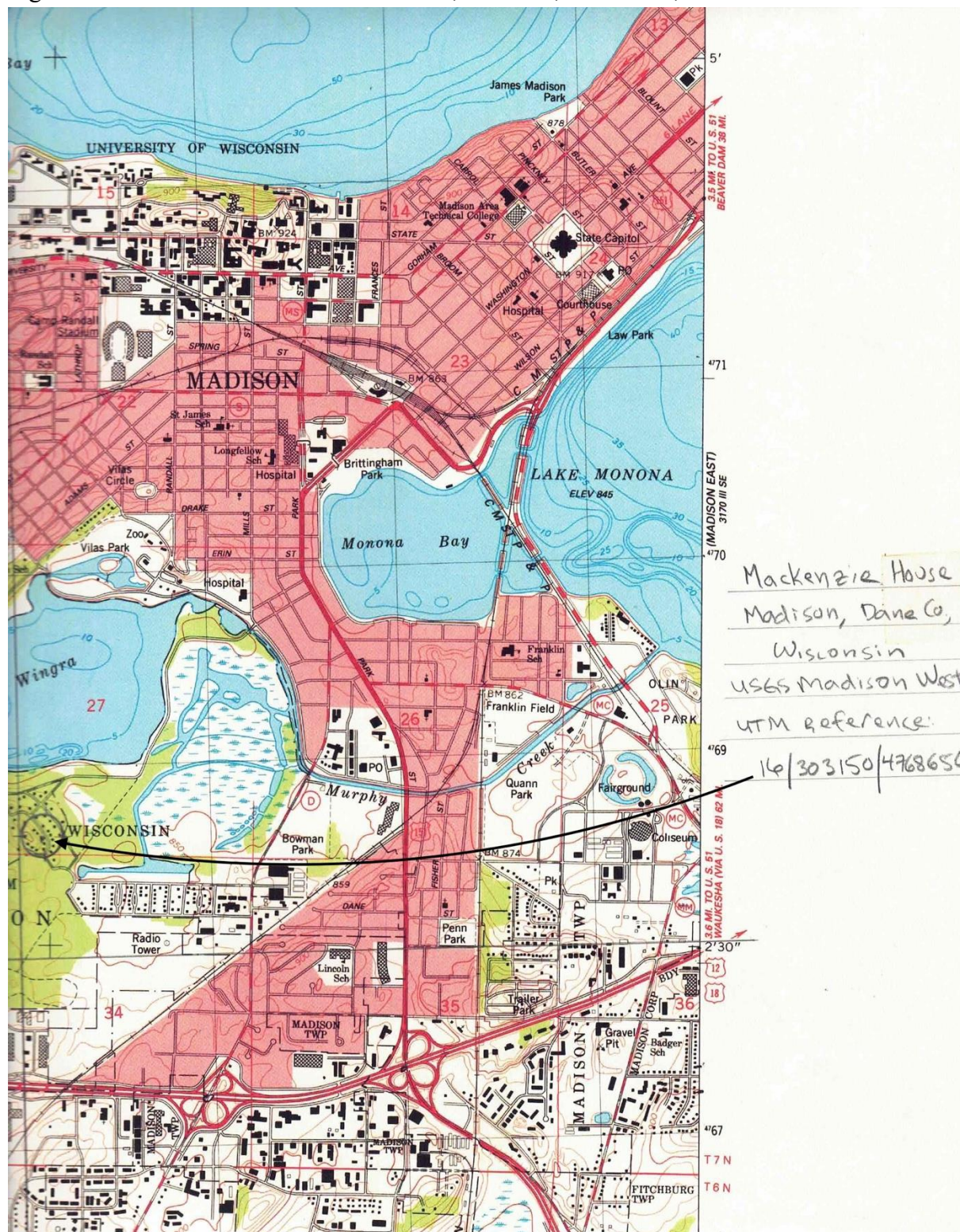
Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 1. Allen and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Wisconsin, USGS with UTM Reference.



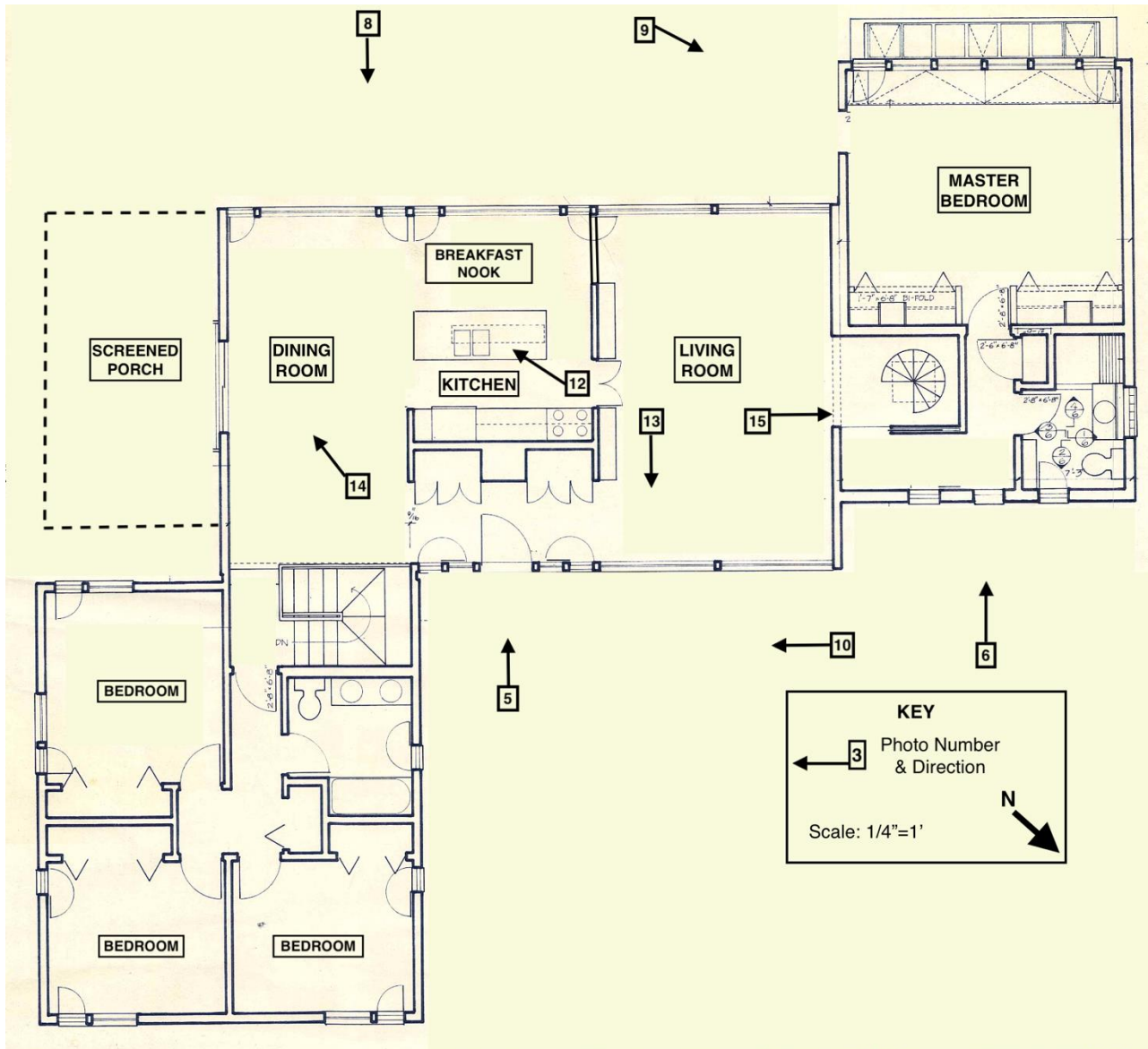
Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 3. Allen and Janet Mackenzie House, First Floor Plan with Photo Key.



Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 5. G.W. and Jeanne Foster House at 5616 Lake Mendota Drive, Madison, Wisconsin.

Photographer: Elizabeth L. Miller, November 18, 2024.



Figure 6. Rolland H. and Lillian Williamson House at 1127 Merrill Springs Road, Madison, Wisconsin. Photographer: Elizabeth L. Miller, November 18, 2024.



Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 7. Marvin and Ellouise Beatty House at 4702 Waukesha Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

Photographer: Timothy F. Heggland, 2014. Source: WHPD, AHI #229029.



Figure 8. Joseph Dapin House at 5005 Odana Road, Madison, Wisconsin.

Photographer: Elizabeth L. Miller, November 18, 2024.



Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 9. Frank and June Larson House at 3902 Plymouth Circle, Madison, Wisconsin.

Photographer: Timothy F. Heggland, 2001. Source: WHPD, AHI #222505.



Figure 10. H. Nicholas and Carol Muller House at 5603 Tonyawatha Trail, Monona, Wisconsin.

Photographer: Mead & Hunt, 2018. Source: WHPD, AHI #238494.



END OF FIGURES SECTION DO NOT DELETE

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once in the photograph log. The photograph order must correspond with the photograph log.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Allen and Janet Mackenzie House		
City or Vicinity:	City of Madison		
County:	Dane	State:	WI
Photographer:	Elizabeth L. Miller		
Date photographed:	October 20, 2024		

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 15.

Mackenzie House, northeast (front) façade, camera facing southwest.

2 of 15.

Addition Retaining Wall, camera facing west.

3 of 15.

Flat-roofed Shed, camera facing west.

4 of 15.

Greenhouse, camera facing south.

5 of 15.

Mackenzie House, front door, camera facing southwest.

6 of 15.

Mackenzie House, northeast (front) façade of the addition, camera facing southwest.

7 of 15.

Mackenzie House, southwest (rear) façade, camera facing east.

8 of 15.

Mackenzie House, southwest (rear) façade, camera facing northeast.

9 of 15.

Mackenzie House, southeast and southwest (rear) façade of addition, camera facing north.

Mackenzie House

Dane County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

10 of 15

Mackenzie House, northwest façade of bedroom/garage wing, camera facing southeast.

11 of 15.

Mackenzie House, southeast façade, camera facing west.

12 of 15.

Kitchen, camera facing south into dining room.

13 of 15.

Living room, camera facing northeast.

14 of 15.

Dining room, camera facing south.

15 of 15.

Spiral staircase, camera facing northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Mackenzie House

Name of Property

Dane County, Wisconsin

County and State

Property Owner

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

name/title	Susan P. Turner (contact, Alissa Karnaky)			date	January 1, 2025
organization				phone	(843)670-9943
street & number	2525 Marshall Parkway			zip code	53713
city or town	Madison	state	WI		

If there are other interested parties that should be noticed, please provide in the tables below

name/title				date	
organization				phone	
street & number				zip code	
city or town		state	WI		

name/title				date	
organization				phone	
street & number				zip code	
city or town		state	WI		

name/title				date	
organization				phone	
street & number				zip code	
city or town		state	WI		



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 1 of 15



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 2 of 15



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 3 of 15





Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 5 of 15



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 6 of 15



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 7 of 15



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 8 of 15



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 9 of 15



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 10 of 15



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 11 of 15





Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 13 of 15



Alan and Janet Mackenzie House, Madison, Dane County, 14 of 15

