

An Architectural and Historical Study of Seven properties along the 400 Block of East Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin

By

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February-March 2020

The 400 Block of E. Washington Avenue

The following study examines seven properties arranged on the southeast half of the 400-block of East Washington Avenue in Madison, Wisconsin. All of the buildings are located on subdivided lots 4 and 5 of block 266 of the original plat of the city. The buildings are opposite a portion of the landmarked First Settlement Historic District along East Washington Avenue and are situated in one of the older neighborhoods in the city, a short distance from the capital square. A site visit was conducted on February 12, 2010 including a close investigation of the physical condition and architectural integrity of the buildings followed by research focused on each building's specific history and possible historical significance and potential landmarking.

Property History and Significance

9 North Hancock Street

The Queen Anne style house at 9 North Hancock Street was constructed in 1892 by Ida Scheibel and Herman Pfund. Ida Scheibel was the widow of Frederick Scheibel, and the couple owned the neighboring house at 402-408 East Washington Avenue. When Frederick died, Ida sold the house and constructed a new one on the adjacent property that the family owned, previously occupied by a large greenhouse. Herman Pfund, an attorney, was Ida's son in law. Ida Scheibel died in 1899. The Pfund family lived in the house for the following decade. Morris and Nora Tierney, both teachers, bought the house in 1909.



9 North Hancock Street

After 1922, the building was remodeled as rental property, which it has remained to the present. However, it was limited to three units, one per floor, up until 1983, when it was remodeled again and subdivided into eight smaller units. A wide range of tenants have lived there from travelling salesmen, taxi drivers, pensioners, and students.¹

The history of Ida Scheibel, Herman Pfund, and the Tierney family is not in itself historically significant in Madison. Likewise, though the house maintains some architectural elements from its early history that demonstrate the Queen Anne style, it lacks its historic siding, many windows, and has experienced wholesale interior renovations, discussed in the following section, that demonstrate its lack of architectural integrity and significance.

¹ "Ida Scheibel (obituary)," *Wisconsin State Journal*. January 30, 1899; and City of Madison Directories. Numerous dates including: 1866, 1875, 1884, 1894, 1902, 1914, 1921, 1929, 1932, 1937, 1946, 1951, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1975, 1987, and 1995. On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library and Archives; and City of Madison Deed Records. On file at the City of Madison Register of Deeds; and Rankin, Katherine. Various Intensive Survey Forms and documentation. Madison, WI: S.P., 1983. On file at the City of Madison Planning Department.

8 and 10 North Franklin Street

The vernacular front-gabled style house at 8-10 North Franklin Street was constructed 1901 as a two-flat duplex with two family residences, one on the first floor and the other on the second with separate entries. The first owners were the families of W. C. Bonow and T. L. Tuttle, both salesmen. By 1915, the building was divided into three apartments and rented. The Salvation Army had one of its regional headquarters in the building from 1929 to the late 1930s, by which time it was a rental property again, which it has remained, divided into three units, to the present. A non-extant garage was constructed in the 1930s and has since been demolished.²



8-10 North Franklin Street

There is no evidence that any of the residents of the building are historically significant in Madison. Likewise, though the house maintains some architectural elements from its early history, it lacks its historic siding, many windows, and has experienced wholesale interior renovations, discussed in the following section, that demonstrate its lack of architectural integrity and significance.

12 North Franklin Street

The vernacular house at 12 North Franklin Street was constructed in 1879. It is unknown at this time who built the small house. By 1914, the house was occupied by Carl and Katherine Koehn. Carl was a printer at the Madison *Capital Times* newspaper. The Koehn family remained at the house until 1946, when the building was sold and converted into two rental apartments, which it has remained to the present. A large non-extant carriage house was constructed in the late nineteenth century at the rear of the property, but it was replaced by a non-extant garage in the 1920s, which has since been demolished.³



12 North Franklin Street

There is no evidence that any of the residents of the building are historically significant in Madison. Likewise, though the house maintains its basic architectural form, it lacks nearly all its

² Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. New York, NY: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. Dates included: 1892, 1898, 1902, 1908, 1942, and 1950. On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library and Archives; and City of Madison Directories. Numerous dates; and City of Madison Deed Records.

³ Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Directories. Numerous dates; and City of Madison Deed Records.

original materials, discussed in the following section, which demonstrates its lack of architectural integrity and significance.

402, 404, 406 and 408 East Washington Avenue

The Greek Revival style house at 402-408 East Washington Avenue, and its numerous additions, was constructed in 1866 by Frederick and William Scheibel and their families. German immigrants, Fred Scheibel was a miller and William Scheibel, his brother, was a tailor. In 1875, only Frederick and his wife Ida lived at the house, and they began a florist business. A large non-extant greenhouse was constructed at the rear of the property, and Scheibel Florist became one of the most popular in the City of Madison. A small brick rear addition was also constructed around this time. The florist shop operated until



402-408 East Washington Avenue

Frederick Scheibel's death in 1892. His wife, Ida then sold the house and constructed a new one next door with her daughter and son-in-law, Herman Pfund, at 9 North Hancock Street. The house was sold and occupied by Edward Moeller, a clerk, and Annie Hill, a dressmaker, at the turn of the century. The porches and a wood frame rear addition were added by 1908. By 1914, the house was split between Ralph J. and Anna Sizer, a carpenter, and Paul and Hattie Krueger, a sheet metal worker. A brick rear addition, similar to a garage, was completed in 1915, perhaps as a part of one of Sizer or Krueger's businesses. In 1921, Frederick and Jeanie Balsley purchased the house. Fred Balsley was an engineer with the Wisconsin Highway Commission and the Cunningham Ortmyer Engineering Company of Milwaukee. Jeanie was a music teacher and taught out of the house with the Wheeler Conservatory of Music of Madison. The family moved in 1931, and the house became a rental property. In 1935, a small commercial storefront was constructed at the southwest corner of the building and was occupied by the J. M. O'Malley Real Estate Company. In 1938, another commercial storefront was constructed along East Washington Avenue at the northeast side of the property, which was occupied by the Hilton Food Shop grocery. The house was divided into apartments at this time. Other businesses in the post war years that occupied the storefronts include the Melton Strong Real Estate Office, Tucher and Christiansen Dentists, Madison Realty Service, and Madison Area Parent Support at the southwest addition; and Farnham Inc. Dictating Machines, Mary Jayne's Beauty Salon, and the Great Whale Tattoo and Piercing Company at the northeast addition.⁴

The history of the Scheibel and Balsley families is not in itself historically significant in Madison. While the history of the Scheibel Florist is fascinating, no physical evidence of the greenhouse or business exists. Likewise, though the house maintains some architectural elements from its early history that demonstrate its architectural style and period including its

⁴ Ida Scheibel (obituary)," *Wisconsin State Journal*. January 30, 1899; and "Scheibel Florist," *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 14, 1877; and "Cunningham-Ortmayer," *Wisconsin State Journal*, January 13, 1931; and Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Directories. Numerous dates; and City of Madison Deed Records; and Rankin, Katherine. Various Intensive Survey Forms and documentation.

brick exterior and some of its window and door openings, it also has extensive additions, alterations, and interior changes, discussed in the following section, that demonstrate its lack of architectural integrity and significance.

410 East Washington Avenue

The Craftsman front-gabled style house at 410 East Washington Avenue was constructed in 1907 by Emil J. and Ida Frautschi. The house replaced an older non-extant wood frame building, and an additional small existing house was moved to the rear of the property at the same time. Emil Frautschi had purchased the property in 1901, and the family lived in the non-extant house until it was demolished to make way for the existing building. Emil Frautschi, born in 1871, was the son of Christian Frautschi, an Italian immigrant, who established the Frautschi and Sons Funeral Directors business and began a prominent Madison family business that has remained influential to the present day. Emil, who had a stake in the funeral and furniture business, was also the manager and treasurer of the Madison Fuel Company and the Wisconsin Brick Company by the 1910s. He was active in the Madison Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the YMCA, and the YWCA. The Frautschi family moved in 1924 to the Nakoma neighborhood on the west side of Madison. However, it appears that they still owned the house and rented it. Emil Frautschi died in 1959. The house has since been subdivided into seven apartments. The front porch was reconstructed within the last decade.⁵



410 East Washington Avenue

While the history of the Frautschi family is significant in Madison, the specifics of Emil Frautschi's life is only one part of a story that includes his parents, brothers and sisters, and cousins, who all could be argued are more important, particularly his father, Christian Frautschi, as the patriarch and founder of the family business. Similarly, the location of the businesses, which are still extant along King Street and East Wilson Street, would arguably be more significant than one of the homes of a family member. There are better architectural options to demarcate the Frautschi family history in the city, including the commercial properties at 204 King Street and 120 East Wilson Street.

It has been suggested that the house at 410 East Washington Avenue is the work of notable Madison architects Claude and Starck. While the building does share some similarities with their work, specifically the common elements of Craftsman and other progressive American styles of the period, there is no evidence to prove that it was designed by them. The office of Claude and Starck practiced from 1895 to 1922, producing hundreds of designs for houses,

⁵ "Emil Frautschi (Obituary)," *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 27, 1959; and Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Directories. Numerous dates; and City of Madison Deed Records; and Orr, Gordon D., Jr. FAIA. *The Louise W. Claude Collection*. S.P., 1988. Typewritten copy on file at the City of Madison Planning Department; and Rankin, Katherine. Various Intensive Survey Forms and documentation.

libraries, and banks. They began working in a vaguely Tudor and Gothic style early in their partnership, but by 1904 their work followed the lead of George W. Maher and Frank Lloyd Wright in an embrace of a modified Prairie style. The house at 410 East Washington Avenue might closely match some of the early proto-craftsman work of the firm, but it does not match the overtly Prairie influenced horizontal work that they were producing by 1908. In addition, there are no plans or records of this commission, which would likely exist considering the client was a prominent businessman at the time. There are compiled records of all of Claude and Starck's commissions, notably one produced by Gordon Orr in the late 1980s, which is on file with the City of Madison Department of Planning, Community, and Economic Development, that do not include this building. Though the house maintains some architectural elements from its early history that demonstrate its architectural style and period, including its exterior half-timbering, stucco, and some windows, it also has a replacement porch, replacement windows in some locations, and an interior that has been significantly altered. These changes, discussed in the following section, demonstrate its lack of architectural integrity and significance.

410½ East Washington Avenue

The vernacular front-gabled house at 410 1/2 East Washington Avenue was moved to its present site behind 410 East Washington Avenue in 1907 by Emil and Ida Frautschi. It is unknown at this time where the house came from and who built it; however, it appears that it is small vernacular balloon-frame structure from the second half of the nineteenth century and was likely located elsewhere in the city. It was not the older home of the Frautschi family. It does not match the older wood house that was demolished at the 410 East Washington Avenue address in its scale or proportions. The house was originally used as a rental property when it was moved to the site. A large porch was added as a wing in the 1910s. Jonathan and Ida Makuson, a concrete mixer and contractor, rented the house until 1924, while it was owned by the Frautschi family. It has since been divided into two units and remains apartments.⁶



410 1/2 East Washington Avenue

There is no evidence that any of the residents of the building are historically significant in Madison. Likewise, though the house maintains some architectural elements from its early history including its siding and basic form, it lacks its original setting, windows, and has experienced wholesale interior renovations, discussed in the following section, that demonstrate its lack of architectural integrity and significance.

⁶ Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Directories. Numerous dates; and City of Madison Deed Records.

412 and 414 East Washington Avenue

The industrial warehouse at 412-414 was constructed in 1924 as the Gillespie Motor Sales Company showroom and garage. Previously, the site was occupied by two non-extant wood frame houses. Gillespie Motor Sales specialized in Packard, Paige, and Jewett brand automobiles and transitioned into the Damsin Auto Service Company and the Christiansen Motor Company in the late 1930s. In 1942, the building was purchased by the Manchester Inc. Service Co., a dry-cleaning business, and the building was extensively renovated in 1948. Much of the property was used as a clothing warehouse at that time. The building briefly served as a Social Security Administration office and garage from 1954 to the 1958, when it was purchased by the Madison Steam Dye Works. The Madison Steam Dye Works was an established Madison dry-cleaner and went out of business in 1986. The building was then purchased by the Klinke Cleaners chain, which has operated at the 412-414 East Washington Avenue to the present. Actual dry-cleaning processes and storage have not been located on the property for the last two decades.⁷



412-414 East Washington Avenue

There is no evidence that any of Gillespie Motor Sales, the Manchester Inc. Service Co., or Madison Steam Dye Works are historically significant in Madison. In the case of the Madison Steam Dye Works, their previous original location elsewhere in the city would likely hold more significance as it served as a cleaner as early as 1888. Likewise, though the building maintains some architectural elements from its early history from the 1920s to the 1940s including its interior materials and basic form, it lacks its original exterior and windows completely and has experienced a number of interior renovations, discussed in the following section, that demonstrate its lack of architectural integrity and significance.

⁷ “Gillespie Motor Sales,” *Wisconsin State Journal*, May 20, 1924; and “414 E. Washington,” *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 25, 1948; and Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Directories. Numerous dates; and City of Madison Deed Records; and Rankin, Katherine. Various Intensive Survey Forms and documentation.

Property Description and Evaluation

9 North Hancock Street

(see photos 1 through 50)

The building at 9 North Hancock Street is a two and one-half story Queen Anne style house. It has a stone foundation, wood frame structure, and wood and asbestos siding. The painted wood siding, trim, and scalloped details on the exterior only exist in certain locations and not consistently on the exterior. Most of the original wood windows still exist, and the doors have been replaced. The roof is asphalt shingles. There is a small brick chimney and an added fire escape on the main facade. The front porch has been replaced while the back porch remains. Some of the original spaces on the interior remain, especially at the first floor, with the main staircase and balustrade in place and the front parlor, dining room, and kitchen in place. However, the interior walls have been added, especially on the second floor and attic, to create additional rooms. The floors are often covered with carpeting, tiles, and linoleum, especially on the upper floors. The walls are a mix of painted plaster and drywall, and the ceilings are plaster throughout. There are seven rental units in the 2,900 square foot building. Notable alterations to the building include the exterior siding and the reorganization of interior spaces.⁸

The house lacks architectural integrity due to its replacement siding and interior layout. The siding is in poor condition, there are extensive cracks and warping in the plaster walls, and the foundation requires repairs. Some elements, especially the historic window sashes and radiators, could be salvaged and repurposed.

8 and 10 North Franklin Street

(see photos 51 through 100)

The building at 8-10 North Street is a two and one-half story Front Gabled style house built as a duplex. It has a stone foundation, wood frame structure, and asbestos siding. The painted wood brackets, trim, and board details on the exterior appear to be original. Most of the original wood windows still exist, and the doors have been replaced. The roof is non-historic asphalt shingles. The front porch is wood frame with concrete stairs and appears to be historic. Back stairs have been replaced with wood porches and a covered basement entrance. Some of the original spaces on the interior remain, especially on the first and second floors, which have matching floor plans in line with the historic use of the building as a two-flat. The floors are often covered with carpeting, tiles, and linoleum, throughout. The walls are a mix of painted plaster and some have been covered with wood paneling. The ceilings are historic plaster in some locations, but there are also dropped acoustic tile ceilings in other places. There are three rental units in the 3,083 square foot building. Notable alterations to the building include the exterior siding and interior finishes.⁹

⁸ Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Assessment Records. On file at the City of Madison Department of Planning, Community, and Economic Development.

⁹ Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Assessment Records.

The house lacks architectural integrity due to its replacement siding and interior layout. The siding is in poor condition. Few if any of the architectural elements could be salvaged and repurposed.

12 North Franklin Street
(see photos 101 through 130)

The building at 12 North Franklin Street is a two-story vernacular style house. It has a stone foundation, wood frame structure, and vinyl and asphalt siding. There is vinyl siding on the main façade and asphalt faux-brick siding elsewhere. There is a non-historic enclosed wood stair on the rear of the building. Some of the original wood windows and doors still exist. The roof is asphalt shingles, and there is a small brick chimney. The front porch has been replaced. Some of the original spaces on the interior remain, especially at the entryway and main stair, but elsewhere it is difficult to assess what the original floor plan may have been historically, and interior walls have been added to create additional rooms. The floor is either vinyl or carpeted throughout. The walls are a mix of painted plaster and drywall, and the ceilings are plaster throughout. There are two rental units in the 1,580 square foot building. Notable alterations to the building include the exterior siding, rear stair addition, replacement finishes, and the reorganization of interior spaces. Very little of the historic building remains besides its basic form and foundation.¹⁰

The house lacks architectural integrity due to its replacement siding and interior modifications. The siding is in poor condition everywhere, and the foundation requires repairs. Few if any of the architectural elements could be salvaged and repurposed.

402, 404, 406, and 408 East Washington Avenue
(see photos 131 through 225)

The building at 402, 404, 406, and 408 East Washington Avenue is a two-story Greek Revival style house. It has a stone foundation, wood frame structure and red brick exterior with sandstone lintels and sills at the openings. Most of the original wood windows and doors still exist. The roof is asphalt shingles, and there is a small brick chimney. The building has four significant additions, a wood frame one and a painted brick one in the rear and two commercial storefront additions on the front main façade facing East Washington Avenue. The commercial addition at the southwest corner of the lot has a stone veneer with aluminum windows, pebbledash panels, and a clay tile edge to an otherwise flat roof. The other commercial storefront has a concrete block exterior with aluminum windows and a plastic panel veneer along with a similar clay tile edge to an otherwise flat roof. Some of the original spaces on the interior remain, especially at the first floor, with the main staircase and damaged balustrade in place. Otherwise, much of the interior spaces have been rearranged into apartments with new walls and enclosures. Many of the interior walls are drywall with some plaster exceptions. The original wood floors remain in some locations, though they are often covered with carpeting, tiles, and linoleum. The walls are a mix of painted plaster and drywall, and the ceilings are plaster throughout and are cracking and warping in locations. There are four rental units and two small commercial spaces in the 5,031 square foot building. Notable alterations to the building include

¹⁰ Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Assessment Records.

the exterior additions, new window openings, new interior finishes, and the reorganization of interior spaces.¹¹

The house lacks architectural integrity due to its additions, damaged exterior, and interior layout. The brick and stone exterior is in poor condition due to past painting and sandblasting. There are extensive cracks and warping in the plaster walls and ceilings, and water damage in ceiling locations. There is also evidence of termite damage on wood structural members in the basement, and there is mold in nearly every damp interior space such as bathrooms and kitchens. Some elements, especially the historic windows, doors, glass block, and radiators, could be salvaged and repurposed. The brick and sandstone on the exterior are likely too damaged from sandblasting and cleaning to reuse.

410 East Washington Avenue
(see photos 226 through 295)

The building at 410 East Washington Avenue is a two and one-half story Craftsman style house. It has a concrete foundation, wood frame structure and half-timber and stucco exterior. The historic stucco, timber, and wood trim exterior is largely intact, though it is damaged in locations. Most of the original wood windows and doors still exist. The roof is non-historic asphalt shingles. There is a prominent brick chimney and an added fire escape on both the main and rear facades. The front porch appears historic, though it has been rebuilt within the last decade to match the original. Some of the original spaces on the interior remain with the main staircase and balustrade in place and the second-floor hallway and stairwell intact. The original wood floors remain in some common locations, though they are often covered with carpeting and linoleum in the units themselves. The rear unit on the first floor has the greatest degree of integrity with dark wood trim, board and batten wainscoting, wood floors, built-in benches and bookcases, and plaster walls. The rest of the building has a mix of painted plaster and drywall, and the ceilings are plaster in some locations and a replacement dropped acoustical tile in others. There are seven rental units in the 3,108 square foot building. Notable alterations to the building include a fire escape, a series of interior remodels with different finishes and the replaced front porch.¹²

The house lacks architectural integrity due to its interior layout. The exterior stucco is poor condition with mold and occasional damage, and there is mold in many of the damp spaces of the building including the basement. Some elements, especially the historic windows doors, wood trim, and built-ins could be salvaged and repurposed.

410 1/2 East Washington Avenue
(see photos 296 through 325)

The building at 410 1/2 East Washington Avenue is a two-story vernacular style house. It has a cast concrete foundation, wood frame structure, and painted wood siding and trim. The painted wood siding and trim appear to be historic. Most of the original wood windows still exist, and the doors have been replaced. The roof is non-historic asphalt shingles. Both the front entry

¹¹ Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Assessment Records.

¹² Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Assessment Records.

porch and the side porch are wood and have been added and repaired. The interior spaces have been reorganized and little of the original historic finishes remain. The floors are carpeted or are linoleum. The walls are painted drywall on the interior, though the exterior walls have plaster in some locations. The ceilings are drywall as well. There is a full basement underneath the front portion of the building, while the back half of the house only has a crawlspace. The house was moved from another location to this one and set on the new foundation in 1907. There are two rental units in the 1,209 square foot building. Notable alterations to the building include the exterior porches, interior finishes, and the reorganization of interior spaces.¹³

The house lacks architectural integrity due to its interior layout and the foundation requires repairs. Few if any of the architectural elements could be salvaged and repurposed.

412 and 414 East Washington Avenue
(see photos 326 through 370)

The building at 412 and 414 East Washington Avenue is a two-story utilitarian industrial warehouse. It has a concrete foundation, reinforced concrete and steel truss structure, and an EIFS stucco exterior finish except in the rear of the building, where the exterior is a mix of concrete block. The EIFS exterior was likely added to an otherwise concrete block building in 1986 or 1987, when ownership of the building changed. The roof is flat with a short parapet wall. The windows are non-historic fixed aluminum windows, also likely from the late 1980s, and there are additional and enlarged openings on all the building's facades. Many of the original spaces on the interior remain, including the back-of-house warehouse and processing floor on both first floor and lower level. However, the public spaces at the front of the building have finishes that date to the 1980s. The floors are typically concrete, or tile where it has been added. Walls are likewise also concrete, or drywall in the front public spaces. The ceilings have exposed structural members or a hollow clay fire-block system, unless it is the front public spaces where they are dropped acoustic panels in a grid. The 5,366 square foot building has historically served as a garage, dry-cleaning plant, warehouse, and commercial storefront. Notable alterations to the building include the exterior finishes and window and door replacements.¹⁴

The building lacks architectural integrity due to its exterior remodeling. It is likely, due to the nature of the structure and its use and various owners that this building has been altered several times throughout its history as various exterior concrete patching is evident. The interior has a series of different structural grid patterns as well. There is water damage at both the ceilings and floors of the main warehouse space on the interior. It is unlikely that any elements could be salvaged and repurposed.

Conclusion

The collection of seven buildings on the 400 block of East Washington Avenue, including 9 North Hancock Street, 8 and 10 North Franklin Street, 12 North Franklin Street, 402, 404, 406

¹³ Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Assessment Records.

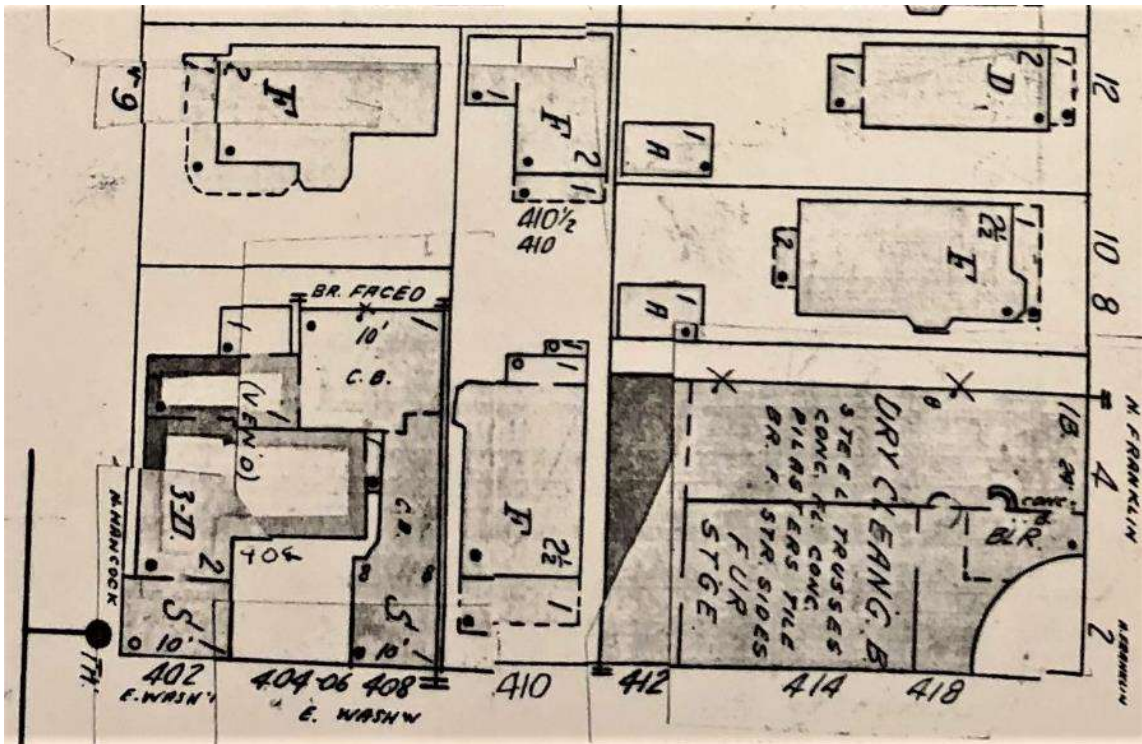
¹⁴ Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. Multiple dates; and City of Madison Assessment Records.

and 408 East Washington Avenue, 410 East Washington Avenue, 410½ East Washington Avenue, and 412 and 414 East Washington Avenue, lack historic significance and architectural integrity. The houses have universally been altered on the interior and repurposed as rental units, often neglecting the historic architecture of the buildings and physical maintenance of the properties. The exteriors of these houses often have replacement siding or are obscured by subsequent additions. The industrial/commercial building has experienced a series of alterations on its interior as well and has an exterior that does not reflect its historic architecture. It is unlikely that any of them would qualify for landmarking in the City of Madison based on their condition and history. There are other similar historic buildings within proximity that have a higher standard of architectural integrity and reflect similar periods and styles of construction. Likewise, the history of these buildings, while interesting, is not preserved due to their lack of integrity.

Historic Images



Photograph of St. John's Lutheran Church taken from the south, 1918. On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library and Archives. The house across Hancock Street on the left side of the photo are the subjects of this report.



Madison, Wisconsin Fire Insurance Maps. New York, NY: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co., 1942. Detail. On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library and Archives. All the existing resources included in this report are shown in their present configuration.