

**AGENDA**  
**City of Monona Landmarks Commission**  
**Monona City Hall**  
**5211 Schluter Road, Monona, WI**  
**Wednesday January 8, 2020**  
**4:30 PM**

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Approval of Minutes of December 11, 2019
4. Appearances
5. Unfinished Business
  - a. Public Hearing and Consideration of Action on Certificate of Appropriateness for a Demolition Permit for a Monona Landmarked Property at 4123 Monona Drive. (Case No. Z-007-2019)

*At the request of the applicant there will be no action or discussion on this item. The item will be heard at the February 12<sup>th</sup> Landmarks Commission meeting.*
6. New Business
  - A. Discussion of Springhaven Pagoda – Monona Landmark
  - B. Discussion of 4811 Tonyawatha Trail - Monona Landmark Property
  - C. Staff Updates
    - i. Reindahl Mound Marker donation to Historic Blooming Grove Historical Society
    - ii. Monona Mound Marker update
7. Upcoming meetings – February 12, 2020 and March 11, 2020
8. Adjournment

NOTE: Upon reasonable notice, the City of Monona will accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through auxiliary aids or services. For additional information or to request this service, contact Joan Andrusz at (608) 222-2525 (not a TDD telephone number), FAX: (608) 222-9225, or through the City Police Department TDD telephone number 441-0399. The public is notified that any final action taken at a previous meeting may be reconsidered pursuant to the City of Monona ordinances. A suspension of the rules may allow for final action to be taken on an item of New Business. It is possible that members of and a possible quorum of members of other governmental bodies of the municipality may be in attendance at the above stated meeting to gather information or speak about a subject, over which they have decision-making responsibility. Any governmental body at the above stated meeting will take no action other than the governmental body specifically referred to above in this notice. Agenda Posted 01/02/2020 on the City Hall, Library, and Community Center bulletin boards and on the City of Monona's website, mymonona.com.

MINUTES  
City of Monona  
Landmarks Commission  
Wednesday December 11, 2019

Chair Kuhr called the meeting of the Monona Landmarks Commission to order at 4:34 PM.

Present: Chair Jennifer Kuhr, Mr. Rick Bernstein, Ms. Anne Wellman, Mr. Erik Lincoln, Ms. Mary Murrell, Ms. Rebecca Holmquist and Ms. Branda Weix

Absent: None

Also Present: Douglas Plowman, City Planner, William Cole - City Attorney, and Mayor Mary O'Connor

**Approval of Minutes**

A motion by Mr. Bernstein, seconded by Ms. Murrell, for the approval of the minutes of November 13, 2019 carried with one correction.

**Appearances**

The following appeared before the Commission and spoke against the 4123 Monona Drive Certificate of Appropriateness.

- Peter Kuzma, 4207 Winnequah Road
- Kurt Stege, 82 Cambridge Road, Madison
- Kathy Carew, 4905 Rothman Place
- Donald Sanford, 1211 Garfield Street, Madison
- Ann Weidlich, 2150 Lakeland Avenue, Madison
- Peter Karnes, 4811 Gordon Avenue
- Kirsten Johnson, 4111 Major Avenue, Madison

The following individuals registered against the 4123 Monona Drive Certificate of Appropriateness.

- Bill Bright, 4600 Winnequah Road
- David Schroder, 4219 Winnequah Road
- Jeanie Verschay, 4600 Winnequah Road

The following spoke for informational purposes on the application for a Certificate of Appropriateness at 4123 Monona Drive.

- John Fadness, 4205 Winnequah Road
- John Shield, 4408 Winnequah Road

The following individuals emailed or called with comments which were shared with the Commission.

- Kurt Stege, 82 Cambridge Road, Madison
- Norma Satter, 139 Shato Lane
- Wendy Gavinski, 4011 Monona Drive
- Linda Thompson, 4101 Monona Drive
- Elizabeth and Richard Godfrey, Madison
- Gary Tipler, 807 Jenifer Street, Madison

## **New Business**

### **A. Public Hearing on Certificate of Appropriateness for a Demolition Permit for a Monona Landmarked Property at 4123 Monona Drive. (Case No. Z-007-2019)**

Mr. Terry Ellenbecker of Hoffman Planning, Design and Construction presented on behalf of the property owners. His goal was to provide history and background to the home and application. Mr. Ellenbecker shared a statement from the St. Norbert Abbey which said that there are no current plans to sell or redevelop the parcel. Additionally, the statement included that it "is not feasible to further invest in the house due to maintenance needs requiring substantial investment".

Mr. Ellenbecker presented on the property, its history, and its current conditions. The modifications that have been made to the home were detailed, including the bedroom addition as well as enclosing both the front and rear porches. As a result of these changes, the property was not deemed eligible for either State or National Register Designation. The applicant has also conducted hazardous material studies and found extensive lead paint throughout the property, asbestos, and transite siding. It is the intent of the demolition contractor to conduct an environmentally friendly deconstruction and to limit the items that are put into landfill.

The presentation continued with photographs of water infiltration into the basement through the basement walls. There is evidence of the water having impacted the stone foundation. Further, there is mold growth in the basement. On the first floor there is water infiltration from a suspected leak. Plaster is cracking throughout the home, causing sagging and structural issues. In order to cover the plaster, acoustical ceilings and wood paneling have been used. The applicant estimates that 50% of the building is using a combination of these materials. Finally, it was shared that the property was vandalized last weekend. Mr. Ellenbecker said that this is fairly typical for a building once it has been publicized in the press that it is vacant.

Mr. Bernstein asked about the feasibility of maintaining the building versus deconstruction and why demolition was chosen instead of maintenance. Mr. Ellenbecker responded that the home has been well cared for over time, and the Abbey couldn't find somebody who was willing to maintain it. The building is currently being heated, and the ongoing cost of continually maintaining it is the main issue. Ms. Murrell asked about the finished value estimate on the Building Permit application form. The applicant responded that this is the estimated cost of deconstruction as bid by Hoffman. Mr. Bernstein asked if there was a report or publication that could be shared with the Commission on the current condition of the property. Mr. Ellenbecker shared that the Abbey hired Northstar Environmental Services to review hazardous materials, they were not hired to review the renovation effort. Mr. Bernstein asked if the Abbey is open to other potential tenants for the space. Mr. Ellenbecker responded that he would have to ask the Abbey, he does know that the most recent caretakers (who moved out on November 2<sup>nd</sup>) were not directly affiliated with the church.

Ms. Murrell asked about the security provisions on site given the recent break in. Mr. Ellenbecker responded that it is limited at this time, but they intend to post "no trespassing" signs. Ms. Weix asked if the building is structurally sound aside from the environmental hazards. Mr. Ellenbecker responded that Hoffman didn't study it directly, and that it wasn't in the project scope. Ms. Murrell clarified that Mr. Ellenbecker can represent issues relating to the demolition but not rehab and costs. This was confirmed, but it was also offered that any questions of the Abbey could be asked and relayed back. Mr. Bernstein asked when the property was deeded if there were any provisions or restrictions allowing only a religious use, Mr. Ellenbecker did not know but said that the Abbey would. It was also asked if the owners would be willing to allow a property walk through. Mr. Ellenbecker shared that it might be helpful in the decision making process, although he warned of the current property condition and access challenges. Mr. Bernstein asked if the

Commission were to deny the permit if the Abbey would be willing to look into alternatives. Mr. Ellenbecker responded that he can't speak on behalf of the owners, but that he expects the appeals process would be followed. Mr. Ellenbecker also referenced a 2007 letter sent from the former Chair of the Landmarks Commission stating that the current property designation would not prevent demolition. City Attorney Bill Cole responded that the Historic Preservation Ordinance has since changed, and the owners must now follow the new process.

There were no further questions and the public hearing was declared closed.

**B. Consideration of Action on Certificate of Appropriateness for a Demolition Permit for a Monona Landmarked Property at 4123 Monona Drive. (Case No. Z-007-2019)**

Alder Kuhr began the Consideration of Action by reading the relevant section of the Historic Preservation Ordinance through which the property will be considered. Planner Plowman followed by reviewing the five criteria in 480-20 (L)(3) through which the Commission shall make their decision. Attorney Cole added to the discussion sharing that the applicant is entitled to a Certificate of Appropriateness for demolition unless something precludes it. If the five criteria of 480-20 (L)(3) are met, then it can be issued. Even though all five criteria must be considered, the weighting of the criteria is not stated, and the Commission are not bound to pass each item individually. Regardless of the decision it needs articulation- with the Commission sharing the reasons why the decision was made. Further, the decision just needs a majority to agree, rather than to be unanimous. It is important that any decision made isn't deemed arbitrary and capricious.

Ms. Murrell asked if there were building permits on record for the property. Planner Plowman responded that the permits are for the recent work including the garage addition as well as HVAC work that has been conducted. Ms. Murrell asked Attorney Cole what if the Commission feels that they don't have enough information. Attorney Cole responded that it can be tabled while the information is gathered. It was further clarified that if the Certificate of Appropriateness application is denied it is appealable to the Common Council. Ms. Murrell shared that she didn't feel there was appropriate representation from the Abbey at the meeting. Because of this, she was unprepared to act.

There was discussion of the Ordinance provisions that allow the decision to be considered for up to 6 months for the purpose of trying to save the property, while also being compelled to act within 45 days of application. There could be a special meeting called, or the Commission could act after the 45-day application window. Mr. Bernstein hopes the Abbey is willing to partner, and for communications from them. Ms. Murrell would like a site visit and walkthrough in advance of the next meeting. Ms. Holmquist asked what additional information the Commission needs in order to make their decision; Ms. Murrell wants to better understand the condition of the property. Mr. Bernstein is keen to consider partnerships as an alternative to demolition, and to understand how feasible tenant rehabilitation could be, and what the City or the Commission could do to market it. Ms. Holmquist added that she wanted to have representation from the Abbey, but that she felt the Commission could still discuss the five factors. Attorney Cole shared that if the Commission feel that information is lacking, they can contact the Abbey if they intend in partnering. The Commission can ask for a written response to the five factors, as well as asking for more information upon which to make a decision.

A motion by Ms. Weix, seconded by Mr. Bernstein to deny the Certificate of Appropriateness for a Demolition Permit for a Monona Landmarked Property at 4123 Monona Drive was made as the application didn't satisfy criteria A-E of 480-20(L)(3).

Ms. Weix added that as it stands she wants more information before acting. This is a landmarked property and she wants it to be protected until she is given a reason not to. Ms. Murrell checked

that if the motion is approved it can be appealed to Council. Attorney Cole shared that it would no longer be within the Landmarks Commission's purview and it would be the Council's to review. Ms. Murrell asked how to utilize the 6-month review period. Attorney Cole responded that this needs to be agreed by the applicant. Ms. Wellman asked if it is better to table the matter instead. Attorney Cole responded that if tabled, City Staff can request the applicant respond to the requests and attend the next meeting. It was clarified that if the Certificate of Appropriateness is denied it would mean the Commission don't have the 6-month period. Attorney Cole stated that if the Commission wish to keep oversight of the matter it is best not to deny the application. Ms. Weix shared that her interpretation is that the Commission has 45 days to respond.

Ms. Weix proposed an amendment to her motion to refuse to grant written approval to the Certificate of Appropriateness for Demolition Permit for the Monona Landmarked Property at 4123 Monona Drive within the 6-month deliberation period. Mr. Bernstein seconded the amendment.

Attorney Cole added that this is conditional upon the applicant wanting and agreeing to meet. If they disagree, the Commission will have to act within the 45-day period. Mr. Bernstein asked how to get more time. Tabling the decision until the next meeting was suggested, along with having City Staff communicate with the applicant regarding the Commission's requests. If the applicant is willing, the Commission could get up to 6-months to deliberate, if not then the Commission can't postpone in good faith. Ms. Holmquist added that the Abbey moved out 4 years ago, and that she is doubtful of a different outcome. The Commission asked what the appeals process for this application would be, Attorney Cole said it follows Chapter 68 of the State Statute. Ms. Murrell asked what the Council's review criteria would be, Attorney Cole responded that it would be the same criteria as the Commission.

Planner Plowman shared that he had advised Mr. Ellenbecker that it not be necessary for a representative from the Abbey to be present at the meeting, instead to have a representative from the demolition team present to answer questions on the application. Mr. Bernstein suggested tabling in the hope of finding an alternative solution, with information from the applicant on a range of factors. Alder Kuhr asked if it would be possible to ask the Abbey if they are comfortable to wait until the next Landmarks Commission meeting on January 8<sup>th</sup>. Attorney Cole responded that although they can't be compelled, they can be asked.

A motion by Mr. Bernstein, seconded by Ms. Murrell to table the decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness for a Demolition Permit for a Monona Landmarked Property at 4123 Monona Drive was made.

The Commission requests written responses to the evaluation criteria in 480-20 (L)(3) A-E, to invite the Abbey to the next meeting for a discussion of future options for the building and to have a walk through and site visit in advance of the next meeting.

The motion carried 5-1.

## **C. Discussion of Items for Future Agenda**

### **i. Black Bridge Historical Marker**

Alder Kuhr shared an update on the bridge improvements. Two markers were in place originally, and these have been put back with the completion of the work. One sign was replaced as it was damaged, one was placed back. Although a new sign hasn't been added, it doesn't preclude new signage at another time.

**ii. Amending current Historical Sites**

Planner Plowman shared that this item has been tabled because of other agenda items. This will be discussed at a later date.

**Upcoming meetings**

Upcoming meetings are scheduled for January 8, 2020 and February 12, 2020.

**Adjournment**

A motion by Ms. Holmquist, seconded by Mr. Bernstein, to adjourn carried. (6:26pm)

Submitted by,

Doug Plowman, City Planner

DRAFT



# CITY OF MONONA

## LANDMARKS NOMINATION FORM

Landmarks Commission 5211 Schluter Road Monona, WI 53716. Please refer to the *Preparation Guide for Landmark Nomination* to assist in completion of this form. Submit to [planner@ci.monona.wi.us](mailto:planner@ci.monona.wi.us).

**Resource Type:**       Landmark                       Historic District

Identification of Historic Resource	
Common Name:	
Historic Name:	
Current Use:	
Street Address:	
Parcel Number(s):	
Legal Description:	

Applicant Information	
Name and Title:	
Organization Represented:	
Address:	
Phone Number:	
Email Address:	

*As the preparer of this document, I am signing below to signify that I believe this document is complete and contains true and accurate information.*

---

*Signature*

*Print Name*

*Date*

General Historic Data	
Original Owner:	
Original Use:	
Architect/Builder/ Designer:	
Architectural Style:	
Date of Construction:	

Location:	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved Site <input type="checkbox"/> Original Site
Physical Condition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins

Attach a separate narrative that describes the landmark proposed for nomination. This narrative shall include the following sections:

- A. Describe Present and Original Character and Features.
- B. Describe the Significance to Monona and/or the Greater Region.
- C. Describe the Conformance to Designation Criteria.
- D. List of Bibliographical References.
- E. Additional Information as Needed.

## Otto Schroeder House, 1932

A MONONA LANDMARK



Atop a small bluff overlooking Lake Monona, this stucco and wood, Tudor-style home has a firm foundation from another era. It was designed by noted Madison architect Frank Riley for Otto Schroeder, a prominent Madison undertaker, on the site of his parents' 1890 home. It utilized the earlier cobblestone foundation as well as the existing underground tunnels by which the original boat house and stable were reached. Gracious landscaped lawns originally extended from Winnequah Road to Lake Monona.

## 4811 Tonyawatha Trail

Aaron Bohrod, artist-in-residence from 1948 to 1973 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, purchased the house in 1959. As 'artist-in-residence' of the Schroeder House, he immediately personalized his home with fanciful images; the vestibule is painted with fish forms on a textured background.

The main entrance hall shows an inviting spatial arrangement. To the left is a broad, dark oak stairway with carved spindles. Double doors at the foot of the stairway lead down two steps into an impressive and spacious living room. Two-storied and paneled in dark oak, this twenty foot by thirty foot room has the feeling of a baronial 'great hall'. At one end, the smooth-surfaced limestone fireplace extends 30 feet upward to the cathedral-shaped ceiling; a small balcony looks down from the other end. A porch, enclosed by the Bohrods, runs the south and west lengths of the living room.

To the immediate right of the entry hall is a large, gracious dining room wainscoted in painted paneling. The crown molding at the ceiling is of carved plaster with leaf ornamentation. The floor is of random width oak planks. At one end of the room is a fireplace trimmed in black onyx with glassed built-in cupboards on each side. Opposite the fireplace large windows provide a view of the outdoor landscape.

A smoky-oak-paneled study to the rear of the dining room has windows overlooking the lake. A fireplace - the third on the main floor - was flanked by book shelves. The kitchen completes the first floor. More of Bohrod's handiwork was noticeable here where almost every cupboard door, and there are many, was painted with a bird form, neck arched and feathers spread to fill the particular space. One cupboard was graced with a fish as the artist deemed the space too long for a bird.

The three bedrooms on the second floor have charming gabled windows. Two face west with lake views while the third, facing east, offers a small "Juliet" balcony.

A later addition to the property was Bohrod's art studio. Located north and east of the house, it was designed in 1959 by Spring Green architect Herb Fritz. Stone, wood and stucco materials were used to complement the house. The studio providing the north light essential to painters, was kept filled with canvases and still life arrangements for future paintings by the artist, who said he never ran out of ideas.

Aaron Bohrod was born in Chicago in 1907. As a student at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, he won many prizes with his early paintings, prints and drawings of urban genre scenes. During World War II he was an artist correspondent for Life magazine and the Department of the Army. In 1948 he came to the University of Wisconsin-Madison as artist-in-residence, following John Steuart Curry. Here he developed his 'trompe l'oeil' (fool the eye) technique of making painted objects seem more real than real and he painted in this manner for many years. Fans of realistic art loved this work and it brought him to the forefront of American painters. Aaron Bohrod died in Madison in 1992.



In 2000 the homeowners built a lakeside addition containing a first floor office and second floor master bedroom complementing the Tudor architecture of the original house.



BROWSE ▾

ABOUT

EVENTS

SHOP

MEMBERSHIP

DONATE



PROPERTY RECORD

# 4811 TONYAWATHA TR

## Architecture and History Inventory

PRINT

EMAIL A FRIEND

FACEBOOK

TWITTER

MORE...



### NAMES ▶

Historic Name: **Schroeder, Otto and Louise, House**  
Other Name: **Victoria and Dennis Hull House**  
Contributing:  
Reference Number: **5597**

### PROPERTY LOCATION ▶

Location (Address): **4811 TONYAWATHA TR**  
County: **Dane**  
City: **Monona**  
Township/Village:  
Unincorporated Community:  
Town:  
Range:  
Direction:  
Section:  
Quarter Section:  
Quarter/Quarter Section:

### PROPERTY FEATURES ▶

Year Built: **1932**  
Additions: **2004**  
Survey Date: **1980**  
Historic Use: **house**  
Architectural Style: **Tudor Revival**  
Structural System:  
Wall Material: **Stone - Unspecified**  
Architect: **FRANK RILEYHerbert Fritz (studio)**  
Other Buildings On Site:  
Demolished?: **No**  
Demolished Date:

### DESIGNATIONS ▶

### NOTES ▶

**Additional Information:** A 'site file' exists for this property. It contains additional information such as correspondence, newspaper clippings, or historical information. It is a public record and may be viewed in person at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation. 1/2 TIMBERED UPPER STORY.

### RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

#### About the National Register and State Register of Historic Places

All Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places listings are searchable on our website.

#### About Our Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)

Search digital records on more than 140,000 historic buildings, structures and objects throughout Wisconsin.

### RELATED ARTICLES

#### Is Your Property Eligible for the National Register or State Register of Historic Places?

Eligible properties must retain the essential physical appearance of the period in which they were important, and meet one of four criteria.

**Related products from our Online Store:**

BOHROD WAS AN UW ARTIST-IN-RESIDENCE.

Otto Schroeder was founder of Schroeder Funeral Home in Madison. In 1959, the Schroeder family sold the home to UW Madison's artist-in-residence Aaron Bohrod. He lived there with his wife Ruth until his death until 1992. Bohrod hired architect Herbert Fritz to design the artist studio that was built over the existing garage.

2004 - addition added to the back of the house.

2018 - The two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Tudor Revival-style house has stone foundation and an irregular rectangular plan that includes three front-gable projecting wings on the front (east), rear (west), and side (south) elevations. It has an irregular side-gable roof with three hip-roof dormers; one opens to a small integrated balcony toward the north end of the front (east) facade. Exterior walls are clad in a combination of stucco and stone masonry and many wall surfaces display false half-timbering. Fenestration consists of multi-light windows and replacement fixed-frame windows. A stone chimney is located near the southern end of the house. The 1932 house was designed by renowned Madison architect Frank Riley, who specialized in revival styles, for Otto Schroeder, a prominent Madison funeral director, and his wife Louise.

Artist Aaron Bohrod purchased the house in 1959 and served as artist-in-residence at the University of Wisconsin-Madison from 1948 to 1973. Bohrod studied at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and received many awards for his early paintings, prints, and drawings. During World War II he was an artist correspondent for Life Magazine and the U.S. Department of Army. In 1948 he came to the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he developed a unique "trompe l'oeil" (fool the eye) technique whereby painted objects appear very realistic. The Art Institute of Chicago, Corcoran Gallery of Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Whitney Museum of American Art all have Bohrod's works in their collections. Bohrod added many fanciful nature images to the interior of the main house, including fish forms on the vestibule and bird forms on the kitchen cupboards. In 1959 Bohrod commissioned renowned architect Herbert Fritz to design a free-standing art studio on the property, northeast of the main house. The side-gable studio features exterior walls clad in stucco, wood, and stone; distinctive inverted triangular window openings, as well as a wood-frame window wall on the north elevation; and four basement-level garage bays on the east elevation.

**Bibliographic References:** CAPITAL TIMES 10/10/1995. MONONA COMMUNITY HERALD 5/10/1995. CAPITAL TIMES 5/1/1995. WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL 9/26/1995. MONONA COMMUNITY HERALD 8/21/1996. Monona Landmarks Commission. City of Monona: Its Heritage and Landmarks. 2nd ed. Monona Wis.: Monona Landmarks Commission, 2011. 44-45.

## RECORD LOCATION ►

**Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, State Historic Preservation Office, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin**

### Have Questions?

If you didn't find the record you were looking for, or have other questions about historic preservation, please email us and we can help:

[joe.derosé@wisconsinhistory.org](mailto:joe.derosé@wisconsinhistory.org)

If you have an update, correction, or addition to a record, please include this in your message:

- AHJ number
- Information to be added or changed
- Source information

Note: When providing a historical fact, such as the story of a historic event or the name of an architect, be sure to list your sources. We will only create or update a property record if we can verify a submission is factual and accurate.

### How to Cite

For the purposes of a bibliography entry or footnote, follow this model:

#### Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory Citation

Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, "Historic Name", "Town", "County", "State", "Reference Number".



WISCONSIN  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

March 10, 2009

Caitlin Adams  
5422 N Paulina St #2R  
Chicago IL 60640

Dear Ms. Adams:

Thank you for submitting a National Register questionnaire for the **Otto and Louis Schroeder House** located in the **Monona, Dane County**. A review of the information indicates that the property may be eligible for listing in the State and the National Register of Historic Places in the area of architecture as a fine example of Tudor revival domestic design by Madison architect Frank Riley. The garage remodeling by Herb Fritz may also qualify as a contributing resource with a period of significance for architecture extending to 1959.

Making the case for its association with Bohrod will be a bit more tricky. He moved there in 1959 and lived in the house until 1992, almost all within the last 50 years. Please consult National Register bulletins 32 and 22 for guidance. Remember that that to make the case you need to demonstrate exceptional significance as shown through scholarly research.

This is only a preliminary assessment based on the information supplied to us. If you decide to proceed with a nomination, substantially more research and documentation will be required. Please use a copy of our electronic NR form, found on our preservation professionals page: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/professionals.asp>. Also, please consult our website for our state supplementary manual: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/sup-manual/>.

If you have any questions regarding the State or the National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin, please call me at (608) 264-6501, or I may be reached by e-mail at [daina.penkiunas@wisconsinhistory.org](mailto:daina.penkiunas@wisconsinhistory.org).

Sincerely,

Daina Penkiunas  
State and National Register Coordinator

# RESOURCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Property Name: Schroeder, Otto, House  
Address: 4811 Tonyawatha Trail, Monona, Dane County  
Date received: 3/2/2009

Previously Inventoried: Yes  
WHPD Number: 5597  
Previous Site File: Yes  
Mapped: Yes

Architectural Historian

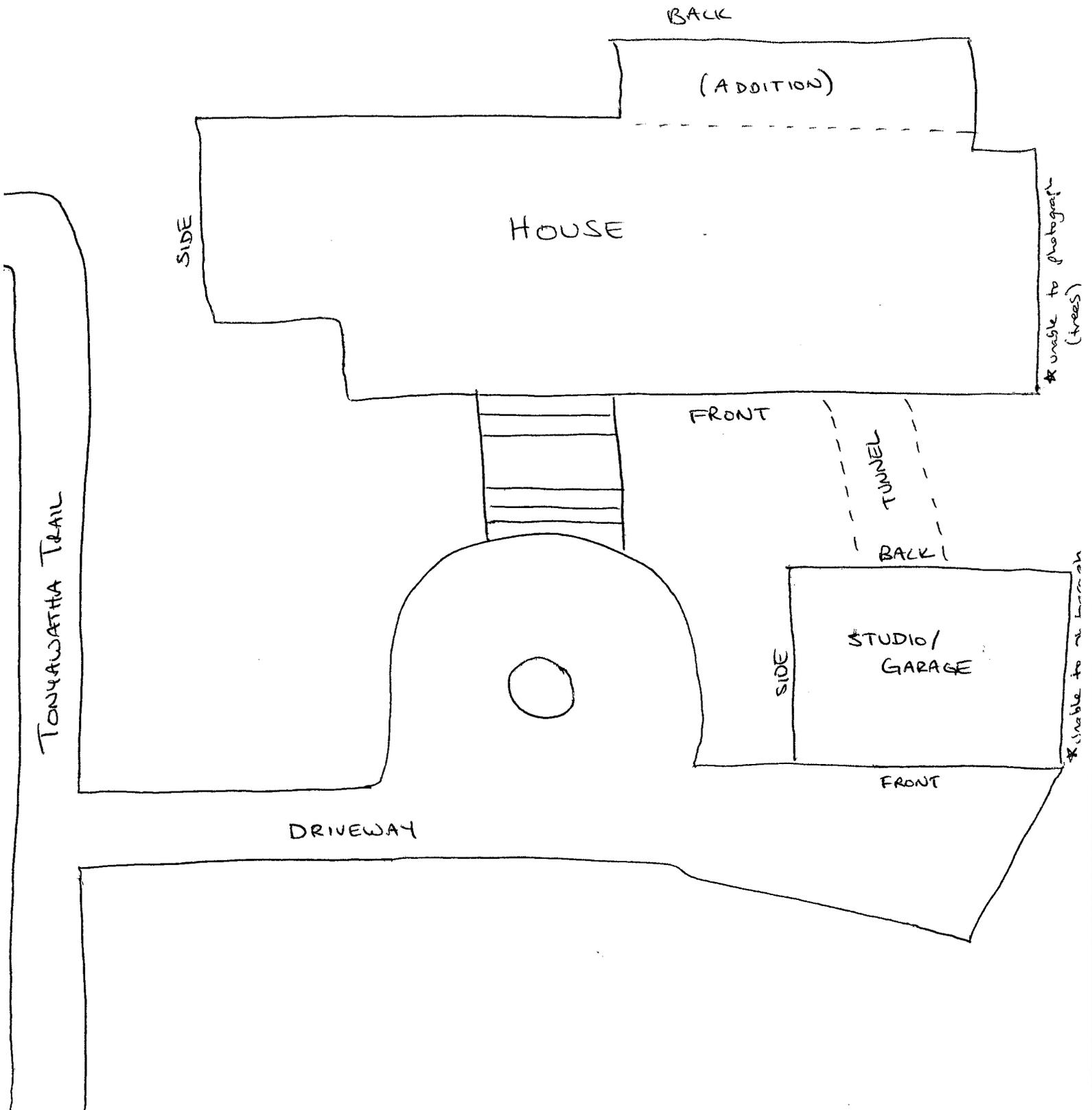
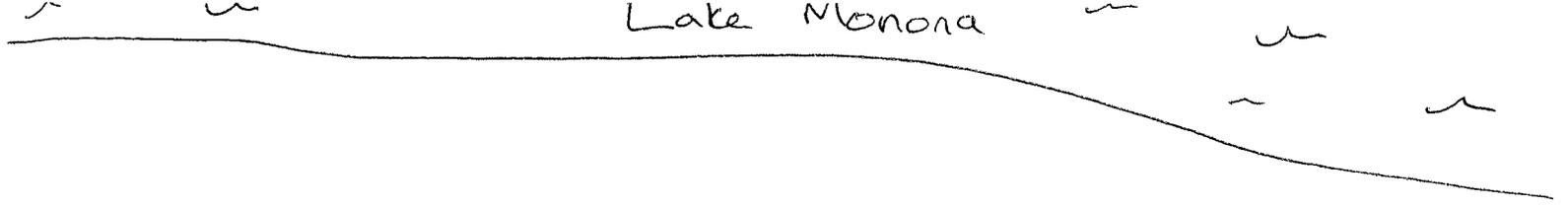
Historian

National Register Coordinator

*E as example of Tudor Revival design by Frank Hiley  
Schroeder purchased house in 1959 - garage addition  
would need to demonstrate exceptional significance to  
expand PofS to his death in 1992*

REC Decision/Comments

Lake Monona



[ali 5597]

[prepared by C. Adams  
5422 N. Paulina St #2R  
Chicago, IL 60640]

# 1 NOMINATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Date: 2-11-2009

What is the historic name of this property? Otto Schroeder House

What is the current name of this property? Aaron Bohrod House

RECEIVED  
MAR 02 2009  
DIV HIST PRES

I wish to nominate this property because (check one or more boxes):

- National Register and State Register listing is an honor
- I seek financial assistance (see p. 2) in maintaining or rehabilitating the property
  - This building is my primary residence
  - This is an income producing property (commercial or residential rental)
- I wish to protect this property
- This property is threatened with demolition or destruction

## Where is the property located?

If a city or village please provide:

street and number 4811 Tonyawatha Trail  
village or city Monona county Dane

**OR**

If an unincorporated or rural area please provide

road or nearest road \_\_\_\_\_  
name of civil town/township \_\_\_\_\_  
nearest village or city \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_  
section \_\_\_\_\_, town \_\_\_\_\_ north, range \_\_\_\_\_

## Do you know any of the following information:

The architect's name was Frank Riley

The builder's name was \_\_\_\_\_

The date of construction was 1932

List sources of information or attach photocopies (remember the more information that is provided the better our staff is able to evaluate the property):

**What alterations or additions** were made since the building was built? Please check one or more boxes where applicable.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> additions                     | <input type="checkbox"/> replacement siding or re-siding            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> removal of porches                       | <input type="checkbox"/> removal of decorative details              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> replacement doors and windows | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interior remodeling or updating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> moved from its original location         |   |

(if moved, why, from where and when?)

The dates of major alterations or additions were: 1990s, 2004

**Briefly describe any changes checked above:**

In the 1990s, owners replaced the windows on the side porch as they were leaking water.

In 2004, owners Dennis and Victoria Hull remodeled the kitchen, knocking down two walls, and incorporating a former maid's quarter and breakfast nook into the kitchen. At the same time, they put on an addition onto the back of the house that added space to the basement, first and second floors. The rooms in the front of the home remained intact, except for the kitchen remodel mentioned above. Before and after photographs are available.

**What do you know about the history of the property?** For statements of historical fact, please indicate your sources of information (keep in mind that our evaluation may depend solely on the information that you submit, therefore, your sources should be reliable).

The house was designed for Otto Schroeder, founder of Schroeder Funeral Homes in Madison, and his wife Louise Schroeder in 1932 by Frank Riley, a prominent Madison architect who specialized in revival styles. Riley also designed the current Wisconsin Executive Mansion, Kessenich building and East High School. The home was built on the foundations of property that had been in the Schroeder family for the previous generation. After Otto Schroeder passed away in 1947, his son Arthur and his family moved in, and Ruth moved into an apartment in Madison. In 1959, the Schroeder family decided to sell the home, and it was purchased by Aaron Bohrod, UW-Madison's artist-in-residence from 1948 to 1973, and his wife Ruth Bohrod. Also in that year, the Bohrods hired Spring Green architect Herbert Fritz to design an artist studio that was built over the existing garage. A well-known still-life painter, Bohrod worked as an artist war correspondent for Life Magazine and painted covers for Time Magazine in the 1950s. Bohrod's work in the Art Institute of Chicago, Corcoran Gallery of Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Whitney Museum of American Art. The Bohrod family remained in the house until after his death in 1992.

**List sources of information (or attach photocopies):**

see attached photocopies

Page: \_\_\_\_\_

Page: \_\_\_\_\_

## Significance of the property

Why do you think that this property should be listed in the National Register and the State Register? Please check one or more box below and briefly explain why the property is important.

The property illustrates an important aspect of local history through its:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ethnic history                         | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural history   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social or political history | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation history |
| <input type="checkbox"/> industrial or commercial history       | <input type="checkbox"/> other                  |

It is directly associated with a person or people who made important individual contributions to (check one or more):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social or political history | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural history |
| <input type="checkbox"/> industrial or commercial history       | <input type="checkbox"/> other                |

It is architecturally or artistically distinctive because it:

- is an important example of an architectural style
- is an important example of vernacular (commonplace) architecture
- is an unusual or important kind of building or structure
- has an unusual method of construction
- is an important work of art
- is the work of a master architect or builder

This property is important because:

The property is an excellent example of a Tudor-revival style home popular through the 1920s and 1930s with decorative half-timbering, cross gables, a steeply pitched roof, and dormer windows. Designed by Frank Riley, an acknowledged Madison architect who excelled in domestic architecture as well as commercial and municipal buildings like the Yost-Kessenich building and East High School, the home is also significant as the long-term residence of well-known artist Aaron Bohrod who for many years worked in the on-site artist studio designed for him by architect Herbert Fritz.

## List sources of information (or attach photocopies):

A Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia & Lee McAlester Page: \_\_\_\_\_

see attached photocopies Page: \_\_\_\_\_

**Aaron Bohrod (Deceased)****Occupation: Painter, Educator****Media: Still life executed in oil on gesso ponds.**

Born Chicago, Ill, November 21, 1907.

**Education**

Art Inst Chicago.

Art Students League, with John Sloan.

**Public Works**

Art Inst Chicago; Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Philippines Mus Art, Manila; Whitney Museum of American Art, New York.

**Exhibitions**

Art Institute of Chicago Int Watercolor Exhibs, 32-40; Guggenheim Found Exhib, 36-38; Carnegie Inst Int Exhib, 36-38 &amp; 40; Artists for Victory Exhib, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 42; Pennsylvania Acad Fine Arts, 42; Nat Acad Fine Arts Exhibs, 53-72; plus many others.

**Teaching Positions**

Artist in residence, Southern Ill Univ, Carbondale, 41-42 &amp; Univ Wisconsin, Madison, 48-73.

**Business and Professional Positions**

Artist war correspondent, United States Corps Engr &amp; Life Mag, 42-45.

**Honors & Awards**

Clark Prize &amp; Silver Medal, Corcoran Gallery of Art; Artist for Victory Exhib Prize, Metropolitan Museum of Art; First Logan Prizes, Art Institute of Chicago, 37 &amp; 45; Wisconsin Acad Art &amp; Sci Fellow, 82.

**Memberships**

National Academy of Design, 53; Wisconsin Acad Arts &amp; Sci, 85.

**Bibliography**

Harry Salpeter (author), Bohrod: Chicago's gift to art, Esquire Mag, 40; article in Life Mag, 41; plus others.

**Publications**

Author, A Pottery Sketch Book, 59 &amp; A Decade of Still Life, 66, Univ Wisconsin Press; Wisconsin Sketches, Stanton &amp; Lee, 75.

**Address**

4811 Tonyawatha Trail Madison WI 53716

**Death**

April 1992.

**Source:** Marquis Who's Who on the Web, 2/11/2009

# Henry Noll's Sunday Thoughts



NOLL

Two good pals were separated when Otto A. Schroeder, dean of Madison funeral directors, died Mar. 21.

Otto and his only son, Arthur, conducted funerals together, attended lodge and club meetings and athletic events together, and ate lunch together. There was an attachment between the two which should exist between all fathers and sons.

From childhood on Art and his father were pals. Art became an apprentice in his father's funeral home in 1933 and after completing a course in a Milwaukee embalming school became associated with Dad Schroeder. Especially since Art has become associated with his father in business, have the two been close together. Otto always had a smile and a friendly word for his friends.

#### Through at Rites

That Otto had hosts of friends was shown conclusively last Sunday and Monday when about 1,700 persons called at the Schroeder funeral home to pay their last respects to the boy who made good in business. At funeral services held Tuesday in St. John's American Lutheran church only standing room was available to late comers.

Otto had hard sledding when as a young man 41 years ago he opened a funeral home in the 400 block on E. Main st. Others who started in the undertaking business had the same experience. But Otto stuck to it and as the Rev. Carl A. Becker pointed out in his funeral sermon, he climbed to success.

At the age of 10 he joined Grace Episcopal church choir and sang for a number of years.

#### Location Changed

On the advice of a leading Chicago funeral director, that he change his location and move to a more traveled street than E. Main, Otto bought the Askew building at King and E. Wilson st. He has since enlarged the building and modernized the interior to give it the atmosphere of a home, rather than an undertaking establishment. Otto never regretted that he took the advice of his Chicago friend.

In earlier days all funeral homes were located on principal uptown business streets. Now that is not so necessary as most of the calls are made by phone. In former years few homes had telephones.

Lake Monona was a dear treasure to Otto. He has always lived on or near the lake. Before building his beautiful home on Winnebago rd., Monona village, overlooking the lake, he lived at 1501 Morrison st, also on the lakeshore, the home now occupied by his son.

#### Attended Academy

After leaving grade school he attended Richmond academy, op-

erated by the Richmond sisters at State and W. Gilman sts. Again on the advice of a leading Chicago funeral director he attended an embalming school in Chicago and while there gained considerable knowledge in embalming in one of that city's large funeral homes. His advisor used to come to Madison for summer outings and always asked Otto to row the boat for him while he fished in Lake Monona.

Otto loved lake sports and in the early days of his business career owned an iceboat which he named Lulu, after his sister, Mrs Lulu Nugent, Chicago. It was one of the fastest boats on Monona.

#### Helped East Side

Dr. Becker in his sermon also pointed out that Otto did his part in enhancing the interests of the city, especially the East side. Otto was a veteran member of the East Side Business Men's assn. which has done many things for the betterment of the East side. He was especially popular with the East side business men and will be missed by them. Six of his East side friends were pallbearers. They were Herbert C. Schenk, Olaf Strand, A. M. Toussaint, Herman J. Loftsgordon, Ray Sennett, and Robert H. Gerry.

Otto, Olaf Strand, Herb Schenk and Abe Toussaint were known as the "Four Horsemen". They used to have dinner together in their homes, alternating each time.

Every day Otto drove back and forth between his residence and the funeral home over East side streets. Usually funerals leaving the city for Roselawn Memorial Park take the South side route. Otto was given his last ride through the East side which he loved so well.

Otto is buried on one of the highest spots in Roselawn Memorial Park, within the shadow of the chimes tower.

#### Interesting Old Ads

In the issue of The State Journal of Mar. 19, 1888, a copy of which was loaned to us by I. Thuringer, appeared a number of interesting advertisements. Among them was one by Prof. S. Clay Todd, a specialist of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who stayed at the Park hotel for nine days where he treated patients. In his ad he ran several letters from Madisonians who claimed to have been healed by him. "No cure, no pay", he emphasized. Among ailments in which he specialized were catarrh and noises in the head, deafness, shortness of breath, heart diseases and rheumatism.

An ad by the volunteer fire department was also inserted, calling attention to a meeting in the city hall. The notice was signed by the W. H. Hughes, fire chief.

"Zozo, Magic Queen"  
Alexander Findlay, who had a

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## Schroeders Sell Morrison St. Home

Leonard J. Schoor, operator of the Leonard beauty shop at 213 Wisconsin ave., has purchased from Mrs. Otto A. Schroeder, the residence at 1501 Morrison st. Mrs. Schroeder's son, Arthur O. Schroeder and family, who have occupied the house, have moved to Mrs. Schroeder's lake shore home in Monona village.

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# Frank M. Riley, Prominent Madison Architect and Builder, Dies at 73

Frank M. Riley, well-known Madison architect and builder of many of Madison's best-known homes, died early Sunday in a Madison hospital after a short illness. He was 73 years old.



Mr. Riley, who never married, was born in Madison shortly after his parents, Edward F. and Eliza C. Riley moved here from Sun Prairie in 1875. Mr. Riley's father served as secretary of the University of Wisconsin board of regents for nearly 20 years. Frank Riley attended the University of Wisconsin where he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternal

fraternity and later graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

After his graduation Mr. Riley spent a number of years in Great Britain, Italy, and Germany. He studied architecture with many of Europe's renowned teachers and left only after he was nearly stranded in Germany at the outbreak of World War I.

Upon his return to this country, Mr. Riley did architectural work in Boston and New York City. While in New York he designed and drew plans for the Riley family home at 2925 Oakridge ave., where he lived with a caretaker until his death.

He was active until last week when he became ill. He had completed plans for a new church in Ft. Atkinson. Among many of the Madison structures he designed and built were the East high school, the Madison club, the Kessenich bldg. at the intersec-

tion of Fairchild and State sts., the T. R. Herry home in Maple Bluff, now being considered for purchase by the state as the executive mansion, and many other Madison homes, including several fraternities and sorority houses. He also designed the colonial-style Lakewood school in Maple Bluff.

A brother, Atty. Charles G. Riley, is the only immediate survivor. Another brother, George, preceded him in death. Other survivors are several nieces and nephews.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Tuesday in the Fitch-Lawrence funeral home. The Rev. Roy W. Zimmer, pastor of Christ Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Riley was a member, will officiate. Burial will be in Forest Hill cemetery. The family asks that flowers be omitted.



Trick Shot Shows Artist Twice in New Studio



The Artist Looks Quizzical

# Artist Shows Off New Studio

By LYNISE L. MANSION  
(She cannot take notes)

Ever since Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Bohrod and their family moved a year ago into their spacious English Tudor home at 4811 Tonyawatha Trail, overlooking Lake Monona, Mr. Bohrod, the University of Wisconsin's internationally famed artist-in-residence, has wanted to build a "dream studio."

And now he has it!

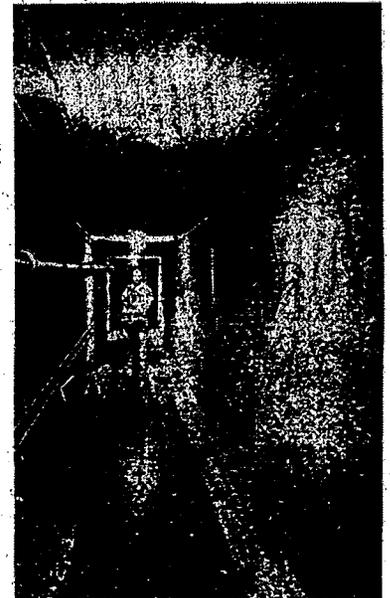
The studio, designed by Herbert Fritz, Spring Green architect, to harmonize with the house and landscape, is the pride and joy of Mr. Bohrod, whose paintings hang in the leading museums and galleries in this country and abroad.

Completed only three weeks ago, the studio, done in blond tones, has the spaciousness, superb light, ventilation, and easy-to-keep clean fixtures for which Mr. Bohrod has yearned.

The large archway was constructed over the Bohrod garage and is far enough away from the house that the artist can be assured of absolute privacy when he desires it. On the other hand, a tunnel between the house and garage enables Mr. Bohrod to go back and forth to the studio easily, without going outdoors in cold weather.

"I will probably use my home studio only in the summer time and on weekends," says Mr. Bohrod, whose official university studio is located at 632 Lorch st.

Edwin Stein, Wisconsin State Journal photographer, took the dramatic pictures of the Bohrod studio which appear on this page today.



Mr. Bohrod, who laughingly admits that he has "a compulsion to draw or paint something on every flat surface," has decorated the long tunnel which connects his English Tudor home and new over-the-garage studio with interesting and amusing "cave-man" animals and figures. He is shown above in the tunnel.

The tunnel, which is cool in hot weather and warm in cold weather, enables the artist to go back and forth from his home to his studio, without going outdoors in the winter months. The Bohrod's home at 4811 Tonyawatha Trail overlooks Lake Monona.



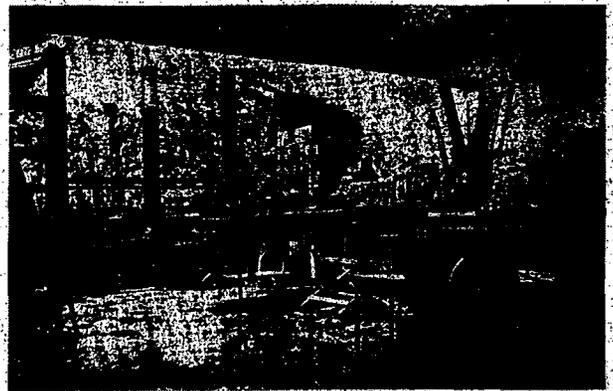
Looking like a mid-die-aged piece, Aaron Bohrod, right, the University of Wisconsin's distinguished artist-in-residence, peers between the shelves of one of several display cases in his bright new home studio.

On display are some of Mr. Bohrod's ceramic pieces and one of his paintings.

Mr. Bohrod, who came to Madison and the university from Chicago in 1958, received international fame for his work as an artist war correspondent in World War II.



Mr. Bohrod with Studio in Background



North Light Ideal for Painting

Springhaven Pagoda at Stonebridge Park, ca. 1890

A MONONA LANDMARK



## 4200 Block of Winnequah Road

A graceful pagoda on the southeast shore of Lake Monona was built to protect the clear water that flowed from a natural spring. It stands today as a reminder of the peaceful pastoral setting that was once part of a farm owned by Judge E.W. Keyes. The spring was so treasured by Keyes that he not only built this housing for it, but also named his farm Springhaven. Thus the pagoda in Stonebridge Park is referred to as Springhaven or Keyes Springs.

The Keyes' farm was adjacent to the southern end of the Frank Allis property. In the early 1900s the farm was eventually divided into tracts for summer homes but the Stonebridge Park ravine in which the pagoda is located was kept as public property.

Through the years many have enjoyed the serenity of the setting, the wild flowers there, and the water from the spring. In earlier years the children from Nichols School held their end-of-the-year picnics there and used the cool clear spring water to make their lemonade.

Springhaven Pagoda has managed to survive all these years and the natural spring water occasionally flows. Although the Pagoda shows the wear of both time and vandalism, it is hoped that this landmark can be restored to its original graceful charm.



# Springhaven Pagoda

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## Historic Preservation Plan

City of Monona Landmarks Commission

11/16/2016



This document is to serve as a decision making guide for the City of Monona Landmarks Commission, and other City of Monona elected and appointed decision makers to evaluate future preservation options for the Springhaven Pagoda, a City of Monona Landmark.

**Approved by the Landmarks Commission on November 16, 2016**

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# Acknowledgements

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Thank you to the following individuals for their contributions to this report.

## Landmarks Commission

Alder Mary O'Connor, Chair  
Rebecca Holmquist, Citizen Member  
Branda Weix, Citizen Member  
Matthew Aro, Citizen Member  
Richard Bernstein, Citizen Member  
Anne Wellman, Citizen Member  
Sonja Reichertz, City Planner & Economic Development Director  
Sydney Prusak, Planning Intern

## Professional Input

Charles Quagliana, Preservation Architect was contracted by the Landmarks Commission to complete a condition assessment of the pagoda, summarize treatment options, provide a recommended treatment approach, and draft a report communicating the above work tasks to be integrated by City Staff into this preservation plan. The majority of the information contained in the Current Conditions, Evaluation of Treatment Approaches, and Recommended Treatment Approach sections of this Plan is creditable to Mr. Quagliana along with subcontracted structural engineer Kurtis Straus, Structural Integrity Inc.<sup>1</sup>

Charles Quagliana, Architectural Historian  
Jim Sewell, Retired State Preservation Architect  
Simon Levertt, Henry Frerk & Sons  
Mark Elmer, A&M Masonry

**Figure 1: Artist's Sketch Titled  
"Cold Spring Pagoda" by J.  
Borqwardt**



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<sup>1</sup> (Quagliana, 2016)

## Purpose

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The need for a Historic Preservation Plan is based on the understanding that each historic property represents a unique and irreplaceable resource. Even well intended restoration efforts can obscure the historic character of these unique resources. Preservation plans provide a framework with which to address potential changes to a historic resource during the planning process, explore alternative plans of action, and minimize loss, damage, or irreversible adverse effects on the resource. The Preservation Plan briefly outlines historical background and existing conditions. This background is not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather is limited to provide enough information to guide future treatment decisions. Ultimately, the Preservation Plan is a tool to guide decision making on the fate of this historic resource.

Various treatment options are available and should be considered. These options can include preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction as defined below.<sup>2</sup>

- **Preservation** is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. Preservation of the pagoda could include crack-filling of the original concrete.
- **Rehabilitation** is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, and architectural values. Rehabilitation of the pagoda could include replacement of its roof.
- **Restoration** is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and characteristics of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. Restoration of the pagoda could include replacing missing concrete on the pagoda roof.
- **Reconstruction** is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of *replicating* its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. Reconstruction of the pagoda could include demolition and reconstruction of a replica structure in a new location.

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<sup>2</sup> (New Jersey Office of Historic Preservation)

## Brief History of Springhaven Pagoda

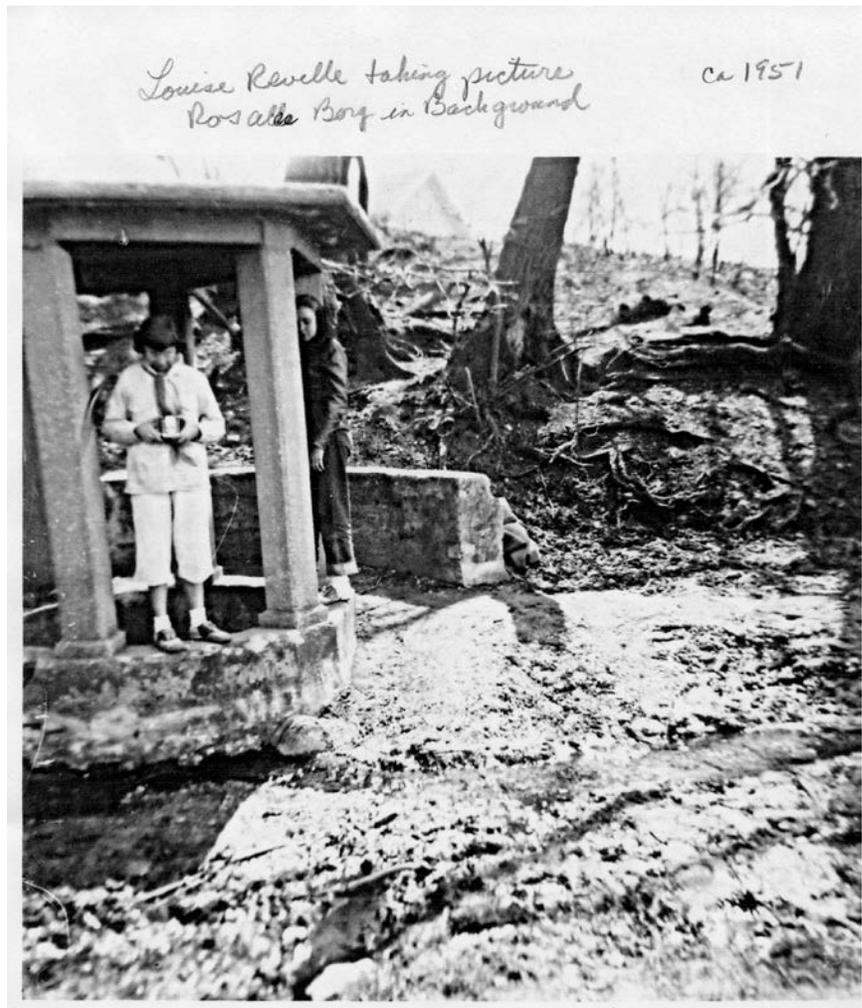
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The Springhaven Pagoda is a concrete structure hand-formed in the 1880s and located in Stone Bridge Park along Winnequah Road. This property is within a natural ravine sloping down from the road to Lake Monona. The property, with an outstanding view of central Madison, was part of the late 1880s holdings of Judge E. W. Keyes.

The pagoda was constructed over a natural spring at the bottom of the sloping terrain. Its original purpose was likely to protect the clear spring water from fallen leaves and other debris. Additionally, the structure serves a decorative purpose to honor the namesake of the Keyes property, which he called Springhaven.

<sup>3</sup>Keyes served as the Mayor of Madison in 1865 and again in 1886. He continued a life in politics as the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and a member of the State Assembly. Nicknamed “Boss,” Keyes is noted as one of the most pivotal Wisconsin political figures of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, the heritage value of the pagoda lies in its association with Judge Keyes.

The Keyes’ farm was adjacent to the southern end of the Frank Allis property. In the early 1900s, the farm was divided into tracts for summer homes but the Stone Bridge Park ravine was kept as public property. A May 1911 advertisement for the newly platted Shore Acres subdivision described the former farm as “one of the most beautiful



**Figure 2: c. 1951 image with handwritten notes: "Louise Revelle taking picture, Rosalee Berg in Background."**

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<sup>3</sup> (Photo from the collection of Anne Waidelich, c. 1951)

<sup>4</sup> (City of Madison Landmarks Nomination Form)

locations in all the four lake region...the great spring with its setting in the deeply shaded ravine is a rare spot.”<sup>5</sup> Over time, many have enjoyed the serenity of the pagoda setting, with the surrounding wild flowers and fresh water from the spring. In earlier years, the children from Nichols School held their end-of-the-year picnics at the site and used the cool clear spring water to make their lemonade.<sup>2</sup>

The Springhaven Pagoda has managed to survive all these years and the natural spring water occasionally flows. A 2008 State Journal article began, “For more than a century, the small and graceful stone pagoda in Monona’s Stone Bridge Park



**Figure 3: Pagoda's basin c. 1951**

has stood sentinel-like over a historic and storied spring that long ago stopped flowing.” The article continued, “On a gloomy Monday afternoon, the normally dry basin beneath the somewhat battered concrete pagoda...was filled with clear and flowing water. The water bubbled up and trickled down to a small pool, and then into Lake Monona.”<sup>6</sup> Such springs were once common around the shores of the Madison lakes. A state hydrogeologist noted their disappearance as more water is pumped to serve the area’s growing population which lowers the groundwater level that feeds the springs. He said, “They’re a good measure of the status of the natural hydrogeologic groundwater levels. When they go away, you know we’ve changed the system.”<sup>7</sup>

8

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<sup>5</sup> (Stondall-Toftoy Company Advertisement, 1911)

<sup>6</sup> (Seely, 2008)

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> (Photo from the collection of Anne Waidelich, c. 1951)



Architecturally, the pagoda is significant as an extant example of early Wisconsin pioneer hand-made architecture created with a high level of craftsmanship as evident in the details, such as the chamfered column bases and the complex roof form. Simple and efficient in the use of materials, this concrete structure is a good remaining example of rural pioneer architecture and traditional craftsmanship. Although the pagoda shows the wear of both time and vandalism, it is hoped that this landmark can be restored to its original graceful charm.



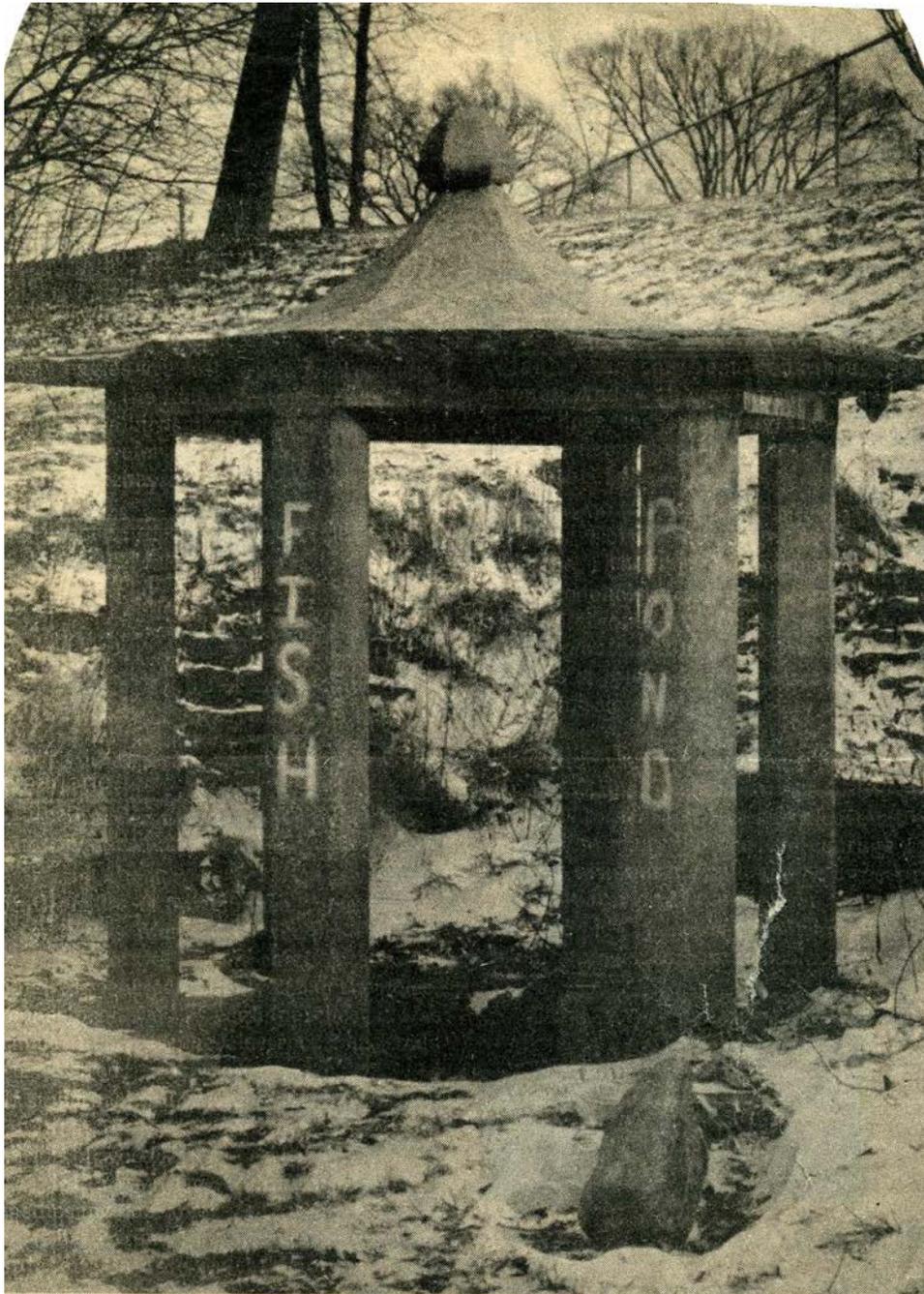
**Figure 5: View of the pagoda looking towards the lake, circa 1951**



**Figure 6: View of the pagoda looking southwest, circa 1951**

The above photos are some of only a few known older images showing the pagoda with the finial in place on its roof-top. The stone wall to the south of the pagoda is visible in the photo, and the pagoda's foundation is exposed, especially on the north side. The image on the following page from 1975 shows the finial is still in place at that time but had been vandalized.

Overall, the primary character-defining elements of the Springhaven Pagoda are the concrete construction, the simple form, frugal use of materials and the location on the shore of Lake Monona with the excellent view of downtown Madison.



### *The ravaged pagoda*

The ancient concrete pagoda at the end of Monona's Parkway road on the shores of Lake Monona was vandalized in the fall. Besides the visible words, a neighborhood woman saw two girls paint the ball on the top of the structure as well as another word. The parents were notified of the deed; the paint remains.

—Herald photo

**Figure 7: 1975 Herald Independent photo of vandalized pagoda.**

Springhaven Pagoda photos – December 2019



Springhaven Pagoda photos – December 2019



Springhaven Pagoda photos – December 2019

