

**Houses may be visited in any order. Please show ticket to docents. These 6 sites are open for interior tours**

- 1 Steensland House 15 W. Gorham St.**
- 2 Period Gardens 104 E. Gorham St.**
- 3 Knapp House (Governor's Mansion Inn) 130 E. Gilman St.**
- 4 Gates of Heaven 302 E. Gorham St.**
- 5 Collins House 704 E. Gorham St.**
- 6 Leitch House (Livingston Inn) 752 E. Gorham St.**

Parking suggested at the following City of Madison parking ramps, as on-street parking is limited.

- State Street Capitol Parking Ramp, 214 N Carroll St.
- Dayton/Pinckney Ramp, 29 E Dayton St.
- Capitol Square North Garage, 218 E Mifflin St.

**Walk-by houses of historic importance but interiors not open. Please view from sidewalk.**

- A Fola La Follette 410 N. Pinckney**
- B Mansion Hill Inn 424 N. Pinckney**
- C Keenan House 28 E. Gilman St.**
- D Kendall House 104 E. Gilman**
- E Bashford House 423 N. Pinckney**
- F Keyes House 102 E Gorham**
- G Nichols Station 427 E. Gorham**
- H Hoover Boat House 622 E. Gorham**
- I Lincoln School 720 E. Gorham**
- J Kayser House 802 E. Gorham**

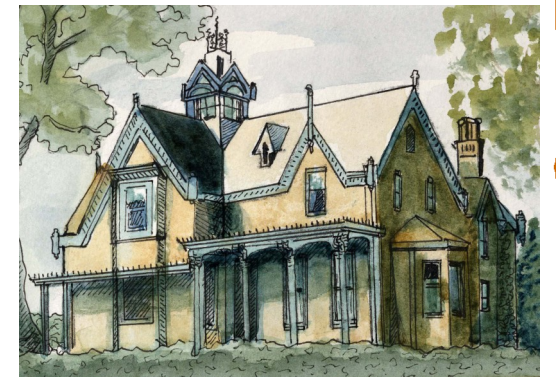
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# HISTORIC MADISON PRESENTS



## 33rd Alternate Parade of Homes

### Mansion Hill Historic District



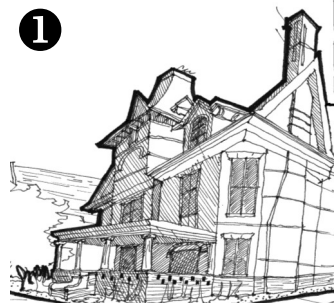
**Sunday, October 13, 2019  
1:00 - 4:00 P.M.**



**TOUR  
TICKET**

**H**istoric Madison Inc would like to thank all the homeowners who graciously opened their lovely homes for this tour. HMI's mission is to preserve and share stories about Madison's past through publications, programs, and events such as the Alternate Parade of Homes.

**Five homes and the Period Garden are open to explore inside and out. These home are indicated with numbers 1-6 on the map on the last page. Please show your ticket to the docent and abide by whatever expectations the homeowner has specified. The homes noted with letters A-J are walk-bys. Please admire them from the sidewalk. The interiors are not open—just their beautiful and historic exteriors.**



**1 Steensland House (15 W. Gorham St)**

When most people think of Victorian houses, they think of the Queen Anne style, with its “more is more” mentality that results in complicated, irregular massing adorned with turrets, complex rooflines, gingerbread, and numerous surface textures. The 1892-1904 architectural partnership of James Gordon and Frederick Paunack was known for designing grandiose, brick, Queen Anne residences, and the eclectic Steensland House, built in 1896, is no exception. It uses multiple materials with complicated and elegant details, including terra cotta ornament and leaded glass windows. The house was built for Halle Steensland, a

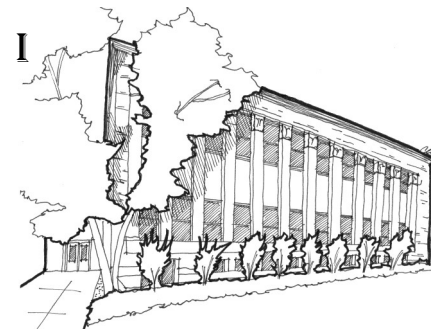
Norwegian immigrant who started as a grocer and worked his way up to president of the Savings, Loan, and Trust Co (later known as the Bank of Madison). Steensland was prominent in local Scandinavian circles, and eventually served as Vice Consul to Norway and Sweden (at the time, they were one, unified country). One of the founding members of Bethel Lutheran Church, he was well-known for his philanthropy, including large donations to St. Olaf College, and a \$10,000 donation to the city to build a stone bridge over the Yahara River. In 1956, Bethel Lutheran Church bought the house at a cost of \$50,000, using it as a church consignment shop, a meeting space for Bible study groups and, eventually, storage space. In 2015, when the church decided to expand its parking space, the house was almost sold to a real estate company with no plans to preserve it. After a long-fought battle, the church decided to preserve the house by moving it nearly 200 feet from its original location on N. Carroll St, around the corner to its present location on W. Gorham St. It currently serves as a housing cooperative, where tenants pay reduced rent in exchange for 16 hours of community service per month.



**Period Garden Park (104 E. Gorham St)**

In 1972, the space that is now a gorgeous Victorian-style garden was nothing more than a parking lot slated for redevelopment as a 30-unit apartment complex that would have hidden the facade of the 1853 Keyes House, which had recently been declared a city landmark. Thanks to the effort of a private citizens group, the city purchased the lot in 1975 through a combination of public and private funding. The Civil Engineers of the Air

National Guard stripped the asphalt, and citizens began to install a park “designed to resemble the type of garden neighborhood once enjoyed” (www.periodgardenpark.org) The brick walkways and carved sandstone path are typical of late 19th century parks, and the wrought iron fence brought over from Forest Hill cemetery dates back to that era. At a little over 10,000 square feet, Period Garden Park is among the city's smallest parks. It's often mistaken by passersby as someone's front yard. And indeed, it once was. The park originally belonged to Judge Elisha "Boss" Keyes, the "despotic" (according to a newspaper account) Republican Party chair who became Madison's first postmaster in 1861 and its first Republican mayor in 1865. Funded almost entirely by private donations, and maintained entirely by volunteer workers, at times the garden has fallen into disrepair. Beginning in 2007, the park began an extensive renovation that included the purchase of a period statue and the planting of thousands of flowering bulbs. In 2008, a decorative fountain was placed at the center of the display, but the fountain was non-operational until a memorial grant helped realize its full potential in 2016.



**Lincoln School (720 E. Gorham)**

**WALK-BY**

Although the Prairie school is primarily associated with residential architecture, the firm of Claude and Starck also designed both libraries and schools. (Several libraries which they designed still stand in the cities of Evansville, Tomah, Merrill, and Barron). The former Lincoln School is their finest example of school design. Constructed for a cost of \$64,000 in 1916, the building features ornate terra cotta eagles cast from a mold originally designed by architect George Elmslie for a bank in Winona, Minnesota. Lincoln School served as a school until 1963, by which time the number of children in the neighborhood had dwindled. From 1964 to 1980, the city leased the building to the Madison Art Center. But when the Art Center moved to the Civic Center (now the Overture Center) in 1980, the city wanted to demolish the edifice to provide for more park space. However, they first were required to offer the building to other city departments and the public, thus it was converted into the Lincoln School Apartments. A clause in the current lease says that ownership of the building will revert to the city in 2034.



**Kayser House (802 E. Gorham St)**

**WALK-BY**

Heavily influenced by the designs of Chicago architect George Maher, the Kayser House embodies architectural transition. Built by Claude and Starck in 1902 when Prairie architecture was still in its infancy, it is one of the oldest Prairie-style houses in the city, retaining classical details that were popular at the turn of the 20th century. In particular, these include a prominent central palladian window and brick quoins at the corners, while also displaying the horizontal planes and symmetrical massing of the Prairie School. Ironically, the house that was demolished to make room on the lot for the Kayser House belonged to the family of Frank Lloyd

Wright. He lived on the property for about six years as a child, and would go on to become famous for his Prairie-style designs. Adolph Kayser emigrated to America from Germany in 1855 at the tender age of four. He married Hedwig, the daughter of a lumber baron, and after working in the family business for many years, took over ownership of the company upon the death of his father-in-law. Backed by the militant Dry League, he served a term as mayor of Madison from 1914-1916; in part due to his efforts in the movement to outlaw alcohol, Madison went dry as a city in 1917, three years before Prohibition took effect on a national scale. Over the years, the Kayser house has served as an office space for the Seventh Day Adventists, a law firm, the Wisconsin Ballet, and an advertising and marketing firm. Today it serves a vital role as the Yahara House, which offers adults with mental illness a place to congregate safely, as well as a path to recovery through relationships and work. Structured using the evidence-based Clubhouse model, the Yahara House boasts an extremely high success rate with respect to its goals: while only 20% of adults with a serious mental illness are working or attending school, 49% of Yahara members are doing one or both. Additionally, for fifteen consecutive years, no active Yahara House member has committed suicide, while more than 98% of members can boast that they have had no psychiatric hospitalizations or “jail days” (<https://www.mightycause.com/organization/Yahara-House>).

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Name (s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

\$15 Individual  \$25 Household  \$50 Contributing  \$75 Sustaining

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