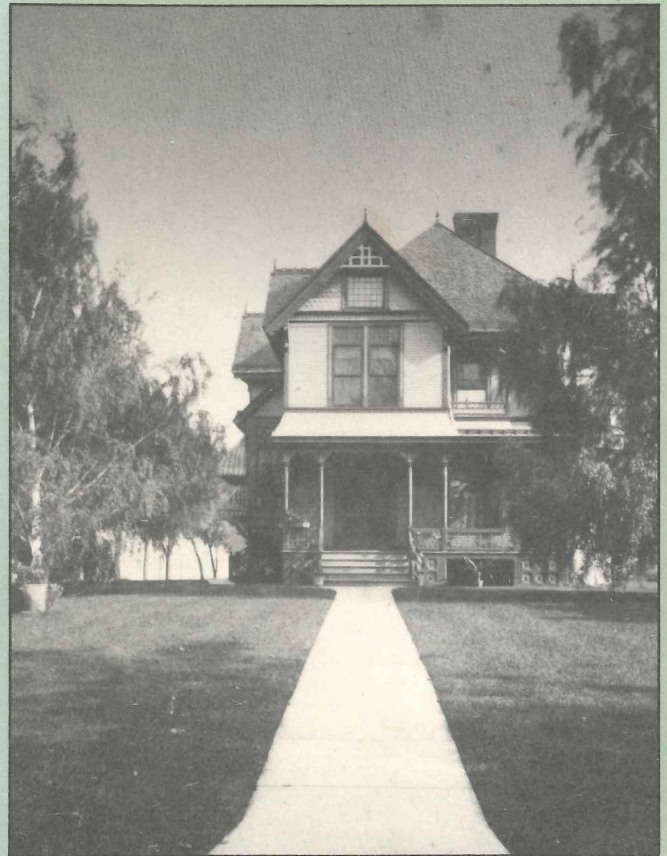


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The Third Lake Ridge Historic
District:

A Walking Tour



A Madison Heritage
Publication

The Third Lake Ridge Historic District: A Walking Tour

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Design by Carole Zellie

Cover photograph:
The residence of Charles F. Cooley, 706 S. Baldwin, as it
appeared about 1900. SHSW Whi (K3)27271



The Third Lake Ridge Historic District is one of Madison's earliest residential neighborhoods. It is located on the north shore of Lake Monona, once known as the Third Lake, and is bounded roughly by Williamson Street and Lake Monona, Blair Street and the Yahara River. The Third Lake Ridge Historic District is part of the larger Sixth Ward and the Marquette Neighborhood.

Just as the ethnicity of its earliest settlers was diverse—Yankee, German, Swiss, and later, Norwegian—so too are the architectural styles of the Ridge richly varied. In a neighborhood where plumbers lived next to bankers, where machinists shared common driveways with factory owners, there is a multitude of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architectural styles and building types.

History of The Four Lakes Country

On the spot where the Wisconsin Capitol now stands, the continental glacier rose more than 1,600 feet some 14,000

Shown above are views made by E. R. Curtiss from the cupola of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home about 1870. Spaight Street, looking west, is shown at left. SHSW Whi(X3)43359 The 900 block of Spaight, including 924 Spaight Street, is shown at right. The Hyer Hotel at Jenifer and Paterson Streets is shown at left center, and Lake Mendota and Yankee (Mansion) Hill are in the background. SHSW Whi(X3)30111



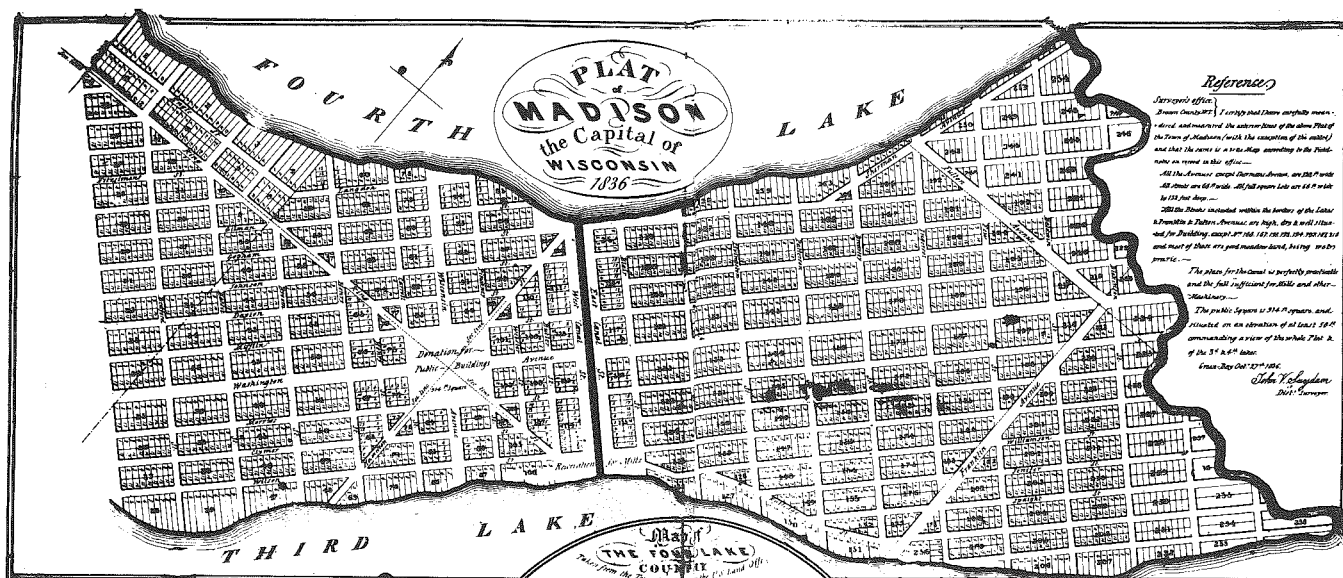
years ago. During the retreat of the glacier, fast-flowing rivers of melted ice dumped huge piles of debris at the edge of the mass; around Madison, these piles were up to 372 feet deep. Some of this glacial debris blocked off the path of the river now known as the Yahara (formerly the Catfish), thereby forming four large lakes in and around the present-day city.

The area around Madison was created by a series of "footprint" landforms left by the retreating glacier, including ground moraines, drumlins, and lacustrine plains. The Third Lake Ridge, in particular, is a long drumlin which stretches from Blair Street to the Yahara along the north shore of Lake Monona. After the retreat of the glacier, the Ridge existed as an island in a much larger lake. The poorly-drained wetland and marsh just north of Williamson Street and current areas of landfill near the Yahara were part of this lake bed.

At the time of white settlement, the Ridge was covered by a moderately heavy oak forest, while the shoreline of Lake Monona was fringed with red cedar and lined by a white pebble beach.

The Ridge and the Founding of Madison

The original plat of Madison was laid out in 1836 by James Duane Doty, a territorial judge, attorney, and land agent. It was laid out on a rectilinear grid, with broad avenues radiat-



Plat of Madison, 1836. The Third Lake Ridge is at lower right.
SHSW Whi(X32)8772

ing from the central Capitol Square. The grid pattern extended to the Yahara River at the eastern edge of the plat. "Franklin Avenue" was to have bisected the area as a diagonal street running from Lake Monona near Brearly Street, north across Williamson Street. An 1853 replatting eliminated this diagonal.

In November of 1836, the Wisconsin territorial legislature accepted Madison as the site of its new capitol; the following spring, the first permanent settlers arrived. A decade later, on the eve of its incorporation as a village, most of the settlement was concentrated around the edges of the Capitol Square and along King Street. There was little development along the forested ridge above Lake Monona. A village burying ground was established on Block 180 of the original plat (now Orton Park), then a location quite removed from the center of population.

The Farwell Boom and the Growth of the Neighborhood

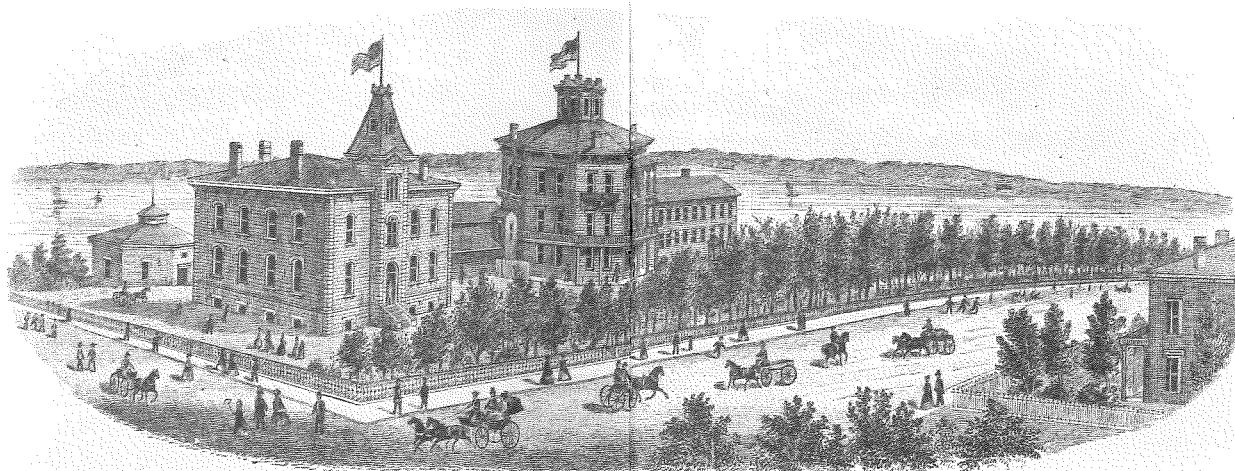
In 1847 Leonard J. Farwell (1819-1889) bought up much of the undeveloped land east of the square. Farwell, who would serve as Governor of Wisconsin in 1852-1854, was a native of New York, and a successful hardware merchant and land promoter. Between 1847 and 1855, Farwell led the town from a quiet pioneer hamlet to a prosperous, bustling city by systematically promoting settlement and developing his land. Farwell improved the waterpower between Lakes Monona and Mendota by dredging a straight canal along the Yahara River. In 1850, his construction crews opened Williamson Street.

In the area north of Williamson Street, slaughterhouses, a



Fauerbach Brewery and Peter Fauerbach store, 651-653 Williamson Street. In 1868, Peter Fauerbach purchased the brewery founded by Adam Sprecher 20 years before. The complex of brewery buildings was enlarged many times. It was razed in 1967. SHSW Whi (X3)41050

brewery, the Madison Gas Light and Coke Company, blacksmith shops and a woolen mill were among the beginnings of an industrial district at the edges of the Third Lake Ridge. In 1855, with the completion of his residence—an imposing three-story sandstone octagon situated on Lake Monona at the foot of Brearly Street—Farwell became the leading resident of the Ridge. He was joined by a small enclave of Yankee businessmen, whose residences were generally confined to the highest point of land on the Ridge, on what was



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.
NEAR MADISON.

called Monona Point. Although none of the houses could rival the scale and expense of Farwell's, a few compared to those of Yankee Hill, the established elite residential district above Lake Mendota now known as Mansion Hill.

Among merchants and businessmen who constructed houses over the next few years on Farwell (Spaight) Street between Ingersoll and Brearly Streets were New Hampshire sea captain William A. Briard (1014 Spaight, razed), newspaper owner and inventor S. D. Carpenter (1021 Spaight, razed), newspaper publisher John T. Martin (1033 Spaight) and D. B. Shipley, a railroad contractor (946 Spaight). Nearby, David Hyer built a red brick house and hotel at the northwest corner of Jenifer and Paterson Streets. These stylish Italianate houses were constructed of red or cream brick or buff-colored Madison sandstone. Stephen V. Shipman, the architect of the dome of the second State Capitol, resided in a large house near the corner of Spaight and Ingersoll, but whether or not he designed any of his neighbors' houses is not known.

At about the same time, a cottage industry enclave of craftsmen, merchants, and laborers was established at the west end of the district, in the 600, 700 and 800 blocks of Williamson and Jenifer Streets. Some residents maintained shops within their unpretentious brick or frame dwellings, while others lived a block or two from their Williamson Street businesses. United by a common language and shared opportunities, these people came to Madison from Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, and were drawn by its promise as a boom town. Names such as Vogel (719 Jenifer), Sauthoff (739 Jenifer), and Reiner (616 Williamson, razed) are associated with the beginnings of what would become an important ethnic population.

Seven buildings in the area have housed public or private schools and a seminary. The first public school was erected in 1857. The stone building was located at the southeast corner of Brearly and Jenifer Streets, and served the then-Third Ward. An annex, located across Brearly Street, was completed in 1877. The 1857 school was razed for the 1904 construction of the Irving School, also known as the Harvey School. This site is now a parking lot. In 1894, the Sixth Ward School, later known as the Marquette School, was erected in the 1200 block of Williamson Street. It was vacated in 1940 and the Elks Club constructed on the site. The current Marquette School, at 1501 Jenifer Street, was constructed in 1940.

This engraved view, made prior to 1876, shows the school (at left) constructed for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in 1868. This building (with the Farwell house at center) later housed the Norwegian Seminary and the Monona Academy, a private high school. The Slaughter-Shuttleworth house, 946 Spaight, is shown at right. SHSW Whi (X3)31186

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205 Main Street, Madison, Wis.

From the 1873 Madison Directory.



Boom to Bust

Madison became a city in 1856. Late in 1857, the country was hit with a severe economic depression. Farwell was forced into bankruptcy and his mansion lay vacant. Some of his neighbors left the Third Lake Ridge and construction in the area was nearly halted until after the Civil War. In 1862-63, Cordelia Harvey, the widow of Governor Louis P., persuaded President Lincoln to establish a U.S. Army Hospital in the vacant Farwell mansion. After the war, the mansion was converted to a Soldiers' Orphans' Home, with 270 orphans residing there by 1870.

Post Civil War Development

When construction resumed after the Civil War, the Third Lake Ridge housed a growing number of immigrants. In the 1870s, successful Swiss and German businessmen built handsome residences on the 700 block of Jenifer Street and elsewhere on the Ridge. The erection of these substantial houses was evidence that European immigrants were becoming well-established citizens in a community once dominated by Yankees. By 1880, seven out of ten Madisonians were foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents. Among the latter group, Germans were predominant, followed by Irish and Norwegians. In the Third Lake Ridge, the 1880s and 1890s saw an exodus of Yankee residents while the Norwegian population grew rapidly. Meanwhile, the number of Germans in the neighborhood remained stable.

Beginning in the 1880s and 1890s, Madison became a manufacturing center for agricultural implements and machine tools, and an important railroad center. The Chicago and North Western Railway had a significant impact on the lives of the people of the Ridge. Many were employed by the North Western, while others were more indirectly dependent on it. The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, the Fauerbach Brewery, the farm implement agencies of Machinery Row and the Northern Electric Manufacturing



This view was taken from the Capitol over East Washington Avenue in 1885. The Third Lake Ridge is at the upper right. E. R. Curtiss was the photographer. SHSW Whi(X3)18578



The church was an important cultural as well as religious anchor for the immigrant community that flourished in this neighborhood. In 1894, the Congregationalists purchased the old school building at the corner of Jenifer and Brearly, and remodeled it as the Sixth Ward Chapel, also known as the Pilgrim Chapel. In 1914 a major addition was erected in front of the former school. This building is now the Wilmar Center. The Immanuel Lutheran Church at 1103 Jenifer was organized in 1903 to serve the Missouri Synod German-speaking residents of the Ridge. The Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Free Church, serving a Norwegian congregation, was built at 414 S. Baldwin in 1907.

Above: Sixth Ward Chapel, 1914.

Lake City Bottling Works, WAGNER & BOLLENBECK,

MANUFACTURERS AND BOTTLERS OF CARBONATED BEVERAGES,

AND WHOLESALERS OF

Cider in Casks or Bottles, Solid or Fluid Beef Extracts,
Cigars and Tobacco, Playing Cards, Glassware,
Brushes, Canned Goods, Pickled Goods, Fish, Vinegar,
Extracts for Bar Use, Saloon Supplies.

852 Spaight St.

MADISON, WIS.

The Lake City Bottling Works operated at the northwest corner of Spaight and Paterson Streets for many years before moving to 754 Williamson Street in 1906. Adolph Wagner, one of the owners, formerly operated the Tivoli beer garden downtown. He lived at 751 Jennifer Street. This advertisement appeared in the 1894-5 Madison Directory.

Company were Williamson Street industries that were part of a larger east side industrial district. They drew heavily from the Ridge for their work force; skilled craftsmen, managers and laborers alike. Skilled and semi-skilled German speaking workers were joined by Norwegian immigrants, who were a large part of the growth of the Sixth Ward. The ward itself expanded more than twice as fast as the rest of the city between 1885 and 1900.

In the late nineteenth century, Third Lake Ridge residents were among the first to promote parks for Madison. In 1887, Orton Park, once a burying ground, was designated a city park and subsequently became the focus of attention for the construction of expensive new houses. In 1903, the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association began the Yahara River Project, which reclaimed marshy land, created a parkway along the River, and constructed four new bridges across it.

As lots were subdivided and the marshy land near the Yahara was filled, the neighborhood expanded to the east. The newly-opened areas were built up primarily with a variety of moderately-priced houses. Industrial expansion brought a heightened pace of construction and a greater variety of building types to the Ridge. Between 1900 and World War I "flats" became popular. The flat was a four- to seven-room apartment that occupied an entire floor of a two- to three-story building.

A number of shoreline lots were divided in the 1890s for the construction of single-family houses, particularly along the 900 block of Spaight and the 1100 and 1200 blocks of Rutledge. In the teens, shoreline tracts were divided even closer to the water, with the addition of short cul-de-sacs such as Florence Court and Harvey Terrace.

The Spirit Today

The Third Lake Ridge Historic District encompasses a great variety of building types and houses a diverse community, just as it always has. Interest in preserving the history and architecture of the area has come from neighborhood residents as well as the rest of the city. There is a growing attention to the maintenance and conservation of historic houses, and each year brings evidence of new restoration activity. Nine buildings in the district have been individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and thirteen have been designated as Madison Landmarks. The Third Lake Ridge Historic District was designated as a local historic district by the Common Council in 1979. This designation provides for review by the Madison Landmarks Commission of demolition and exterior alterations to all properties within the District.



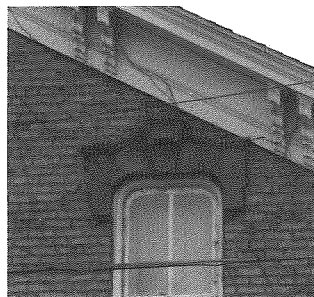
Restoration activity in the Third Lake Ridge historic district, 1987.



Judson C. Cutter house, 1030 Jenifer Street, 1882-83. Photograph ca. 1900. This Stick Style house is one of the most highly detailed late nineteenth-century buildings in the district. SHSW Whi(X3)33078

Architectural Details:

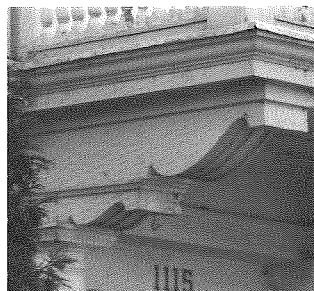
Italianate



Queen Anne



Georgian revival



Architectural Styles

Accompanying each period of residential development in the Third Lake Ridge was a variety of architectural styles and building types. The earliest houses, dating from the 1850s, were of the Greek Revival or Italianate styles, and were sometimes a combination of the two. Their details—at the porch, windows, and eaves—were drawn from a classical and Italian Renaissance vocabulary. Many early “vernacular” houses, however, show little reference to a particular style. These modest houses, of frame or brick construction, usually have gable roofs with very simple detailing.

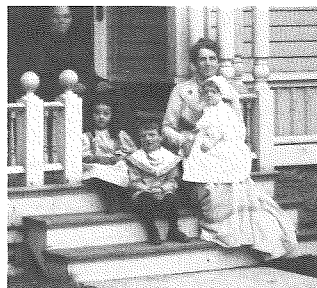
Largely because of economic depressions, residential construction occurred in a roller-coaster pattern between 1850 and 1930. The longest and steadiest period of construction activity took place between 1885 and 1915. This period corresponds with the popularity of the Queen Anne style. After the turn of the century, examples of Prairie and Craftsman styles were built in the district, followed by the popular bungalow and period revival styles.

The Queen Anne (ca. 1880-1910) is characterized by multiple roof shapes and a rich surface texture created by narrow wooden clapboards, patterned shingles, and decorative wooden trim. Pattern books and prefabricated building components and trim assisted in the efficient, moderately-priced construction of these rather elaborate houses.

A number of examples of the Prairie and the Craftsman styles (ca. 1900-1920), designed by Madison architectural firms (notably Claude and Starck), are found here, linking this important development in the Third Lake Ridge to a larger body of work by Frank Lloyd Wright and others throughout the Midwest. Characteristics of the Prairie style include simple massing and strong horizontal lines created by a low-pitched roof with deep eaves, beltcourses, and bands of windows. Prairie and Craftsman houses share the straightforward use of materials. Simple, non-historic details such as exposed rafters at the porch and roofline often accent the Craftsman house.

In the teens, well-advertised plans for many varieties of the bungalow had great appeal. This one-and one-half story, gable-roofed house can take many forms, but usually has a front porch and high-quality finish work. An excellent collection of bungalows from the 1920s is found in the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Rutledge and Spaight, and along Rogers Street and Thornton Avenue.

Builders of period revival houses looked to a variety of historical sources for inspiration. American Georgian and Colonial and English Tudor were among the favorites in the Third Lake Ridge.



Tour Sites

Names shown with the street address are those of the first owners, unless otherwise noted (ML: Madison Landmark; NR: National Register of Historic Places).

The tour begins at the west end of Jenifer Street, and proceeds east through the District.



Adolph and Mary Klose house
748 Jenifer (ML)
ca. 1870

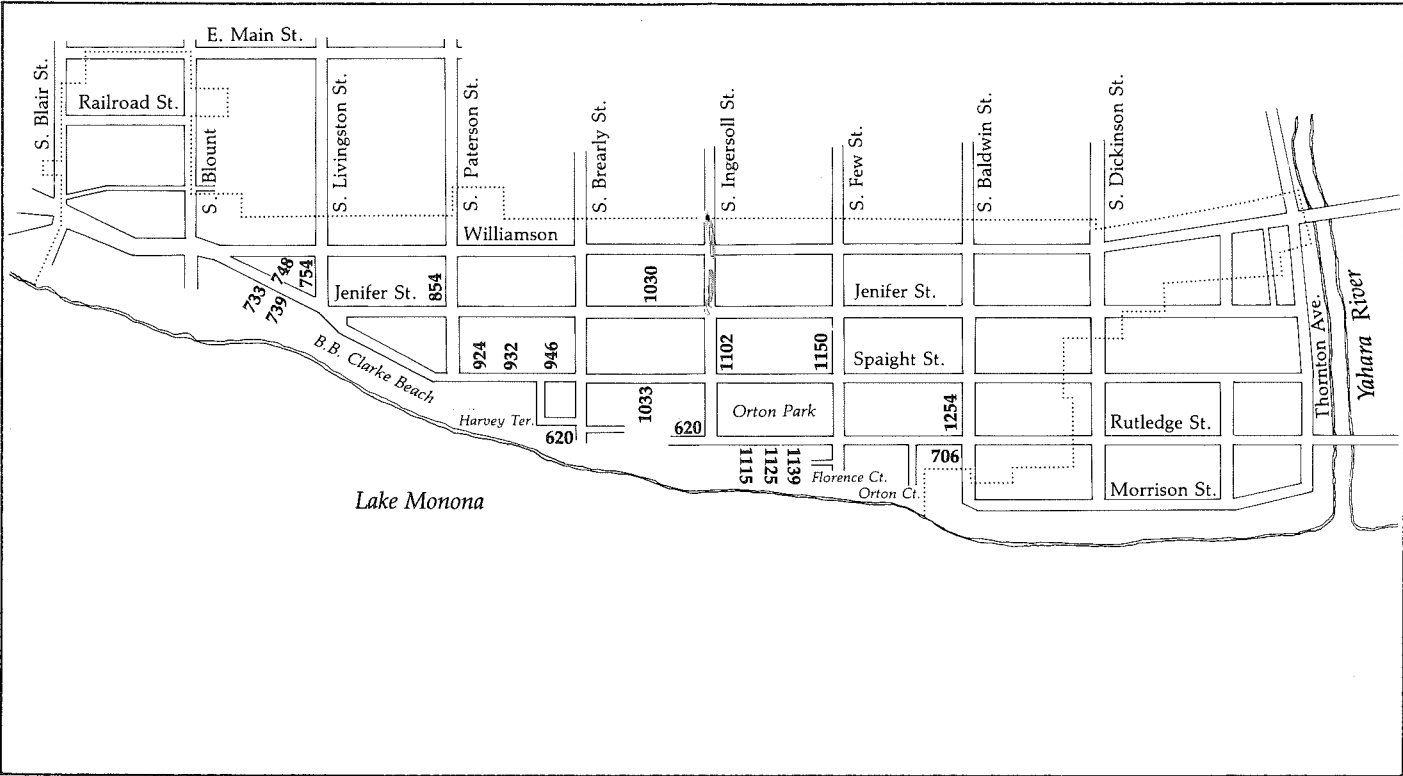
This frame house consists of a two-story block with a one-story ell. It is a good example of the simple houses built by German artisans at the western end of the Ridge between about 1855 and 1880. Klose, a tailor, helped found the Journeyman Tailor's Union in 1864 and served as its president in 1882. He was among a community of German artisans and shopkeepers clustered at the western end of the neighborhood. His neighbor at 740 Jenifer, Heinrich Christoffers, was a cabinetmaker from Hanover who originally maintained a shop at the rear of his property, which fronted on Williamson Street. Another neighbor, Julius Vogel (719 Jenifer) was a woodturner who also kept a workshop at the rear of his house.



John Kircher house
733 Jenifer (ML)
ca. 1877 or earlier

All or a portion of this building could date to 1856, when the property was owned by the Thomas Manning family. John Kircher, a German carpenter, was the owner in the late 1870s. In the 1890s, it became the residence of the Adolph Klose family, who formerly resided across the street at 748 Jenifer.

Like other brick and stone houses of this period, it rests on a high stone foundation. Carved sandstone hood moldings and an oculus (round window) are distinctive features of the cream-brick facade.



The Third Lake Ridge Historic District

NORTH 7

District Boundary

Numbers shown are house numbers.



Friedrich and Johanna Sauthoff house
739 Jenifer (ML)
1857

Sauthoff was a tailor and, like his neighbor Christoffers, a native of Hanover. He first worked for clothier S. Klauber and Company, but by 1871, he had his own firm. His red brick house was built in the vernacular of the period, with elements of the Italianate style. Flat stone lintels and sills frame the windows and entry.



John George and Lucia Ott house
754 Jenifer (ML, NR)
1873-1874

Ott (1837-1914) emigrated to Madison from Schaffhausen, Switzerland in 1850, at the age of 13. He began his career as a store clerk and later operated a grocery business on Williamson Street, at the rear of this property. From 1868 to 1872 he operated a brickyard, and during the years he lived in this house he sold insurance and real estate. Ott was active in the Old Settler's Club and the Turnverein, the Madison Männerchor, and the German Masonic Lodge. He also served on the City Council and the County Board. He is associated with the effort to make Orton Park Madison's first public park. This house was owned by his descendants until 1973.

The Ott house is one of the finest examples of the High Victorian Italianate style in Madison. It probably was built of brick from Ott's own brickyard, and is trimmed with dressed and carved sandstone.

JOHN GEORGE OTT,

CORNER WILLIAMSON AND LIVINGSTON STREETS.

MADISON,.....WISCONSIN.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BOOTS
AND SHOES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, CANDLES, SOAP, ROAP,
VINEGAR, OIL, RIDES, SALT, POWDER, SHOT AND
CAPS, BAGS, &C.,

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

EVERY VARIETY OF FISH,

WHITE FISH BY ANY QUANTITY.

FLOUR, NEAL, BRAN, OATS, CORN, AND WHISKEY BY
THE BARRELS.



Hyer-Jaquish Hotel
854 Jenifer (ML,NR)
1854

The oldest urban hotel building to survive in Madison, this red brick structure was built by David R. Hyer, who arrived in Madison in 1837 to work on the construction of the first Capitol. In 1855, the hotel was purchased by Henry Jaquish for \$9000. It remained in use as a hotel until a fire in 1874, which burned off a large frame wing at the rear. It was then converted to a residence, and the present, much smaller rear wing was constructed. The house rests on a sandstone rubble foundation and the windows and entry have sandstone lintels and sills. The entry is framed by sidelights and a glazed transom.

Arthur Schulkamp, a philanthropist who was active in insurance and banking, resided here from 1910 to 1972.



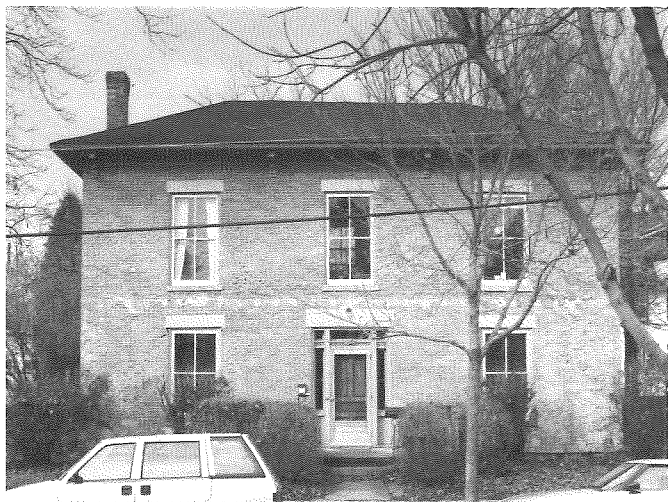
George W. and Catherine Hyer house
924 Spaight Street
1856

The Hyer house is one of several Greek Revival style houses built in the district in the 1850s. Low-pitched gable roofs with returned eaves and three-bay facades identify them as early houses. 940 Spaight, originally owned by carpenter and lumber dealer Erastus Wyman, is another. Hyer was associated with several Madison newspapers including the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, the first newspaper to be published here.



Oscar K. and Mary Schubert house
932 Spaight
1906

This residence was built on the former site of Rentschler's Capital City greenhouses. It is representative of the district's large turn-of-the-century houses, which were originally designed for single families and were later subdivided into many apartments. In 1909, 932 housed the Schuberts and two roomers employed by the Northern Electric Company. The design, by the Madison firm of Claude and Starck, combines classical details and Prairie style massing.



Slaughter-Shuttleworth house
946 Spaight (ML)
1854

This hipped-roof Italianate house was built in the same year as the Hyer Hotel, and is constructed of a similar narrow-gauge, soft red brick. An early owner-occupant was D. B. Shipley, a railroad contractor, and his wife, Mary. More is known about later owners, notably Virginian William Slaughter (1797-1879), who purchased the house in 1877. An attorney, he served as territorial secretary of Wisconsin in 1837 and was involved in several townsite promotions. Farrand K. Shuttleworth, a Madison attorney who ran unsuccessfully for the offices of Governor, Mayor and Congress, lived here between 1893 and 1929. His son Farrand K., also an attorney, and other members of his family owned the house until 1970.



John C. Collins house
620 S. Brearly
1925-1926

The Farwell estate was first subdivided in 1895. Harvey Court, which provided lakeshore lots, was divided along the shoreline of the property in 1908. Prairie style, Craftsman, and period revival houses were constructed here in the 1920s. The Tudor-inspired Collins house was designed by architects Small and Flad. Collins built the house on speculation; the first occupant was Dr. Clair D. Vignam.



John T. and Harriet Martin house
1033 Spaight
1855

Although crowded by modern apartment buildings and a carport, the Martin House remains a reasonably intact example of a high-styled Italianate residence. Constructed of buff colored sandstone (now hidden by white painting), the house rests on a raised basement and is entered by a prominent central stair and double glazed doors. The broad frieze under the eaves still has the narrow attic windows, paneling, and paired brackets of the original design.

Martin was a wealthy businessman from Cincinnati. With his neighbor and business partner S. D. Carpenter, he was publisher of the *Madison Patriot*. In the 1880s, the house was owned by Reverend Francis Ford. His son Marcus, an actor, still lived here in the teens. Today the house is a 13-unit residential building.



Judson C. Cutter house
1030 Jenifer (ML, NR)
1882-1883

Cutter, identified in city directories as a "capitalist," apparently built this house as an investment property, because it was leased to various tenants until 1890. It retains much of its original surface and trim, including panels of decorative siding in a variety of patterns. The steeply-pitched gables have elaborate braces and bargeboards, and some windows are capped with shed-type window hoods. The Cutter house is the best example of the rare Stick Style remaining in Madison. Note the matching carriage house.



Orton Park
Spaight and
Ingersoll Streets (ML, NR)

As noted in the introduction, the block that Orton Park occupies was first used as a village cemetery. By 1877, all of the bodies had been removed and re-interred in Forest Hill Cemetery. Third Lake Ridge residents, led by John George Ott, were among petitioners of the City Council to create a municipal park on the site. The park was officially opened in 1887, Madison's first.

The gazebo was designed by Madison architect Stuart Galaher and erected in 1979. The most recent addition to the Park was the George Segal sculpture titled "Gay Liberation," installed on loan from the Madison Art Center in 1986.



William D. and Mary Curtis house
1102 Spaight (ML, NR)
1901

William Dexter Curtis (1857-1935) was the president of the Dexter Curtis horse collar pad factory, and served as Mayor in 1904. He commissioned the design of this Queen Anne residence from the Madison firm of Gordon (J. O.) and Paunack (F. W.). The three-story corner tower, diamond-paned Palladian windows, and curved porch with classical columns are prominent features. With its lavish interior, the Curtis house reportedly cost \$20,000 to construct. Some of Curtises' Orton Park neighbors who built impressive new homes were leaders of Madison business and industry, but the small older houses, including the one next door, remained. They serve as evidence of the neighborhood's architectural and social diversity.

Issac Kittleson (1874-1958) an attorney of Norwegian descent, purchased the house in 1949. He served as Mayor from 1920 to 1926.



Bascom B. and Belle Clarke house
1150 Spaight (ML, NR)
1899

B. B. Clarke (1851-1929) was a native of Virginia who became wealthy as a manufacturer of threshing machinery. After his arrival in Madison in 1890, he was involved in the organization of the Dane County Telephone Company and founded the *American Thresherman*, an internationally-known farming magazine.

The Clarke house is one of the early designs of architects Claude and Starck, who later became recognized for their Prairie School work. The Queen Anne style design has many Gothic elements including steeply pitched roofs and small lancet windows.



George A. and Caroline Lougee house
620 S. Ingersoll (ML, NR)
1907

The Lougee house was designed by Claude and Starck. With its broad, slate-shingled roof, horizontal massing, belt-courses and sweeping terrace, it is an excellent example of Prairie School architecture. It is similar in appearance to Frank Lloyd Wright's Harley Bradley House in Kankakee, Illinois, built in 1900.

Lougee (1850-1932) was a native of Exeter, New Hampshire. He operated a number of hotels and clubs, including the Park Hotel and University Club in Madison, and the Palmer House in Chicago.



George and Katherine Mason house
1115 Rutledge
1913

George P. and Annie Miller house
1125 Rutledge
1907

The Madison architectural firm of Claude (Louis W.) and Starck (Edward F.) were in partnership between 1896 and 1929. They designed these two houses in period revival styles. For G. P. Miller, president of the G. P. Miller Lumber Company, they created a half-timbered Tudor revival design. For George Mason, president of the Mason Donaldson Lumber Company, they created a Georgian revival house of red brick trimmed with limestone.



William Collinson house
1139 Rutledge
1856

The balloon frame, composed of lightweight dimensional lumber, became popular for residential construction by mid-century. However, this Greek Revival style cottage was partially constructed by the older method, with hand-hewn oak timbers. Between 1892 and 1969 the house was owned by the family of Edward Appleby, who was a plumber and accountant at Fuller and Johnson.



Florence Court

This unique court was created in 1914 by Madison developer H. C. Nichols. The hipped-roof bungalows were oriented to take advantage of the steep Lake Monona shoreline. Nichols also developed the four identical houses in front of these bungalows in 1912. A nineteenth-century ice house formerly occupied this site.



Edward F. and Clara Biederstaedt house
1254 Rutledge
1892

This ornate house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. Of particular note is the turned and scroll-sawn wooden ornament applied to the gable ends, and the ornate porch. Biederstaedt was a member of the family who operated the Biederstaedt-Breitenbach grocery store at 853 Williamson Street. He and his brother, Otto, built the Majestic Theater on King Street in 1906.



Information for this tour guide was obtained from the following sources:

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The authors would like to thank Christine Schelshorn of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and David and Leigh Mollenhoff for their assistance in the preparation of this walking tour.

Frank and Jeannett Flower house
706 S. Baldwin
1885

The Flower house has been recently, and painstakingly, restored to its original Queen Anne style appearance. The original builder, a state politician, resided here until 1889. The house is better known as that of Charles F. Cooley, a coal and wood dealer known as "Cooley the Coal Man", who lived here with his family between 1889 and 1925. This imposing house originally fronted on Rutledge Street, but the front yard was developed in 1940.