City of Madison Landmarks Commission
LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES NOMINATION FORM (1)

I. Name of Building or Site

(1) Common	(2) Historic (if applicable)
Bashford House	Bashford House

II. Location

(1) Street Address	(2) Ward
423 N. Pinckney St.	4

III. Classification

(1) Type of Property (building, monument, park, etc.)
building

(2) Zoning District	(3) Present Use
R6	apartments

IV. Current Owner of Property

(1) Name(s)
Milton Lefco

(2) Street Address	(3) Telephone Number
136 Lathrop	233-0122

V. Legal Description

(1) Parcel Number	(2) Legal Description: NW 78 ft. of Lot 1 & NW 78 ft. of SW 26 ft. of Lot 2, Block 96, Original Plat
0709-144-0411-9	

VI. Condition of Property

(1) Physical Condition (excellent, good, fair, deteriorated, ruins)
good

(2) Altered or Unaltered?	(3) Moved or Original Site?
altered	original

(4) Wall Construction
basement walls are sandstone; interior walls are brick

(5) On a separate sheet of paper, describe the present and original physical construction and appearance (limit 500 words).

City of Madison Landmarks Commission
LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES NOMINATION FORM (2)

VI.(5) Describe Present and Original Physical Construction and Appearance:

The original appearance of the BashfordHouse indicates it was a large and apacious private residence built for comfort and beauty. An old photograph in the iconography section of the State Historical Society show lovely formal gardens with pruned hedges; Pinckney Street was narrower and the house sat on a much larger lot.

The Sanborn Insurance Maps of March, 1892 show there were three frame porches on the house; one at the Pinckney St. side, one at Gilman St. and one facing Gorham St. The house is a two story dwelling with a shingle roof originally. The entrance door is Romanesque in style and the parlor was the room to the left on entering the house. All the downstairs rooms had fireplaces originally with hand carved wooden mantels. The staircase leading to the second floor has a beautiful cherry carved banister in excellent condition. It is 14 feet from the entrance door. None of the fireplaces are in use now. The house is completely made of sandstone including the basement. All of the doors in the interior are original and also the brass hardware. The floors are oak. The molding along the ceiling is all plaster and the woordwork along the floor is 2 and ½ feet high. The walls are at least 2½ feet thick and made of brick. There are spaces inbetween the bricks to heat the rooms. The brick was then plastered.

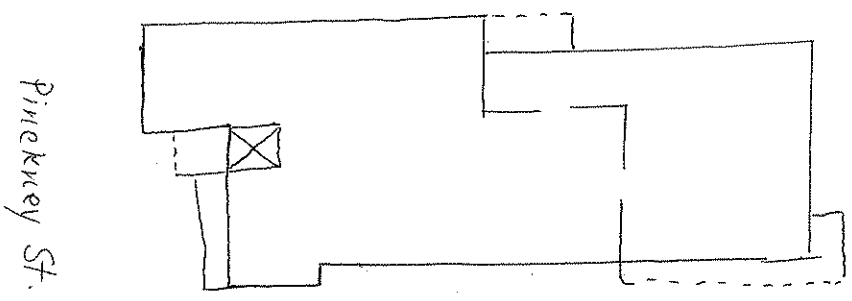
Originally the kitchen was in the rear of the house near the servants quarters on the first floor. The downstairs floor consisted of the parlor, dining room, kitchen and servants quarters. Upstairs were six bedrooms and a bath. One of the bedrooms had a fireplace and another bedroom had a circular stiarcase leading to the cupola. This circular stiarcase was been walled up.

The original window shutters are still used in the interior and in excellent condition. The front windows are double and rectangular in shape.

It is interesting to note that the old marble vanity in the bathroom is still there; the bathroom door is a transom with a frosted glass window above it.

Originally at the rear of the house there was a billiard room, tool shed, stable and carriage house. The addition to the carriage house was added between 1898 and 1902. It is 2 stories with a squatty romanesque window on the second story. This was the coachman's room.

Although the house has been remodeled to thirteen apartment units, it retains most of the elegant quality it once had. Not all of the rooms were altered so that most of the rooms have the original dimensions. It seems to be in very good condition. It is unmistakably a house that has been well maintained. Considering it is 116 years old, it must have been constructed like a fortress.



City of Madison Landmarks Commission
LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES NOMINATION FORM (3)

VII. Significance

(1) Original Owner	(2) Original Use
Napoleon Van Slyke	private residence
(3) Architect or Builder	(4) Architectural Style
Kutzbock and Donnel possibly	Italian Villa
(5) Date of Construction	(6) Indigenous Materials Used
1857	sandstone

(7) On a separate sheet of paper, describe the significance of the nominated property and its conformance to the designation criteria of the Landmarks Commission Ordinance (33.01), limit of 500 words.

VIII. List of Bibliographical References Used

1. Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1885-1908, State Historical Society
2. Dictionary of Wis. Biography, 1960.
3. Sandstone and Buffalo Robes, Custer and Dean, 1969.
4. Wisconsin Blue Book, 1960.
5. Wisconsin, WPA, American Guide Series, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York, 1941.
6. Wisconsin Necrology, Vol, 17, p. 177-178.
7. A Historic District Concept for Madison, Univ. of Wis., Dept, of Regional Planning, 1970.
8.

IX. Form Prepared By:

(1) Name and Title
Lois Stoler (Mrs. Norton Stoler) Citizens Advisory Committee

(2) Organization Represented (if any)

(3) Address	(4) Telephone Number
1129 Frisch Rd.	271-2548

(5) Date Nomination Form Was Prepared
December 7, 1971

City of Madison Landmarks Commission

LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES NOMINATION FORM (4)

VII.(7) Significance of Nominated Property and Conformance to Designation Criteria:

The Bashford House clearly comes under criteria 1,2, and 3 of the designation criteria. Built by N.B. Van Slyke, it was first owner and occupied by H.K. Lawrence, a banker friend of Van Slyke's. From 1862 to 1864 Governor Edward Salomon and his wife lived in the house. He was Wisconsin's first German born governor and assumed office when Governor Louis P. Harvey had drowned in Tennessee while aiding Wisconsin troops during the Civil War; Salomon was Lt. Gov. and although not yet 34 year old he became the chief executive. He had been born in Prussia and came to Wisconsin during the great German immigration of 1849 with his parents and brothers. Governor Salomon was immediately thrust into recruiting men for the Civil War and furthering the war effort. This draft for all able bodied men to serve in the Army resulted in a riot in Ozaukee County near Port Washington in 1862. A mob gathered on the streets of Port Washington on the morning of Nov. 10 and about 1,000 people surged throught the streets. They went to the courthouse and destroued the draft roll and then threw the draft commissioner down the steps. Then they ransacked his house. Gov. Salomon ordered government troops to Port Washington and the captured 80 men and shipped them to Camp Randall. Both the governor and the war were very unpopular and he was unable to get the nomination for office again. He was an attorney and movedto Milwaukee and then New York City where he practiced law. He and his wife lived there until 1894 when he retired and moved to Frankfurt, Germany. His wife died in 1899 and in 1909 he died, blind and in obscurity.

The Fuller family were the next occupants of the Bashford House and they lived there for at least 30 years. M.E. Fuller helped organize the First National Bank and also was a partner in Fuller and Johnson which manufactured agricultural instruments. There were four children born in the house, 2 girls , Emma and Sarah, and 2 boys, Stephen and Edward. Edward started the Fuller Opera House, and Sarah married Robert McKee Bashford and continued to live in the house throughout her married life. M.E. Fuller died in 1919 at the age of 98 and his son Edward died a few months earlier.

Robert M. Bashford was a very prominent figure in Madison from 1876 until his death in 1911. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1871 amd became part owner of the Madison Democrat newspaper. He also studied law in Robert M. LaFollette's office and was private secretary to Governor William Robert Taylor. He married Gov. Taylor's daughter in 1873 but she died in 1886. In February 1889 he married Sarah Fuller. Bashford was city attorney from 1881 to 1886 and mayor of Madison in 1890. He bacme state senator in 1891 and served until 1895; he continued his law practice and then in 1908 on the death of J.B. Cassady he served on the State Supreme Court. He was defeated one year later by John Barnes. In 1911 Bashford died in the house and prior to his death had made all his own funeral arrangements.

In 1916 Dr. C.G. Dwight, and ENT doctor, bought the house; he helped establish the Henry Vilas Zoo.

The present owner bought the house in 1965 from Mr. Maurice Hanson and he thought that the partments had been in the house for 30 years.