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

I. Name of Building or Site

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

II. Location

(1) Street Address	(2) Ward
104 N. Gilman St.	4

III. Classification

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

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

IV. Current Owner of Property

(1) Name(s)
James Korb

(2) Street Address	(3) Telephone Number
1244 Sherman Ave.	255-3020

V. Legal Description

(1) Parcel Number	(2) Legal Description
0709-144-0206-4	(see last page)

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
sandstone

(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 old Kendall House, a two and one half story twelve room house built by J.E. Kendall in 1855 is made of square-cut sandstone. The mid 1850's was a period of development and growth for the City of Madison. The first train came here in 1854, the streets were lit with gas in 1855, Jairus Fairchild was elected the first mayor in 1856 and the State Capital Building and first City Hall were built in 1857.

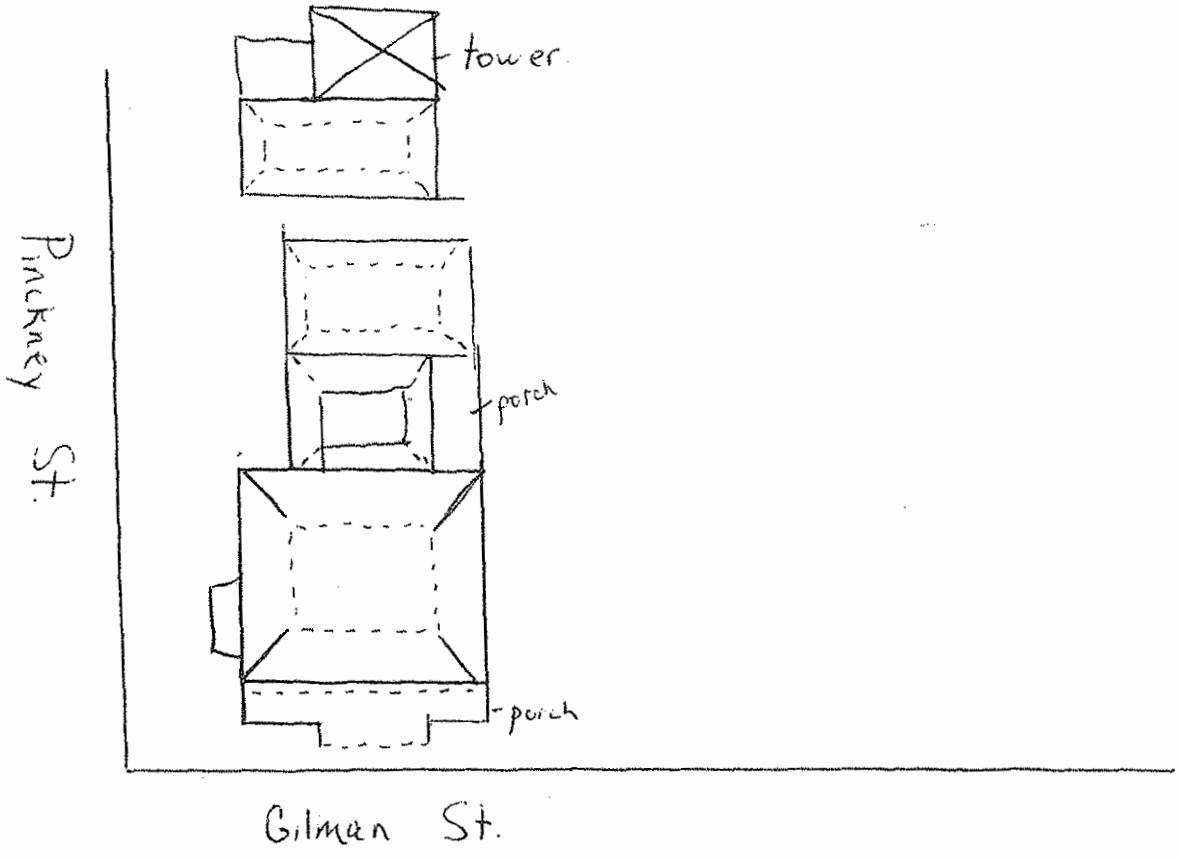
The house was probably built without the French Mansard roof which no doubt was added between 1872 and 1877. The tax records show there was an increase of $4,000 between those years which would indicate remodeling of the house. It is located on Block 95, lots 3 and 4. Originally it was the only property on the street and the lake could be clearly seen from Gilman St.

"During the decade 1850-1860 yellow sandstone houses began to appear in the central southern section, and these soon became distinctive of Wisconsin's architecture. The Cornish minders had used native limestone, but with less originality than did the builders of these new homes. The stone was quarried crudely from nearby ledges, and the settlers seemed to know that its endurance depended upon laying it in the same position it had in the ground. Many of the houses are in still good condition. Harmony with the landscape was achieved by the use of L-shaped windows with three roof levels. The walls were extremely thick, the windows tall and narrow with deep reveals, the rooms were high ceilinged and spacious with large stone fireplaces, concealed stairways, pine paneling and hardwood floors.

Sandstone houses were also numerous in the cities, especially in Madison and Milwaukee. In Madison a fine yellow sandstone was common. Often the buildings were elaborately decorated, but some of the best were rather simple, relying on the quality of the stone to produce a pleasing effect."

The Sandborn Insurance Maps of March, 1892, show there was a carriage house with framed Mansard roof and stable behind the house. The carriage house had a tower and both these structures had a slate roof. Sometime between 1892 and 1898 the carriage house and stable

was torn down. This is a replica of the drawing from the Sanborn Insurance Maps.



A 1931 photograph from the iconography department in the State Historical Society indicated there was a frame front porch across the width of the house with colmns. The house is basically Italiante with a French mansard roof. Quoins are at the corners of the house but they are disguised today. Brackets are seen at the original roof line and there is beautiful wrought iron on top of the roof. The roof windows are pedimented dormer windows. The house is balanced by a bay window on the left side and a porch on the right. This porch was enlarged between 1892 and 1898. The windows are rectangular with molding.

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

VII. Significance

(1) Original Owner	(2) Original Use
J.E. Kendall	private home
(3) Architect or Builder	(4) Architectural Style
	Italianate with mansard roof
(5) Date of Construction	(6) Indigenous Materials Used
1855	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. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Wisconsin, A Guilde to the Badger State
2. Works, Progress Administration, Wis. Public Library Assoc., 1941 p.177
3. Sanborn Insurance Map, 1892, 1898.
4. Tax Records: 1855, 1857, 1859, 1867, 1872, 1877, 1886, 1890, 1902 and 1910.
5. Custer and Dean, Sandstone and Buffalo Robes.
6.
7.
8.

IX. Form Prepared By:

(1) Name and Title

Lois Stoler, Citizens Resource Committee

(2) Organization Represented (if any)

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

(5) Date Nomination Form Was Prepared

December 21, 1971

City of Madison Landmarks Commission

LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES NOMINATION FORM (4)

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

This is the last of the four corner houses on "Big Bug Hill" to be nominated for landmark status, and it meets numbers 1 and 3 of the designation criteria.

Between 1855 and 1877 the house had six owners, of which J.E. Kendall was the first. In 1855 the house was assessed at $2,000 and $10 taxes were paid on it. In 1857, W.A. Mears owned it and it was assessed at $2,200; and in 1859 the assessment had risen to $8,320 under the ownership of Julius T. Clark. In this year, the city tax was $30.66 and the school tax $21.77. In 1867, Fred Briggs was listed as the owner, and in 1872 D.R. Garrison occupied the house. Garrison's daughter married Governor William A. Smith's son. In 1877 George L. Storer bought the house and it was assessed at $15,000. In 1902, the assessment had risen to $24,900, and shortly thereafter the property was sold to Fred A. Johnson. In 1910 Mrs. Alice Montgomery owned the property. Her husband, Frank Warren Montgomery, was the president of the Southern Wisconsin Railway. The Montgomery family lived here until 1934. Today, the house has been converted into eighteen apartments.

A century ago, this house was considered a showplace, with its large rooms, lovely garden, view of the lake, fireplaces, floor and ceiling moldings, brass hardware, and thorough elegance. Although it has been changed and altered, there are still remaining remnants of a once-beautiful house.

Though, perhaps, the least-distinguished of the four corner houses, the preservation of this structure is key to the integrity of Madison's most historic corner. Its recently-restored, elegant mansard roof reflects that of its neighbor, the Keenan House, which has been designated a landmark. Its indigenous sandstone walls relate to those of the Bashford House across the street. Its boxy proportions recall those of the Pierce House kitty-corner from it. These relationships prove its conformance to criterion No. 3, relating to an "architectural type specimen."

V. (2) Legal Description: Original Plat - begin on south corner of Block 95, then NW on Pinckney Street 139 ft., then NE 65 ft., then SE 139 ft. to Gilman Street, then SW on said street to beginning - part of lots 3 and 4, Block 95.