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

I. Name of Building or Site

(1) Common: V.S. Bond house

(2) Historic (if applicable): Stains house

II. Location

(1) Street Address: 321 South Hamilton St.

(2) Ward: 4th ward

III. Classification

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

(2) Zoning District: R6

(3) Present Use: Offices first floor, 2nd floor interior decorating studio

IV. Current Owner of Property

(1) Name(s): Madison Newspapers, Inc.

(2) Street Address: 115 So. Carroll St.

(3) Telephone Number: 256-5511

V. Legal Description

(1) Parcel Number: 0709-242-1104-1

(2) Legal Description: Original plat excepting portion used for railroad track, block 69, lots 1&2

VI. Condition of Property: Good

(1) Physical Condition (excellent, good, fair, deteriorated, ruins): Good, interior greatly remodelled.

(2) Altered or Unaltered?: Altered

(3) Moved or Original Site?: Original site

(4) Wall Construction: Sandstone masonry, 2' thick.

(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 Stains housecis a solid sandstone building with walls two feet thick. The stone was cut in ashlar, in large pieces and laid in a regular coursing. There are stone lintels above the windows, amd the design is symmetrical, with windows placed in perfect balance to the middle of the house. The lower storey is half above-ground, and once housed the kitchen and dining room, with fireplaces, while the living rooms were on the main floor. The half-storey above the second floor contains eyebrow windows set above those on the lower storeys. This same storey encased in wood forma an entablature around the top of the house, decorated with dentils and consoles in pairs on either side of each window. The whole is capped with a hipped roof and garnished with three chimneys. The front door has a hood supported by fragile columns and decorated with dentils somewhat larger than those under the eaves. Originally the house had a spacious porch on the lake side with a frame enclosed walkway which led to an outbuilding. The roof was shingled. Green shutters flanked the windows on all sides until recent years, and they are being stored until such date as the house can be restored.

The interior of the house has hand-made woodwork and 10½ foot high ceilings. The first floor, former living area has been portioned out to contain law offices, but the original detail, such as fireplaces and ornamentation remains, though in some cases hidden behind panelling and partitions which have been tacked on top of it. The second storey bedroom area is rented by Miss Loraine Wilke's Newport Galleries decorating suite. She is entirely aware of the original beauty of the house, and intends to restore that area of the house.

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

VII. Significance

(1) Original Owner	(2) Original Use
The Stains family	home
(3) Architect or Builder	(4) Architectural Style
Unknown	Fusion of Federal & Greek Revival
(5) Date of Construction	(6) Indigenous Materials Used
1852 or 1853	Buff-colored 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. Article in Capital Times by Alexius Bass, July 6, 1947
2. Wisconsin Necrology
3. Sanborn Maps
4. Office of deeds, Madison
5. The files of Frank Custer
6. The Architecture of Wisconsin, W.Richard Perrin
7. Historic Wisconsin Buildings, Richard W. Perrin
8.

IX. Form Prepared By:

(1) Name and Title
Jill Marx, Historian member Landmark Commission

(2) Organization Represented (if any)
R Taychopera Foundation, Inc.

(3) Address	(4) Telephone Number
1212 Gilbert Rd.	271-0108

(5) Date Nomination Form Was Prepared
3/15/72

City of Madison Landmarks Commission

LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES NOMINATION FORM (4)

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

The property on which the Stains house was built changed hands innumerable times before the house appeared. The plote was in central Madison, close to the Square, and on the shores of Lake Monona, and therefore coveted property. We run across the names of early legislators as having been among the owners of this land, as it was part of mid-Nineteenth century payola to allowlthese men to acquire choice property. Lydia Rountree of the Platteville Rountree family was the first person to own the land. In 1851 George Deleplaine and Elisha Burdick bought the lot. They were early Wisconsin surveyors, and prominent names to those who have an interest in the history of the state. Assessment of the land goes up from $185.00 in 1851 to $1,125.00 in 1854, so that we may assume that the house was built in either 1852, or 1853, by some member of the Stains family, immigrants from Scotland . The paternal Stains was a merchant and more interestingly, an artist. The Stains family lived in the house only a few years, and sold it to J.J. Stoner, who wrote some kind of newspaper column entitled "A Birdseye View of Madison." The next owner was W.D. Tenney, and on November 11, 1885, Thomas Regan, master plumber for the second State Capitol, bought the house. He had three daughters, one of whom was Alice Regan, a concert pianist who lived in Paris in later life. The second daughter married into the Fuller family, and the third married Albert Schmedeman, who at one time was governor of Wisconsin. After Thomas Regan died, the house was sold to L.F. Loughlin in June of 1921. Loughlin's eventual widow sold the house to Varley S. Bond in 1924, and they inhabited the house until 1957. The house is listed in Wisconsin State Historical Society records as the V.S. Bond house, because the Bonds were well known for their efforts to restore the interior of the house. They furnished it beautifully and moved the kitchenand dining room to the first floor.

This house is an excellent example of the fusion of Federal and Greek Revival styles of architecture as interpreted in stone in Madison. It is a prototype of many houses of this kind which were once numerous and important in our architectural heritage, and unique to this area, and now virtually extinct. The stonework is finely crafted and executed, and it is this stonework for which Southwest Wisconsin is known among architectural historians.