

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Kayser, Adolph H., House

and/or common Koritzinsky, Neider, Langer & Roberson Law Offices

## 2. Location

street & number 802 East Gorham Street \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Madison \_\_\_ vicinity of congressional district Second

state Wisconsin code 55 county Dane code 025

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Allan Koritzinsky, Charles Neider, Richard Langer

street & number 802 East Gorham Street

city, town Madison \_\_\_ vicinity of state Wisconsin 53703

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds

street & number 210 Monona Avenue, City-County Building

city, town Madison \_\_\_ vicinity of state Wisconsin 53709

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys (cont.)

title City of Madison Architectural Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1973 \_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records Department of Planning and Development, City of Madison

city, town Madison \_\_\_ vicinity of state Wisconsin 53709

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## 7. Description

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<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	(slightly)	date _____

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### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Following description is from "Adolph H. Kayser House" by Gordon D. Orr, Jr., 1980, and is copyrighted 1980 by the author. It is used by permission.

The Adolph H. Kayser House is a large single family frame residence with brick veneer and stone trim. The house was designed in a "progressive"<sup>1</sup> manner following upon the details and forms used by George W. Maher, Architect, of Chicago and Kenilworth, Illinois.<sup>2</sup> The principal facade faces southeast to East Gorham Street.

The main mass of the house is constructed of an orange-tan face brick containing iron spots and set with very thin joints of a rose colored mortar blending with the bricks. The building contains two stories plus an attic story with dormers on all four sides. The hip roof rises with two pitches, the lower of modest pitch and the upper is steeper with ridge running front to rear. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, although it probably was covered in clay tile when originally built.<sup>3</sup> Two brick chimneys are located just either side of ridge.

The exterior construction of the building consists of a rock faced limestone base set in regular courses and capped by a dressed limestone water table at the height of the first floor window sills. The windows are large one over one double hung wood sash and the first floor windows are spanned by a dressed limestone flat arch consisting of five stones in a stepped pattern with a keystone rising above others. A covered stone belt course surrounds the building at a height of the second floor window sills. The corners of the first story are marked by a brick quoin pattern of the same brick as the field of the house from water table to belt course.

The facades are characterized by various patterns of window bays. On the southeast at the front entrance, a porch almost of a half octagon in shape, replacing an original porch of rectangular plan extends across the center three-quarters of the building and consists of a simple architrave supported by square columns set upon a stone rail. The porch shelters the front door. The front entrance extends in a shallow bay of three parts divided by four Ionic columns with the entrance door of glass and oak centered between. A similar bay occurs on the second floor except the columns are cantoned, consisting of alternating round and square elements, much like a Gibbs surround, a detail used by George W. Maher. The southwest facade contains a window bay on both the first and second floors. The first floor bay carries out the pattern of alternating square and round section on the front entrance. At the second floor level the bay is simple, in three parts. An  
(continued)

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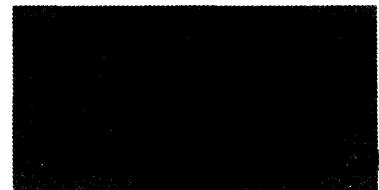
<sup>1</sup> David Gebhard's unpublished dissertation of 1957 at the University of Minnesota, speaks of the "Progressive Movement in American Architecture."

<sup>2</sup> See "Prairie School Review," Vol. I, No. 1, "George W. Maher, Architect of the Prairie School" by J. William Rudd, "The Prairie School" by H. Allen Brooks, and "Prairie School Architecture; Studies from 'The Western Architect'" by H. Allen Brooks for illustrations of Maher's work.

<sup>3</sup> Photograph on "Madison Past and Present 1852-1902," would seem to indicate clay tile.

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DESCRIPTION (cont.)

oriel exists on the northeast side that contains the main stair. The rear or northwest facade contains a porch covered entrance to the building. Modifications have taken place here and the original porch, looking north to Lake Mendota, was considerably larger. Dormers occur on all four sides and project from the hipped roof with semicircular shaped roofs. The short wall section on either side of the dormer originates in a scroll pattern rising to a flat architrave from which the semicircular roof springs. These dormers contain three operable single pane lights below the level of the architrave and a series of small panes (about 22) above of fixed glass. The roof has a generous overhang indicating the feeling of shelter later associated with the Prairie School.

The interior has been sensitively remodeled into a new use. Present oak trim on the first floor remains, as does original wainscot in some select locations. A few partitions have been added.

The principal stair remains. Original dark stained oak for stairs, rails, balusters and wainscot remains. The stair originates from a cased opening, with a shallow wood arch springing from flat wood pilasters. The oriel occurs at the intermediate landing, and is glazed with "art glass."

Original floor plan from drawing by Claude and Starck indicate the layout of the first and second floors.

The site also contains a brick garage that is not significant.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** c.1902<sup>1</sup> **Builder/Architect** Claude and Starck<sup>2</sup>

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Following statement of significance is from "Adolph E. Kayser House" by Gordon D. Orr, Jr., 1980, and is copyrighted 1980 by the author. It is used by permission.

The Adolph H. Kayser Residence built about 1902<sup>3</sup> is significant in that it represents a fine example of a large residence designed by an important regional architectural firm, Claude and Starck of Madison, Wisconsin, in the "progressive" manner emerging in the Midwest as opposed to the traditional revival types of architecture.

Perhaps four examples of this distinct form of architecture remain in Madison representing early attempts at a departure from more traditional architectural forms. Both members of the architectural firm had experience in Chicago and one member, Louis W. Claude, worked in the office of Louis H. Sullivan at the time when George Grant Elmslie and Frank Lloyd Wright were also employed there. Louis W. Claude was in the Chicago area when George W. Maher was beginning his practice and publishing some of his thoughts on architectural design in "The Western Architect." His work was also being published. This influence was brought back to Madison when Louis W. Claude returned in 1894 and his partnership with Edward F. Starck commenced about 1896. The Adolph H. Kayser House not only represents the finest survivor of these early homes, but it was built for a man important in both business and politics in the community. Mr. Kayser for many years maintained a lumber company and from 1914 through 1916 he was Mayor of the City of Madison.

The firm of Claude and Starck continued to practice in Madison until 1929 when the partnership dissolved. During the approximately 33 years of active practice the firm acquired a regional reputation in the design of small library buildings and one partner, Louis W. Claude, contributed to library journal articles on library design. The firm also designed a number of public school buildings, banks, and commercial structures throughout the state as well as many private residences. That portion of their work that expressed a progressive bent in architectural design is recognized today as noteworthy, and some of their buildings such as the libraries in Tomah, Jefferson and Merrill, Wisconsin and Rochelle, Illinois, and the William Collins House and George Lougee House both in Madison, and all on the National Register, clearly express their strong grasp of the Prairie School tradition. The Adolph H. Kayser House is a fore-runner to this later expression, but clearly it is a departure from the more common revival architecture of the period.

<sup>1</sup> Tax Records between 1901 and 1902.

<sup>2</sup> See Bibliographic References 1, 3, and 4.

<sup>3</sup> Tax Records between 1901 and 1902.



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Representation in Existing Surveys:

Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places

1973

State

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street

Madison

Wisconsin 53706

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Continuation sheet

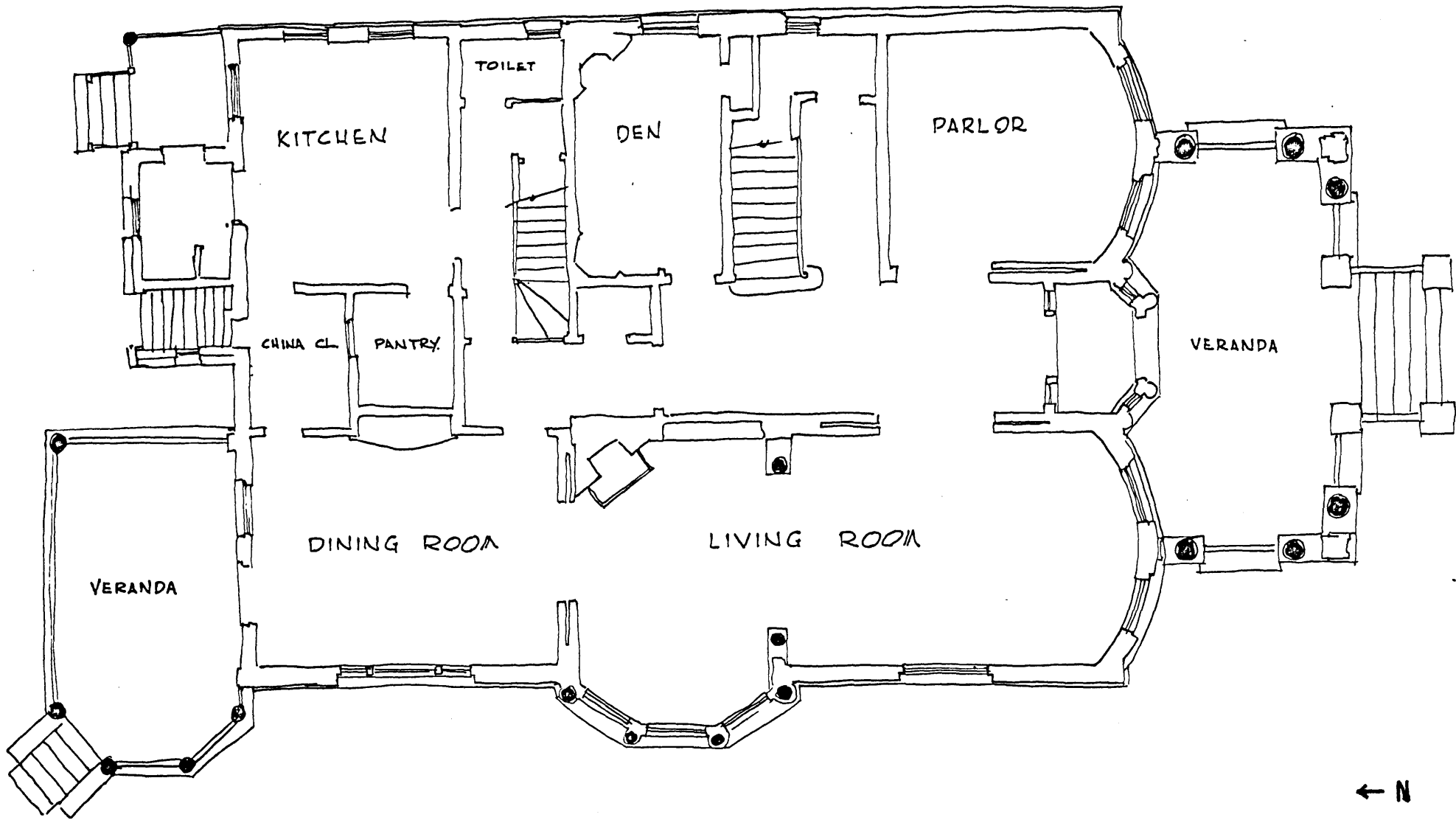
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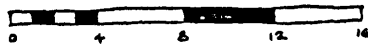
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**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:**

1. "Madison, Past and Present, 1852-1902" published by the Wisconsin State Journal.
2. Wisconsin Necrology, V. 22, pages 197-200, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
3. Undated blueprints of first and second floor plans by Claude and Starck.
4. "A Partial List of Buildings, both Public and Private designed by Claude and Starck, Architects, Madison, Wisconsin," privately published by Claude and Starck, about 1925.
5. Orr, Gordon D., Jr., FAIA, "Prairie Architecture in Madison, Wisconsin; Influences, Forms and Form-Givers," unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1971.
6. Orr, Gordon D., Jr., FAIA, "Louis W. Claude; Madison Architect of the Prairie School," manuscript in possession of the Prairie School Review, scheduled for 1980 publication.
7. Orr, Gordon D., Jr., FAIA, "The Collaboration of Claude and Starck with Chicago Architectural Firms," Prairie School Review, Vol. XII, No. 4, 1975.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

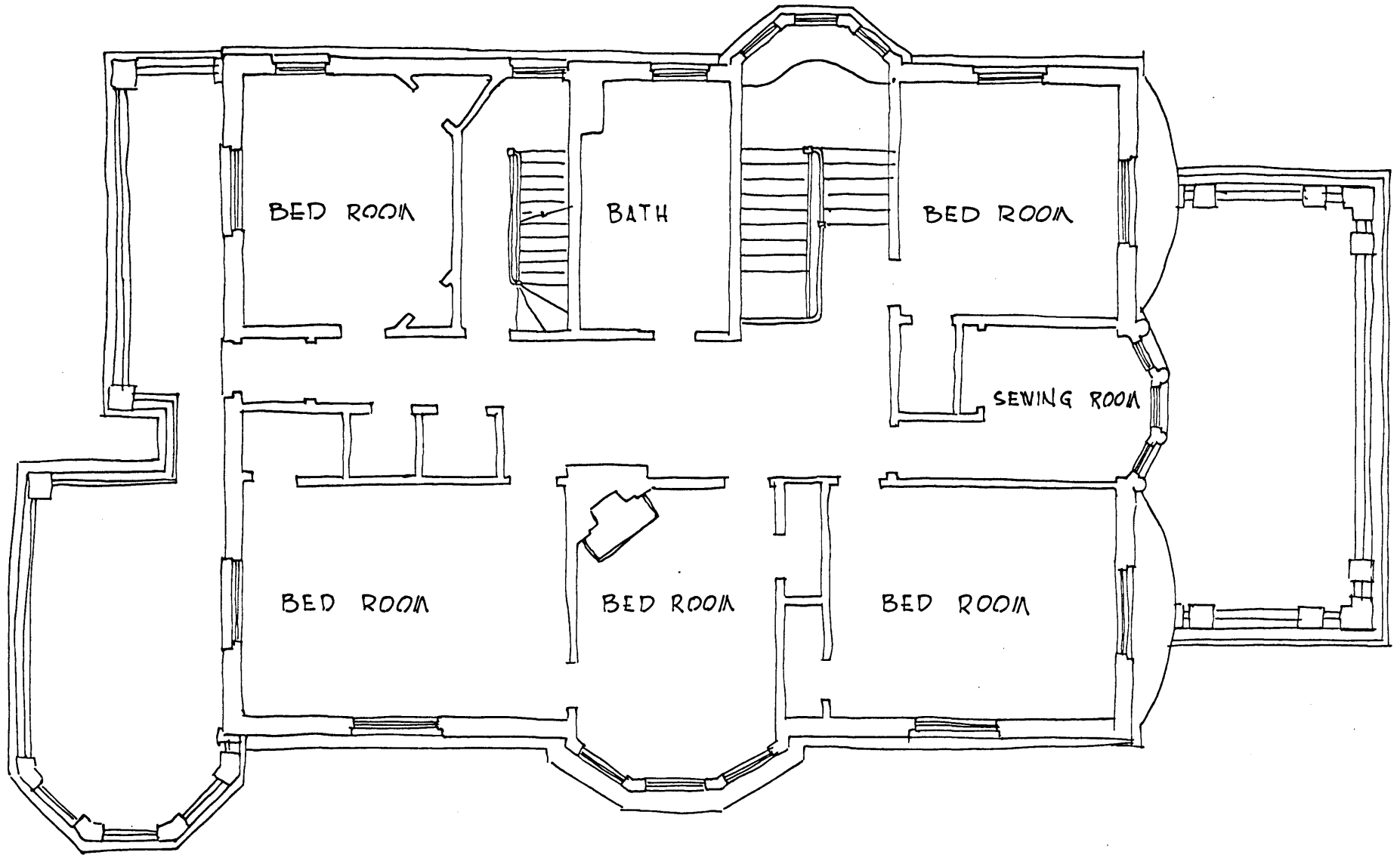


RESIDENCE FOR MR ADOLPH H. KAYSER  
 CLAUDE AND STARCK, ARCHITECTS  
 DRAWN BY GORDON D. ORR, JR., P.A.L.A. 4/80

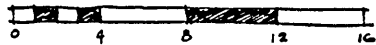
OCT 28 1980  
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN



RESIDENCE FOR MR. ADOLPH H. KAYSER  
 CLAUDE AND STARCK, ARCHITECTS

DRAWN BY GORDON D. ORD, JR., FAIA

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OCT 28 1980