City of Madison Landmarks Commission LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES NOMINATION FORM (1)	
I. Name of Building or Site	
(1) Common	(2) Historic (if applicable)
Hoyt Park Shelter	Owen Parkway
II. Location	
(1) Street Address 3902 Regent St.	(2) Ward (available @ City Clerk) 50
III. Classification	
(1) Type of Property (building, monument, park, etc.)  Park	
(2) Zoning District unavailable	(3) Present Use  Recreation
IV. Current Owner of Property (available at City Assessor's office)	
(1) Name(s) City of Madison-Parks	
(2) Street Address 210 Monona Ave. Madison 53709	(3) Telephone Number  unavailable
V. Legal Description (available at City Assessor's office)	
(1) Parcel Number 0709-212-1801-6	(2) Legal Description Lots 18,19,20 & 23 Quarry Town
VI. Condition of Property	
(1) Physical Condition (excellent, good, fair, deteriorated, ruins)	
(2) Altered or Unaltered? Unaltered	(3) Moved or Original Site? 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:

Hoyt Park contains several Works Projects Administration structures of local sandstone, probably quarried right in the park land. The structures include several fireplaces, a rest room, a large shelter, stairways, an entrance gate, and walls. The shelter is simple and unornamented and reflect a typical WPA style.

The most dominant structure—the shelter, has a pitched, gabled roof. This is supported by six sandstone pillars on each side of the shelter and a floor to roof fireplace on either end. There is a cement floor with a brick floor level hearth. Modern light fixtures hang in the wood board ceiling.

On the two sides of the pillars that are parallel to the buildings end, simple structures that resemble upside down half spades (from a deck of cards) hang in place as a permanent part of the building.

The materials used coincide with the natural materials of the park. One could imagine a stack of rocks topped by fallen trees instead of a building.

The shelter is functional and unobtrusive in the surrounding park and the other existing structures echo its design.

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

VII. Significance		
(1) Original Owner	(2) Original Use	
Frank W. Hoyt	Owen Parkway and Frank W. Hoyt Park	
(3) Architect or Builder	(4) Architectural Style	
Ferdinand Kronenberg	Vernacular	
(5) Date of Construction 1892 Owen Parkway 1933 Park structures	(6) Indigenous Materials Used Local 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		
Journal of Historic Madison, Inc. of Wisconsin 3. Vol. 1 (1975) - Madison, Wi		
4. Madison Parks and Pleasure Drive Association Annual reports of the officers of the MP&PDA- Madison (1911) 5.		
Art Johnson, Parks Division, 1989 6.		
7.	•	
8.		
IX. Form Prepared By:		
(1) Name and Title		
Kari Simon		
(2) Organization Represented (if any)  Madison Area Technical College- Historic Preservation Class		
(3) Address 1409 Trailśway	(4) Telephone Number 244-5423	
(5) Date Nomination Form Was Prepared October 1990		

### City of Madison Landmarks Commission LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES NOMINATION FORM (4)

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

Hoyt Park was created from a city owned quarry, lands donated by Frank W. Hoyt, and the Owen Parkway. Owen Parkway was donated by Professor and Mrs. Edward T. Owen to the Madison Parks and Pleasure Drive Assoc. in 1892 and later deeded to them in 1897 in honor of their two daughters who died.

At that time it was a 14-acre woodland. Working with John M. Olin, who raised funds for the park, and Edward Hammersley, who gave an easement across his land, Owen Parkway opened in 1892. It was the first of several such parks outside the city limits. It was largely used as an automobile drive for those leaving of entering the city via Mineral Point Road.

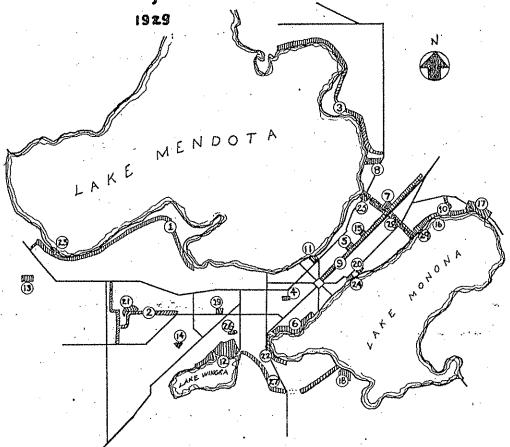
The original pleasure drive ran along what is now Regent Street, from the corner of Regent and Speedway through current Hoyt Park, on Hillcrest to Owen Dr. where it splits into two routes: one south on Owen to Mineral Point and one north on Owen to Regent, west to Meadow and north to University Ave.

In 1913 it was proposed that the macadam be extended from Mineral Point to Sauk Rd. In 1914 the project was estimated at \$1,100 and completed in 1916. It included Sunset Point which was thought to be the drive de luxe of Madison and vicinity for its view and natural beauty.

Structures such as the shelter in Hoyt Park characterize a significant period of our history. Buildings of this time took on their own style which should be preserved and remembered. WPA workers used materials located in the area, such as the sandstone used here.

The shelter continues to be utilized by people who frequent the park for picnics and special occasions like weddings.

# CITY OF MADISON PARKS & PLEASURE DRIVES MADISON PARK & PLEASURE DRIVE ASS.



PREPARED BY MADISON BOARD of PARK

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- 1. Lake Mendota Drive
- 2. Owen Parkway 3. Farwell Drive

- 4. Barry Park Breese J. Stevens Athletic Field,
- 6. Brittingham Park
  7. Burr Jones Field (new)
- Burrows Park
- East Washington Avenue Parkway
- 10. Elmside and Lake Front Park
- 11. Franklin Street Park 12. Henry Vilas Park 13. Highlands

- Hillington Park

- 15. Kendall Park
- 16. Lake Edge Park
- Olbrich purchase 17.
- Olin (formerly Monona) Park
- Olive Jones Field
- Orton Park
- Quarry Area
  South Madison Bouleyard
  Spring Harbor
  Spaight Street Park
  Tenney Park
  Westburgton Out
- 24. 25.
- Washington Oval
- Wingra Monona Parkway
- Yahara Parkway
- Yahara River to Dunning Street