

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

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

For HCRS use only

received NOV 3 1982
date entered

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

1. Name

historic University Heights Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location Roughly bounded by Regent, Allen, Lathrop Sts. and Kendall/

street & number various - see district map

not for publication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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name please see individual inventory forms

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dane County Register of Deeds

street & number 210 Monona Avenue

city, town Madison

state WI 53709

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1973 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison

state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

I. General Description

The section of the City of Madison known as University Heights was platted as a residential suburb in 1893 and is located 1½ miles west of the center of the city, just outside the city boundaries at that time. University Heights (more commonly known as "The Heights") has long been considered one of Madison's most distinguished residential neighborhoods, an area noted for its many residences of architectural significance and also for its historic association with the large numbers of prominent faculty members of the adjacent University of Wisconsin who have traditionally made the Heights their home. University Heights takes its name from the glacial drumlin which rises from the center of the suburb which is adjacent to, and overlooking, the University of Wisconsin. The plat plan of the Heights is superimposed over this steeply sloping hill which rises to a height of 1,060 feet, some 200 feet above the surrounding area, and which provides magnificent views of Madison and the surrounding Four-Lakes region. Streets and lots are laid out in a manner sensitive to the topography of the site with rectilinear streets paralleling the perimeter of the plat at the base of the hill giving way to a more organic, curvilinear plan as one approaches the summit. Lot sizes are greatest on or near the summit and decrease somewhat in size as one approaches the periphery of the plat. The crown of the hill, having the best views and the largest lots, has attracted the largest and most significant houses as well as clients secure enough professionally to afford them. Those buildings having the greatest historical and architectural significance are most heavily concentrated on the curvilinear streets of Arlington Place, Ely Place, Prospect Avenue, Summit Avenue and Roby Road, all of which surround the crown of the Heights.

As one descends the hill one finds an increasing number of buildings of somewhat smaller size occupying the smaller lots around the base of the hill. This is especially true to the North and East along Kendall Avenue and Lathrop Street. The crowded feeling that is perceived in the lowest portions of the Heights is accentuated by the topography which enables the viewer to see more structures at a glance than would be true of a more conventional site and plan. This density is unrelieved by parks or other open spaces common to many other curvilinear suburbs of the time. This may be accounted for by the developers' wish to maximize their profits coupled with the very real difficulty of introducing what would have been considered a suitable park at that time into such difficult terrain. The only open spaces that do occur are the playground adjoining Randall School and the half-block size grounds of the Bradley and Olin Houses.

The difficulty of placing rectangular houses onto steep, curving lots has given rise to a variety of site lines and setback plans which designers of individual buildings have often used to their advantage. In general, houses on the same side of the street are uniformly setback but in streets which transverse the more precipitous parts of the Heights, such as Arlington Place, houses on the uphill side of the street may be set back 40 to 100 feet while those on the downhill side only 10 to 20 feet. This has allowed builders in some instances to create houses having the illusion of considerable size by placing them some distance uphill from the street. It has also allowed builders to disguise the mass of others by placing them on the downhill side where only two of four stories may show from the street.

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Corrections to Individual Survey Forms

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1937 Arlington Place | The "Style" under "Description" should be "development of the early Prairie School." Similarly, under "Determination of Significance," the first sentence should read, "The Balthasar H. Meyer house is a good example of the early development of the Prairie School style of architecture in the Midwest." |
| 101 Ely Place | Under "Determination of Significance," the word "true" should be deleted from the first sentence. |
| 120 Ely Place | Under "Previous Owners," the correct spelling of Mrs. Howard F. Weiss's first name is "Nelle," not "Nellie." |
| 1811 Kendall Avenue | Under "Determination of Significance," the first sentence should read, "The Hillyer house is notable for the excellence of its architecture, a pure example of the shingle style in Madison." |
| 106 N. Prospect Ave. | Under "Historic Name" the Roman numeral "I" after Harold C. Bradley house should be deleted. |
| 137 N. Prospect Ave. | Under "Architect" the present language should be replaced by "George W. Maher, Chicago, and Claude and Starck, Madison, in association." Under "Historical Data," it should be noted that Edward Elliott later became president of Purdue University. |
| 168 N. Prospect Ave. | Under "Description," the style should be corrected to read "Developing Prairie School with Tudor elements." |
| 1802 Regent St. | Under "Description," style should be corrected to read, "Developing Prairie School." |

(Submitted 1 February 1983)

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7. Description (continued) Page 1

Originally, the slopes of the Heights were covered with large oak trees. In 1862-1863 the entire eastern half of the Heights were logged over for firewood by soldiers from the adjacent Civil War Training grounds at Camp Randall. For the next thirty years the land was half open pasture and half oaks. When construction began in 1894, building growth occurred in two separate areas; large, impressive homes of University faculty just below the summit of the Heights to the east, and smaller, vernacular houses along the base of the hill to the north on University Avenue. As the new suburb gained in reputation, increasing numbers of substantial houses encircled the summit and eventually covered most of the center and westernmost parts of the plat while smaller houses filled in the areas to the north and east at the base of the hill. As the streets were paved, rows of elm trees were planted and by 1930, when the suburb was essentially complete, a uniform tree story covered the Heights. It was only in the early 1970s that Dutch Elm disease destroyed the elm population leaving the plant cover much as it had been before development began.

II. Building Types

The buildings which have been placed on this challenging and inviting site constitute Madison's first elite residential suburb. University Heights is composed of 29 blocks divided into 440 lots holding a total of 400 buildings. Of these buildings, 346 are single family houses while another 43 are multi-family apartment buildings and the remaining eleven include two churches, one school and eight commercial buildings, of which five have living space in the second floor. Construction started in 1894 and was 95% completed by 1930 so that, stylistically, the Heights begins with the late Queen Anne and Shingle styles of the 1890s and extends through the Period Revival styles in vogue in the 1920s. The most architecturally significant group is the large number of Craftsmen and Prairie style houses built between 1900 and 1916, a group which culminates in two houses of international reputation: the Gilmore house (NRHP) by Frank Lloyd Wright and the Bradley house (NHL) by Louis Sullivan. When we speak of the Heights as an "elite" suburb it needs to be understood that we are speaking of an elite based on education and professional attainments rather than an elite based on money; the houses that this group built for itself reflects this. Buildings range in size from 1½ story bungalows to 20 room mansions with the majority being in the eight to twelve room range. The houses in the Heights which have an aspect of monumentality usually achieve it on the basis of proportions and careful siting. The materials used tend to be natural ones such as stained or painted wood, deep red and brown brick, random ashlar stone, shingles and painted and unpainted stucco. Colors range from white through deep red, but earth tones and the natural colors of the materials used predominate. Decorative elements tend to be simple; a tendency which is especially appropriate to the simple massing of design elements that frequently occurs in buildings done in the Craftsmen and Prairie styles and which work equally well in the regional interpretations of the Period Revival styles which succeed them. The lack of ostentatiousness belies the high quality of craftsmanship and design in evidence in many of these buildings. This may reflect characteristics of design and construction which had an intrinsic esthetic appeal to those who commissioned these buildings. However, it is more than likely that economy of design reflects economy of means. University professors at the time were characteristically people with modest means who could afford space but not elaborate decoration and expensive and opulent building materials.

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In keeping with the high status that University Heights has always enjoyed, maintenance has generally been conducted on a very high level and, as a result, restoration/rehabilitation activities today are largely confined to the efforts of individual owners renewing, rather than restoring their buildings. The Heights has been fortunate in being able to attract succeeding generations of owners sensitive to their own and their neighbors' buildings. Virtually all of the buildings in the Heights designated as pivotal retain their original appearance. Alterations to street facades have been kept to a minimum with the most common change being the winterizing of one-and two-story screened and open sleeping porches.

The overwhelming majority of buildings are used for the purpose for which they were originally built. As a result the Heights presents an appearance today remarkably like the one it presented 50 years ago.

III. Archeological Potential

Mention is made in the Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. II, No. 1, of the University Heights Group of Indian mounds consisting of 1 conical and 3 linear mounds, all of which were extent in 1908 when Charles E. Brown of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin surveyed their location in Block 16, Lots 3-6 and Block 17, Lots 1-5. All of these remnants of the Mound Building Culture were subsequently destroyed by street grading and excavation for homesites as attested to in a letter to Brown from Prof. Ralph Linton, dated Jan. 9, 1936 and on file in the Charles E. Brown papers, State Historical Society of Wisconsin Archeological Division. No other mention of archeological remains in the Heights has been found, including the extensive updating of information available in the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places, and the likelihood of any such remains having survived the subsequent development of the Heights intact would seem to be extremely doubtful.

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/ humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Association with historic personages

Specific dates 1893 to present **Builder/Architect** (see individual survey forms)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

I. Introduction

The University Heights district is important to the history and architectural development of the City of Madison because of its place in that history as Madison's first elite residential suburb. The Heights has traditionally been home to some of the most distinguished members of the faculty of the adjacent University of Wisconsin. Many of these men and women were important locally for their roles in the history and development of the University and of the City and are important nationally for their roles in the intellectual history of the nation. The houses that these men and women built for themselves were often the products of the finest local and midwestern architects of the time and their survival as a group has preserved them as an anthology of the residential design available to members of a progressive middle class in the early decades of the twentieth century in the midwest.

II. Historical Development

In March of 1893 the longtime owner of the land, Breese J. Stevens, sold his 106 acre property located just outside the western boundary of Madison to the newly formed University Heights Company for \$53,000. Prior to this date Stevens, a prominent corporation lawyer, Mayor of Madison in 1884 and president of the Madison Land and Lumber Company and the Monona Land Company, had, along with other members of his family in New York State, owned this parcel as far back as 1856 along with considerable acreage elsewhere on the west side of Madison. After the eastern half of the property was logged for firewood in 1862-1863 the land remained half woods and half pasture until 1893 when the parcel was sold. Stevens' reasons for selling at this time are conjectural but three factors certainly influenced his decision. The creation of the suburb of South Madison in 1889 had begun the first movement of population away from the increasingly crowded and expensive downtown area of the city. Coincidental with this movement was the formation of the Madison City Railways Company, which by 1893 was being extended westward to serve the new suburbs. Rumors concerning the extension of these newly electrified lines to areas in proximity with Stevens' land were published in local papers and were confirmed on May 21, 1893. Thirdly, the University of Wisconsin's attempt to purchase the adjacent area of Camp Randall for future expansion in late 1892 probably acted as a catalyst to the development of the Heights. Stevens, a member of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents since 1891, was certainly well aware of this circumstance. When legislative approval for the purchase was granted on April 14, 1893, Stevens had already sold out to the University Heights Company.

The principal officers in the University Heights Company were William T. Fish and Burr W. Jones. William T. Fish, president and treasurer, was a prominent contractor and a pioneer in suburban development in Madison. As president of the Madison Land Improvement Company he had platted and developed the nearby suburb of Wingra Park in 1892. Burr W. Jones, secretary, was one of Madison most prominent attorneys. Besides his extensive practice, he was Dane County District Attorney, 1873-1877; and would later become an Associate Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The curvilinear plat these men

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 101.42 acres

Quadrangle name Madison-West, WI

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1 6</u>	<u>3 0 3 3 9 5</u>	<u>4 7 7 1 5 8 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1 6</u>	<u>3 0 3 4 8 0</u>	<u>4 7 7 1 5 7 5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1 6</u>	<u>3 0 3 4 7 5</u>	<u>4 7 7 1 3 7 5</u>
---	------------	--------------------	----------------------

D	<u>1 6</u>	<u>3 0 3 3 9 0</u>	<u>4 7 7 1 3 8 0</u>
---	------------	--------------------	----------------------

E	<u>1 6</u>	<u>3 0 3 3 8 5</u>	<u>4 7 7 0 9 8 0</u>
---	------------	--------------------	----------------------

F	<u>1 6</u>	<u>3 0 2 6 7 5</u>	<u>4 7 7 0 9 8 5</u>
---	------------	--------------------	----------------------

G	<u>1 6</u>	<u>3 0 2 6 9 0</u>	<u>4 7 7 1 4 5 0</u>
---	------------	--------------------	----------------------

H	<u>1 6</u>	<u>3 0 3 3 9 5</u>	<u>4 7 7 1 5 3 5</u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy Heggland, Preservation Assistant

organization Madison Landmarks Commission

date March, 1981

street & number 215 Monona Avenue

telephone 608-266-6523

city or town Madison

state WI 53710

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Richard M. M... 10/27/82

title Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

date 10/27/82

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Michael D... 12/7/82

date 12/7/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

*Rec'd
MAD
4-6-82*

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8. Significance (corrections)

I. Introduction

The first sentence should read; "The University Heights district is important to the history and architectural development of the city of Madison because of its place in that history as an early, elite residential suburb."

II. Historical Development

Continuation Sheet, page 2: The second paragraph should be revised to begin as follows:

The Prairie School was the most significant architectural style to originate in the Midwest. Based on concepts first formulated by Louis H. Sullivan and expanded upon by Frank Lloyd Wright, the Prairie School aimed at nothing less than the rethinking of architectural design and was an attempt to give American architecture a more modern and uniquely American expression. University Heights has two nationally known houses, one by Sullivan and the other by Wright, as well as numerous houses designed by Louis W. Claude and Alvan E. Small, local architects who had worked in Sullivan's office prior to starting their practices in Madison.

Continuation Sheet, page 3: The last sentence under the description of Louis H. Sullivan should be revised to read as follows: "Built with major contributions from his chief draftsman at the time, George Elmslie, the Bradley house was one of Sullivan's late commissions."

Continuation Sheet, page 4: In the paragraph describing Claude and Starck three changes are proper:

- a. The dates in the phrase "From 1891-1896 he worked in several Chicago offices..." are incorrect and should be changed simply to read, "In the early 1890s he worked in several Chicago offices..."
- b. The dates for Edward Starck are properly: "(1868-1947)."
- c. The phrase "Prairie style" in the fifth sentence should be changed to read, "Prairie School."

In the paragraph describing Alvan E. Small, the phrase "his schooling" should be changed to read "high school."

Continuation Sheet, page 7. The historical themes relating to the University Heights historic district are not comprehensively detailed here. "Law," for example, would be relevant as well, but is not listed.

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8. Significance, (continued), Page 1

adopted for University Heights, the first curvilinear plat design in Madison, was designed by local surveyor and civil engineer McClellan Dodge. Replete with streets named after past University presidents it was put on the market on May 14, 1893 and became an immediate success. By May 28th, half the lots had been sold and the boom was only halted by news of numerous failures of regional and state banks which heralded the financial panic of 1893. The panic had a dampening affect on land sales and building in Madison till the end of the century.

Tradition has it that the first sale of land in the new suburb was to Professor Richard T. Ely, nationally famous economist. The first house built was the large, elaborate Queen Anne style house of Attorney Charles E. Buell, built in 1894 on the crown of the Heights. A measure of the pioneering aspect of this move away from the center of town is that Buell's house became popularly known as "Buell's Folly", a name by which it was known long after the suburb grew up around it. The years 1894-1900 saw the erection of fifteen more houses which fall into two groups; nine small, vernacular style houses built by University farmworkers and self-employed tradesmen along the northern perimeter of the plat and six, large, eclectically styled houses built by university faculty members on the eastern slope of the hill. Growth was slow due to poor economic conditions and the lack of city services, which were finally installed in 1903 when the suburb was annexed by the City of Madison. The real growth of University Heights dates from this year. Between 1900-1907; twenty eight structures were built, including the first portion of Randall School; 1908-1914 saw another eighty six buildings; 1915-1921, fifty; 1922-1928, one hundred and eighty six; 1929-1935, seventeen and 1935-1941, seven. When University Heights was first platted, suburban living was still very much an experiment and the new suburban developments of the time were viewed by most of Madison's elite as little more than wilderness areas or speculative ventures. Not until the practical problems of money supply, transportation and city services were solved did suburban living become viewed as an attractive alternative to downtown living. And it was the example of people of social and intellectual distinction living a comfortable existence in the new suburb of University Heights that persuaded the downtown elite to begin leaving the city for the suburbs and thus made the whole process fashionable.

The Heights, as the first suburb to employ a topographically sensitive, curvilinear street plan, set the pattern for all the elite suburbs that were to follow. Almost without exception the elite suburbs that came into being after the Heights featured this type of planning, including Nakoma (1915-16), Shorewood Hills (1913), Lakewood (1912), and the Highlands (1911).

III. Architecture

The thirty-five year period between 1893 and 1928 that spans the major development of the University Heights district also spans one of the most important periods in modern architectural history; the rise and fall of the Progressive Era in midwestern architecture. The architectural significance of the University Heights district lies in the opportunity it affords the student of architectural history to study an entire suburb built during this seminal period, whose individual buildings are one of the more important legacies from that time and which reflect the important stylistic differences between turn of the century architects. Here, within the space of a few blocks can be seen the eclectic historicism of the Queen Anne style being supplanted by the several progressive styles,

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8. Significance (Continued), Page 2

which in turn were supplanted by the more academic historicism that marked the Period Revival styles which followed.

University Heights is rich in fine examples from all three periods but it is best known for the buildings in the Prairie, Craftsman and Bungalow styles. All three of these progressive styles came into being around the turn of the century as part of a conscious attempt to design buildings suited to the new century, unburdened by past historical references. As such they shared certain conceptual similarities; rejection of historical precedent as a basis of design; use of natural materials displayed in a way that emphasized the natural characteristics of the materials rather than disguised them; simple geometric shapes defining the building coupled with openness in interior planning; and ornamentation expressive of the structure of the building.

The Prairie style was the most significant architectural style to originate in the midwest. Based on concepts first formulated by Louis H. Sullivan and promulgated and expanded upon by his brilliant employee, Frank Lloyd Wright, the Prairie style aimed at nothing less than the rethinking of architectural design and was an attempt to give American architecture a more modern and a uniquely American expression. University Heights has two nationally known houses by both Sullivan and Wright as well as numerous houses designed by Louis W. Claude and Alvan E. Small, local architects who received their training in Sullivan's Chicago office. These houses range in size and importance from Sullivan's great house for Professor Harold C. Bradley which, at a cost of \$40,000, was the most expensive house ever built in the Heights, to the modest house designed by Alvan Small for Professor Aaron G. Johnson at 1713 Chadbourne Avenue. The difference in size and elaboration between the two houses is expressive of the aspirations of proponents of the Prairie style who were as willing to design cottages as they were mansions, out of a belief that the basic principles of the style had applicability to all phases of the built environment. University Heights offers the possibility of studying buildings representing the highest expression of the Prairie style as well as an opportunity to see excellent regional expressions of the style in the hands of local practitioners.

The Craftsman and Bungalow styles were essentially builders' styles and were almost exclusively residential in their application. They appealed primarily to members of the middle class and because of the simplicity of their design and decoration frequently represented a cheaper alternative to buildings in more traditional styles. Consequently, they were ideally suited to the pocketbooks of University faculty members who were often able to build houses of considerable size in the Heights by taking advantage of the favorable cost-per-square-foot ratio that buildings in these styles enjoyed. It is probably this factor more than any other which accounts for the very large number of buildings in the Heights built in these styles.

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8. Significance, (Continued), Page 3

University Heights is best known today as the site of two outstanding works by the most important of all midwestern architects: Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. However, Sullivan and Wright are only the most prominent names on the long list of identified architects whose work constitutes approximately one-third of all buildings in the Heights. The architects whose names appear most frequently on building permits in the Heights are the most important local architects of the period, men who produced some of their best and most characteristic work for this elite clientele. These architects may be grouped as late Victorian designers (Conover and Porter), Prairie School architects (Claude and Starck, and Alvan Small) and those designing in the various styles of the Period Revival (Law, Law and Potter, and Frank M. Riley).

Conover and Porter was probably the most important firm in Madison in the 1890s. Allan D. Conover (1854-1929) was born in Madison, received a degree in civil engineering from the University of Wisconsin in 1874 and from 1879-1890 was Professor of civil engineering at the same institution. In 1884 he became involved in the designing and rebuilding of Science Hall (NRHP) on the university campus. One of his students and an assistant on the project was Frank Lloyd Wright who got his first taste of actual building construction at this time. In 1885 Conover associated with Lew R. Porter (1862-1918) and their partnership lasted until 1897. Porter studied civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin. Together they designed most frequently in the Richardsonian Romanesque and the Shingle styles and they quickly developed a practice that spread over the entire state, especially in the Ashland area where they maintained a branch office. The bulk of their practice was made up of institutional buildings but they also had a substantial residential practice in Madison. Their house for Attorney Charles E. Buell at 115 Ely Place (1894) was the first important house in the Heights and is their only documented house there. This is due to the absence of building permits before 1914 but it is probable that they had other work in the Heights as well in the early days of its development.

Louis H. Sullivan (1856-1924) is one of the most important architects in American history. Sullivan's importance centers around his designs for "skyscrapers" built in Chicago and elsewhere in the last decades of the 19th century for which work he has often been called "the father of modern architecture". No less important than his buildings, his office became a training ground for a whole generation of architects who would go on to develop the Prairie School style. Louis W. Claude, Alvan E. Small and especially Frank Lloyd Wright would all pass through this great office. Sullivan's house for Professor Harold C. Bradley at 101 N. Prospect Avenue (NHL), is one of Sullivan's very rare domestic designs. Built with major contributions from his chief draftsman at the time, George Elmslie, the Bradley house was one of Sullivan's best and last commissions.

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867?-1959) has often been called the greatest of all American architects. His work in the creation of the Prairie School style alone would have secured his place in history but this was only the first step in the evolution of his concept of an organic architecture which would make him the most famous architect of his time. He attended the University of Wisconsin briefly and his training began with construction of Science Hall for Allan D. Conover in Madison. By 1888 he was working with Adler and Sullivan in Chicago and by 1893 he had started his own

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office. His single house in the Heights, built for Professor Eugene A. Gilmore (120 Ely Place) in 1908 (NRHP), is an excellent example of Wrights' mature Prairie style.

Claude and Starck were both born in Wisconsin in 1868. Louis W. Claude (1868-1952) attended the University of Wisconsin in civil engineering 1889-91 during which time he worked in the offices of Conover and Porter. From 1891-1896 he worked in several Chicago offices including Burnham and Root, and Adler and Sullivan before returning to Madison. Edward F. Starck (1868-) was born in Milwaukee and educated in Madison. Before joining Claude in partnership he worked with several architectural firms including E.T. Mix and Company in Milwaukee and Handy and Cady in Chicago. The firm of Claude and Starck was formed in 1898 and soon became Madison's leading practitioner in the Prairie style. They are probably best known today for their important series of small libraries done in that style including one in Evansville, WI (NRHP) but they also had an extensive residential practice as well. While the total number in the Heights is not known, at least four Claude and Starck designs have been identified, of which the houses for Professor Balthazar H. Meyer at 1937 Arlington Place and for Professor Edward A. Ross at 2021 are especially noteworthy.

Alvan E. Small (1869-1932) entered the offices of Conover and Porter in 1887 after completing his schooling. He worked with the firm until 1899 when he went to Chicago and worked for Louis H. Sullivan. He returned to Madison in the following year to form a partnership with Lew F. Porter. This association lasted until 1907 when Small went on his own. Small is best known today for his numerous smaller houses done in the Prairie style, including the Louis Hersig house at 1010 Sherman Avenue (NRHP). Again, lack of building permits before 1914 limits knowledge of the extent of his buildings in University Heights but nine have been positively identified including such excellent examples as his houses for Professor Charles E. Allen, 2014 Chamberlain Avenue, (1911); Thomas S. Morris, 1815 Summit Avenue (1910-1911); and Professor Aaron G. Johnson, 1713 Chadbourne Avenue (1913).

Law, Law and Potter was the most successful firm in Madison between 1920 and 1940. Their practice was notable in terms of both size and quality and was marked by the equal felicity with which the partners managed all the major styles of the Period Revival and yet could move easily into the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles which became increasingly popular in the 1930s. James R. Law (1895-1952) was born in Madison. He worked in the offices of Claude and Starck from about 1901-1906 when he left to attend the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture. Upon graduation he worked in the office of the State Architect of Wisconsin, Arthur C. Peabody, until starting his own firm in 1914. He was shortly joined by his brother, Edward J. Law and in 1925, took in his senior draftsman, Ellis C. Potter, as his second partner. The 34 identified houses by this firm are the largest group in University Heights designed by a single firm and include the houses of both James Law at 101 N. Prospect Avenue and Edward Law at 111 N. Allen Street. These houses were executed in every major motif of the Period Revival. The best of them are the Tudor Revival houses of James Law, Milton Findorff at 1832 Summit Avenue (1927), and W. F. Winterble at 2131 Van Hise Avenue (1930); and the Colonial Revival parsonage of the First Congregational Church at 121 Bascom Place (1925).

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8. Significance (Continued), Page 5

Frank M. Riley (1875-1948) was born in Madison, studied civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin from 1895-1897 and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1900. He worked in various Boston firms until 1911 when he left for Europe, not returning to Madison until 1915 when he began his own practice. Riley was perhaps the ablest practitioner in the Period Revival styles in Madison and many of Madison's finest residences and commercial and institutional buildings in these styles came from his hand. There are thirteen identified houses by Riley in University Heights including the superb Tudor Revival style house for R. W. Harris at 8 N. Prospect Avenue (1923), and the equally distinguished Colonial Revival style house of H. O. Moore at 220 N. Prospect Avenue (1923).

IV. Associations with Historic Personages

The era between 1890 and 1920 in the mid-west has often been called "The Progressive Era" and no place was more closely identified with that period than Madison and the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Robert C. Nesbit in his book, Wisconsin: A History, states that "Wisconsin (was) a laboratory of democracy and the University an energizing agency of progressive reform...". Frederick C. Howe, in his influential book, Wisconsin, An Experiment in Democracy, went further, to say that: "The University is largely responsible for the progressive legislation that has made Wisconsin so widely known as a pioneer." Nationally, it was a time of intellectual vigor which saw the emergence of such progressive fields of study as sociology, economics, political science, scientific agriculture, and the enormous expansion of the theoretical and applied sciences. Circumstances of time and place determined that many of the pioneers in these fields would choose to work at the University of Wisconsin, an institution increasingly famous for its pragmatic application of progressive thought. Many of these same men and women chose to make their homes in the newly formed suburb of University Heights, whose creation and development from 1893-1930 closely parallels the history of the progressive era and the University of Wisconsin. From its earliest settlement University Heights has been associated with prominent members of the University faculty, including such giants of the Progressive Era as Richard T. Ely, nationally famous economist and first director of the school of Economics and Edward A. Ross, first chairman of the Department of Sociology and one of the pioneers in the field of social psychology. Some idea of the breadth and depth of these university associations may be gained from the fact that of the 346 single-family residences within the Heights, 120 were built and first occupied by senior university faculty and administrators. These men and women made contributions to American life and thought whose significance extended beyond the city and university to the state, the nation and the world. The list that follows is only a sampling of those who built and/or occupied houses in the Heights within the period of significance from 1894-1930. Even so, it serves to illustrate the diversity of their achievements.

Agriculture:

Professor Henry C. Taylor, 222 Princeton Street.

- Founded department of Agriculture Economics; first professor of Agriculture Economics in the United States; authored first agricultural economics textbook.

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8. Significance (Continued), Page 6

Professor Andrew R. Whitson, 1920 Arlington Place.

-Pioneer developer of intensive land use inventories.

Professor Lewis R. Jones, 146 N. Prospect Avenue

-Developed first yellow cabbage variety, saving the Wisconsin cabbage industry.

Commerce:

Dean Fayette H. Elwell, 2025 Chadbourne Avenue

-First dean of the School of Business.

Conservation:

Professor Alfred W. Schorger, 168 N. Prospect Avenue.

-Nationally famous Professor of Wildlife Management, instrumental in the early history of the Wildlife Ecology Department founded by Aldo Leopold; Author of, The Passenger Pigeon - Its Natural History and Extinction, which was awarded the William Brewster Medal.

Economics:

Professor Richard T. Ely, 205 N. Prospect Avenue. (NRHP)

-First director of Department of Economics, one of the most famous American economists of the early 1900s.

Education:

Professor Avril S. Barr, 160 N. Prospect Avenue.

-Pioneer in educational research and research on the prediction and the measurement of teaching success.

Engineering:

Professor Jesse B. Kommers, 1930 Regent Street.

-Pioneer in metal fatigue studies.

Industry:

Professor Frederic E. Turneure, 166 N. Prospect Avenue.

-Pioneer work on the basic principals of reinforced concrete construction.

Invention:

Professor Richard S. McCaffrey, 1937 Arlington Place

-Invented process for sulphur removal from iron ore; improved the Bessemer steel refining process.

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8. Significance (Continued), Page 7

Professor Max Mason, 1902 Arlington Place.

- Inventor of the Mason Hydroplane for use in anti-submarine warfare and detection, later President of the University of Chicago.

Literature:

Professor Frederic L. Paxson, 2122 Van Hise Avenue.

- Professor of History, whose book, History of the American Frontier, won the 1924 Pulitzer Prize for history.

Science:

Professor Edward A. Birge, 2011 Van Hise Avenue.

- Developed the concept of a lake as a unit of environmental life; researched the temperature gradients, pressure, nutrients and stratification of water; often called "the father of modern limnology."

Professor Joseph M. Mathews, 128 Lathrop Street.

- Researched heats of vaporization of organic compounds; established first course at an American university in colloid chemistry.

Social/Humanitarian:

Professor Edward A. Ross, 2021 Chamberlain Avenue.

- Founded the Department of Sociology; instrumental in the development of the field of social psychology.

Theater:

Professor Margaret M'Doubler, 2020 Kendall Avenue.

- Recognized as the founder of modern dance in higher education. The Department of Dance at the university granted the first degree in Dance Education given in America.

Again, this list is only a sampling and can do no more than suggest the variety of the accomplishments achieved by those associated with the Heights during its period of greatest significance. Neither does this list document the achievements of subsequent owners, whose continued university associations are part of the fabric of University Heights to this day and whose accomplishments remain to be evaluated by future generations.

IV. Integrity of the District

What visitors to the Heights see today is remarkably like what would have met the eye fifty years ago; a prosperous residential suburb with buildings of considerable architectural distinction existing today in a largely unaltered state of preservation. The most important single factor in achieving this unaltered state has been the continued ability of the Heights to attract the same mix of university, governmental and managerial elite, and in about the same proportions, as was characteristic of the original occupants.

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8. Significance (continued), Page 8

This social cohesiveness has had a direct bearing on the architectural cohesiveness of the district since it has provided a steady flow of owners who have appreciated the heritage that they found in the Heights and who have been willing and able to maintain their houses as in times past.

There are a number of reasons why these elite members of the community have been drawn to the Heights for so many years. These include a convenient location relative to places of work, good neighborhood schools, good public transportation and other positive urban amenities. But perhaps the most important reason lies in the design and scale of houses within the district. It is the good fortune of the Heights to be a neighborhood comprised of medium to large size houses, buildings which are still practical to maintain and which have not needed to be subdivided in order to fit into the current housing market.

Other factors contributing to the sense of time and place felt in the Heights are the relatively early date by which the Heights was completed which had the effect of minimizing modern intrusions. Purely architectural considerations include the aforementioned similarity of size and scale which gives an overall visual identity to the Heights that separates it from its more modest neighbors.

Serious intrusions into the fabric of University Heights have been limited to that portion of the plat which fronts on University Avenue, being the north side of blocks two through six. Historically, this part of the plat consisted largely of single family, frame, two-story vernacular residences built by University farm workers, skilled craftsmen and small tradesmen. In addition, several very well designed two, four and eight unit apartment buildings and two gasoline filling stations were added in the 1920s as the vacant lots were filled. In the 1960s many of the single family residences were demolished to allow for the expansion of church parking lots on blocks 3 and 6. The only other intrusions in the district are a very small number of 1950's and 60's ranch houses which have filled some of the few vacant lots that remain in the Heights today.

There are two other suburbs of Madison which attract the same mix of people as the Heights, namely Nakoma and Shorewood Hills. Both of these suburbs were developed early enough (1913 and 1916 respectively) to have a group of Prairie and Craftsman style homes and both are notable for the size and quality of their homes done in the Period Revival styles, but neither has the same degree of outstanding architecture nor the predominance of University associations with which University Heights is so rich.

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9. Major Bibliographic References (corrections)

Add:

Orr, Gordon D., Jr. "Louis W. Claude: Madison Architect of the Prairie School,"
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(Submitted 1 February 1983)

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9. Major Bibliographical References, Page 1

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The Louis B. Claude Collection and Records of Gordon D. Orr, Jr., FAIA

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10. Boundary Justification, Page 1

Research to determine the boundaries of the University Heights district centered on three areas:

1. Historical research into the original boundaries of the plat of University Heights and of adjacent areas.
2. A detailed architectural analysis of the buildings within the identified plat of University Heights and of adjacent areas.
3. Conversation with past and present inhabitants of University Heights to determine perceived boundaries.

From the onset, the fact that there existed an area which had been platted under the name "University Heights", served as a control. Research was undertaken to determine if the platted area was a coherent architectural and historical entity distinct from its neighbors. The results of this research showed that the original plat was created earlier than any of its neighbors, had a greater number of University of Wisconsin faculty members as original and continuing occupants, and was comprised of both larger and more architecturally distinguished buildings than exist in any of the adjacent areas. This same research also showed that these characteristics were spread uniformly throughout the plat of University Heights. Conversations with the residents showed that there was a clearly perceived sense of place among them and that agreement as to the boundaries of University Heights was uniform and was, moreover, contiguous with that of the original plat. Finally, observation showed striking differences in geography between the Heights and its neighbors. Consequently, it was found appropriate to use the historic boundaries of the plat of University Heights as the boundaries for the University Heights Historic District with the exception of the north half of blocks two through six fronting on University Avenue. This area has been excluded from the district because the demolition of many of the original buildings along University Avenue for parking lots and for modern buildings, whose scale and usage does not conform to the prevailing historic scale and usage of the district, has so altered this area that all sense of the original has been lost.

10. Boundary Description

The boundaries of the University Heights Historic District are as follows: beginning at the intersection of Breese Terrace and University Avenue and continuing westerly along the center of University Avenue to the intersection of University Avenue and Lathrop Street, thence southerly and intersecting with a line forming the rear property line of Lot 1, Block 2, thence westerly along a continuation of said line forming the rear property lines of Lots 1-5, Block 2; Lots 1-6, Block 3; Lots 1-7, Block 4; Lots 1-8, Block 5 and Lots 1-9, Block 6 (all of which lots front on University Avenue) and

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10. Boundary Description, (cont'd)

intersecting with a point in the center of Allen Street, thence southerly along the center of Allen Street to the intersection of Allen Street and Regent Street, thence easterly along the center of Regent Street to the intersection of Regent Street and Lathrop Street, thence northerly along the center of Lathrop Street to the intersection of Lathrop Street and Summit Avenue, thence easterly along the center of Summit Avenue to the intersection of Summit Avenue and Breese Terrace, thence northerly along the center of Breese Terrace to the point of beginning. Said boundaries are the same as the original boundaries of the plat of University Heights, recorded on June 12, 1893 and on file at the Dane County Register of Deeds in Plat Book No. 1, Page 17, with the exception of the afore-mentioned lots fronting on University Avenue.

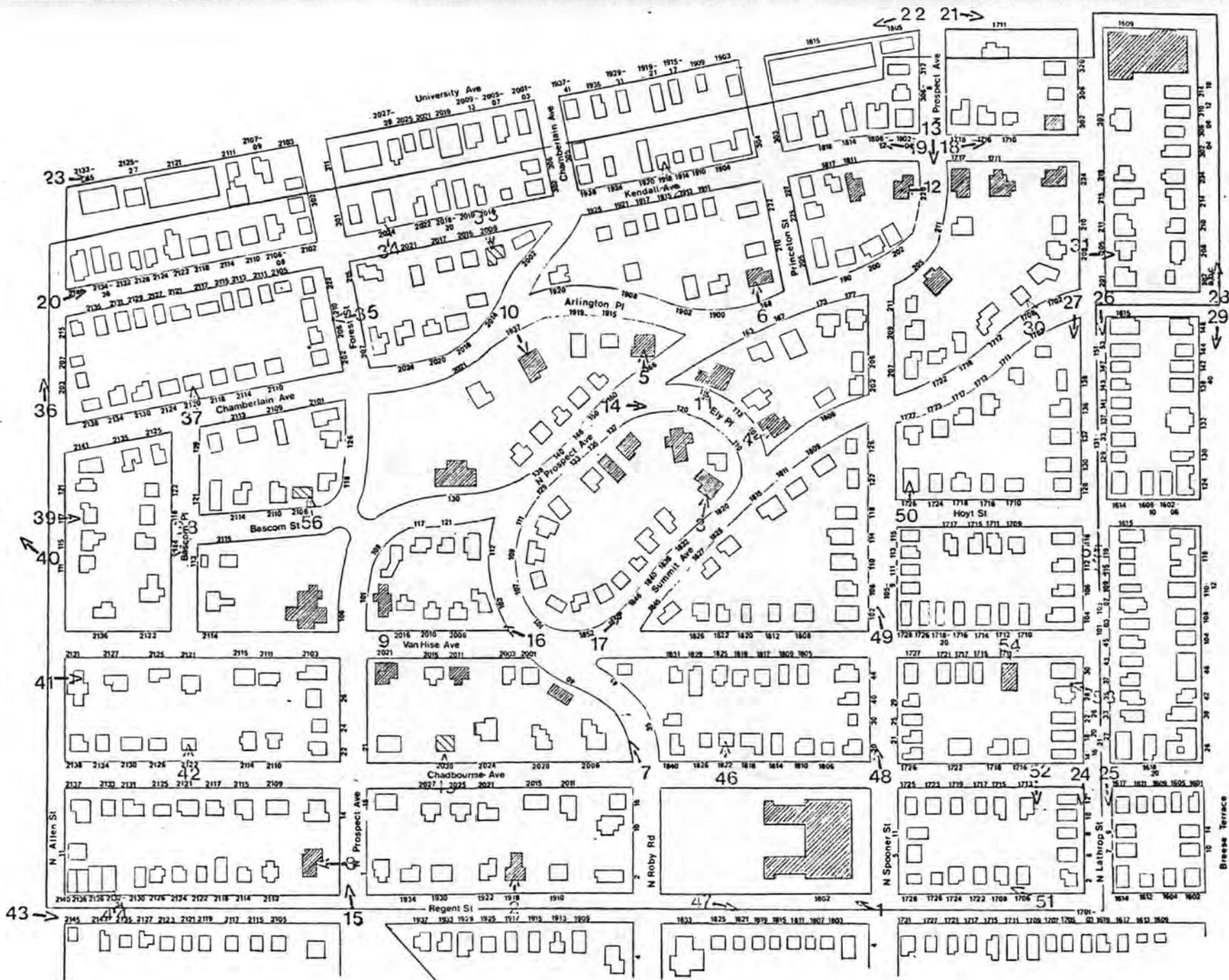


PHOTO -GRAPHIC LOCATION MAP
 UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>101 Ely Place</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Rosa replat of Block 14, portion of Lots 2 and 3</i>		Street:
Historic Name: <i>Edward W. Morehouse house</i>				
Date of Construction: <i>1936-1937</i>	Source: <i>3</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark: date <i>6/07/74 #21</i> National Register date _____		Number:
Architect and/or Builder: architect: <i>George F. Keck</i> contractor: <i>Findorff</i>		Source: <i>3</i>		
DESCRIPTION				
Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade facing southwest</i>			
Style: <i>international style</i>	Front Porch: <i>flat roofed entrance canopy hung by chains from main facade</i>			
Number of Stories: <i>2</i>	Special Features: <i>House is situated on a steep corner lot presenting a two-story appearance to street and a three-story appearance in back by virtue of a basement story under a full-width, 1-story, flat roofed wing in rear of house. There is an open deck with a balcony attached to this wing on rear with an open porch beneath.</i>			
Roof Shape: <i>flat</i>				
Wall Materials: <i>white stucco panels in between vertical stained wood panels which contain the house's windows</i>				

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Edward W. Morehouse</i>	<i>1937-1940</i>	<i>Economist, Wisconsin Public Service Comm., 1933-1940; University of Wis. instructor in land economics, 1927-1928; vice-pres. General Public Utilities Corp., New York City, 1946-1961. Note: Mrs. Anna Morehouse was formerly Anna Ely, daughter of noted economist, Richard T. Ely.</i>	<i>2, 4</i>

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

The Morehouse house is an excellent example of a major work by an important regional architect, George F. Keck, in a very rare style for midwestern domestic architecture, that of the true International style. Salient characteristics of this style are flat roofs, smooth wall surfaces and windows with minimal exterior reveals appearing to be a continuation of the surface. There is also a balance of parts to be found instead of one-part axial symmetry, and windows are used in groups or in vertical or horizontal ribbons, frequently "turning the corner." All of these features are to be found in the Morehouse house, which is an excellent example of the "constructivist" ethic applied to a later Wisconsin house.

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4. Wisconsin State Journal, 12/31/74.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5. City of Madison Landmark Nomination Form.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6. Keck & Keck, Architects; Menocal, Narciso, UW,</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>115 Ely Place</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 14, Lot 6, and all of Lot 5, except the E 29' thereof.</i>		Street:
Historic Name: <i>Charles E. Buell house</i>				
Date of Construction: <i>1894-1895</i>	Source: <i>2</i>			Number:
Architect and/or Builder: <i>Allan D. Conover of Conover and Porter</i>	Source: <i>6</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark: date <u><i>1/07/74</i></u> , # <u><i>22</i></u> National Register date _____		
DESCRIPTION				
Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>assymetrical facade facing southwest</i>			
Style: <i>Queen Anne</i>	Front Porch: <i>Flat roofed, open entrance porch with squared piers in groups of 3 at each corner, each pier having a corresponding decorative support</i>			
Number of Stories: <i>2-1/2</i>	Special Features: <i>bracket; denticulated cornice. Denticulated main beltcourse with five supplementary beltcourses below, banding the first story and being slight flarings of the prevailing shingle siding. Large rectangular window lighting the stairwell on the main facade with Gothic tracery creating a double lancet window with lozenge above. Wisconsin, Lake Superior, rough-dressed brownstone basement story.</i>			
Roof Shape: <i>Bellcast hip with spherical hipped knobs</i>				
Wall Materials: <i>shingles painted very dark red</i>				

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Charles Edwin Buell (1855-1938)</i>	<i>1894-1938</i>	<i>Lawyer, state assemblyman, 1885-1886; assistant state attorney general, 1899-1903; Madison alderman for 10th ward, 1904-1906; partner, Buell and Hanks, 1895-1903; partner, Buell and Lucas, 1903-1938.</i>	<i>1,4,5</i>

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

The Buell house was the first house to be built in University Heights and because of its commanding position at the crown of the Heights and its relative isolation at the time of its creation came to be popularly known as "Buell's Folly." Buell, long one of Madison's most prominent attorneys, had Allan D. Conover design him this massive, late Queen Anne style house, which has a large, 2-1/2 story hipped roofed main block with four different pavilions; a two-story rectangular entrance pavilion with a large gable roofed dormer above; a polygonal, three-story pavilion on the rear rising up through the eaves and capped with a polygonal roof; a three-story, round pavilion with a conical cap and a three-story, flat roofed, polygonal pavilion with a battlemented parapet, the last two being on the east side and connected on

SOURCES *the first floor by an open, encircling veranda.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>1. City Directories.</i> | <i>4. Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, SHSW, 1960.</i> |
| <i>2. Tax Records.</i> | <i>5. Capital Times, February 7, 1938.</i> |
| <i>3. Building Permit.</i> | <i>6. Capital Times, May 24, 1929 (Conover Obituary).</i> |

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>120 Ely Place</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Ely and Henderson replat of Block 16, parts of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 20.</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>Eugene A. Gilmore house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1908</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date <u><i>1/17/72 #5</i></u> National Register date <u><i>3/14/73</i></u>	Number:
Architect and/or Builder: <i>Frank Lloyd Wright</i>	Source: <i>6</i>		
DESCRIPTION			
Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade facing north</i>		
Style: <i>Prairie style</i>	Front Porch: <i>small entrances inset in corner of el</i>		
Number of Stories: <i>2</i>	Special Features: <i>All windows are of the casement variety with geometric leaded glass decoration common to many of Wright's Prairie style houses. Massive chimney block rises through core of house.</i>		
Roof Shape: <i>intersecting, shallow, hipped roofs, covered with copper, wide, overhanging eaves</i>			
Wall Materials: <i>stucco</i>			

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Eugene A. Gilmore (1871-1953)</i>	<i>1909-1921</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin Professor of Law, 1902-1922; president, Association of American Law Schools, 1919-1920; vice-governor of the Phillipines, 1922-1930; dean, University of Iowa Law School, 1934-1940, president, University of Iowa, 1934-1940.</i>	<i>2,4</i>
<i>Howard F. Weiss wife: Nellie</i>	<i>1931-1940 1931-</i>	<i>treasurer, C. F. Burgess Laboratories, 1918 - 1938; president, founder, Research Products Laboratory, 1939-1940.</i>	<i>5</i>

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

The Gilmore house is one of the most renowned buildings in Madison, being a superb expression of Frank Lloyd Wright's mature Prairie Style. All of the principal characteristics associated with the Prairie School style are present, including wide, overhanging eaves, stucco walls laid in horizontal bands, banded leaded casement windows and a predominantly horizontal expression in the overall design emphasized by the banded nature of the design elements. The Gilmore house is laid out on a cruciform plan with a two-story, T-shaped main block and a 1-story screened porch wing completing the cross to the east side. The north-south bar of the cross has triangular screened porches at either end, cantilevered out over the first floor below, which, in conjunction with the horizontal spread of the side wings of the house has given rise to the popular name of the house, the "Airplane House."

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4. Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, SHSW, 1960.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5. Wisconsin State Journal, July 8, 1940.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6. Hitchcock, H. R., In the Nature of Materials, 40</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>1711 Kendall Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 11, Lots 3 and 4</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>Charles F. Smith/Frederick A. Ogg house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1897</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark: date _____ National Register date _____	Number:
Architect and/or Builder: Source			
DESCRIPTION			
Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade facing north</i>		
Style: <i>Queen Anne with Georgian Revival elements</i>	Front Porch: <i>Large, open entrance porch with basket handle arched roof surmounting a broken entablature with denticulated cornice supported by two</i>		
Number of Stories: <i>2-1/2</i>	Special Features: <i>2-column groups (Tuscan)</i> <i>Two 2-story shallow triangular bay windows, one on each side of entrance, terminating under the eaves. The windows on the first floor of each bay have Tuscan columns (raised) acting as surrounds and carved swags above the lintel. Three window group above entrance door with swan's-neck pediment; large gambrel roof dormer in center of main roof with 3-window group with (below)</i>		
Roof Shape: <i>Bellcast hipped roof with widow's walk with balustrade and urn-shaped finials</i>			
Wall Materials: <i>wide aluminum siding over original narrow clapboards</i>			

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Charles Foster Smith (1852-1931)</i>	<i>1897-1919</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin professor of Greek Philology (1897-1917); ermitus professor, 1918-1931; pres. American Philological Assn., 1903; founder, University Heights Poetry Club.</i>	<i>1,4</i>
<i>Frederick Austin Ogg (1878-1951)</i>	<i>1916-1951</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin prof. of Political Science, 1914-1948; emeritus professor, 1948-1951; author of innumerable books and articles, including: <u>Introduction to American Government</u>, 10 editions by 1951; a standard work in the field; president, American Political Science Assn., 1941, editor, American Political Science Review, 1926-1949.</i>	<i>1,5,6</i>

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain: *1711 Kendall Avenue is deemed pivotal by virtue of both its historic and architectural merit. A large house occupying a dominant position on its hillside site, 1711 is one of the original six houses in University Heights built before 1898 whose design and university associations legitimized the fledgling development. The generous size of the house coupled with dignified and well executed architectural details have made this house a University Heights landmark since its erection. In addition, the house was built and occupied by men who have done much to contribute to the University and the intellectual life of the country. Prof. Ogg, in particular, is generally considered one of the founders of the study of political science. Special features, cont'd: Ionic pilasters as surrounds and simple entablature. Eight gable roofed dormers with simple pediments (two per side).*

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4 Memorial Resolution of the UW Faculty, Oct. 5, '31</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5 Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, SHSW, 1960.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6 American Political Science Review, #46 (1952).</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>1717 Kendall Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 11, Lot 5</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>Amos Arnold Knowlton House</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1896</i>	Source: <i>2</i>		
Architect and/or Builder:		Source	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date _____ National Register date _____

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade facing north</i>	Number:
Style: <i>Queen Anne</i>	Front Porch: <i>flat roofed, open front porch which wraps around a portion of the east side of the house. Denticulated cornice with 3 square col-</i>	
Number of Stories: <i>2-1/2</i>	Special Features: <i>wms with panels inset into col- umn surface.</i>	
Roof Shape: <i>gable roof with jettied overhangs on east and west sides.</i>	<i>Wooden beltcourse consisting of simple cornice between first and second floors which becomes the cornice of front porch as it encompasses the building. Three-story polygonal corner tower on main facade (west corner), with 8-sided cap roof. Attic floor is jettied out over floors below on east and west sides with the overhang (see below)</i>	
Wall Materials: <i>1st fl - narrow clapboards; 2nd fl - shingle siding and in gable ends</i>		

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Amos Arnold Knowlton (1859-1906) Jennie Knowlton (wife)</i>	<i>1896-1906 1896-1919</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin professor of English, 1890-1906</i>	<i>1,4</i>
<i>Marvin B. Rosenberry (1868-1958)</i>	<i>1921-1926</i>	<i>Assoc. Justice, State of Wisconsin Supreme Court, 1916-1929; Chief Justice, State of Wisconsin Supreme Court, 1929-1950.</i>	<i>1,5</i>
<i>Mrs. Lois B. Rosenberry (1873-1958)</i>	<i>1921-1926</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin Assoc. Prof. of History, 1911-1918; Dean of Women, 1911-1918; first president of National Assn. of University Women, 1917-1921.</i>	<i>1,6</i>

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain: *1717 Kendall Avenue is considered pivotal both for historic as well as architectural grounds. Occupying a commanding position on its hillside corner lot, the Knowlton house has been a University Heights landmark since its creation. Architecturally, 1717 Kendall is a very good example of a simplified style of Queen Anne which owes much to the shingle style of design. Again, like its next door neighbor, 1811, 1717 was one of the six pioneer houses of University Heights and the generous size of its proportions has served as background for generations of distinguished university and state owners, including, most notably, Justice Marvin Rosenberry. Special features, cont'd: forming a roof for oriel polygonal bay windows on the second floor of both the east and west sides.*

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4. Madison Democrat, April 15, 1906.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5. National Encyclopedia of Amer. Biography, NY, 1942</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6. Wisconsin State Journal, Sept. 2, 1958.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>1811 Kendall Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 10, Lot 3</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>Homer W. Hillyer house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1896-1897</i>	Source: <i>2</i>		
Architect and/or Builder:	Source:	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark: date _____ National Register date _____	

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade facing north</i>	Number:
Style: <i>shingle style</i>	Front Porch: <i>easterly extension of upper gambrel pitch extends down to form a covered veranda along the east side of the first floor. Tuscan</i>	
Number of Stories: <i>2</i>	Special Features: <i>columns. 2-story bellcast gable-roofed rectangular bay on east side of house bisected by main cornice line of roof. 2-story polygonal bay on west side of house with polygonal capped roof. Attic floor is jettied out slightly from main facade on both ends. Veranda on east side of house is open to ground for 1/3 of its length, the remaining 2/3 is floored entrance porch. Massive, solid ogee support bracket.</i>	
Roof Shape: <i>Gambrel roof with gambrel end facing front. Lower slope on east side is a continuous extension of up-</i>	Wall Materials: <i>pitch of gambrel. Lower pitch on west side is</i>	
<i>shingle siding</i>	<i>almost vertical.</i>	

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Homer W. Hillyer</i>	<i>1896-1906</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin Asst. Prof. of Organic Chemistry, 1890-1906.</i>	<i>1,4</i>
<i>Thomas S. Adams</i>	<i>1907-1910</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin Asst. Prof. of Political Economy (see 14 N. Prospect Ave.)</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Kemper Slidell</i>	<i>1923-1939</i>	<i>Secretary-treas., Four Lakes Mfg. Co., 1923-1930; engineer, Burgess Laboratories, 1931 -</i>	<i>1</i>

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

The Hillyer house is notable for the excellence of its architecture, being the purest example of the shingle style in Madison. All the elements usually associated with the shingle style are present, including a skin-like covering of unpainted shingles. Windows are 9/1 lights forming bands around the house. There is a conscious simplicity of elements employed in the design of this house which contributes to a clean, crisp image being projected which is appropriate for the late date of this house. Historically, the Hillyer house is one of the original six houses in University Heights and its university associated builder was a vocal supporter and promoter of the new development.

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories,</i>	<i>4. Thwaites, The University of Wis., 1836-1900.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records,</i>	<i>5.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit,</i>	<i>6.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>234 Lathrop Street</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 11, Lots 1 and 2</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>Louis A. Kahlenberg House</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1904</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date _____ National Register date _____	Number:
Architect and/or Builder:			

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade facing east</i>
Style: <i>Late Queen Anne</i>	Front Porch: <i>hipped roof, open veranda across 5/6 width of main facade and turning NE corner. Five pair of Gothic supporting columns resting on</i>
Number of Stories: <i>2-1/2</i>	Special Features: <i>plinths with quatrefoil insets in plinths.</i>
Roof Shape: <i>gable roof with overhanging eaves and projecting beam ends under eaves</i>	Complex, 2-story intersecting gable-roofed pavilion on main facade rising from roof of veranda. 2nd fl of pavilion has 1/2 width, inset open porch with square supporting columns. 1-1/2 story Gothic arch inset and three pointed arched windows in main gable end. Gable end also has broken cornice. Polygonal bay window (see below)
Wall Materials: <i>1st fl - narrow shingle siding; 2nd fl and gable ends wider shingle siding</i>	

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Louis A. Kahlenberg (1870-1941)</i>	<i>1904-1941</i>	<i>University of Wis. prof. of chemistry, 1900-1940; emeritus professor, 1941; president, American Electrochemical Soc., 1930-1931; pioneer in field of physical chemistry; author of 150 scientific papers; and important work on relation of solvents and the process of hydrolysis.</i>	<i>1, 4, 5, 6</i>

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

The Kahlenberg house is a fascinating and complex example of the transition from the true Queen Anne style to one showing the influence of shingle style and other motifs.

Special features continued: on first floor, main facade, under veranda roof, with picture window with transom above (original). Hipped roofed, polygonal oriel bay window on second floor, north facade. All house windows have leaded glass in upper sash.

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4. Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, SHSW, 1960.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5. Madison Capital Times, March 19, 1941.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6. Memorial resolution of UW faculty, April 7, 1941</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>302 Lathrop Street</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 2, south 1/2 of Lots 9 and 10</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>Edwin B. Hart House</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1910</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date _____ National Register date _____	Number:
Architect and/or Builder:			

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade facing east</i>	Number:
Style: <i>Late Queen Anne</i>	Front Porch: <i>full width, flat roofed veranda across front with three pairs of Ionic columns, denticulated cornice</i>	
Number of Stories: <i>2-1/2</i>	Special Features: <i>Two polygonal bays on second floor, main facade, under eaves of main roof. Massive main gable end is stucco sided with three 1/1 light windows in gable end with plain frieze above and pilasters separating windows.</i>	
Roof Shape: <i>cross-gable roof with wide, overhanging eaves</i>		
Wall Materials: <i>1st fl - narrow clapboards; 2nd fl - shingles</i>		

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Edwin B. Hart (1874-1953)</i>	<i>1911-1953</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin professor of biochemistry, 1906-1944; emeritus professor, 1945-1953; world famous researcher in nutrition; assisted in discovery of Vitamin A, B group, D and niacin; member, National Academy of Sciences; author and co-author of 400 scientific papers.</i>	<i>1,4,5</i>

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

302 Lathrop Street is an excellent example of the last gasp of the Queen Anne style, here used in a very large house with elements echoing both colonial revival and craftsman styles but whose basic massing and use of motifs is in the Queen Anne tradition. 302 is a transitional building and after this date, houses of similar stature would use newer styles to express the solidity and wealth of their clients. The house is in an excellent state of preservation.

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4. Memorial resolutions of the UW Faculty, 6-1-53</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5. Wisconsin State Journal, 3/13/53.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address:

8 N. Prospect Avenue

Historic Name:

Ross W. Harris house

Date of Construction:

1923

Source:

3

Legal Description:

University Heights, Block 23, Lots 19 and 20

Architect and/or Builder:

Frank Riley

Source:

3

Representation in Existing Surveys:

Madison Landmark: date _____

National Register date _____

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building:

single family residence

Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade:

asymmetrical facade facing east

Style:

Tudor Revival

Front Porch: flat roofed, enclosed entrance pavilion with stone balustrade above; dressed stone surround for Tudor arched entrance door having

Number of Stories:

2

Special Features: blank shield plate above door.

Roof Shape:

hipped roof with wood shingles

2-1/2 story, gable-roofed pavilion on right portion of main facade with gable end and 2nd fl being half-timber with stucco panel insets. 1st fl of brick with polygonal bay with copper hipped roof; 3 massive chimney blocks with large Tudor caps and chimney pots. Large polygonal bay window with multipaned casement windows and copper hipped roof on 1st fl, main facade; (see below)

Wall Materials:

red brick veneer

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners

Dates

Occupations and Importance

Source

Ross W. Harris

1925-1939

construction engineer, 1925 - ??

1

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

 Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

Because of the size and quality of 8 N. Prospect and because of its exacting historical accuracy of design, 8 N. Prospect is one of the very best Tudor Revival style houses in Madison.

special features, continued: all windows are casement variety, with multipanes with lead mullions and muntins. 2nd fl has corner groups of same; twisted copper downspouts.

SOURCES

1. City Directories.

4.

2. Tax Records.

5.

3. Building Permit.

6.

Street:

Number:

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>101 N. Prospect Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 17, Lot 5</i>	Street: Number:
Historic Name: <i>Second James R. Law house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1925</i>	Source: <i>3</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark: date _____ National Register date _____	
Architect and/or Builder: <i>James R. and Edward J. Law</i>			

DESCRIPTION			
Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade, facing west</i>		
Style: <i>Tudor Revival style</i>	Front Porch: <i>2-1/2 story, gable roofed, shallow entrance pavilion with brown brick veneer over whole facade of pavilion; Tudor arched entrance door with ashlar surround which includes two window group to left of door. Stone shield plate above</i>		
Number of Stories: <i>two</i>	Special Features: <i>2-1/2 story gable roofed pavilion on left (north) part of main facade with gable end to front. Second story of pavilion is corbelled out over face of first floor with projecting beam ends under jettied portion with grotesque masks carved onto beam ends. Second floor (see below)</i>		
Roof Shape: <i>hipped roof with wood shingle covering</i>			
Wall Materials: <i>1st fl - brown brick veneer (Flemish bond), 2nd fl - shingle siding,</i>			

HISTORICAL DATA			
Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>James R. Law (1885-1952)</i>	<i>1925-1939</i>	<i>Architect, senior partner with Law, Law and Potter, 1914-1933; mayor of Madison, 1933-1943; chairman, State Highway Comm., 1943-1952.</i>	<i>1, 4, 5</i>

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:
101 N. Prospect Avenue was the home of James R. Law, designed for himself, his second in University Heights (see 2011 Van Hise). Besides being a superb example of Tudor Revival style, the house is important as the home of one of Madison's best loved mayors. Special features, continued: is half-timber with stucco panels inset between. Rectilinear, shallow, flat roofed oriel bay window on main facade of second floor of pavilion with supporting brackets beneath. Hipped roofed screened porch on south side of house. Two-door attached garage on north side of house with jerkin-headed dormer roof above with flat roofed dormer facing front on garage roof.

SOURCES	
<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4. Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, 1960, SHSW.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5. Wisconsin State Journal, March 15, 1952.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address:

106 N. Prospect Avenue

Historic Name:

Harold C. Bradley house I

Date of Construction:

1909-1911, repaired after fire 1972

Source:

2, 3, 4

Architect and/or Builder:

Louis Sullivan, with assistance of
George G. Elmslie & Louis W. Claude

Source:

4, 5

Legal Description:

Block 19, University Heights Addition,
Lots 1, 2, 3, and Lots 8, 9, 10 and east
41-1/2 feet of Lot 7

Street:

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building:

single family residence, now fraternity

Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade:

asymmetrical, facing east

Style:

Prairie style

Front Porch:

Number of Stories:

two

Special Features:

cantilevered sleeping porches
with Sullivanesque carving on ends of balconies
and beams, band windows with geometric stained
glass, widely overhanging eaves, strong vertical
piers of brick, superior vigor and forceful de-
sign.Roof Shape. complex array of gables in
basic T-shaped plan

Wall Materials:

Number:

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners

Dates

Occupations and Importance

Source

Harold C. and Mary J. Bradley

1911-1914

UW chemistry professor

1, 4

Sigma Phi Fraternity

1914-

1

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

 Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

The work of one of the finest architectural firms in America. the Bradley house was one of two major residential designs of Sullivan's office during its later period, 1894-1924. It is one of the best Prairie School designs in the midwest.

SOURCES

1. City Directories.

4. Madison Landmark nomination form, 1971

2. Tax Records.

Gordon D. Orr, Jr., "The Collaboration of
5. Claude and Starck..." *Prairie School Rev.*, 1975.

3. Building Permit.

A Walk Through a Turn of the Century Suburb:
6. University Heights.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>130 N. Prospect Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 18, Lots 8-15</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>John M. Olin house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1912</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark: date _____ National Register date _____	Number:
Architect and/or Builder: <i>attributed to Ferry and Clas, Milwaukee</i>	Source: <i>4</i>		

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade facing south</i>
Style: <i>Jacobean Revival</i>	Front Porch: <i>hipped roof, open entrance porch with denticulated cornice. Square, massive brick supports at corners with six Tuscan columns in-between.</i>
Number of Stories: <i>2-1/2</i>	Special Features: <i>between. Two 2-1/2 story shallow pavilions in terminal positions on main facade with gable roofs, sharing common ridgeline with main roof. Wide, overhanging eaves on gable ends with kingposts and decorated bargeboards. Massive chimney block bisecting left pavilion with grotesque mask plaques decorating same. Two gable roofed dormers facing front with dormer fronts flush with (see below)</i>
Roof Shape: <i>gable roof with wide overhanging eaves, front and back, with exposed rafter ends</i>	
Wall Materials: <i>red-brown brick veneer</i>	

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>John Myers Olin (1851-1924)</i>	<i>1914-1923</i>	<i>Attorney, partner in Olin and Butler, 1879-1924; lecturer at UW law school, 1885-87, 1892-1910; president, Madison Parks Pleasure Drive Assn., 1892-1909.</i>	<i>1, 4</i>
<i>Glenn Frank (1887-1940)</i>	<i>1927-1937</i>	<i>President, UW, 1925-1937</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Clarence Dykstra (1883-1950)</i>	<i>1937-1944</i>	<i>President, UW, 1937-1944</i>	<i>4</i>

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

130 N. Prospect Avenue was built as the home of John Olin, who was instrumental in developing Madison's park system. Upon his death he bequeathed the house to the University of Wisconsin as a home for UW presidents which it remains to this day.

Special features, continued: the main facade and interrupting the main roof cornice line. All windows save those under entrance porch have segmentally arched heads with two courses of brick in rowlock position above each window.

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4. Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, SHSW, 1960.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>735 N. Prospect Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights addition, Ely and Henderson replat of Block 16, Lot 5</i>	Street: Number:
Historic Name: <i>Harry D. Tiemann House</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1911</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date _____ National Register date _____	
Architect and/or Builder:			

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade, facing north</i>	Number:
Style: <i>Craftsman style</i>	Front Porch: <i>full width, shed roofed veranda which turns the NE corner where another slope is added to the front facing shed roof, creating a gable</i>	
Number of Stories: <i>2-1/2</i>	Special Features: <i>end on the east portion of the roof. Roof has wide, overhanging eaves with curved, projecting rafter ends. Four massive brick piers support roof on front with shallow, wooden Tudor arches at head of space between piers. Brick parapet with cement coping.</i>	
Roof Shape: <i>bellcast hip roof with wide overhanging eaves; curved beam ends, and support brackets at corners</i>		
Wall Materials: <i>1st fl - brown brick veneer 2nd fl - shingle</i>	<i>Main facade has two 2-story polygonal bays terminating under main eaves. Bay on right side(w) has entrance door in first floor. (see below)</i>	

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Harry D. Tiemann (1875-1966)</i>	<i>1911-1966</i>	<i>Timber physicist, U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, 1909-1945; one of founders of US Forest Products Laboratory; inventor of water spray dry kiln in WW I which revolutionized lumber industry. His research led to the science of wood drying and modern treatments for reduction of shrinkage. UW lecturer on forestry & timber.</i>	<i>2, 4, 5</i>

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

735 N. Prospect is the most elaborate of all Craftsman style houses in the Heights. The elaborate use of wood on this very large house reflects the interest of its owner, a noted expert in wood products.

Special features, continued: Flat roofed, rectilinear sleeping porch (screened) on main facade, 2nd floor, set between the two polygonal bays, whose cornice is an extension of the main cornice of the house. Elaborate double brackets under eaves of porch on all corners. Two-story polygonal bay terminating under eaves on east side. Large, two-story sleeping porch on southeast corner of house to rear with open porch on first floor, Tudor arches as in main veranda. Large gabled roofed dormers on each slope of main roof.

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4. Wisconsin State Journal, Nov. 19, 1966.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5. Wisconsin State Journal, April 1, 1945.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>137 N. Prospect Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>Lot 4 and part of Lot 3, Block 16, Ely and Henderson Replat of Block 16, University Heights Addition</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>Edward Charles Elliott House</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1910</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date <u><i>7-15-74</i></u> National Register date <u><i>8-11-78</i></u>	
Architect and/or Builder: <i>George W. Maher, Chicago</i>	Source: <i>6</i>		

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>symmetrical, facing northwest</i>	Number:
Style: <i>Prairie Style</i>	Front Porch: <i>hood over slightly projecting entrance pavilion is segmentally arched with extended eaves</i>	
Number of Stories: <i>two</i>	Special Features: <i>battered walls on first floor of main facade and of entrance pavilion, double casement windows on each side of front porch, belt course serves as window sill of second story windows, which are double casements on each side of a smaller bathroom window with a window box. Stained glass in abstract floral pattern in side-lights on door and bathroom windows. Four wooden bands on second story add horizontal emphasis.</i>	
Roof Shape: <i>widely overhanging eaves, hipped with hipped roof over two-story octagonal bay on side</i>		
Wall Materials: <i>stucco with wood trim</i>		

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>E. C. and Elizabeth N. Elliott</i>	<i>1911-1916</i>	<i>UW professor of education; director of course for training teachers; instrumental in the establishment of Wisconsin High School, a demonstration school</i>	<i>1, 4</i>
<i>Ralph H. Hess and Nellie C. Hess</i>	<i>1916-1928</i>	<i>UW assoc. professor of political economy</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Chester D. and Louise Snell</i>	<i>1929-1930</i>	<i>Dean of Extension Division, UW</i>	<i>1</i>

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

*The only known design in Madison of nationally-influential architect, George W. Maher, the Elliott house is "one of the most significant examples of the Prairie School architecture" in Madison.*¹⁵

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>A Walk Through a Turn of the Century Suburb, 4. University Heights.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5. National Register nomination form.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6. Account Journal of E.C. and E.N. Elliott</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>166 N. Prospect Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 18, all of Lot 1 and part of Lot 2</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>Frederick Turneure house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1906</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date _____ National Register date _____	Number:
Architect and/or Builder:			

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade facing south</i>	Number:
Style: <i>eclectic with Dutch elements</i>	Front Porch: <i>semi-circular arched, open entrance porch with arched pediment above full entablature with two Doric columns in front and 2 Doric pilasters beside door; plaster car-touche in center of entablature.</i>	
Number of Stories: <i>2-1/2</i>	Special Features: <i>lasters beside door; plaster car-touche in center of entablature. Main gable ends have Dutch-stepped gable parapets with molded stone copings. Raised stucco belt-course between first and second floors. 2-1/2 story, 2/3 width pavilion on main facade with two stepped gable dormers placed side by side on front of pavilion with dormer faces set flush with main facade of pavilion. Stepped windows (see below)</i>	
Roof Shape: <i>gable roof with barrel tiles.</i>		
Wall Materials: <i>1st fl - brown brick veneer 2nd fl - stucco</i>		

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Frederick E. Turneure (1866-1951)</i>	<i>1907-</i>	<i>Univ. of Wis. professor of engineering, 1892-1937; emeritus prof., 1937-1951; dean of UW engineering school, 1904-1937; widely known as an authority on bridge construction and structural engineering. Author and researcher of pioneering studies on reinforced concrete construction; winner of many awards for teaching and research.</i>	

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

166 N. Prospect Avenue is one of the best known landmarks in the Heights and commands a steeply sloping triangular corner lot. Its style of architecture is quite rare in Wisconsin and has been used here with brio on a very large scale house. Special features, continued: on right side of main facade of pavilion on both first and second floors with leaded glass panes; windows light main stairwell. Polygonal, hipped roofed bay on first floor (east side of main block); very large, full width screened porch on north side (rear) of house with full basement story below.

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4. Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, SHSW, 1960.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5. Memorial resolutions of the UW faculty, 5/7/1951</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6. Wisconsin State Journal, April 1, 1951.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>168 N. Prospect Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, replat of Block 9, S 20 feet of Lot 1 and all of Lot 15</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>William D. Pence house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1910</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark: date _____ National Register date _____	Number:
Architect and/or Builder: <i>Claude and Starck</i>			

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical facade, facing south</i>	Number:
Style: <i>Craftsman style with Tudor elements</i>	Front Porch: <i>shed roof entrance canopy with massive supporting brackets over oak entrance door with adjoining multi-pane window; flower box below</i>	
Number of Stories: <i>2-1/2</i>	Special Features: <i>First floor separated from second floor by wide multi-band wooden beltcourse. Second floor is slightly jettied out over first floor. Second floor of end facades are half-timbered, as are main gable ends above them which are also jettied out over second floor below. Main facade has two 1-1/2 story, rectilinear, gable-roofed oriel bays on second floor, placed symmetrically on either side of three (see below)</i>	
Roof Shape: <i>steeply pitched gable roof with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends</i>		
Wall Materials: <i>1st fl - red brick veneer 2nd fl - stucco and half-timber work</i>		

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>William D. Pence (1866-1946)</i>	<i>1910-1915</i>	<i>University of Wis. Prof. of railway engrg, 1906-1915; chief engineer, Wis. RR and Tax Commissions; engineer, I.C.C., in charge of railroad valuation, 1913-1921.</i>	
<i>Arlie William Schorger (1885-1972)</i>	<i>1933-1972</i>	<i>Dir. of Research, C. F. Burgess Labs., 1917-1931; president, Burgess Cellulose Co., 1931-1949; UW prof. of Wildlife Ecology, 1951-1955; emeritus prof., 1955-1972; author of <u>The Passenger Pigeon: Its History and Extinction</u>; winner of the Brewster Medal.</i>	

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

168 N. Prospect is an excellent example of the use of simple craftsman style massing with details borrowed from both the craftsman and Tudor revival styles to produce a successful synthesis of the two in a massive, solid design. This house is best known as the longtime residence of A. W. Schorger, one of the most important pioneer Wisconsin naturalists. Special features, continued: window group above entrance door. Bays rise through cornice line to give appearance of gable roofed dormers above bays but are in fact all one continuous element. Bays are half-timbered. Polygonal, hipped roofed bay on west side of house. Shed roofed screened porch on east side with heavy, square columns with collar braces. Porch has small, full-width terrace across the east facade, with two-car garage facing east below.

SOURCES

1. City Directories.	<i>Louis W. Claude collection and records of</i>
2. Tax Records.	<i>4. Gordon D. Orr, Jr., FAIA.</i>
3. Building Permit.	<i>5. Madison Capital Times, June 17, 1946.</i>
	<i>6. Madison Capital Times, May 26, 1972.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address:

205 N. Prospect Avenue

Historic Name:

Richard T. Ely house

Date of Construction:

1896

Source:

1, 2

Architect and/or Builder:

Charles S. Frost, Cobb & Frost, Chicago

Source:

5

Legal Description:

Block 11, University Heights Addition,
Part of Lots 6 and 7, all of Lots 8 and 9,
part of Lot 10

Street:

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building:

single-family residence

Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade:

symmetrical, facing northwest

Style:

Georgian Revival

Front Porch: one-story frame porch projecting from
central entrance pavilion, four Roman Ionic col-
umns, wood balustrade above

Number of Stories:

2-1/2

Special Features: Front pavilion projects slightly,
steep full pediment with oculus window, Ionic
corner pilasters, French doors onto balcony over
front porch with Baroque broken pediment; on each
side of central pavilion are Chicago-style win-
dows crowned by broken pediments on first floor;
two six-over-six windows above; dormers have
full pediments.

Roof Shape:

hipped with dormers

Wall Materials:

narrow clapboards

Number:

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners

Dates

Occupations and Importance

Source

Richard T. and Anna M. Ely

1896-1926

UW professor of economics

1

Charles E. and Dorothy R.
Mendenhall1927-1935
and
beyond

UW professor of physics

1

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

 Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

This building is one of the finest Georgian Revival designs in Madison. Designed by regionally-important architect, Charles S. Frost of Chicago, it is also the earliest fully Georgian Revival style house in Madison. Ely was a prominent economist whose progressive philosophies caused him to be tried by the Board of Regents in a famous formal trial which resulted in Ely's vindication and in the declaration of academic freedom "whatsoever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe that the great state of the University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continued and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone truth can be found!"

SOURCES

1. City Directories.

4. Madison Landmark Nomination form, 1973.

2. Tax Records.

5. Blueprints in the possession of the owner.

3. Building Permit.

6.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address:

220 N. Prospect Avenue

Legal Description:

Block 10, University Heights
Addition, Lots 1 and 2

Historic Name:

Howard O. Moores House

Date of Construction:

1923

Source:

3

Architect and/or Builder:

Frank Riley

Source:

3

Representation in Existing Surveys:

Madison Landmark date _____

National Register date _____

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building:

single family residence

Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade:

symmetrical, facing east

Style:

Georgian Revival

Front Porch:

one-story frame enclosed entrance
pavilion in center front

Number of Stories:

two

Special Features:

One French window with segmentally-arched top
flanks central entrance, each side; entrance pa-
vilion has applied pilasters and classical
entablature, also blind fan over door; five six-
over-six windows across second story front; shut-
ters; huge chimney stack on south side; also on
south side French doors under blind round arches;
modillioned cornice, attached screened (see below)

Roof Shape:

hipped with two tiny round-
topped dormers in facade

Wall Materials:

red brick veneer on frame

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners

Dates

Occupations and Importance

Source

Howard O. and Maud Moores

1925-1935
and beyond?

travelling salesman

7

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

 Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

One of the finest Georgian Revival style buildings in the Heights. Designed by an expert
in the style, it is elegant and refined.special features, continued: porch on the north side with Adams style openings (large, with
sidelights, square Doric piers).

SOURCES

1. City Directories.

4.

2. Tax Records.

5.

3. Building Permit.

6.

Street:

Number:

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address:

1802 Regent Street

Historic Name:

Randall School

Legal Description:

University Heights, Block 27 (all)

Street:

Date of Construction:

1906, with additions in 1912, 1925

Source:

2, 4, 5

Architect and/or Builder:

Alvan Small of Lew F. Porter Assoc.

Source:

4

Representation in Existing Surveys:

Madison Landmark: date _____

National Register date _____

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building:

elementary school building

Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade:

symmetrical facade facing east

Style:

Craftsman style

Front Porch:

none

Number of Stories:

three

Special Features: Original 1906 facade faces east, later 1915 facade faces south, both are similar: slightly recessed central doorway flanked on both sides by two stories of band windows, the first floor of which have drip moldings. Each bank of band windows crowned by a half-timber effect dormer. Corner pavilions on east side have blind reveals under segmental arches.

Number:

Roof Shape:

several gables with gabled cross dormers

Wall Materials: basement floor - bands of brick, brick above with stucco and wood gables.

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners

Dates

Occupations and Importance

Source

Madison Metropolitan Schools

1908-present

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE



Pivotal



Contributing



Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

This is the oldest school building remaining in Madison. It and the Lincoln School (NRHP) are the finest school designs in town. Randall School was also designed by a notable local architect, Alvan Small, and is a visual and social landmark and focus for the neighborhood.

SOURCES

1. City Directories.

2. Tax Records.

3. Building Permit.

4. Research conducted by Pat Butler, 1979.

(info. on file in City Plan and Dev. Dept.)

5. Madison Supt. of Schools Reports, 1905-1913.

6.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>40 N. Roby Road</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 24, all of Lot 1 and the east 20 feet of Lot 2</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>R. W. Huegel-Arthur S. Loevenhart house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1922-1923</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark: date _____ National Register date _____	Number:
Architect and/or Builder:			

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical, facing northeast</i>
Style: <i>Colonial Revival</i>	Front Porch: <i>enclosed, flat roofed entrance porch with nine-light entrance door framed by Doric columns; denticulated cornice and balustrade with</i>
Number of Stories: <i>two</i>	Special Features: <i>Chinese Chippendale motif.</i> <i>Flat roofed, enclosed sunporch on east side of building. Three two-window 6-over-6 light groups on second floor, main facade and two similar groups on first floor, one on either side of entrance porch. Four gable roofed dormers with full pediments, one on each slope of roof.</i>
Roof Shape: <i>hipped, with double denticulated cornice</i>	
Wall Materials: <i>six inch original clapboards</i>	

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Dr. Raymond W. Huegel</i>	<i>1923-1924</i>	<i>Dentist. 140 N. Roby Road is one of three houses built and occupied by Huegel within a one-block area of the Heights and is the first of this group. Further information can be found under 1836 Summit Avenue.</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Arthur S. Loevenhart</i>	<i>1925-1929</i>	<i>Univ. of Wis. prof. of pharmacology and toxicology</i>	<i>1</i>

E. TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

40 N. Roby Road is a particularly fine example of the Colonial Revival style. In terms of excellent detailing, fine proportions and careful siting, 40 N. Roby Road is a superb example of a mid-sized house in the style.

SOURCES	
<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>1820 Summit Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>Ely and Henderson replat of Block 16, University Heights addition, NE 1/2 of Lot 19 and parts of Lots 2 and 20</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>Zeta Psi Fraternity house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1922</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date _____ National Register date _____	Number:
Architect and/or Builder: 			
DESCRIPTION			
Type of Building: <i>fraternity house</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>asymmetrical</i>		
Style: <i>Mediterranean Revival</i>	Front Porch: <i>one-story stucco columns with wrought iron balcony above, first story has been enclosed</i>		
Number of Stories: <i>two</i>	Special Features: <i>grand villa on top of hill with concrete retaining wall at sidewalk level and piazza above, belt course under second story windows, round arched window above entrance, enclosed sun porch with Palladian windows, wooden tympani, projecting beam ends under eaves; main facade faces side of lot, not street.</i>		
Roof Shape: <i>shallow hip with projecting 2-story hipped wings; roofs are tile</i>			
Wall Materials: <i>stucco</i>			

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Zeta Psi Fraternity</i>	<i>1925-1931</i>		<i>2</i>

I. TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

1820 Summit Avenue was built as a fraternity and was occupied by several fraternities until the early 1970s. This building is much the grandest and perhaps the most accurate of all designs in the Mediterranean Revival in the Heights. Located at the highest point in University Heights it has a commanding presence over the neighborhood accentuated by massive cement retaining walls and terraces.

SOURCES

1. City Directories.	4.
2. Tax Records.	5.
3. Building Permit.	6.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>1609 University Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>Block 1, University Heights Addition, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>First Congregational Church</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1928-1930, interior altered 1967</i>	Source: <i>3, 4</i>		
Architect and/or Builder: <i>Kilham, Hopkins, and Greeley, Boston</i>	Source: <i>4</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date _____ National Register date _____	
DESCRIPTION			
Type of Building: <i>church</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>symmetrical, facing east</i>		
Style: <i>Georgian Revival</i>	Front Porch: <i>two-stories across front, six two-story composite columns, supporting full pediment</i>		
Number of Stories: <i>three</i>	Special Features: <i>Tall telescoped tower visible for many blocks; base is brick with classical stone accents, above is wood, with louvered second story with pediments and Ionic columns, at top is open lantern with more columns and domed top. Front facade has round-arched windows on second story. Very elegant Georgian design. Main facade is on Breese Terrace.</i>		
Roof Shape: <i>gabled front, flat roof over most</i>			
Wall Materials: <i>pink brick</i>			
HISTORICAL DATA			
Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>First Congregational Church</i>	<i>1928 - present</i>		

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

Built during a period of growth in Madison's religious institutions, First Congregational Church is one of two churches (of over a dozen built 1920-1931) in the neo-Georgian style and is probably the finest example of a religious structure of that style in Madison. Its imposing size also makes it a visual landmark and a visual symbol of the Heights.

SOURCES

1. City Directories.	4. <i>"University Heights, A Walk Through a Turn of the Century Suburb," n.d.</i>
2. Tax Records.	5.
3. Building Permit.	6.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>2011 Van Hise Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 24, Lot 5</i>		Street:
Historic Name: <i>James R. Law - Edward A. Birge house</i>				
Date of Construction: <i>1915; addition in 1928</i>	Source: <i>3</i>			Number:
Architect and/or Builder: <i>1915 portion - attributed to James Law 1928 portion - Law, Law and Potter</i>	Source: <i>3</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark: date _____ National Register date _____		
DESCRIPTION				
Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>symmetrical, facing north</i>			
Style: <i>Dutch Colonial Revival</i>	Front Porch: <i>segmental arched entrance canopy with supporting brackets and open tympanum above; solid fanlight above six-panel door with four-</i>			
Number of Stories: <i>two</i>	Special Features: <i>light sidelights. Three gable-roofed dormers facing front with full pediments and narrow clapboard siding. Each has a window box. Main facade of first floor consists of stucco walls with two 6-over-6 light windows in center of each, with rough-faced ashlar pilasters on either side. Shed roof screened porch on east side with four Tuscan columns.</i>			
Roof Shape: <i>Gambrel roof extended down to first floor cornice level.</i>				
Wall Materials: <i>facades are covered by stucco panels framed between pilasters of rough-faced stone</i>				

HISTORICAL DATA			
Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>James R. Law (1885-1952)</i>	<i>1916-1924</i>	<i>architect, 1914-1952 with Law, Law and Potter; mayor of Madison, 1933-1943; chairman, State Highway Comm., 1943-1952.</i>	<i>1,4</i>
<i>Edward Asahel Birge (1856-1950)</i>	<i>1925-1950</i>	<i>Univ. of Wis. professor of zoology, 1879-1925; Univ. of Wis. dean of college of letters and science, 1897-1925; Univ. of Wis. acting president, 1900-1903; Univ. of Wis. President, 1918-1925.</i>	<i>1,5,4</i>

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pivotal	<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:
2011 Van Hise has architectural merit as an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style by a man who was one of Madison's best architects in the style. The house was home to Prof. Edward Birge, who, although known as University of Wisconsin president during an important period of growth, is world famous as a scientist whose pioneering work in the study of lake ecology and zoology and early discoveries regarding temperature stratification have given him the often-used title of "the father of modern limnology."

SOURCES	
<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4 Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, SHSW, 1900.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5 Memorial resolution of UW faculty, Oct. 2, 1950.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6.</i>

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Address: <i>2021 Van Hise Avenue</i>		Legal Description: <i>Lot 8, Block 24, University Heights Addition</i>	Street:
Historic Name: <i>George C. Sellery house</i>			
Date of Construction: <i>1911</i>	Source: <i>2</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date _____ National Register date _____	Number:
Architect and/or Builder: <i>Murphy and Cloyes, Chicago</i>	Source: <i>4</i>		

DESCRIPTION

Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>symmetrical, facing north</i>	Special Features: <i>Main facade has flared buttresses integral with main facade giving the whole a battered appearance. Second floor has five windows in a band with large, stucco covered beam underneath windows with four heavy supporting beam ends underneath. All windows are casements in groups with 4-over-1 light, top sash in diamond pattern. Polygonal, flat roofed bay window on west side. Rectilinear, side door pavilion on east.</i>	Number:
Style: <i>Prairie</i>	Front Porch: <i>segmentally arched entrance porch with stucco sides.</i>		
Number of Stories: <i>two</i>			
Roof Shape: <i>hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves and two built-in ice dams at intervals around roof</i>			
Wall Materials: <i>stucco siding</i>			

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>George C. Sellery, 1872-1962</i>	<i>1911-196</i>	<i>Univ. of Wis. professor of European history, 1905-1942; dean of college of letters and science, 1919-1942; acting president of Univ. of Wis., 1937.</i>	

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

2021 Van Hise is an excellent example of prairie school architecture produced by a follower of the trend in Chicago. The house is close in feeling to work done by George Maher (see 137 N. Prospect Avenue) both here and in Chicago. Not only is 2021 Van Hise impressive for design and craftsmanship but it represents a regional expression of the prairie style and makes for interesting comparison with work in the idiom done by Madison architects.

SOURCES

1. City Directories.	4. <i>Blueprints in the possession of the owner.</i>
2. Tax Records.	5. <i>Capital Times, Jan. 22, 1962.</i>
3. Building Permit.	6. <i>Memorial resolution of the UW faculty, 3-5-62.</i>

Street Address: <i>1918 Regent Street</i>		Legal Description: <i>University Heights, Block 25, West 15 feet of Lot 17 and all of Lot 16</i>		Street:
Historic Name: <i>Agnes Kelley house</i>				
Date of Construction: <i>1924</i>	Source: <i>3</i>			Number:
Architect and/or Builder: <i>architect: Alvan Small for Flad Assoc. mason: William Kelley</i>		Source: <i>3</i>	Representation in Existing Surveys: Madison Landmark date _____ National Register date _____	
DESCRIPTION				
Type of Building: <i>single family residence</i>	Symmetrical or Asymmetrical Facade: <i>symmetrical facade, facing south</i>			
Style: <i>Georgian Revival</i>	Front Porch: <i>classical entrance pavilion with half round Doric pilasters beside entrance door; segmentally arched pediment, full entablature and</i>			
Number of Stories: <i>2</i>	Special Features: <i>denticulated cornice. Two large chimney blocks, one on west and one on east side. First floor front windows are two groups of 10-light casement windows, one on either side of door, with brick lintels and brick key-stone. Flat roof, enclosed sunporch on west side with flat Doric pilasters between 10-light casement windows and denticulated cornice.</i>			
Roof Shape: <i>gable roof with denticulated cornice and cornice returns</i>				
Wall Materials: <i>rose brick veneer</i>				

HISTORICAL DATA

Previous Owners	Dates	Occupations and Importance	Source
<i>Agnes Kelley</i>	<i>1925-1935</i>	<i>widow</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>William A. Kelley</i>	<i>1933-1939</i>	<i>building contractor (same as mason for 1918 Regent, and a relative of Mrs. Kelley)</i>	<i>1</i>

TERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal Contributing Non-Contributing

If pivotal or non-contributing, explain:

1918 Regent is considered pivotal because of the general excellence of its design and construction. In terms of its proportions and the authentic detailing of its architecture, 1918 Regent ranks with the very best Georgian Revival houses in Madison.

SOURCES

<i>1. City Directories.</i>	<i>4.</i>
<i>2. Tax Records.</i>	<i>5.</i>
<i>3. Building Permit.</i>	<i>6.</i>

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

University Heights Historic District
Dane County
WISCONSIN

Substantive Review

Working No. 10/11/85

Fed. Reg. Date: _____

Date Due: 11/25/85

Action: ACCEPT

RETURN 11-12-85

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

info OK, but needs SHPO signature

Recom./Criteria Return

Reviewer Gisvener

Discipline Historic

Date 11/12/85

see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair

- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

X13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Request to change official documentation: should be at the request of SHPO or designated person authorized to undertake nomenclature actions.

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed DByer Date 11/22/85 Phone: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

104 # 82001844

Substantive Review

University Heights Historic District
Dane County
WISCONSIN

Working No. 11/3/82-2994
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83
Date Due: 12/2/82 — 12/18/82
Action: ACCEPT 12/17/82
 RETURN
 REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria 3tc/accept
Reviewer Ken Boyd
Discipline A.H.
Date 12/17/82
 see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

Summarizes topography and layout but does not characterize style -- not critical though.

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

University Heights Historic District, Madison, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 9

For NPS use only
received 8/26/85
date entered

Correction to Item #8, Page 1 (significance):

The nomination states that the "first house built was the large, elaborate Queen Anne style house of Attorney Charles E. Buell, built in 1894 on the crown of the Heights". This information is incorrect. The first house built as part of the new University Heights development was the home of William and Estella Herrling at 2117 University Avenue. Herrling, who was a teamster, purchased his lot from the University Heights Company on June 16, 1893. On October 4, 1893, he received a mortgage for \$600.00, presumably to construct his house.

Another early house was the one built next door at 2115 University Avenue for Henry and Tabby Hatfield. Hatfield was a dairyman. The Hatfields took out a mortgage on the lot they owned in May, 1894. The Buells purchased their lot on the hill in June of 1894 and took out a mortgage for \$5,000 in December of the same year. This information from the deeds and mortgages is collaborated by the tax records.

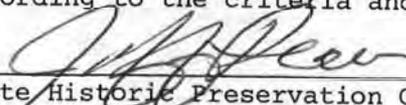
The Herrling and Hatfield houses were demolished ca. 1961 and a large apartment building was constructed in their place.

This continuation sheet prepared by:
Katherine H. Rankin, Preservation Planner
Planning and Development, City of Madison
215 Monona Ave., Madison, WI 53703

608-266-6552

August 12, 1985

12. As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nomination this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.



State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature

18 NOV. '85

Date

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

University Heights Historic District
Dane County
WISCONSIN

Substantive Review

Working No. 11/21/85
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 4/5/86
Action: ACCEPT 1-2-86
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Now signed by SHPO

Recom./Criteria Accept information
Reviewer Carver
Discipline Historian
Date 1/2/86
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed

Check one unaltered altered

Check one original site moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 ___ national ___ state ___ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Randall School, University Heights
1802 Regent St., Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-31, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #1 of 56



Agnes Kelley House, University Heights,
1918 Regent St., Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-81, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo #2 of 56



Zeta Psi: Fraternity, University Heights
1820 Summit Ave., Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-81, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo #3 of 56



Edward Morehouse House, University Heights
101 Ely Place Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Hegglund, 11-31, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.W., Photo #4 of 56



Frederick Turneure House, University Heights,
166 N. Prospect Ave., Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-81, Neg at SHSW

View from S., Photo #5 of 56



William Pence House, University Heights
168 N. Prospect Av. Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-81, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo #6 of 56



Chadbourne Avenue and North Roby Road,
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-31, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo #7 of 56



Ross Harris House, University Heights
8 N. Prospect Ave., Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-82, Neg at SHSW

View from E., Photo #8 of 56



George Sellery House, University Heights
2021 Vane Hise Ave, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-82, Neg at SHSW

View from N., Photo #9 of 56



Balthasar Meyer House, University Heights
1937 Arlington Pl., Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg at SHSW

View from N.W., Photo #10 of 56



Charles Buell House, University Heights
115 Ely Place, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo 11, of 56



Howard Moore House, University Heights
220 N. Prospect Av., Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg at SHSW

View from E., Photo #12, of 56



Kendall Avenue and North Prospect Avenue
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from N., Photo #13 of 56



North Prospect Avenue and Ely Place,
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-81, Neg at SHSW

View from W., Photo #14 of 56



Regent Street and North Prospect Avenue
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-81, Neg at SHSW

View from W.E., Photo #15, of 56



North Roby Road and Van Hise Avenue
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-31, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #16 of 56



Van Hise Avenue and Summitt Avenue
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 11-31, Neg. at SHS

View from S.W., Photo #17 of 56



1700 Block, Kendall Avenue
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.W., Photo #13 fo 56



1800 Block of Kendall Avenue
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #19 of 56



Kendall
Allen

2100 Block of Kendall Avenue,
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.W., Photo #20 of 56



1700 Block, University Avenue
(Outside Boundaries), University Heights
Madison, Wisconsin

Phot by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from N.W.. Photo #21 of 56



1800 Block, University Avenue
(Outside Boundaries)
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from N.E., Photo #22 of 56



2100 Block, University Avenue
(Outside Boundaries) University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from N.W., Photo #23 of 56



2-12 Lathrop Street, University Heights
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from N.W., Photo #24 of 56



7-9 Lathrop Street, (Outside Boundaries)
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from N.W., Photo #25 of 56



12 129-153 Lathrop Street, (Outside Boundaries)
13 University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

14 Photo by T. Heggland, 5-82, Neg at SHSW

15 View from N.W., Photo # 26 of 56



128-133 Lathrop Street, University Heights
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg at SHSW

View from N.E., Photo #27 of 56



202-318 Breese Terrace,
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #28 of 56



124-148 Breese Terrace, (Outside Boundaries)
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from N.E., Photo #29 of 56



1708 Summit Avenue, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #30 of 56



205 Lathrop Street, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from W., Photo #31 of 56



1918 Kendall Avenue, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #32 of 56



2009 Kendall Avenue, (Intrusion),
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from N., Photo #33 of 56



2024 Kendall Avenue, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo #34 of 56



206 and 210 Forrest Street, University
Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from E., Photo #35 of 56



200-300 Blocks of N. Allen Street
(Outside Boundaries), University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #36 of 56



2120 Chamberlain Avenue, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #37 of 56



114 Bascom Place, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from N.E., Photo #38 of 56



117 N. Allen Street, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from W., Photo #39 of 56



110 and 114 N. Allen Street (Outside
Boundaries), University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #40 of 56



2131 Van Hise Avenue, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from W., Photo #41 of 56



2122 Chadbourne Avenue, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Hegglund, 7-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo #42 of 56



N.E. Corner of N. Allen Street and Regent
Street (Outside Boundaries), University
Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from N.W., Photo #43 of 56



Coke
7-59
2-49

ICE CREAM

It's all the
MILKSHAKES
MALTS
SHAKES

WINDMILLS

OPEN

2132-2134 Regent Street, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo #44 of 56



2030 Chadbourne Avenue, (Intrusion),
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo #45 of 56



1322 Chadbourne Avenue, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 7-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.W., Photo #46 of 56



1325, 1321, 1819 Regent Street (Outside
Boundaries), University Heights, Madison
Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from N.W., Photo #47 of 56



20,30,40 N. Spooner Street, University
Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #43 of 56



102,108,110 N. Spooner Street, University
Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #49 of 56



1726 Hoyt Street, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #50 of 56



1724, 1722, 1708, 1706 Regent Street,
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from S.E., Photo #51 of 56



1713 Chadbourne Avenue, University
Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from N., Photo #52 of 56



23 and 30 Lathrop Street, University
Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from E., Photo #53 of 56



1711 Van Hise Avenue, University Heights,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-32, Neg. at SHSW

View from N., Photo #54 of 56



119,115 and 109 Lathrop Street, (Outside
Boundaries), University Heights, Madison,
Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 9-82, Neg. at SHSW

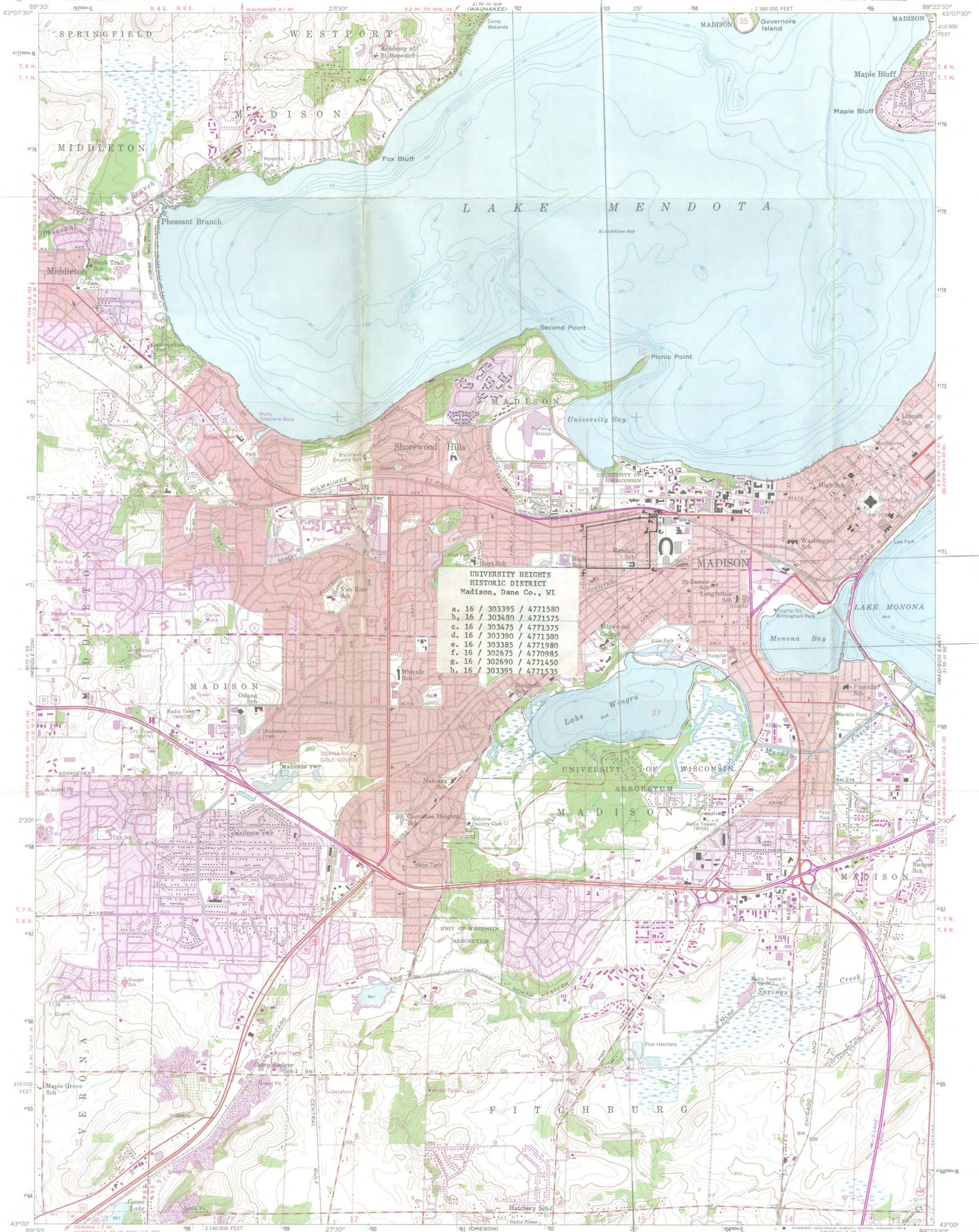
View from N.W., Photo #55 of 56



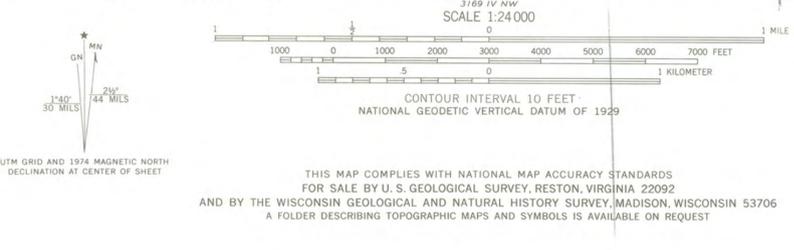
2106 Bascom Street, (Intrusion),
University Heights, Madison, Wisconsin

Photo by T. Heggland, 5-82, Neg. at SHSW

View from S., Photo #56 of 56



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1957. Field check 1959
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Depth curves compiled from chart furnished by
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1969 and 1974. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

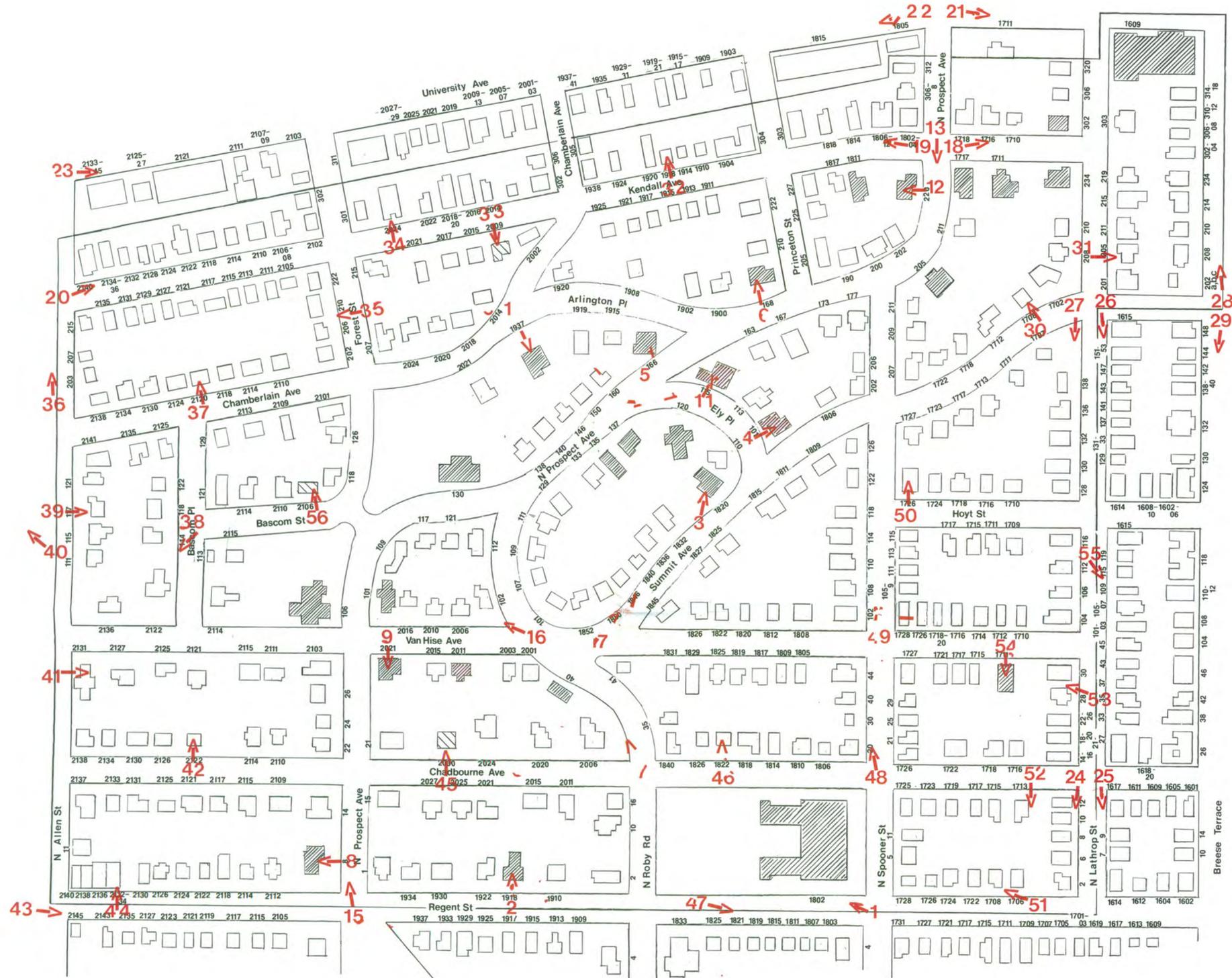


ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Unimproved road
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MADISON WEST, WIS.
SW/4 MADISON 15' QUADRANGLE
N 4300—W 8922.5/7.5
1959
PHOTOREVISED 1969 AND 1974
AMS 3170 III SW—SERIES V 861

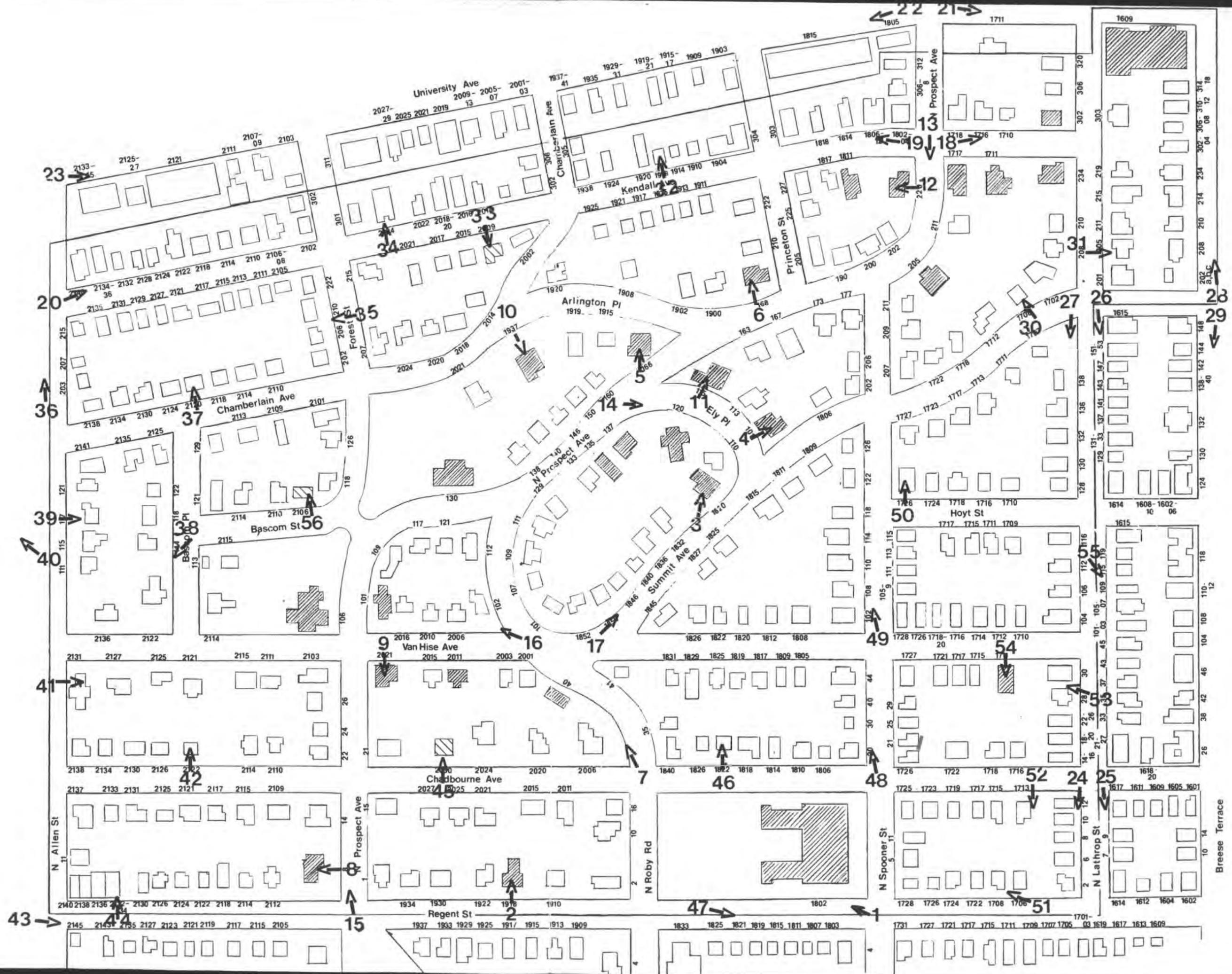


H

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 scale: one inch equals 200 feet

-  PIVOTAL
-  CONTRIBUTING
-  INTRUSION
-  NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY





0709 222 2405 4 UNHGTS

FREDERICK SPOONER ST.
MADISON WIS

RECEIVED

-2-

MAR 3 1982 February 5, 1982

HIST. PRES. DIV.

53705

ic building. Historic buildings with cer-
ditional tax savings because they are
duce the basis of the building by the
ment Extension Act of 1980 includes pro-
tributions for conservation purposes of
historically important land areas or structures.

- Qualification for federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places must be given an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing is required to submit to the Historic Preservation Division a notarized statement (blank copy enclosed) certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property, as appropriate, and objects to the listing. If a majority of the owners objects to listing, the district will not be listed. Each owner or partial owner of private property in a district has one vote regardless of how many properties or what part of one property that party owns. If the district cannot be listed because a majority of owners objects prior to the submission of a nomination by the state, the Historic Preservation Division will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the district for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the enclosed notarized objection must be submitted to the Historic Preservation Division by March 18, 1982.

If you wish to comment on whether the district should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to the Historic Preservation Division. Comments must be received before the Review Board considers this nomination.

Sincerely yours,



Jeff Dean
Deputy State Historic Preservation

Dear Sir: I doubt that all houses in this area are worthy of inclusion, but I agree that there are many old houses up on the Hill area which are very historic and should be considered.

Enclosure South of Hoyt and east of Spooner has no houses of consequence. North and west of Hoyt to University Av. there are quite a few houses of note, some already registered.



14
8
RECEIVED

University Heights Property Owners -2-

MAR 3 1982 February 5, 1982

HIST. PRES. DIV.

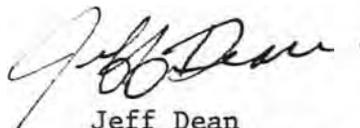
the adjusted basis of the historic building. Historic buildings with certified rehabilitations receive additional tax savings because they are exempt from any requirement to reduce the basis of the building by the amount of credit. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 includes provisions regarding charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures.

- Qualification for federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places must be given an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing is required to submit to the Historic Preservation Division a notarized statement (blank copy enclosed) certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property, as appropriate, and objects to the listing. If a majority of the owners objects to listing, the district will not be listed. Each owner or partial owner of private property in a district has one vote regardless of how many properties or what part of one property that party owns. If the district cannot be listed because a majority of owners objects prior to the submission of a nomination by the state, the Historic Preservation Division will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the district for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the enclosed notarized objection must be submitted to the Historic Preservation Division by March 18, 1982.

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Sincerely yours,



Jeff Dean

Deputy State Historic Preservation

Dear Sir: I doubt that all houses in this area are worthy of inclusion, but I agree that there are many old houses up on the hill area which are very historic and should be considered.
JD:ch

Enclosure South of Hoyt and east of Spooner has no houses of consequence. North and west of Hoyt to University Av. there are quite a few houses of note, some already registered.



UNIV. HTS. DISTRICT OWNER - IN FAVOUR

Van Rensselaer Potter
163 N. Prospect Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

Mr Jeff Dean
Historic Preservation Div.
State Historical Society of Wis
816 State St, Madison
Wisconsin, 53706

2/11/82

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1982
HIST. PRES. DIV.

Dear Mr. Dean:

I have your letter of Feb. 8
re: University Heights.

I am in favor of the move to
list the area in the National Register.

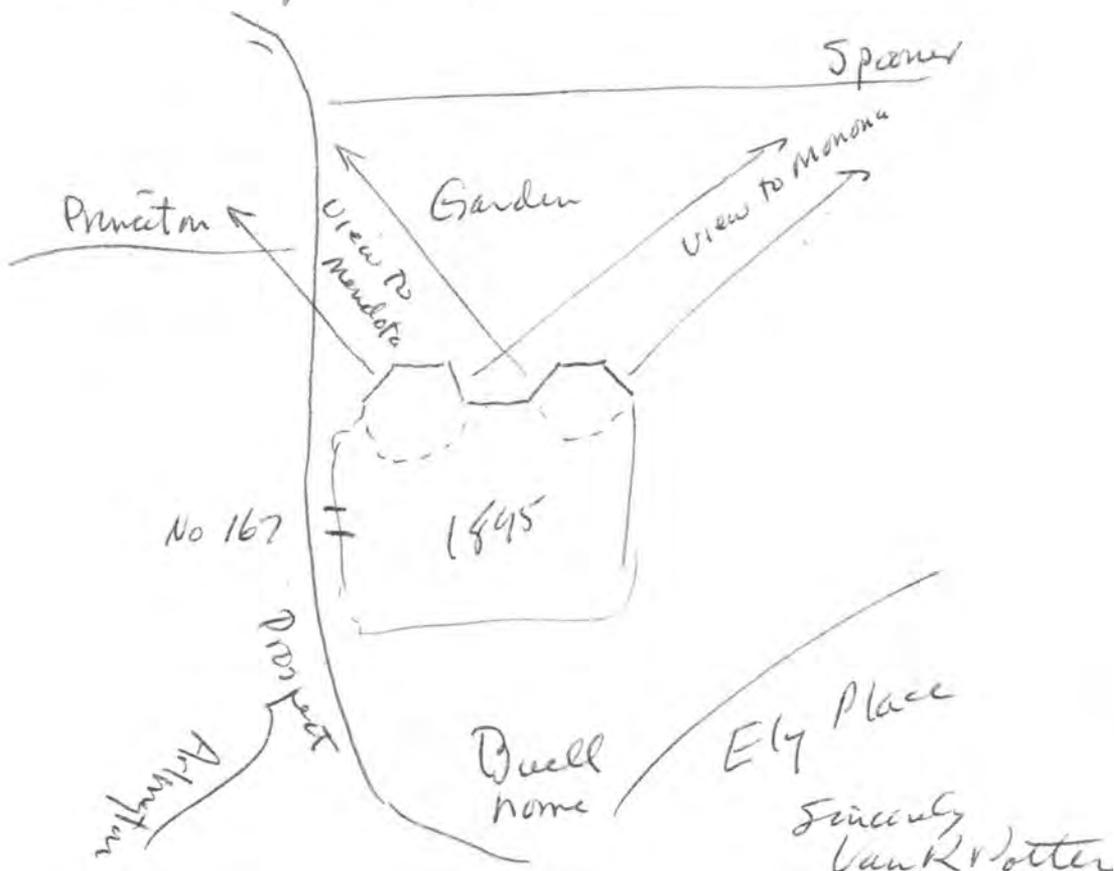
I believe the house at 167 No
Prospect, built by E.R. Maurer in
about 1895 should be one of the
homes commemorated. I bought it
in 1949 from his estate. He was
Professor of Civil Engineering. He lived
in the house from 1895 to 1948.

I sold the house to Carl DeBoer
in 1972 and now live at 163 No Prospect
in a house built in 1948 by Carol
and Pauline^{Duell} Sweet. She grew up in
the house at Ely and Prospect known

as Buell's Folly. It is one of the
homes presently listed.

My wife Vivian and I feel that
The old house at 167 is architecturally
unique in the city of Madison, although
I do not know who the architect was.

Its unique ness derives from the two
hexagonal towers that have windows
directed toward Lakes Mendota and
Monona at a time when the Heights
was treeless, and the garden was all the
way to Spooner;



Historic District

HISTORIC DISTRICT: University Heights

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 14 N. Prospect Ave

CITY: Madison COUNTY: Dane

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am ^{a joint} ~~the sole~~ owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: David Culver DATE: Feb 11, 1982

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: David Culver

MAILING ADDRESS: 14 N. Prospect Ave

CITY: Madison STATE: WI ZIP: 53705

State of Wisconsin

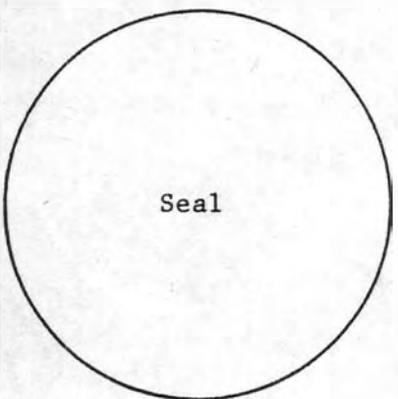
County of Dane

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 11 day of February, 1982.

George L. Rausch
Notary Public

My commission expires: _____

GEORGE L. RAUSCH
Notary Public, Dane Co., Wis.
My Commission Expires May 5, 1985



RECEIVED

FEB 22 1982

Historic District

HIST. PRES. DIV.

HISTORIC DISTRICT: University Heights

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 106 Lathrop St.

CITY: Madison COUNTY: Dane

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: Ruth Anne Dykman DATE: February 19, 1982

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: Ruth Anne Dykman

MAILING ADDRESS: 106 Lathrop St.

CITY: Madison STATE: Wis. ZIP: 53705

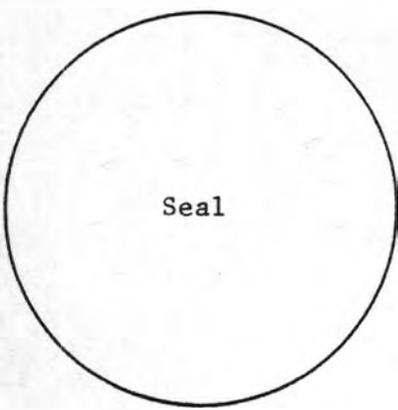
State of Wisconsin

County of Dane

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 19th day of February, 1982.

Charles P. Dykman
Notary Public

My commission expires: is permanent



Seal

in favor

Department of Planning
and Development
Neighborhood Revitalization Unit

City of
Madison



RECEIVED
FEB 26 1982
HIST. PRES. DIV.

February 25, 1982

Mr. Gordon Parks, Chairman
State Historic Preservation Review Board
c/o Mr. Richard A. Erney, SHPO
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706

Dear Mr. Parks:

The Madison Landmarks Commission is writing in support of a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the John J. Suhr house at 121 Langdon Street in Madison. This building was designated a Madison Landmark in July of 1974 and is one of the best French Second Empire style residences remaining in Madison. In addition, it is connected with one of the most prominent pioneer German settlers in Madison, John J. Suhr, who established the German-American Bank, now American Exchange.

The Landmarks Commission is pleased that the work was done to nominate this building to the National Register and believes that it would be a worthy addition to that list.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine H. Rankin

Katherine H. Rankin
Secretary

MADISON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

KHR:mef

in forward

peter wadsack management

THE JACKMAN BUILDING • 111 SOUTH HAMILTON STREET • MADISON WISCONSIN 53703 • TELEPHONE: 608 • 257 • 6890

25 February 1982

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1982
HIST. PRES. DIV.

Historic Preservation Division
State Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison WI 53706

Re: University Heights Historic District nomination

To all concerned:

I am writing as a resident and property owner in the proposed historic district, to record my voice in favor of the nomination.

My residence, 117 N Prospect Ave, was designed by the firm of Law Law & Potter. As you know, this is not a claim to uniqueness, for the district can be considered a showcase of the firm's work in residential design.

In the process of planning an additional wing, now under construction, I obtained copies of the original plans, through the generous aid of Jim Potter, son of the above, and a principal of the firm of Potter Lawson & Pawlowsky.

By a great coincidence, the bid-winning contractor for the addition, Breiby Bros., also built the house (!) in 1936. Its principal, Leif Breiby, was a 19 year old apprentice under his father and uncle at that time. Since it was his first year in the trades, he has many vivid memories of the times, the job, and Justice Wingert, for whom the house was built. I have been fascinated by his tales, and anyone doing a history of the building trades of that period would find him an excellent eye-witness resource.

My support of the nomination is emotional, rather than economic, since the tax benefits of listing do not accrue to owner-occupied residence. But as the owner of an office building, which I got into the Register with the Society's extensive help, I do look forward to spending private, as well as business, time in "Historic" surroundings!

Regards,

Peter R. Wadsack
Peter R Wadsack
prw:bhs

cc: Eve Galanter
Jim Potter
Leif Breiby

in favor

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1982
HIST. PRES. DIV.

301 Forest St.
Madison, Wis 53705
February 28, 1982

Jeff Dean
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer
The State Historical Society
of Wisconsin
816 State St.
Madison, Wis 53706

Dear Mr. Dean

Although no reply to your letter of February 8 is necessary if we approve of University Heights being declared an Historic District, my wife and I thought we would accentuate the positive. We approve heartily of making University Heights an Historic District.

We expect to live in this area the rest of our lives.

Yours Sincerely,
Odim W. Anderson

RECEIVED

MAR 2 1982

HIST. PRES. DIV.

2010 Van Hise Ave.
Madison, WI 53705
February 28, 1982

Mr. Jeff Dean
The State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin, 53706

Dear Jeff Dean,

You were very kind to bring the packet of materials on the University Heights project to my house, and I hope you will forgive me for being slow to thank you. I went through these materials shortly after they came and have continued to refer to them^v study their meanings; I've also walked around the neighborhood[^] with more attention than usual.

It still seems to me that there are relatively few houses in this area that are significant in their own right, that is, for architectural originality of notable craftsmanship. At the same time I have never understood treasuring a physical object simply because of its onetime ownership; at its worst, this leads to baby's shoes in bronze, but it also permeates the idea of saving a Bungalow house once owned by Professor So-and-So. In other words, I remain puzzled over why an entire neighborhood should get an historic blessing when only a few of its units are worthy of historic preservation. To get such a crown does of course keep a neighborhood's property values at a high level, but it is the taint of this sort of special privilege that upset me right from the start about the proposition.

However I have neither desire nor strength to make a big issue of this matter. Probably most residents of the Heights will not share my scruples about what I consider the wrong kind of elitism, one based on property or neighborhood exclusiveness. What I have enjoyed most about this part of town is that the people living here have not been self-conscious about where they live, as some suburbanites are, and I shall be terribly sorry if some special designation sets us apart, either in our own eyes or in the view of outsiders.

Clearly there will be no serious problem in approving the nomination on March 19, since it requires a majority of notarized No votes whereas all sleeping dogs say Aye. This part of the process I do find highly objectionable, a poll tax kind of gimmick that loads the decision.

Sincerely,

Janet Ela

Janet Ela

My computer number is 0709 222 2708 2 UNHGTS

Historic District

HISTORIC DISTRICT: University Heights

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 102 N. Spooner

CITY: Madison COUNTY: Dane

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: Janet C. Lemke DATE: 3/1/82

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: JANET C LEMKE

MAILING ADDRESS: 102 N. SPOONER ST

CITY: MADISON STATE: WI ZIP: 53705

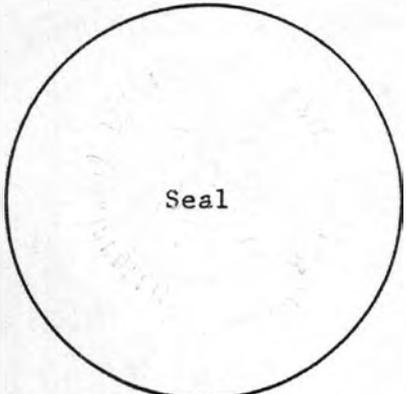
State of Wisconsin

County of Dane

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of March, 19 82.

Emily Wine
Notary Public

My commission expires: 5/28/82



STANDARD
MAR 17 1982

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1982
HIST. PRES. DIV.

m-5102

To the Historic Preservation Division

Since I am one of the property owners on University Heights, and have been since 1908 and I knew all the earliest houses built here and the people who built them - though they were built before my time - I am strongly attached to them and the whole area.

I strongly support the nomination of University Heights Historic District to the National Register and so vote.

My health prevents me from attending any of the meetings to vote in person.

It is my understanding that this effort originated with the Heights Neighborhood Association some time ago.

Mrs. L. E. Noland (Ruth C. Noland)
1723 Summit Ave.

Madison, Wis. 53705

0709222 21050 UN

RECEIVED

MAR 2 1982

HIST. PRES. DIV.

D. S. CULVER

Your cover letter listed some fine advantages to this listing. However, you did not mention any of the disadvantages of which there are many. You should send a second letter giving both pros and cons so all property owners know what is involved. If you do not do this, you are not being fair to all concerned and I believe you could have the listing overturned for not providing all information.

David Culver

in favor

March 2, 1982.

Jeff Bean
Historic Preservation Division
State Historical Society.

RECEIVED

MAR 04 1982

HIST. PRES. DIV.

Dear Sir:

As owners of property in University Heights (0909 222 15087), we wish to go on record as being very much in favor of the University Heights Historic District being nominated to the National Register.

Sincerely,

Patricia and Julius Werner
2020 Chamberlain Ave.
Madison, Wis. 53705

0709 222 1713 2 UNFGTS

LETTAU, HEINZ H.
122 BASCOM PL
MADISON WIS

53705

Historic District
RECEIVED

MAR 10 1982

HISTORIC DISTRICT: _____

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 122 Bascom place

HIST. PRES. DIV.

122 Bascom Place

CITY: Madison

COUNTY: Dane

Dane Dane

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: _____

Heinz H. Lettau

DATE: _____

8 March
~~11 Feb.~~ 1982

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: _____

Heinz H. Lettau

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

122 Bascom Place

CITY: _____

Madison

STATE: _____

Wisconsin

ZIP: 53705

State of Wisconsin

County of Dane

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 8 day
of March, 19 82.

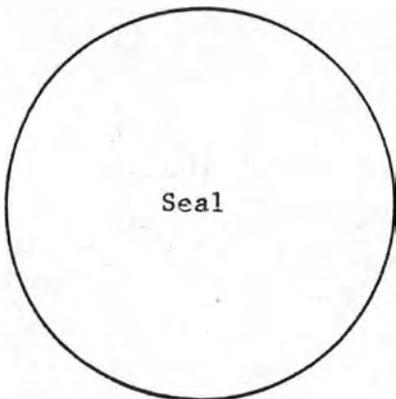
Vita R. Epps

Notary Public

My commission expires: _____

June 17, 1984

Seal



RECEIVED

MAR 11 1982

Historic District

HIST. PRES. DIV.

HISTORIC DISTRICT: UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HISTORICAL DISTRICT (PROPOSED)

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 1715 Hoyt Street (0709-222-2403-8)

CITY: Madison, (Wisconsin) COUNTY: Dane

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: *David J. Ohnstad* DATE: March 10'th, 1982

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: David J. Ohnstad DAVID J. OHNSTAD

MAILING ADDRESS: 1715 Hoyt Street

CITY: Madison STATE: Wisconsin ZIP: 53705

State of Wisconsin

County of Dane

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 10'th day of March, 19 82.

Frederick D. Jant
Notary Public

My commission expires: 8/4/85



Historic SITES are acceptable for Specific property, but not Historic Districs - University Heights is and will always be a desirable area. Accordingly the values will maintain their Value baring Outside influences. Strict enforcement of Building codes are always a Must and can be done with Present codes and Building Commission. A good example exists in the Wisconsin Avenue area. Thanks, D.J.O.

Historic District

HISTORIC DISTRICT: 0709-222-3003-5 University Heights
ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 2003 Van Hise Ave.
CITY: Madison, Wisconsin COUNTY: Dane

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: Dorothy E. B. Krause DATE: Mar. 11, 1982
PRINT OR TYPE NAME: DOROTHY E. B. KRAUSE
MAILING ADDRESS: The MEADOWS # 1174 ; 7914 GLEASON RD.
CITY: KNOXVILLE STATE: TENNESSEE ZIP: 37919

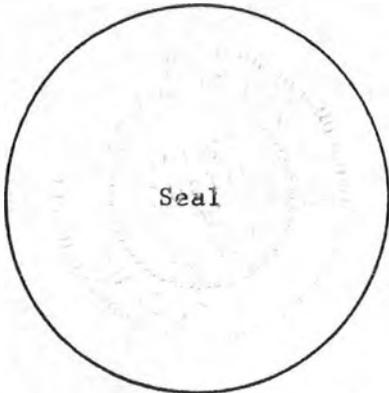
State of Tennessee

County of Knox

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 11th day
of March, 1982.

[Signature]
Notary Public

My commission expires: My commission expires Aug. 15, 1983



RECEIVED
MAR 18 1982
HIST. PRES. DIV.

Knex



MAR 16 1982

HISTORIC DISTRICT: University Heights

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 1809 Van Hise Ave.

HIST. PRES. DIV.

CITY: Madison

COUNTY: Dane

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: John F. Witte DATE: March 12, 1982

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: John F. Witte

MAILING ADDRESS: Russell Sage Foundation, 112 E. 64th St.

CITY: New York STATE: New York ZIP: 10021

State of New York

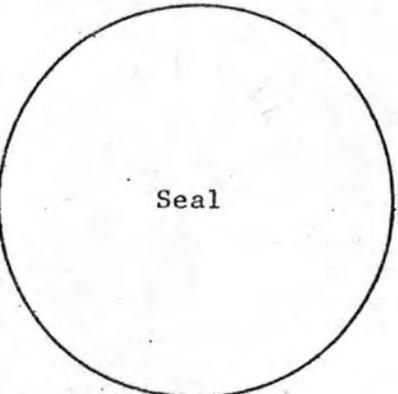
County of New York

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 12th day of March, 1982.

Bernadine S. Fasse
Notary Public

BERNADINE S. FASSE
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 4741881
Qualified in Westchester County
Certificate Filed in New York County

My commission expires: _____
Commission Expires March 30, 1983



Seal

RECEIVED

Historic District

MAR 16 1982

HIST. PRES. DIV.

HISTORIC DISTRICT: University Heights

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNED: 1809 Van Hise Ave.

CITY: Madison COUNTY: Dane

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole owner of the property listed above, and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that this historic district will not be listed in the National Register if a majority of persons owning property in the district sign and have notarized these statements, and that they submit them to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of the district to the National Register will be considered.

SIGNED: John F. Witte DATE: 12 March 1982

PRINT OR TYPE NAME: John F. Witte

MAILING ADDRESS: Russell Sage Foundation, 112 E. 64th St.,

CITY: New York STATE: New York ZIP: 10021

State of Wisconsin

County of _____

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this _____ day of _____, 19_____.

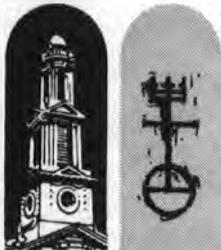
Notary Public

My commission expires: _____



Seal

in favor



First Congregational Church

United Church of Christ

1609 University Avenue • Madison, Wisconsin 53705 • Telephone: 608-233-9751

March 17, 1982

Mr. Jeff Dean
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
The State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

RE: University Heights Historic District

Dear Mr. Dean:

The First Congregational Church at the corner of University Avenue and Breese Terrace, along with two houses owned by the church located at 303 and 320 Lathrop Street, are included in the proposed University Heights Historic District.

After reviewing the letter from you dated February 5, 1982, this matter was referred to the Chairman of our Board of Trustees for further clarification. He discussed the matter by telephone with a staff architect for the Historical Society, Diane Filipowicz, and reported the gist of his conversation to our Executive Council for their consideration.

Based on our understanding of the effect of the proposed Historic District, we do not oppose the formation of the district for the University Heights neighborhood.

We wish to go on record, however, to state that our understanding is that we may make any renovations that we wish to any of the above-mentioned properties owned by the church without restriction or prior approval from any organization or individual. We further understand that we could even demolish any of those structures without restriction.

If our understanding is in error, we wish to be recorded as opposing the establishment of the proposed Historic District.

Please advise us of the outcome of this matter.

Sincerely,

Patricia Luberg

Patricia Luberg
Moderator
First Congregational Church

PLL:eda



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

Jerry Rogers

TO: ~~Carol Skell~~, Acting Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Diane Filipowicz
 Leonard Garfield
 Barbara Wyatt

SUBJECT: National Register Nominations

The following materials are submitted on this 27 day of October, 1982,
for the nomination of the University Heights Historic District, Madison
to the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1 original National Register inventory-nomination form
- supplementary survey forms (for pivotal bldgs.)
- district survey form(s)
- 1 original USGS map(s)
- 56 photographs
- 1 sketch map(s) plus bond copies at 3 different scales
- 10 pieces of correspondence
- 7 other: NOTARIZED LETTERS OF OBJECTION

PLEASE INSURE THAT THIS NOMINATION IS REVIEWED

BW:ch

Enclosures



THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

816 STATE STREET · MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706 RICHARD A. ERNEY, DIRECTOR



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

31 January 1983

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register Registration Branch
National Park Service
440 G Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20243

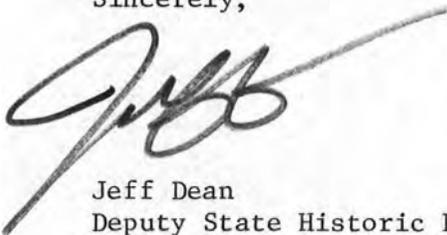
Dear Carol:

Enclosed is the original copy of three continuation sheets to be added to the file on the University Heights Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin.

As you may recall from our telephone conversation, these sheets include corrections to the form requested by the chairman of the state's review board during the meeting at which the nomination was considered. Unfortunately, due to an oversight, these corrections were not included in the final form submitted to the National Park Service. As we agreed, these continuation sheets will be added to the file in lieu of doing a complete rewrite of the nomination form to accommodate the changes.

Thank you for your cooperation in correcting this nomination in the most expeditious manner possible.

Sincerely,



Jeff Dean
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JMD:s

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

816 STATE STREET · MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706 RICHARD A. ERNEY, DIRECTOR



A.D

August 19, 1985

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, USDO
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is an original copy of a continuation sheet which is to be added to the file on the University Heights Historic District, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin.

This sheet includes minor corrections to the documentation included in the original form. The information provided was recently uncovered by the City of Madison as part of their ongoing historical research and survey program, and involves no substantive changes to the significance of the district or to any of the individual properties within the district.

Thank you for your consideration. If there are any questions concerning the enclosed material, please contact me directly at (608) 262-4772.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Lusignan
Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Division

PRL:cm
Enclosure
1940a



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

November 18, 1985

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, USDO I
Washington D.C. 20240

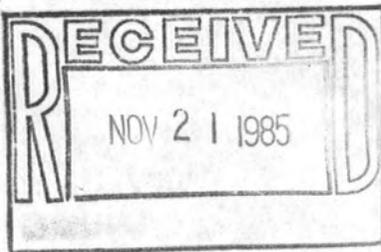
Dear Ms. Shull:

Properly signed, the enclosed documentation is now being resubmitted for your review and evaluation.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me directly at (608) 262-4772.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Lusignan
Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Division



THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

816 STATE STREET · MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706 RICHARD A. ERNEY, DIRECTOR