

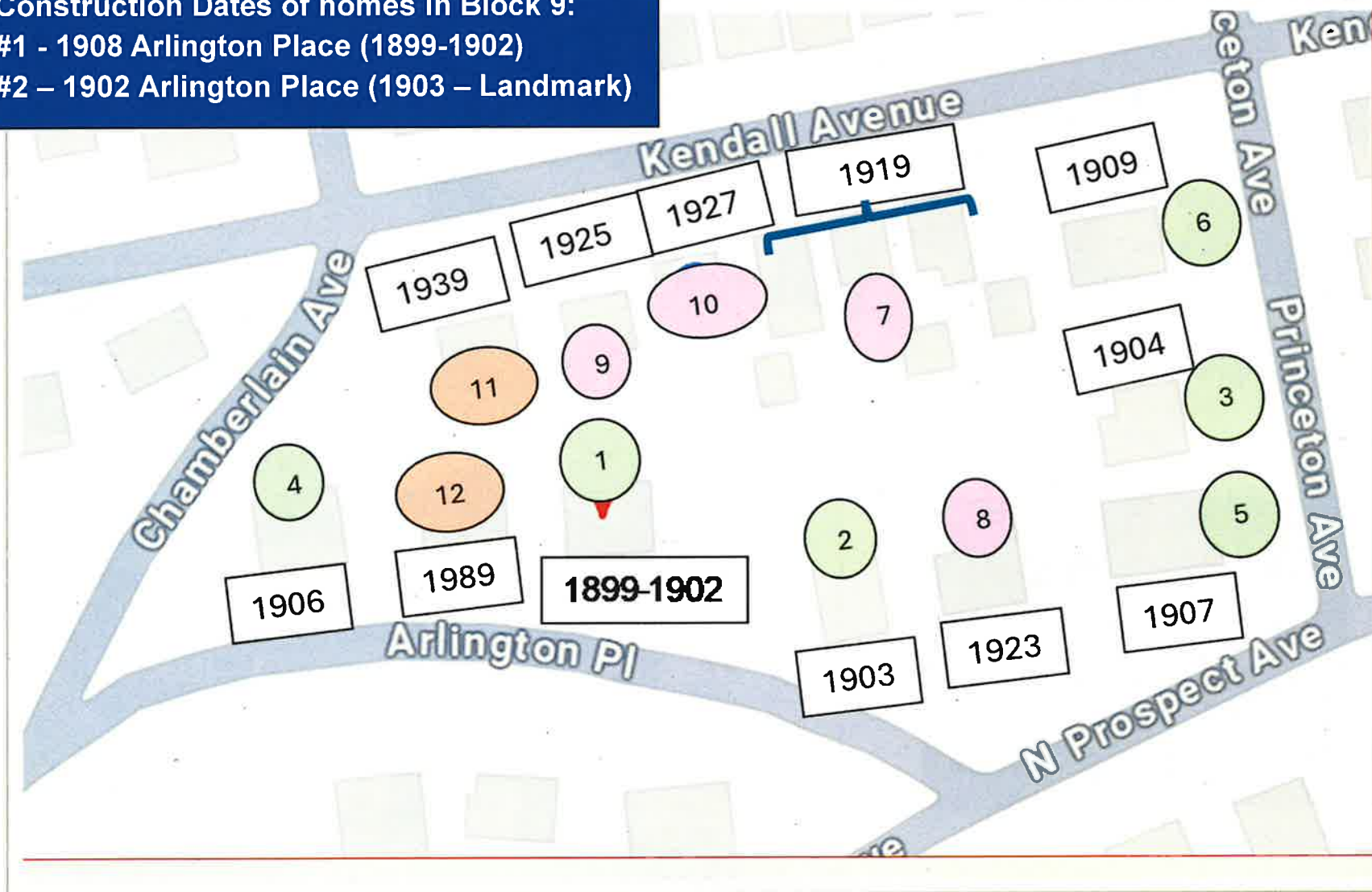
From "University Heights District: A Walking Tour" (emphasis added)

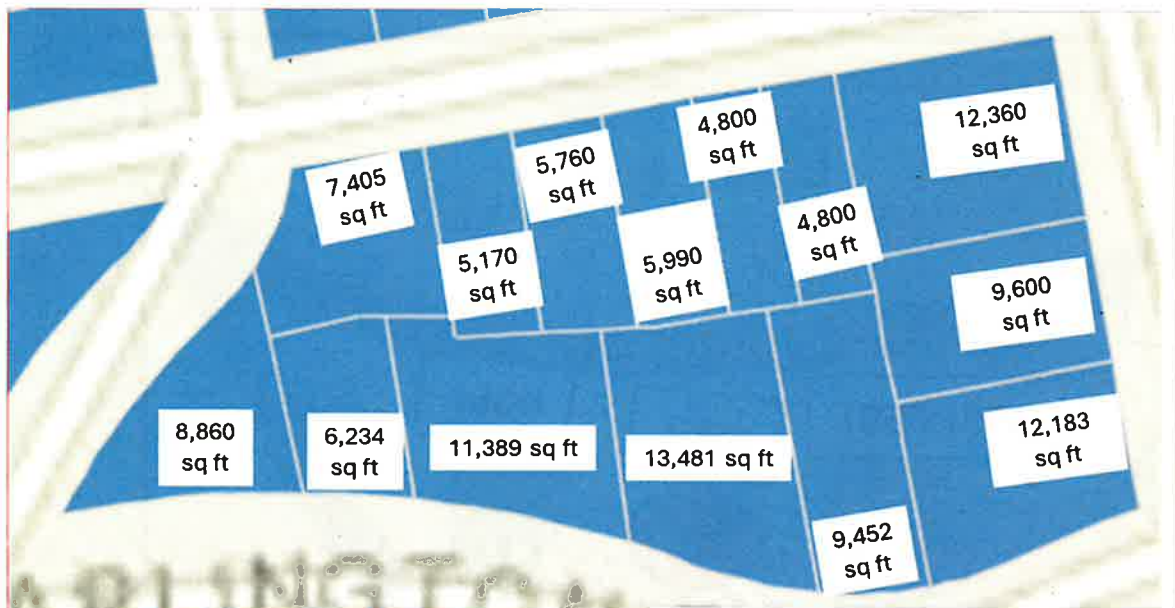
- "In the six year period that followed [the 1894 Buell House], six more large **late Queen Anne** and early colonial revival style houses were built on the **east facing slope** of the Heights."
- "In 1903 the plat was officially annexed by the City of Madison. The advent of city services was the signal for the real growth of the Heights. Between 1900 and 1907 twenty-eight structures were built including the first portion of Randall School."

Construction Dates of homes in Block 9:

#1 - 1908 Arlington Place (1899-1902)

#2 - 1902 Arlington Place (1903 - Landmark)





a) Existing Lot Sizes

Square footage of Block 9 lots from City Tax Parcel maps

- a) BEFORE
- b) AFTER

proposed land division at 1008 Arlington Place



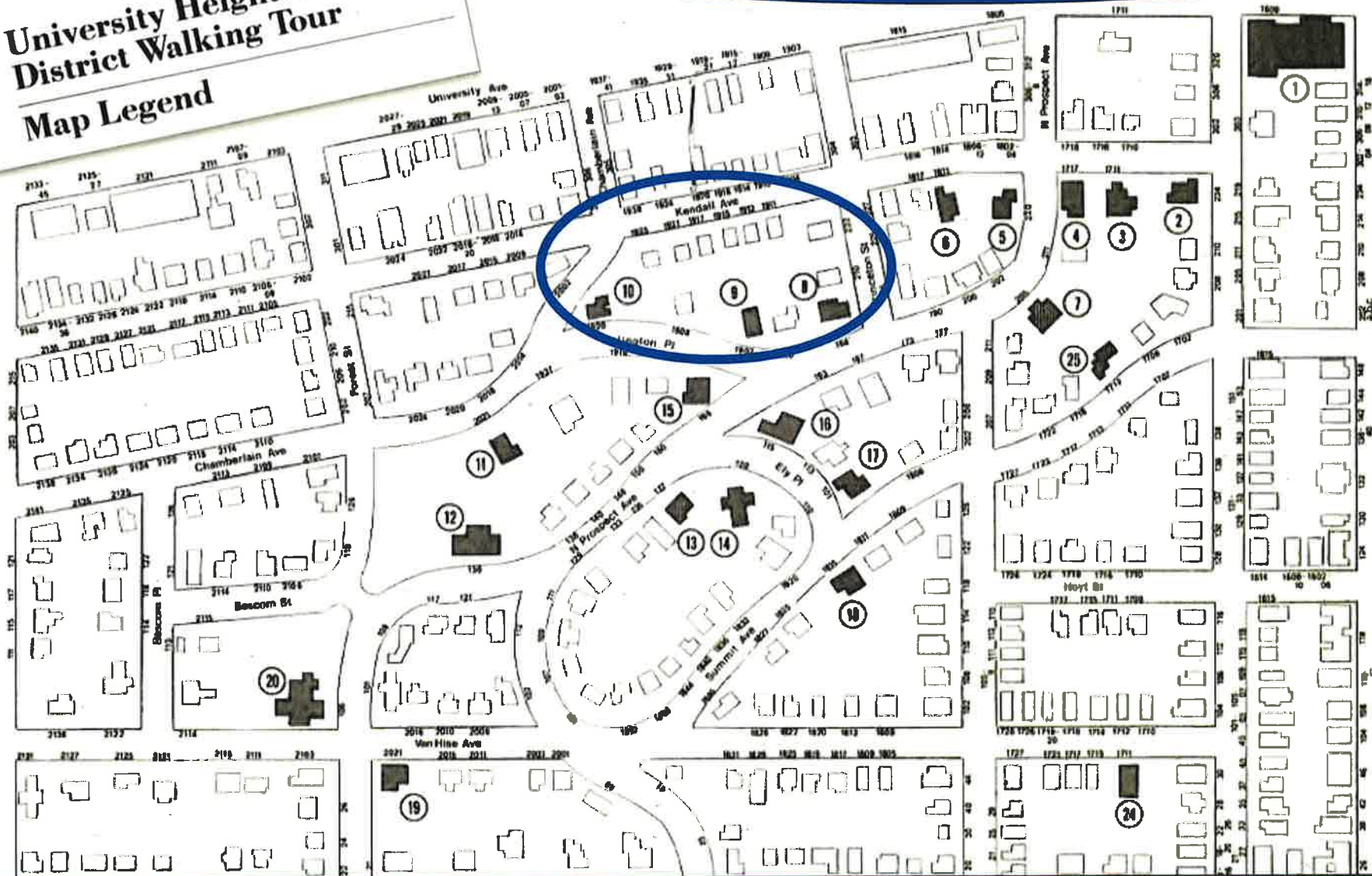
b) Shrunken Lot Sizes from Proposed Land Division

“LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION.”

03/19/2024 Madison Common Council Meeting
Handout submitted by Monica Messina, homeowner,
1917 Kendall Ave.

“HISTORY, HISTORY, HISTORY.”

**University Heights Historic
District Walking Tour
Map Legend**



**The University Heights
Historic District:
A Walking Tour**

**Written by Timothy F. Heggland
Edited by Katherine Rankin**

1987

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**Madison Architects and
University Heights**

University Heights is best known today for its two outstanding houses designed by Louis Sullivan (20) and Frank Lloyd Wright (14). Sullivan and Wright, however, are only the most famous names on the long list of architects whose identified work constitutes more than one-fourth of all buildings in the Heights. The vast majority of these buildings were designed by leading Madison architects who created some of their best and most characteristic work for their University Heights clientele. The

style designed by excellent local practitioners. But the architectural significance of the Heights lies as much in its intact preservation of an entire suburb built during this period as in its individual buildings. The Heights not only contains excellent examples of the Prairie School for which it is best known but of the other progressive styles such as the Craftsman and Bungalow. Here it is possible to see fine examples of the eclectic historicism of the Queen Anne style, which the Prairie School supplanted, next to outstanding works of the period revival styles which in turn supplanted the Prairie School. This experience is enhanced by the high degree of integrity exhibited by so many

buildings in the Heights, giving the district of today an appearance remarkably like the one it has always had. In recognition of this, the district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and was officially designated a City of Madison Historic District in 1985.

Claude and Starck

Meyer house, 1937 Arlington, 1901
Stevens house, 1908 Arlington, 1901
Giese house, 1707 Summit, 1904
Skinner house, 210 Lathrop, 1905
Whitson house, 1920 Arlington, 1905 (10)
Ross house, 2021 Chamberlain, 1906 (11)
Parkinson house, 303 Lathrop, 1906
Pence house, 168 N. Prospect, 1909 (8)
Tiemann house, 135 N. Prospect, 1910