



5706 Lake Mendota Drive

A two-story frame house built For John Anderegg in 1968. The proposal is to demolish it for a new single-family house. It has 1656 square feet of space. The Andereggs lived here for at least 20 years. It is of no known architectural or historic interest.

This part of the Lake Mendota shoreline was used extensively by Native Americans for camp sites and religious purposes. The contractor should be made aware of this and keep an eye out during excavation work for evidence of Native American activity or burials. If a burial is encountered, State law requires that the owner stop all work and contact the Burial Sites Coordinator for the Wisconsin Historical Society.



3520 Packers Avenue

This one-story appliance repair shop was built in 1985. It is proposed for demolition for a new commercial use. It is of no known architectural or historical significance.



2014 Allied Drive

This two-story apartment building was built in 1965 (assessor). It is proposed for demolition by the State of Wisconsin for future transportation improvements at Verona Road and the beltline. It is of no known architectural or historical significance.

**700 block University Avenue, north side
Proposed for demolition for new University of Wisconsin School of Music
Performance Facility**

The UW proposes to demolish all of the buildings on the north side of the 700 block of University Avenue for construction of a new music performance venue. None of these buildings were identified as potential landmarks in the Downtown Historic Preservation Plan.

704-714 University Avenue

This building, which has been split into two parcels, was developed by the Gay Land Company in 1899 as the cardinal Building. The building is a large two-story brick commercial structure. It is a Queen Anne style block designed by locally noted architects Claude and Starck. It features four second-story bay windows, a multi-sided corner oriel bay at the corner of the building at University and Lake Street, one at the back corner on Lake Street and two polygonal bays facing University Avenue. First commercial occupants included a shoe store, a meat market and a restaurant. Later long term uses were for the Tiedeman Drug Store at the corner and a grocery store. It is mentioned in the draft "Architectural Styles" document as a relatively intact Queen Anne building with corner features.

720 University Avenue

Built in 1897 with major additions and alterations in 1911 and 1926, this is a two-story commercial building in the Romanesque Revival style. It is a two-story cream brick building erected originally for August Rosen and added onto by August Kleinheinz. The Richardsonian Romanesque features include an arcade of narrow arched at the cornice of the building with decorative brickwork in the arched and at the top cornice. Probably because it was added onto, the arches are not all of the same width and are not symmetrical, with an asymmetrical grouping of windows below. It is and awkward and undistinguished design.

728 University Avenue

This tiny one-story frame building is only 6.3 feet in width. It was built by August Kleinheinz in 1911-1912; at the time Kleinheinz owned the buildings to either side. It was rented at first as a confectionery and later used as a bakery. Except for its distinction as probably the narrowest commercial building in Madison, it is of no other historic significance.

732 University Avenue

This three-story cream brick building was built in two phases for August Kleinheinz's store, with a family residence upstairs. Kleinheinz ran a dry good store in the west half and moved his store to the east half after it was completed. The asymmetricality of the design belies its two-part construction. It has a high false front, with two second-story bays on the newer east half and is undistinguished in design.

see photographs on next page



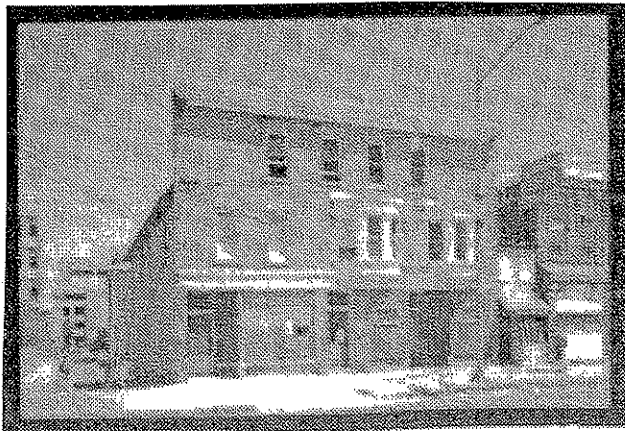
704 University Avenue



720 University Avenue



728 University Avenue



732 University Avenue

Memorial Union South
1308 W. Dayton Street

This large concrete building was constructed as the second Union for the University of Wisconsin Memorial Union organization. It was built in 1968 and designed by Madison architects, Weiler, Strang and McMullin. While the firm, in a previous incarnation, Weiler and Strang, was known for its fine International Style residences designed prior to World War II, its significance post-World War II has not been assessed.

I personally arrived on campus shortly after Union South opened and it was my opinion then, and also today, that it was at the time a second-rate architectural design and a poorly functioning building. Unlike in the more refined Humanities Building design, the Brutalist elements of Union South, while promising on paper, were depressing in reality and without grace.

In my opinion, the building is not of architectural or historical significance.