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independent 2-year test proves gas heating unsurpassed in comfort and cleanliness. Yet electric costs 2½ times more than gas heat!

In a scientifically-controlled study, gas and electric heating were compared by the Nationwide Consumer Testing Institute, Inc.

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Here are the facts:

**They compared comfort.** Humidity and room temperatures were strictly recorded every hour and computer-analyzed.

Conclusion: Gas heating unsurpassed in comfort.

**They compared cleanliness.** Air samples and wall test patches were checked every month. Data were analyzed by computer.

Conclusion: Gas heating unsurpassed in cleanliness.

**They compared cost.** Differences were dramatic! Gas heating cost far less, yet gave unsurpassed heating benefits.

What would results be if the two identical test homes had been in the Milwaukee area? To determine the answer, Nationwide Consumer Testing Institute made a comparison based upon Milwaukee's conditions of climate and local rates for gas and electricity. The results:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Test Results for Identical Homes, Based on Milwaukee Rates and Climate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Test Season (Oct., 1965 - May, 1966)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Test Season (Oct., 1966 - May, 1967)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two-year savings with gas heat (both heating seasons): $532.97. Certified as accurate by Nationwide Consumer Testing Institute, Inc.

Contrary to recent electric heat advertising, gas is unsurpassed for clean, comfortable heat. Electric heat costs 2½ times more than gas, under identical conditions! Good reason why 98.6% of all new homes in the Milwaukee area are heated with gas.

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### Wisconsin Architect

Volume 43, No. 1 January, 1972

Wisconsin Architect is the official publication of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, published by the Wisconsin Architect, Inc.

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Subscription Rate: $5 per year. Individual copy 50c.

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*Mason Contractors Association of America
The Association recently received a letter from a member who lamented the fact that so many of the larger buildings added to the Milwaukee skyline in recent years have been designed by out-of-town architects.

What occasioned his observation was a “Viewpoint” editorial on the need for recognition of the “economic facts of life” in an effort to prevent industrial attrition and to stimulate economic development here.

The observer pointed out that some of those who undoubtedly are concerned over the need for economic development are the same ones who make decisions on who will be given the nod to design some of the major structures here. He stressed that use of “outside architects” for the larger projects forces local architectural and engineering firms to reduce their staffs, “thereby causing unemployment and loss of tax revenue.”

“Milwaukee does have qualified architectural firms, but they suffer from an ‘away-from-home’ mentality,” the individual stated.

His reference, apparently, was to the old saw, “No prophet is without honor except in his own land.” Or, to paraphrase it crudely, “An expert is a guy with a briefcase more than 50 miles from his hometown.”

It was pointed out that newer Milwaukee buildings designed by local firms are “at least the aesthetic equals” of any of the structures designed by outsiders, and that “proof of this statement can be found in any architectural magazine.”

A case in point was recent publicity on the new Milwaukee police administration building — designed by a Milwaukee architectural firm—which won honors in national competition. Newspaper reports indicated that experts were profuse in their praise of the design.

In lamenting the hiring of outsiders, the individual who called the matter to our attention did not downgrade any of the local buildings which have been designed by out-of-town architects. Rather, he commented that “there’s some genius HERE, too.” adding:

“It has been suggested that we should have located our offices in Chicago in order to get work in Milwaukee.”

When the Association of Commerce Trade Tour entourage makes it round of cities throughout the state twice yearly, the “sales pitch” used by the Milwaukeeans goes something like this:

“Your first loyalty, we realize, is to your local business people. But if you find that you can’t get some product or service locally, please give us a call in Milwaukee.”

Perhaps this advice should be used right here. It might well be that the spark of genius which is being sought in Chicago or New York or elsewhere can be found right here in the old hometown — without too much searching.
Newly Elected Officers

GEORGE A. D. SCHUETT
PRESIDENT
Native Wisconsinite.
Served in Naval Air Corps 1944 and 1945.
Studied Fine Arts at Milwaukee State Teachers College.
Beaux Arts Architectural Design at Layton School of Art.
Registered with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, 1958.
Corporate Member, The American Institute of Architects, Wisconsin Chapter.
Consulting Architect to the Board of American Missions, Lutheran Church in America.
Past Member, Architectural Control Board, City of Glendale, Wisconsin, 8 years.
President of the Southeast Section of the Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, 1967 and 1968.
Member, Board of Directors, Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architects. Served as Secretary-Treasurer, 1970; and as Vice-President, 1971.
Advisor and Lecturer on Architectural Construction Techniques at Milwaukee School of Engineering.
President of Schuett, Erdmann and Gray, Architects III, Inc.

DOUGLAS H. SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
Registered Architect in the State of Wisconsin, 1956.
B.S. Degree in Architectural Engineering from Iowa State University.
Associate Member of The American Institute of Architects, 1954. Advanced to Corporate Member, 1957.
Since 1957, Partner in Larson, Playter, Smith, Ltd., Eau Claire, Wisconsin.
Registered with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.
Member, Board of Directors, Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architects. Served as Treasurer in 1971 on Board.
Past President of Northern Section of the Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architects.
Member, Board of Directors, Wisconsin Architects Foundation, 1971
Past Chairman of the Professional Practice Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architects.
Active in Rotary (President-Elect), Jaycees (former President), Mason, Elks and First Presbyterian Church.

WALKER L. PATTON
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Registered Architect in the State of Wisconsin.
Also Registered in Illinois.
Registered with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.
Bachelor of Science in Architecture and Master of Architecture Degrees from the University of Illinois.
Executive Vice-President of Strang Partners Inc., a Madison Architectural Firm.

RICHARD E. GUSTAFSON
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Bachelor of Architecture Degree from University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Member, Architectural Firm of John E. Somerville Assoc., Inc., Green Bay.
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The Birth of a City

Madison was created out of whole cloth—or perhaps it would be better to say swampy wilderness—during the first Wisconsin territorial legislature session in 1836. Largely due to the not entirely selfless efforts of James Duane Doty, a federal judge who later became governor, the isthmus was selected as the new state's capital.

Judge Doty first saw the isthmus in May, 1829, when he and two others were the first white men to travel overland from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien. He recognized potential profit in the “Four Lakes Region,” as it was then called, and with Governor Stevens T. Mason of Michigan he bought 1,200 acres of isthmus land for $1,500.

Madison was one of several prospective cities offered to the 1836 legislature for selection as the future capital. Besides Madison, there was Fond du Lac, Belmont and Cassville, as well as many other towns offered with less success. But none could match Judge Doty or his Four Lakes Region. It is said that as he extolled the virtues of his pet site to that first legislature, Judge Doty passed out buffalo robes and 23 titles to choice corner lots in his “paper town” as an added inducement.

Duly chosen the future capital, the isthmus was first settled by a white family in April, 1837, when Eben and Rosaline Peck built three interconnected log cabins in the middle of what is now South Butler Street. Today, a plaque hangs on the rear of the Capitol Hotel in the 100 block of South Butler Street to commemorate that first homesite. Actually, John Catlin had put up a log house on the site of Manchester’s before the Pecks, but the Catlin homestead was destroyed by fire before it could be occupied, and the Peck house was the first to be lived in. The Pecks’ inn housed 36 construction workers who arrived in June, 1837, to begin building the first Capitol in Madison.

In 1846 Madison, with a population of 626, became an incorporated village. When, in 1848, Wisconsin became the thirtieth state, the capital city was selected as the site for a new state university, now the University of Wisconsin. The first university building, now called North Hall, was built on Bascom Hill two years later, and still stands today.

Tremendous growth followed Wisconsin’s statehood, and Madison became a full-fledged city in 1856 when it had a population of 6,864. Many of the old homes included in this walking-tour guide were built about the time Madison became a city. The area north of the Square, in the vicinity of Langdon and East Gilman streets, was the prestige residential area, as evidenced by the elegant character of many of these houses.

It is with respect for the City’s important heritage and in recognition of the need for appreciation and preservation of Madison's remaining historic buildings, that the Madison City Planning Department has published this guide. Besides the eighteen downtown buildings included, there are lists of historic University buildings for more energetic walkers, and of several buildings designed by two great American architects, Louis Henry Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright.

On the following pages you will find a photograph and brief description of each downtown building. These are arranged according to the numbers on the map on the opposite page. Please note that many of these buildings are private residences, and are not open to the public for tours of the interiors.

Many of these fine old buildings were built with local buff sandstone, giving the several national architectural styles represented a uniquely local flavor. This stone was quarried from what is now Hoyt Park, and from the bluffs of Shorewood, now residential areas.
1. St. Raphael's Cathedral  
222 W. Main St. 1854-62  
One of the oldest buildings in the city, St. Raphael's is a robust Italian Renaissance Revival church built with Madison sandstone. The cornerstone was laid in 1854 and dedication was in 1862. The steeple was designed by Chicago architect Colonel L. V. Shipman and added in 1881.  
Madison's Catholic community held its first mass in what was then the territorial Capitol on August 15, 1842. Later, a wooden church was built on this Main Street site donated by Governor Doty. A brick addition to the frame building doubled its size in 1850. Fr. Francis Etchmann, the second pastor of St. Raphael's, secured the money for a major building during a statewide fund-raising tour in 1853, and construction of the church began the next year.  
"St. Ray's" became a full-fledged cathedral in 1945, and a major reconstruction in 1955 has assured the preservation of this venerable Madison landmark.

2. Old Synagogue  
214 W. Washington Ave. 1863  
A Victorian interpretation of the old Spanish Catholic missions of the southwest, Madison's first synagogue was built in 1863 on a site the Madison Jewish Society had bought thirteen years earlier.  
The architect for the building, August Kutzbach, also designed the second Capitol building built in Madison.  
In these spiritedly ecumenical days, it is interesting to note the variety of uses this old building has seen. It has served successively as a Unitarian Society meeting hall, a Christian Science church, a Lutheran church, a Full Gospel Assembly church, and twice as a funeral home. It was last used as a dentists' office from 1952 through 1962, and since then it has remained vacant.

3. Grace Episcopal Church  
6 N. Carroll St. 1855-58  
Madison's oldest Christian congregation built the only remaining church on the Square between 1855 and 1858, and added the steeple to its eastern corner in 1870. At one time four churches stood around the Capitol grounds.  
Grace Episcopal is a fine English Gothic Revival building, reflecting the Anglican heritage of the Episcopal church. It was designed and built by James Douglas of Milwaukee, who also built Milwaukee's St. John's Cathedral, and the Bishop White Hall which is on the grounds of Nashotah House, an Episcopal theological seminary near Nashotah. Douglas' experience in building St. John's (which was designed by a Philadelphia architect) is apparent in Grace Episcopal Church, which strongly resembles the Milwaukee cathedral in many details.  
This congregation's first chapel was located behind the present church next to the rectory on West Washington Avenue.

4. Wisconsin State Capitol  
Capitol Square 1907-17  
Designed by the famous eclectic architect George B. Post, winner of a design competition, this is the third Capitol building in Madison and is the state's fifth.  
The first was in Belmont, Wisconsin, and housed the 46-day legislative session in 1836 during which Madison was selected capital. The next was a rented building in Burlington, Iowa, then within the Wisconsin Territory. Madison's first Capitol was built between 1837 and 1848 of Maple Bluff stone. Its second, with a dome similar to today's, was finished in 1857, but was destroyed by fire in 1904. The present Capitol was constructed from 1906 to 1917 at a cost of $7,200,000.  
The gold-leafed "Miss Forward" atop the dome was sculpted by Daniel Chester French on the cliffs above New York's Hudson River. He could gain the same visual perspective from the river that we have today from the Square.  
Tours of the Capitol are given regularly. Inquire within.

5. Old Park Savings Bank  
1 N. Pinckney St. 1871  
This is all that remains of the original local sandstone building erected on the site of Madison's first hotel, the American House.  
The Wisconsin territorial legislature met in the old American House until the first Madison Capitol was finished. When the wooden, two-story hotel
burned down in 1868, the sandstone building, three times wider than the portion that remains, was built in 1871. The Park Savings Bank occupied the corner quarters that stand today.

The First National Bank bought the building in 1881 and remained in it for over 40 years. Then, in 1922, the German-American Bank, now known as the American Exchange Bank, bought the building. The northwestern two-thirds of the original building were razed after World War II, but the remaining portion was recently restored by the bank.

6. First Methodist Church
203 Wisconsin Ave. 1872-73 and 1887

Gothic Revival was an extremely popular style for churches, as evidenced by this, the second such building in the booklet. This particular building is quite massive in character, and was designed by architect E. H. Klerke. A steeple was planned for its southern corner, but has never been built.

The first Methodist Church in Madison was constructed of brick on the site of the YWCA at Pinckney and Mifflin streets in 1853. This church was sold after the congregation outgrew it. Work on the present building was started in 1872 but was delayed late in 1873 and the building was temporarily roofed over. After meeting in the half-built structure for fourteen years, construction was renewed and completed in 1887.

The first Methodist worship service in Madison was held in 1837 in the then newly-built American House (see no. 5).

7. Strelow House
218 N. Pinckney St. c. 1858

A simple, charming house with a fine bull's-eye window in the pediment, the Strelow House shares an architectural relationship with the Mears House (no. 17). Its characteristics demonstrate the fusion of the Greek Revival and the earlier Federal styles, creating what one might call “Wisconsin Federal.” Its porticos are similar to that on the Mears House.

The Strelow House was built for Charles H. Billings, who moved to Madison in 1846 and helped set up the Madison Plow Works. Later known as

8. Keyes House
102 E. Gorham St. c. 1858

This greatly modified Victorian house was built in the late 1850's by Lansing W. Hoyt, one of the early settlers of the isthmus. In 1867, after several ownerships, it was bought by the Madison postmaster, E. W. Keyes.

Keyes was a long-time postmaster, having first been appointed by Abraham Lincoln, and a powerful Republican political leader. Known as a gruff, but kindhearted person, Boss Keyes dominated the Madison and southern Wisconsin Republican patronage scene. Frequently seen walking to the Post Office in a jaunty derby, Keyes was finally unseated from his political throne when Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., challenged him in a county election for district attorney and won.

In later years the Attic Angels, a Madison welfare organization operated a nursery home in this house. Today it is a college women’s cooperative house.

9. Brown House
116 E. Gorham St. c. 1863

One of Madison’s best Greek Revival houses, the Brown House has a superb portico with fluted Ionic columns later painted an unfortunate color. The eight-pointed star window in the pediment breaks with the traditional bull’s-eye form.

This home was built by Timothy Brown, who came from Syracuse, New York, on the invitation of N. B. Van Slyke, the man who built several of the old houses in this tour. Brown then served as an official of the First National Bank when Van Slyke was its president. Brown was one of the first Madisonians to install central heating and indoor plumbing.

One of Brown’s grandsons, also named Timothy, served as a Wisconsin Supreme Court justice and lived in this house from 1922 to 1936. Other
residents included another justice, C. R. Bardeen, and Attorney Robert Siebecker, a partner of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Sr.

10. Old Executive Mansion
130 E. Gilman St. 1854

First known as the “White House,” after its builder Julius White, this imposing Victorian house of local sandstone served as the home of seventeen Wisconsin governors from 1881 to 1949. Built in 1854, it once had a vast porch with an elegant colonnade running across the front and around the west side. Its bold detailing and the deliberate contrast between masonry and window openings — as though punched with a giant cookie cutter — are actually quite contemporary in flavor.

The first governor to live here was Jeremiah Rusk, who bought the house shortly after his election. In 1885 Governor Rusk sold the house to the State as a permanent executive mansion. The last governor to live here was Governor Warren P. Knowles, who stayed in it while the Maple Bluff executive mansion was being remodeled during 1966.

Today, the University of Wisconsin uses the old building as a rooming house for graduate students.

11. Kendall House
104 E. Gilman St. 1855

The Kendall House is a cleanly-designed French Victorian building with a rather massive mansard roof. It is the first house on tour located on the city’s most historic corner, the intersection of East Gilman and North Pinckney streets.

The house was built by J. E. Kendall, a pioneer Madison banker, in 1855. In the late 1870's the house was occupied by D. R. Garrison, whose daughter married Governor William A. Smith's son.

In 1880 the house was bought by George L. Storer, who had come to Madison from Maine in 1875 to operate a dry goods business, and help found the First Unitarian Society. F. W. Montgomery, owner of the old Madison Street Railway Company, bought the house from the Storer estate in 1929.

In recent years, the house was remodeled and now contains small apartments.

12. Keenan House
28 E. Gilman St. 1858

One of four impressive houses located on what was once called “Big Bug Hill,” the Keenan House was built in 1858 by N. B. Slyke, an active man in house building during the mid-nineteenth century (see nos. 13, 16). The French mansard roof was added during 1870, evidently to bring it into the popular vogue of the times.

Soon after it was built, the house was bought by James Robbins, owner of an old flour mill that stood on the Yahara River at Lake Mendota. During the 1880's and 1890's, the house was owned by Colonel John H. Knight, who was a partner in a northern Wisconsin lumbering business with Senator William F. Vilas, who was also a Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior.

Fraternity and sorority chapters have used the building since, but recently it was converted into apartments.

13. Bashford House
423 N. Pinckney St. 1857

This venerable Victorian house has been a residence for a state governor and mayor who also became a state senator and State Supreme Court justice. Of unusually clean design, the house is in the popular Italian Villa style. Its square, hipped-roofed, three-story tower is unique among old Madison houses.

N. B. Van Slyke (no. 16) built this house in 1857. It was first occupied by Van Slyke’s banker friend, H. K. Lawrence. While he was governor, Edward Salomon lived here from 1862 to 1864.

The house received its lasting name from Robert Bashford, an attorney who served as Madison's mayor in 1890, and who later became a state senator and justice.

For a time during the 1860's, the house was owned by M. E. Fuller, owner of the Prairie du Chien quarry which supplied the stone for the second Capitol in Madison. Fuller's daughter, Sarah, was Bashford's wife.

14. Pierce House
424 N. Pinckney St. 1857

Here is one of Madison's finest historic houses. Beautifully and elaborately detailed, it is a locally unique Victorian Gothic house built with the
same Prairie du Chien stone used in the second Capitol in Madison.

The house is full of discoveries. Its large double windows incorporate a wooden version of Gothic plate tracery and the side pediments contain fine quatrefoil windows. Parallel rows of corbel tables run under a roof-line formed by three intersecting gable roofs. At the corners are vestigial mediaeval bastions resembling large torches. The house is trimmed with intricate wrought ironwork and the whole package is topped off with an octagonal Italianate cupola. Inside, a superb spiral stairway soars from the basement to the cupola.

The house was built in 1857 for A. A. McDonnell, who built a portion of the second Capitol. It was designed by S. H. Donnell, an architectural partner of August Kutzbach, the Capitol’s designer.

15. Jones House
512 Wisconsin Ave. 1879-80

This is one of two buildings in the tour, the other being the old Park Savings Bank (no. 5), which have been beautifully restored by their present owners. An old building need not be a useless wreck, as these two owners can testify.

The Jones House, a tastefully-restrained French Victorian building, was built by John N. Jones, an early Madison hardware merchant. Jones was named Madison postmaster by President Franklin Pierce, and was renamed to that post by President James Buchanan. Later Boss Keyes received this post.

Professor J. B. Overton bought the house shortly after the turn of the century and doubled its size. The Overtons lived in it until 1927, and to many it is known as the “Overton House.”

Recently, the house was refurbished by Frederic Mohs, who added the porch and enclosed it. Mohs, an attorney and real estate entrepreneur, lives in it today.

16. Van Slyke House
510 N. Carroll St. 1857

A wonderful local sandstone Victorian house, this building was erected by Napoleon Bonaparte Van Slyke (see nos. 12, 13, 16), a leading Madison banker and entrepreneur, and it is where he lived during his later years.

Van Slyke came to Madison from New York in 1853 and organized the Dane County Bank, of which he was president until 1859. He built several of the city’s finest residences, and bought the city’s first fire engine. He later became president of the First National Bank, which superseded the bank he organized. He was a regent of the University of Wisconsin, and was president of the American Bankers Association.

Adjutant General Ralph M. Immell was a later occupant of the house.

17. Mears House
420 N. Carroll St. 1871

Here is one of Madison’s most charming historic houses. It is similar to the Duncan House, built in Cooksville in 1848, but uses different local brick and has more elaborate detailing because of the growth of the Victorian influence in the intervening two decades.

It was built for James R. Mears, of the Civil War’s Wisconsin Volunteers, in 1871. Mears came to Madison in 1853 as a realtor and merchant, and served in the military from 1862 to 1875.

The University Women’s Club bought the house in 1923, and later it was owned by Professor Frederick W. Kehl, dance teacher to generations of Madisonians.

The fine portico on the Mears House strongly resembles those of the Strelow House, included earlier in this tour (no. 7).

18. Breese Stevens House
401 N. Carroll St. c. 1870

This is a fine, red brick, Victorian house with a characteristic meandering porch. For some odd reason, the red brick was later painted brick red, and the finish is patchy today.

Breese J. Stevens, one of the city’s leading nineteenth-century attorneys, once owned this building. Stevens was Madison’s mayor in 1884 and served as a University regent from 1891 until he died in 1904. He was also a member of the first board of directors for the First National Bank, and was an attorney for several railroads. The well-known stadium on East Washington Avenue was named after him.

The old brick house is now a men’s
rooming house, and contains the offices of a local architect.

**Historic University Buildings**

In 1850, two years after Madison was chosen the site for a future state university, College Hill, at the foot of State Street was bought for the campus of the University of Wisconsin.

The first building, **North Hall**, was finished in 1851. A simple, native sandstone building, it housed classrooms, living quarters for faculty and students, and a dining hall. **South Hall** was built across the hill in 1855 and served for years as a faculty dormitory.

In 1857 **Bascom Hall** was perched atop the hill, and it has been the University's symbolic landmark for well over a century. A Classic Revival building, it was remodeled in 1895 when a round portico on the east facade was replaced by a rectangular portico. A dome once stood on top of Bascom Hall, but was removed after a fire in 1916. The noted statue of Abraham Lincoln, east of the building, was sculpted by Adolph Weinman in 1909.

Since 1850, over 100 buildings have been erected on campus. The most imaginative and distinctive contemporary buildings are the **South Lower Campus and Elvehjem Art Center structures**, both designed by Chicago architect Harry Weese. A walk through the campus will show that the University is not only preserving historic buildings, but it is commissioning some of the best modern architecture in the area today.

A list of historic University buildings should include:

1. **Science Hall**  
   North Park Street  
   1887
2. **North Hall**  
   Bascom Hill  
   1851
3. **South Hall**  
   Bascom Hill  
   1855
4. **Bascom Hall**  
   Bascom Hill  
   1857
5. **Washburn House**  
   Observatory Drive  
   1870's
6. **Observatory**  
   Observatory Drive  
   1880's
7. **Elvehjem Art Center & Humanities Building**  
   North Park Street  
   1967-69
8. **Music Building**  
   Bascom Hill  
   1879
9. **Sullivan and Wright Buildings**

Madison is fortunate to have buildings designed by two of America's greatest architects, Louis Henry Sullivan and his protege, Frank Lloyd Wright. Though well beyond walking distance from the downtown area, these buildings should be seen by those interested in local architecture.

**The Bradley House**, at 106 North Prospect Avenue, was designed by Sullivan in 1909, and is one of Madison's finest historic buildings. It was designed late in Sullivan's career, and shows the influence of his former pupil, Wright.

In this house, Sullivan employs one of the earliest and most successful residential uses of the cantilever, a form of construction which Wright later carried to the ultimate in his masterful Falling Water house in Pennsylvania. A huge house, the Bradley dwelling is now used as a college fraternity. It was laid out on a compartmentalized, structural grid reminiscent of Sullivan's earlier steel frame buildings in Chicago and St. Louis.

There are several buildings designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in or near Madison, some of which are quite well known.

The buildings in "Sandstone and Buffalo Robes" were selected in an attempt to include those downtown buildings that combined the greatest architectural and local historic merit. The tour is by no means comprehensive, but every effort was made to include the eighteen most notable downtown buildings.

Taychopera, a local nonprofit foundation devoted to historic preservation, provided the raw list from which these building were selected. The original list contained about 130 buildings, some outside the downtown area. From this list Frank Custer, a newspaper reporter and noted local authority on Madison history, and Jeffrey Dean, a city planner with an architectural background, selected the eighteen buildings included in the basic tour.

The City Planning Department, in publishing this booklet, expresses its appreciation to Taychopera for its assistance in identifying Madison's historic buildings, and especially to Frank Custer, who spent many hours of his own time researching the histories of the buildings in this booklet.
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Whenever equipment fails during this time there is always a problem for all concerned, the architect, engineer, general contractor, heating contractor and equipment manufacturer. The question is, who is supposed to be responsible for the equipment during this "in between" time? This "in between" time is somewhat of a nebulous thing. No one knows what time will lapse from the start-up of the heating equipment until the final acceptance of the building. If the time were known the heating contractor could put an insurance figure into his bid things are, there is no way for him to properly protect himself.

THE SOLUTION — accept the heating system when you request the start-up. Fair to all. The owner gets the heating equipment he needs in his building, the manufacturer warranties his equipment for the year to the heating contractor and the heating contractor is responsible for his portion of the job, as he should be, for one year.

This is one solution which has been adopted by some architects in the Milwaukee area and is working out very well for all concerned. No arguments, no passing the buck, no one being taken advantage of, and no one either guessing at an insurance figure to put into the bid or being hurt by a condition which he cannot possibly figure accurately. Please consider the heating contractors' dilemma.

A. F. (Tony) Rosecky
Director of Industry Relations

NEWS NOTES

AIA GOLD MEDAL TO PIETRO BELLUSCHI

Architect Pietro Belluschi, FAIA, former dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been awarded the 1972 Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects.

The Gold Medal—the highest award bestowed by the 24,000-member national professional society — will be presented to Belluschi during the national convention in Houston, July 7-10.

In 46 years of practice — 26 of them in Portland, Ore. — Belluschi has...
ed over 1,000 ecclesiastical, residential, and commercial buildings and received numerous awards.

Churches are known for their spiritual feeling, while in the growth of residences he was a leader in the development of a regional style — Northwest architecture — which perhaps the only such style in this city.

A colleague has remarked that the architect’s sensitive appreciation of tectonic building and the scenery of the Northwest combined with his talent for the use of wood have given his early architecture an unrivaled sense of purpose and locale.

Belluschi is also the designer of the curtain-wall skyscraper of glass and aluminum to be built in this country — the Equitable Building in Portland, constructed in 1948.

The Equitable was built a few years before Lever House in New York City and the Lake Shore Drive Apartments in Chicago, whose glass sheathing and structure are similar.

His most recent and noted buildings are St. Mary’s Cathedral in San Francisco and the Juilliard School at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York City, the latter done in association with architects Eduardo Vela and Helge Westermann.

Other important works include the Portland Art Museum, the Zion Church in Portland, the Bennington (Vt.) College Library, and the cher College Center. His Central Christian Church in Portland was deemed one of the most significant buildings constructed during the 100-year history of the AIA, in a special section made by Architectural Record in 1956.

In an article about the opening of Mary’s in 1971, Architectural Record noted that in the past decade only handful of cathedrals have been built in the world; it called designing cathedral the “most coveted and least” of architectural experiences.

Of these few cathedrals, the magazine said, “the first to base its concept on the new liturgy of the Catholic Church is St. Mary’s, a cathedral as real in its time as the great medieval cathedrals were of theirs.”

As early as 1950, Belluschi had stated the central challenge of church design as that of making a valid contemporary statement. “In designing religious buildings,” he wrote, “the architect is confronted by the difficult problem of creating form appropriate to a modern society without destroying the many symbols which have given formal validity to the idea of a church in the past.

“These symbols, crystallized through the centuries, have become identified in the minds of many with religious belief itself. . . . The extent to which we can preserve them and still speak the language of our own time is the real problem confronting us.”

The Gold Medal winner was born in Italy in 1899 and graduated in 1922 with a doctorate in architectural engineering from the University of Rome. After coming to the United States on a scholarship, he graduated in 1924 as a civil engineer from Cornell University. Shortly later he went to Portland, Ore., where he practiced as an architect until 1950 when he became dean at MIT.

Retiring from MIT in 1965, Belluschi became Consulting Professor of Architecture at the University of Oregon, and in 1966 the Thomas Jefferson Professor of Architecture at the University of Virginia. He also maintains offices in Boston and New York.

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<td>Butler</td>
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<td>DROOEKAMP FURNACE CO.</td>
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<td>GROSS HEATING &amp; AIR COND., INC.</td>
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<td>PAUL J. GRUNAU COMPANY</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
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**Symbols** show major work engaged in by each firm.

A — Architectural Sheet Metal
B — Fume and Dust Control Systems
C — Residential Cooling
D — Industrial Sheet Metal
E — Kitchen Equipment
M — Sheet Metal Specialties
S — Sheet Metal Buildings
V — Commercial Ventilating and Cooling

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