

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT IN MADISON

1. Robert M Lamp Residence (1904) 22 North Butler Street: A simple brick structure. It boasts an urban setting given a suburban flavor by landscaping and a roof garden. Wright used the cube-like shape and efficient floor plan in later buildings. The third level is a later addition and not of Wright's design.
2. E. A. Gilmore Residence (1908) 120 Ely Place, in University Heights: "Airplane House." A plaster with wood trim cruciform structure with unusual small porches. It is the only local example of Wright's mature Prairie Style. It once afforded a view of four Madison lakes and received its nickname from the projecting wings that evoke a biplane.
3. Herbert Jacobs I Residence (1937) 441 Toepfer Avenue: The first truly Usonian house—a concrete slab floor with integral radiant heating and wood sandwich wall construction which eliminated the conventional studs. L-shaped, with a carport and flat roof, it was designed to be affordable for the average American.
4. John C. Pew Residence (1940) 3650 Lake Mendota Drive: This residence is noted for being integrated into a lakeside ravine.
5. Herbert Jacobs II Residence (1943 or 1949) 3995 Shawn Trail: This is the first "solar hemicycle." It has two levels and uses the earth for insulation on the north side and windows for passive solar energy on the south side.
6. Unitarian Meeting House (1947-1951) 900 University Bay Drive: This one-story church complex features the "prow" window with the organ works visible to the outside. A four-foot double triangle or diamond motif is used throughout the building, with blends into a hill.
7. Eugene Van Tamelen Residence (1956) 5817 Anchorage Road: The first of the prefab designs for Marshall Erdman Company. Served as a prototype for dozens of houses around the nation. L-shaped with masonry core and board and batten siding.
8. Walter Rudin Residence (1957) 110 Marinette Trail: The second of four prefab designs for Marshall Erdman Company with floor-to-ceiling windows. It has concrete block with horizontal board and batten siding. It is considered the closest Wright came to achieving his goal of a single-volume space.
9. American System-Built House (2017) 2107 West Lawn Avenue; Identified in 2015 as a design by Frank Lloyd Wright, this residence is an example of a short-lived and not widely known housing venture undertaken by Wright to provide affordable housing for a broader clientele- the American System-Built Home. This is the sixteenth ASBH building identified in the United States.