



# Henry Mall



## Cultural Landscape Inventory

December 2005

(Revisions January 2010)

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Division of Facilities Planning and Management

## DEFINITIONS

### What is a “cultural landscape”?

The following document is based on concepts and techniques developed by the National Park Service. The National Park Service has produced a series of manuals for identifying, describing, and maintaining culturally significant landscapes within the national park system.<sup>1</sup>

The National Park Service defines a **cultural landscape** as

a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein[,] associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or [one] that exhibits other cultural or aesthetic values.<sup>2</sup>

In 1925, geographer Carl Sauer (1889-1975) summarized the process that creates cultural landscapes: “Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape the result.”<sup>3</sup> Similarly, the writer J. B. Jackson (1909-1996) looked upon the landscape as a composition of spaces made or modified by humans “to serve as infrastructure or background for our collective existence.”<sup>4</sup>

### What is a “cultural landscape inventory”?

<sup>5</sup>

This cultural landscape inventory for Henry Mall is one of eight such studies completed as part of the UW-Madison Cultural Landscape Resource Plan. Each inventory defines the boundaries of a distinct cultural landscape on campus, summarizes its history, describes its current condition, and makes recommendations about its treatment. In addition to these eight cultural landscape inventories, two companion documents address the archaeology and overall history of the campus. This collection of documents is collectively entitled, “Cultural Landscape Report for the University of Wisconsin-Madison.” Within the national park system, a **cultural landscape report** (CLR) serves as the primary guide to the treatment and use of a cultural landscape.

**Overleaf:** Henry Mall, 1924 (also figure 17).

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<sup>1</sup> The most recent and comprehensive of these publications is *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, published in 1998. Its lead author, Robert R. Page, is director of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Studies, based at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, Massachusetts: <http://www.nps.gov/oclp>

<sup>2</sup> Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, DC: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998), 129.

<sup>3</sup> Carl Sauer, “The Morphology of Landscape,” in *Land and Life: A Selection from the Writings of Carl Ortwin Sauer*, ed. John Leighly (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969), 343.

<sup>4</sup> John Brinckerhoff Jackson, *Discovering the Vernacular Landscape* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1984), 8.

<sup>5</sup> The term “cultural landscape inventory” is not to be confused with the NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a computerized database of cultural landscapes within the national park system.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEFINITIONS .....	2
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS .....	4
NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA .....	6
GENERAL INFORMATION .....	7
KEY TO PLACE NAMES .....	7
CHRONOLOGY .....	11
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	12
LANDSCAPE HISTORY .....	14
EXISTING CONDITIONS .....	38
ANALYSIS OF INTEGRITY .....	46
LANDSCAPE TREATMENT.....	55
FURTHER RESEARCH.....	63
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	64
ILLUSTRATION CREDITS.....	66

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

### Figures

	<b>General information.....</b>	<b>7</b>
1	Location of Henry Mall on campus, 2004.....	8
2	Henry Mall Historic District boundaries, 1991 .....	9
3	Henry Mall Historic District, 2008 .....	10
	<b>Landscape history .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4	Campus map, showing experimental farm, ca. 1869 .....	15
5	View looking west from Main (Bascom) Hall, ca. 1898 .....	15
6	Agricultural Hall, ca. 1910s .....	16
7	O. C. Simonds' plan of university grounds, 1906 .....	16
8	Existing conditions, 1908.....	19
9	Axonometric projection from the "General Design," 1908 .....	19
10	Detail, "General Design" plan, 1908.....	20
11	Lesser Mall, as proposed in "General Design," 1908 .....	20
12	Detail, Peabody's campus plan, ca. 1915.....	21
13	Aerial view, Henry Mall, ca. 1923 .....	24
14	Detail, Peabody's 1918 campus plan (modified 1924) .....	25
15	Detail, Peabody's 1927 general plan.....	25
16	Abandoned home on Henry Mall, ca. 1907 .....	26
17	Aerial view, Henry Mall, 1924.....	26
18	Looking northwest along Henry Mall, 1935 .....	27
19	Henry Mall, with parked cars, 1941 .....	27
20	Pedestrians and cars share the mall, ca. 1940-1950 .....	28
21	Peabody's design for Hoard Statue, 1922 .....	28
22	Plantings along Henry Mall, ca. 1922-38.....	29
23	Postcard view of Henry Mall, ca. 1930-35.....	29
24	Proposed Hoard Statue with reflecting pool, 1930 .....	30
25	Section through pool, Hoard Statue, 1930 .....	30
26	Elevation, Hoard Statue, 1930.....	31
27	Group posing in front of Hoard Statue, 1935.....	31
28	Detail, campus master plan, 1941 .....	32
29	Byron Jorns sketch of Hoard Statue, 1953.....	33
30	Temporary classrooms, post World War II, ca. 1945 .....	33
31	Plantings along Henry Mall, 1978.....	35
32	Annuals and shrubbery along mall, 1984.....	35
33	Hoard Statue, ca. 1980s.....	36
34	Henry Boulder, 1984 .....	36
35	Demolition of Wisconsin High School, 1993 .....	37

	<b>Existing conditions .....</b>	<b>38</b>
36	Existing conditions, Henry Mall, 2004 .....	41
37	Agricultural Hall, 2004 .....	42
38	Agricultural Engineering, 2004.....	42
39	Agricultural Journalism (formerly Agronomy), 2004.....	42
40	Biochemistry (formerly Agricultural Chemistry), 2004 .....	43
41	Genetics (re-named 445 Henry Mall, 2007), 2004.....	43
42	Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory, 2004.....	43
43	Genetics-Biotechnology Center, 2004 .....	44
44	Henry Mall, looking north from University Avenue, 2004.....	44
45	Henry Mall, 2004 .....	44
46	Hoard Statue, 2004.....	45
47	Henry Mall, looking south from Agricultural Hall, 2004 .....	45
48	Henry Mall, looking northwest, 2004 .....	45
	<b>Landscape treatment.....</b>	<b>55</b>
49	Treatment zones .....	59

## Tables

1	Key to place names .....	7
	<b>Analysis of integrity .....</b>	<b>46</b>
2	Contributing features .....	51
3	Non-contributing features .....	52
4	Analysis of integrity.....	54
	<b>Landscape treatment .....</b>	<b>55</b>
5	Contributing features .....	60
6	Non-contributing features .....	61

## NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The U.S. Congress created the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1966, launching an ongoing census of historic properties. To be eligible for the National Register, a property must meet specific requirements. First and foremost, an eligible landscape must have significance: in American history, in architecture (including landscape architecture and planning), in archaeology, in engineering, or to specific cultures.

Understanding the historic context in which a landscape developed is key to determining its significance. To qualify for the National Register, a cultural landscape must be shown to be significant according to one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to archaeological or historical knowledge.

Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places are primarily of state or local significance. Nationally significant properties—such as UW-Madison’s Dairy Barn—may be designated National Historic Landmarks (NHL) by the Secretary of the Interior. NHLs also are listed on the National Register.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

**Inventory Unit Name:** Henry Mall Historic District

**Property Level:** Landscape (Historic District)

**Current Name:** Henry Mall

**Former/Historic Names:** Lesser Mall, Agricultural Mall, Agricultural Quadrangle, Henry Quadrangle

**Table 1: KEY TO PLACE NAMES**

### Extant features

<i>Official Name</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Other or former name(s)</i>
Agricultural Engineering	460 Henry Mall	
Agricultural Hall	1450 Linden Drive	
Agricultural Journalism	440 Henry Mall	Agronomy, Genetics
Agricultural Hall Mounds	Near Agricultural Hall (precise location unknown)	47 DA-571 Archeological Site Inventory (ASI)
Biochemistry	420 Babcock Dr	Agricultural Chemistry
Genetics-Biotechnology Center	425 Henry Mall	
Henry Mall		Henry Quadrangle, Lesser Mall
William D. Stovall Building-Hygiene Laboratory	465 Henry Mall	Stovall-Hygiene Lab, Stovall Laboratory of Hygiene
445 Henry Mall	445 Henry Mall	Genetics

### Commemorative Objects<sup>7</sup>

<i>Formal name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Other names</i>
William Dempster Hoard Memorial Statue	Henry Mall-north end, south of Linden Drive	Hoard Statue, Hoard Monument, Hoard Memorial
Dean William Arnon Henry Memorial Boulder	Henry Mall-south end, north of University Avenue	Henry Boulder

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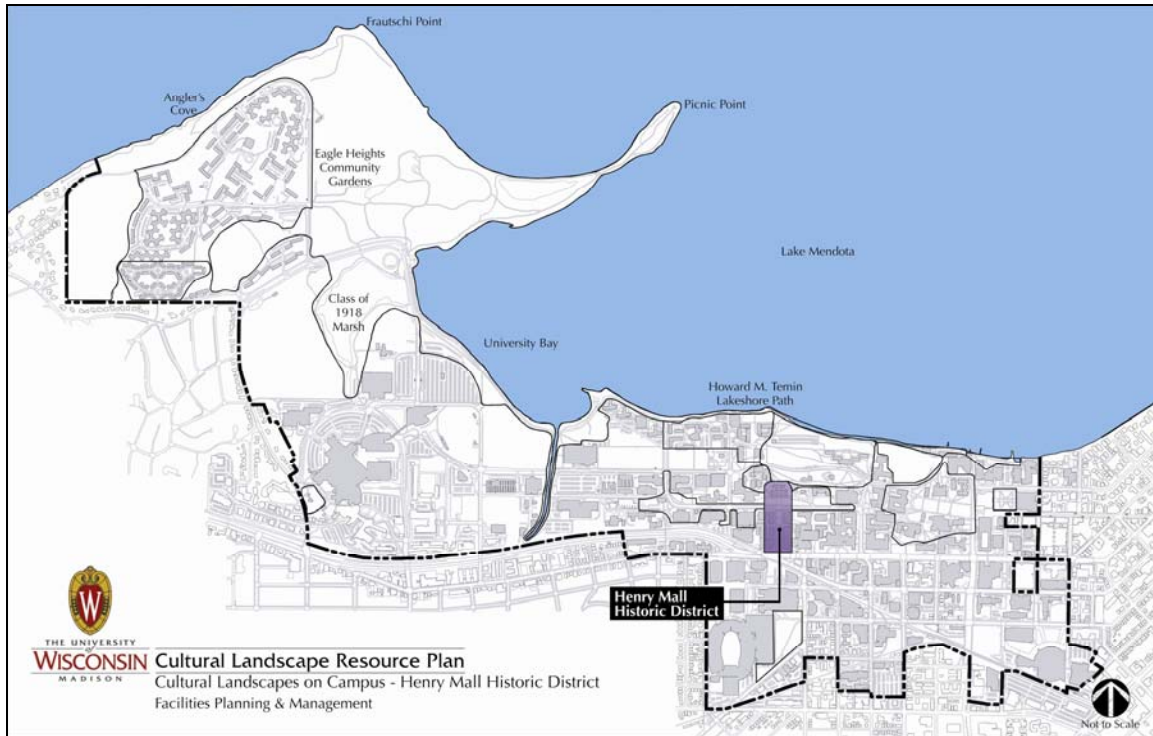
<sup>6</sup> Space Management Office, University of Wisconsin-Madison, "Facility Name Registry," [www2.fpm.wisc.edu/smo](http://www2.fpm.wisc.edu/smo) (accessed February 2008)

<sup>7</sup> Daniel Einstein, "UW Commemorative Objects, version 8, May 2010"

### National Register Information:

- The Henry Mall Historic District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The district is locally significant according to criteria A and C. It was documented in 1991 and entered on 22 January 1992.
- Research conducted as a part of the current project suggests that the district is potentially nationally significant according to criterion A.

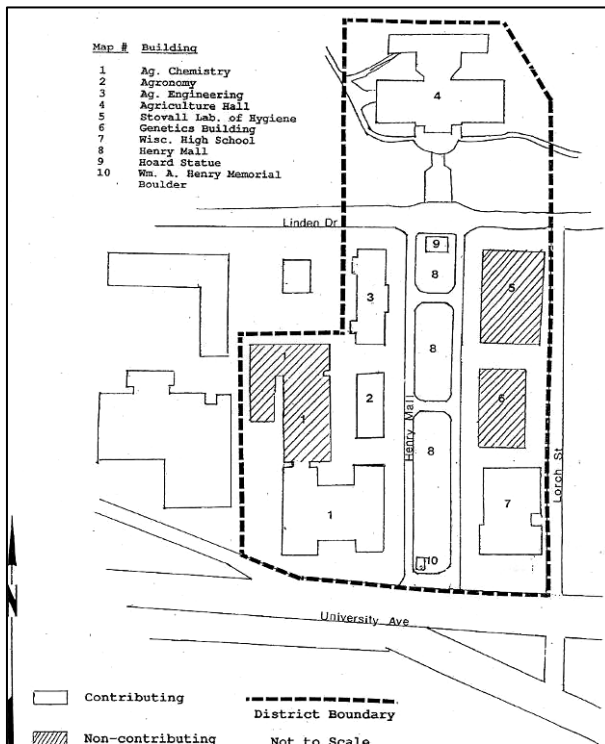
### Location Map:



**Figure 1: Location of Henry Mall on Campus, 2004**

**Boundary Description:** The NRHP boundary (figure 2) is described as follows:

- “Beginning on the NW curb line at the corner of Henry Mall and University Avenue, then west along the northern curb line of University Avenue for 390 feet. Follow along the northern curb line of Babcock Drive for 108 feet, then north 350 feet, then east 165 feet, then north 175 feet to a point on the southern curb line of Linden Drive, then north across Linden Drive 30 feet to a point on the northern curb line of Linden Drive, then north 288 feet, then east 250 feet, then south-southeast 160 feet, then south 170 feet to a point on the north curb line of Linden Drive, then 30 feet south across Linden drive to a point on the southern curb line, then 600 feet south along the westerly curb line of Lorch Street to a point on the northwestern corner of Lorch Street and University Avenue, then west along the northern curb line of University Avenue 225 feet to the point of beginning. The boundaries enclose a plot measuring approximately 8.45 acres.”



Boundary UTMs:

From NRHP nomination form:

A: (Zone 16) E 303830, N 4771840

B: (Zone 16) E 303580, N 4771840

C: (Zone 16) E 303580, N 4771680

D: (Zone 16) E 303830, N 4771690

Size: approx. 8.45 acres

**Figure 2: Henry Mall Historic District diagram (1991). Building #7, the former Wisconsin High School was demolished in 1993. It has been replaced with a non-contributing building whose footprint extends to the east of the district boundary.**

Is the Boundary Description Adequate?

Yes. However, one of the contributing buildings, the Wisconsin High School, was razed in 1993 and replaced by the non-contributing Genetics-Biotechnology Center (figure 3). Although the footprint of the new building extends east of the district boundary, its mall façade is similar in size to the non-extant Wisconsin High School and approximates the original mall boundaries.

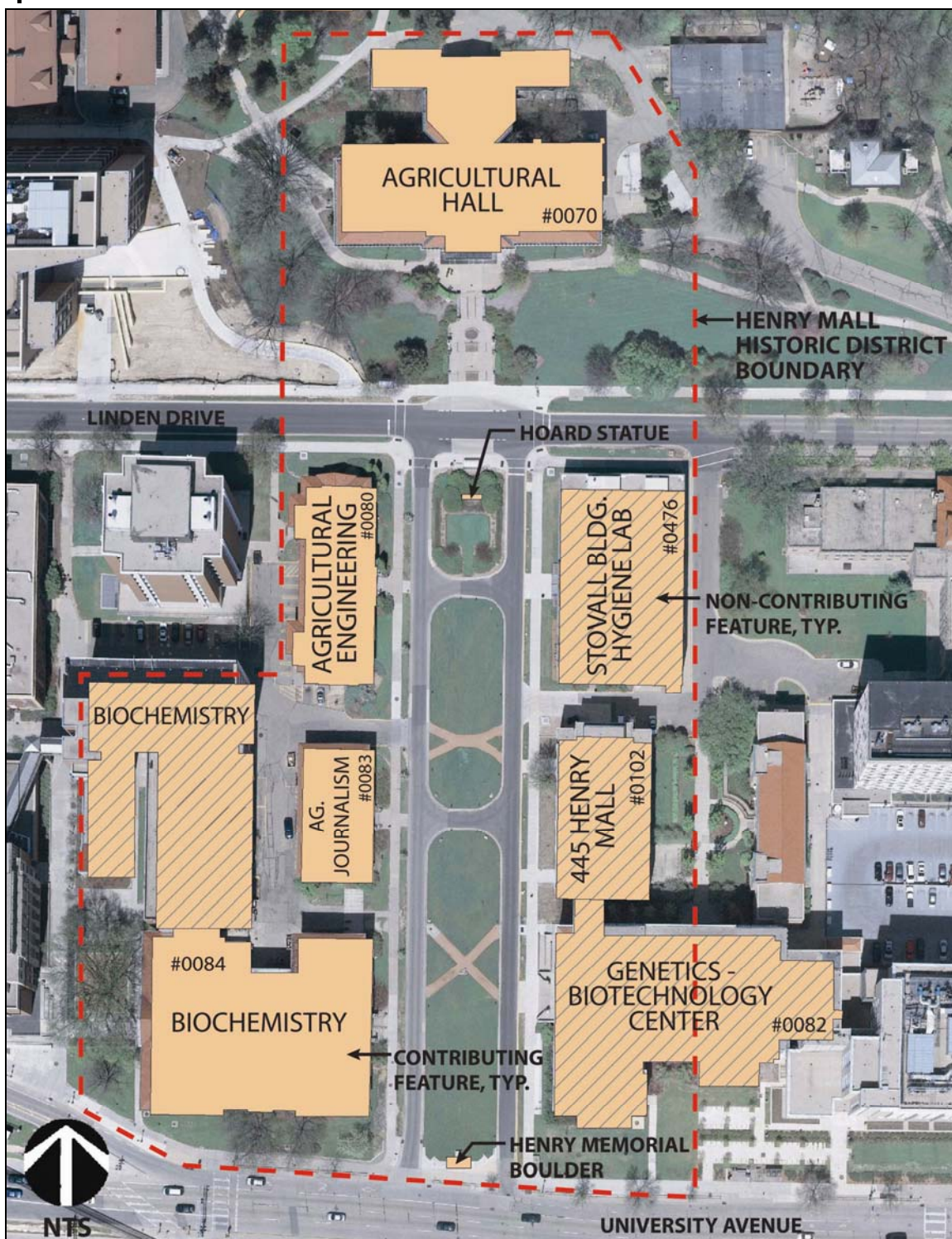


Figure 3: Henry Mall Historic District with Genetics-Biotechnology Center in place of the Wisconsin High School, 2008.

## CHRONOLOGY

### **12,000 B.P-present: Native American**

- For at least 14,000 years Native Nations have lived in the area that we now refer to as the main university campus. Ancient cultural materials, including projectile points, ceramics and burial mounds attest to this long occupation. Indian burial mounds (ASI 47 DA-571) were located on the site currently occupied by Agricultural Hall.

### **1893-1903: Planning for Agricultural Campus**

- 1890s: O.C. Simonds hired to consider development of campus.
- 1901: Construction of Agricultural Hall began, finished 1903

### **1903-1914: Early Development of Henry Mall (construction of the five contributing buildings and the beginnings of the roads and mall).**

- November 6, 1905: Simonds is directed to continue work
- 1906: Simonds' conceptual master plan for campus
- 1906: Agricultural Engineering and Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism) buildings constructed
- 1908: Peabody, Laird and Cret master plan for campus
- 1912: Agricultural Chemistry (currently Biochemistry) building constructed
- 1914: Wisconsin High School constructed

### **1922-1925: Second Phase of Development (realization of the mall as a landscaped space and installation of the Hoard Statue and Henry Boulder).**

- 1922: Hoard Statue installed
- 1924: The landscaped mall interior constructed, including roads, lawn, and other vegetation.
- 1924: Henry Boulder dedicated

### **1926-1950: Abandonment of the Peabody, Laird and Cret master plan for campus**

- 1927: Arthur Peabody's update to the general campus plan
- 1939: Addition constructed on Agricultural Chemistry (currently Biochemistry) as Peabody prepared to retire. This addition may be the last work constructed that related to the principles of the 1908 plan.<sup>8</sup>
- 1941: Campus master plan prepared by the Wisconsin State Planning Board. Automobiles became more prevalent on campus. A parking lot was formalized on the eastern side of Henry Mall.

### **1951-1961: Mall enclosed by sixth and seventh buildings.**

- 1951: Construction of Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory.
- 1959: Regents decide to construct Genetics (currently 445 Henry Mall) building
- 1961 Construction of Genetics building.

### **1962-1992: Small-scale changes to landscape plan**

- Establishment of horticultural garden beds..

### **1993: Building changes**

- Demolition of Wisconsin High School and construction of new Genetics-Biotechnology Center.

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<sup>8</sup> Wand, 15-16.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Henry Mall Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant according to criteria A and C. To be eligible for the National Register according to criterion A, properties must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. The Henry Mall Historic District is significant at the local level for its place within the development of the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus. It is potentially significant nationally for its association with scientific advancements in the field of Agricultural.

Henry Mall is the most fully realized portion of the first comprehensive master plan for the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus, first conceptualized by Ossian Cole (O.C.) Simonds (1857-1931) in 1906 and more fully developed by Arthur Peabody (1858-1942), Warren P. Laird (1861-1948) and Paul P. Cret (1876-1945) in 1908. Prior to this period, the campus had developed in a haphazard and rather piecemeal fashion, first with the creation of the original campus, centered around Bascom Mall, and later with the development of the agricultural campus to the west of Bascom Hill.

Beginning in the late 1890s, however, university administrators began to see the need for a comprehensive master plan to guide growth on the rapidly expanding campus. They consulted with landscape gardener O. C. Simonds, who eventually created a concept plan in 1906. Over the next two years, university architect Arthur Peabody collaborated with noted Philadelphia architects and planners Warren Laird and Paul Cret to create a master plan based on Simonds' concept that incorporated Beaux Arts principles, such as balance, symmetry, and axial arrangements. Their plan, first presented in 1908, and later modified by Peabody, envisioned classical-style buildings enclosing formal malls and academic spaces. In the ensuing years, the physical landscape of Henry Mall as depicted in these plans has developed and retains a moderate- to high- level of integrity.

To be eligible for the National Register according to criterion C, properties must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.<sup>9</sup> The Henry Mall Historic District is locally significant for its Beaux Arts design and as representative of the work of landscape gardener O. C. Simonds and Philadelphia architects Warren Laird and Paul Cret.

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<sup>9</sup> *National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.*

**Period of Significance (1906-1925):**

O.C. Simonds presented the earliest conceptualization of Henry Mall as a designed landscape in 1906. During the next 19 years, the plan was implemented incrementally. By 1914, four buildings, Agricultural Hall and the three buildings on the western side of the mall, that defined the space indicated on Simonds' plan were completed, as well as the first two phases of the Wisconsin High School (the third phase was never completed), which defined the southeastern edge of the mall space. As late as 1922-23 a portion of the interior lawn space and the circulation patterns had not yet been realized. Buildings and vegetation unrelated to the design remained within the central space and the eastern drive had not been extended the entire length of the mall. In 1923-24, the drive was extended, the interior buildings and vegetation removed, and the lawn laid down. The lawn was defined as a distinct open space, and the circulation patterns originally depicted by Simonds in 1906 and continued by Peabody, Laird and Cret in 1908 were in place. The placement of the Henry Boulder in 1925 marks the point when the implementation of early plans for the mall were most complete and represents the end of the period of significance. Although changes have occurred, and compatible (non-contributing but not intrusive) buildings have been added, no contributing elements have been added since 1925.

*The NRHP nomination form identifies the following periods of significance: Architecture (1903-22); Science (1903-41); Community Planning and Development (1908-1913). It is recommended that the nomination be revised to extend the Community Planning and Development period to span from 1906 (the date of Simonds plan and the construction of two buildings on the Mall) through 1925 (no contributing elements were added that relate to the early plans after this date).*

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**Historic Use/Function:**

The historic uses/functions of Henry Mall include: residential/agricultural; parking; pedestrian and vehicular circulation routes; memorial sites; a prominent stage on the agricultural campus for photographing informal groups, formal organizations, and events; open space for recreation, including baseball games in front of the Wisconsin High School; and horticultural gardens.

## LANDSCAPE HISTORY

### Early Development of the Agricultural Campus

The College of Agricultural was officially founded in 1889 and William Arnon Henry (1850-1932) hired as its first dean. Simonds was employed sporadically from the late 1890s until 1906 by the Board of Regents for landscape projects throughout the campus, including the development of the Agricultural district. Campus architect J.T.W. Jennings was hired in 1894. The influence of Simonds and Jennings was reflected in the stylized farm buildings, curving roads, romantic lawns and plantings constructed in this era at the farm and college.<sup>10</sup>

Within the Linden Drive corridor, the Horse Barn was renovated in 1899, the road was realigned into a simple curve, a new road, Farm Place, was constructed and three buildings were relocated (farm superintendent house, dairy building, and the farm residence). References to cleaning-up building sites, neatening-up research plots, laying down macadam drives and concrete sidewalks were present throughout the early 1900 correspondence of agricultural officials.<sup>11</sup> figure 4 and 5 provide early images of the campus. Horticulture professor E.P. Sandsten was hired in 1902 to oversee the maintenance of the campus grounds.

In 1903 a new central agricultural building, Agricultural Hall, was completed on Linden Drive, providing the Agricultural campus with a distinct identity from Bascom Hill (figure 6). A dramatic lawn symbolically and physically linking the new Agricultural Hall to the Horse Barn was installed in 1904.<sup>12</sup> An Agricultural mall extending from Agricultural Hall south to University Avenue (figure 7) was proposed by Simonds in 1906. Private city lots to the south of Linden Drive were purchased and the first college buildings, Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism) and Agricultural Engineering, were constructed south of Agricultural Hall in 1907.

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<sup>10</sup> Board of Regents Minutes, June 19, 1901: "Some sketches of parts of the grounds of the University, made by landscape gardener Simonds, were submitted by superintending Architect Jennings, as well as other sketches of the grounds. These were examined by the regents and discussed with the general question of the location of the buildings to be built in the future."

<sup>11</sup> *Daily Cardinal*, "Beautify the Landscape" (Page 2, column 1) May 3, 1898 and Henry, W.A. Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Report (1905).

<sup>12</sup> W.A. Henry, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Report (1905).

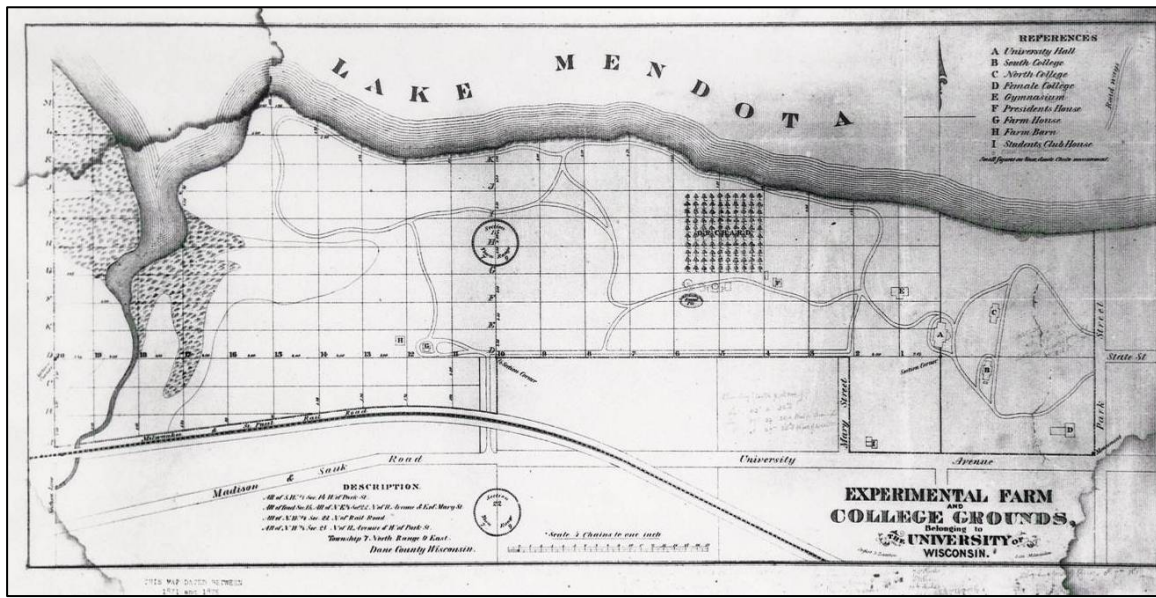


Figure 4: Early map of the University of Wisconsin, Seifert and Lawton, circa 1869.



Figure 5: View of campus facing west from Bascom Hall roof, ca. 1898.



Figure 6: Agricultural Hall, ca. 1910s.

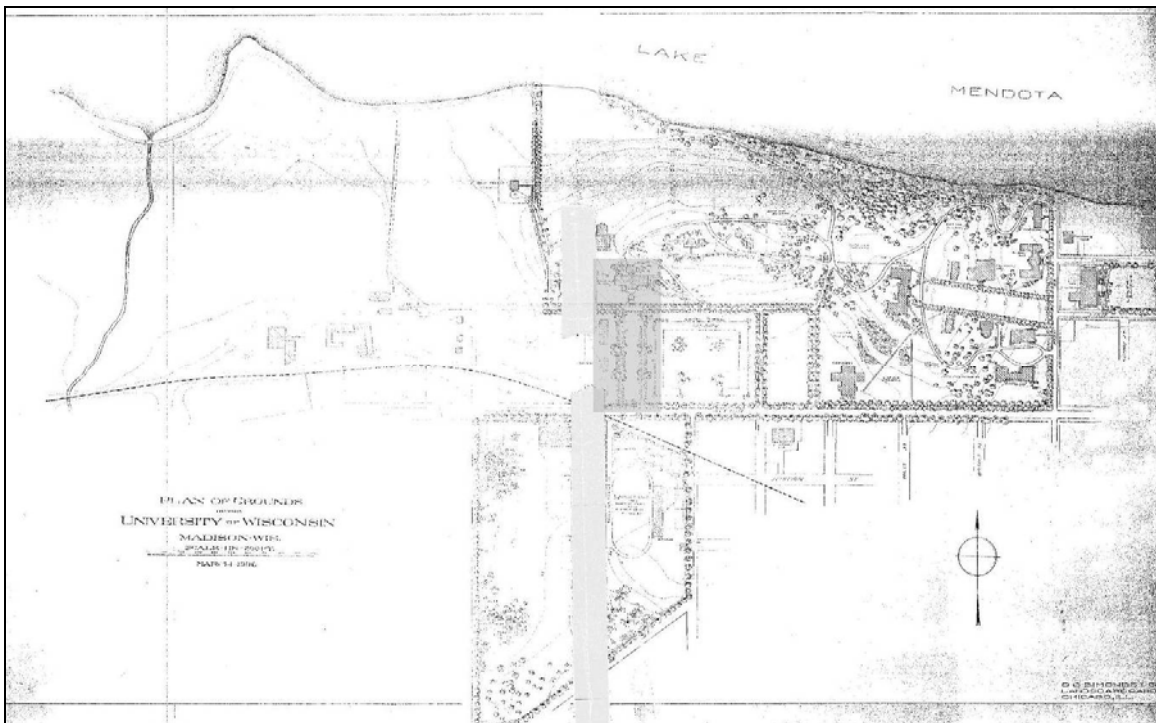


Figure 7: O.C. Simonds' 1906 plan for the university (Henry Mall is shaded).

### **1907-1925: Departmental Diversification and the Influence of the City Beautiful Movement on the Agricultural Campus**

With the retirement of Dean William A. Henry in 1907, Harry L. Russell (1866-1954) was hired as the new dean of the agricultural college. Where Dean Henry was a broad visionary with great political influence at the state level, Russell was a scientist, who saw great potential in the diversification of the agricultural college into numerous fields of study. Under his leadership new departments were established, including Home Economics (1909), Experimental Breeding (Genetics) (1910), and Poultry (1910). The expansion of the college combined with rising student enrollments increased land use demands on the agricultural campus. New Agricultural buildings, housing, and recreational facilities were needed.

In 1908 a new master plan for the university by Peabody, Laird and Cret applied the prominent national landscape aesthetic of the early 1900s, the City Beautiful movement, a social reform movement that sought to bring order and grandeur to urban spaces as a counterweight to the perceived moral decay of cities, to the Madison campus. At the Agricultural campus the orientation of buildings into classical formal relationships was in stark contrast to the romantic landscape of curving roads and placement of buildings sensitive to natural landscape features that had dominated previous landscape design. In the area of Henry Mall, the plan suggested the development of Linden Drive as a “Greater Mall” and Henry Mall as a “Lesser Mall.” The plan also proposed a Classic Beaux Arts architectural style to be implemented for the buildings on campus. Although the plan influenced the development of structures along Linden Drive and Henry Mall, it is notable that the development of three of the five buildings that contribute to the Henry Mall Historic District, Agricultural Hall, Agricultural Engineering and Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism), occurred before the plan was produced (figure 7 through figure 11).

### **Planning for an Agricultural Mall**

Although the design of Henry Mall is most often attributed to the campus plan developed by Peabody, Laird and Cret, the concept of an open, axial space extending south from Agricultural Hall was clearly conceived before this plan was produced. In selecting a site for Agricultural Hall, the groundwork was laid for developing buildings and surrounding spaces according to the Italian Renaissance Revival style, a formal, horizontal style that harmonized with Beaux Arts principles. Documentation indicates that Simonds was involved in the selection of a site for the building, and by 1906, Simonds had prepared a conceptual plan for the campus that included the development of a mall at the site of Henry Mall.<sup>13</sup> The plan designates a linear open space extending to the south from Agricultural Hall, with three buildings flanking the western side of the mall. Two of the buildings were constructed within a year of the plan; Agricultural Engineering and Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism) were both constructed in 1907 (figure 8). The third building, Agricultural Chemistry (currently Biochemistry) was built in 1912.

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<sup>13</sup> Philip Wand, *Henry Mall: The University of Wisconsin-Madison as City Beautiful*. Term paper prepared for Landscape Architecture 677 (fall, 1996), University of Wisconsin-Madison, 11.

The final contributing building, the Wisconsin High School, was completed in 1914, creating an anchor for the southeastern corner of the mall.

The 1908 Peabody, Laird and Cret, and Peabody plan gave considerable emphasis to the functionality of the campus by organizing it into separate schools of instruction.<sup>14</sup> These were to be Liberal Arts, Applied Sciences, Pure Sciences, and Agricultural, which could be subdivided into technical instruction and practical instruction. The construction of Henry Mall was a realization of a portion of the design and the functional organization concepts of the 1908 plan. The mall was intended to serve as a separation between the existing original campus to the east and the newly developing agricultural campus to the west. Taking a cue from the existing Agricultural Engineering and Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism) buildings, the commission recommended that the agricultural campus be directed to the west of the mall, and Applied Sciences be kept to the east. The campus plan specified the design and layout of the Lesser Mall as one of eight open spaces on campus.

Campus architect Peabody (1905-1915) revised the master plan (figure 12). The revised plan altered the proposal for the eastern side of Henry Mall, recommending that two buildings, rather than three, be constructed. As part of this plan, the Wisconsin High School was expanded to include the originally intended symmetrical wing and the building as a whole was shown to be much larger than in the 1908 plan. Soon after the five contributing buildings were constructed, additions were contemplated for several (figure 13 and 14). Peabody became State Architect in 1915 yet continued to work for the university. A 1918 plan by Peabody indicating development east of Breese Terrace directs that additions be constructed for all three buildings on the west side of Henry Mall and for the Wisconsin High School (figure 14). The northeastern side of the mall includes several residential structures. Peabody's 1927 plan again indicates these additions, and the development of a building on the northeastern corner of the mall (figure 15).

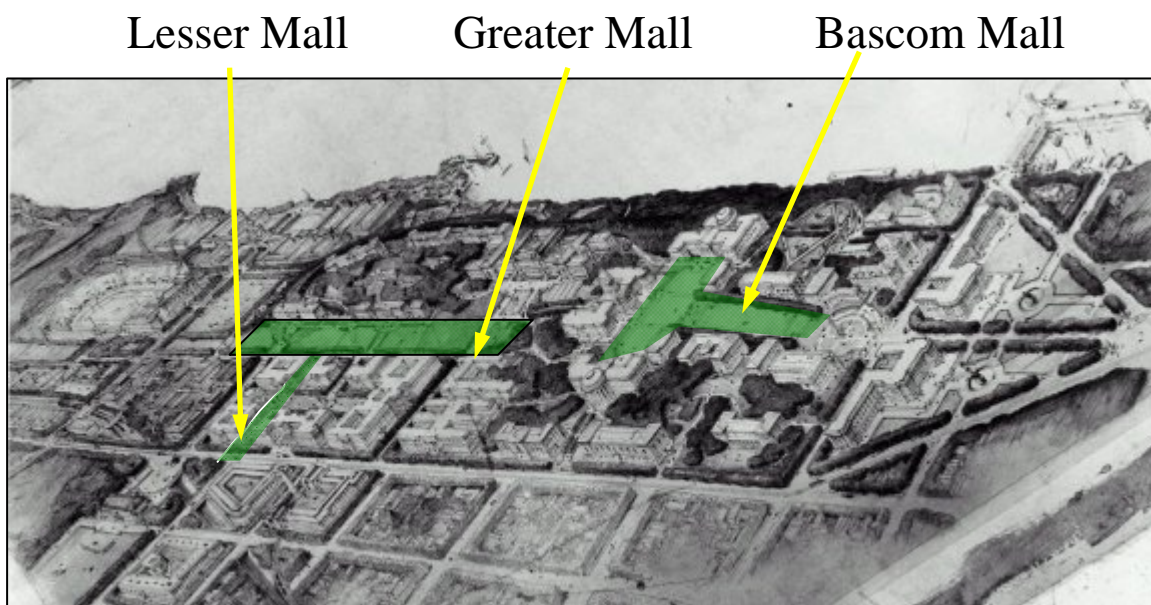
Throughout Peabody's tenure as state architect (1915-1938) working for the university, Henry Mall was consistently labeled as "lesser mall," possibly referencing his initial planning objectives from the 1908 campus plan. Several of the buildings identified in the 1908 plan were constructed in the style and at the location specified in that plan. Although much of the 1908 plan was never implemented Peabody saw to it that portions were applied where possible.

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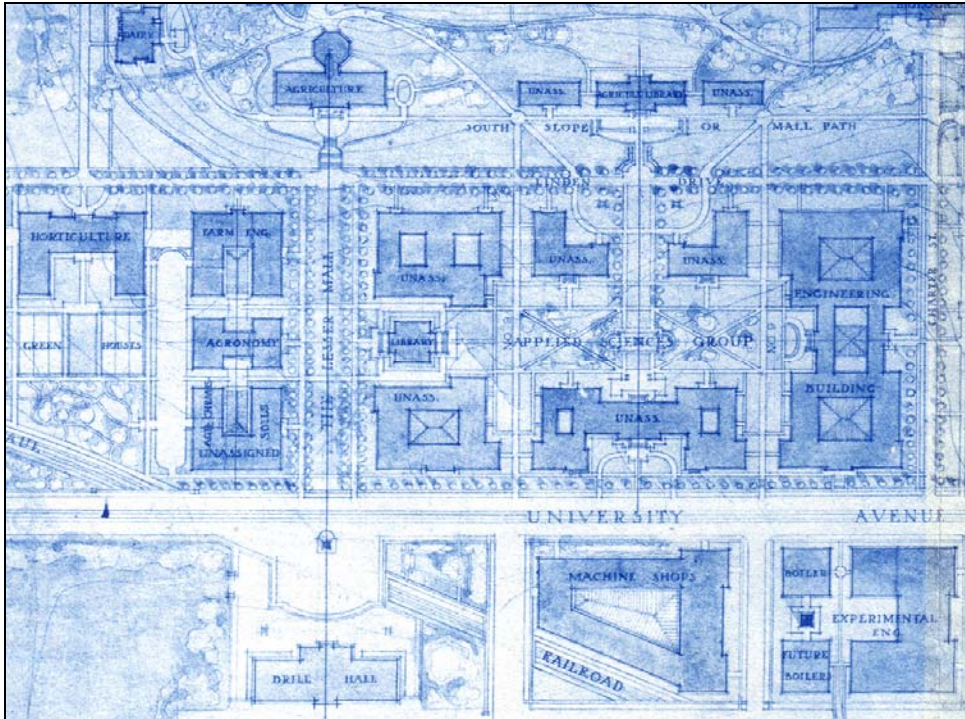
<sup>14</sup> Peabody, Laird and Cret, Preliminary Draft of The General Plan for the Future Constructional Development of the University of Wisconsin. Prepared for the University of Wisconsin, 1908.



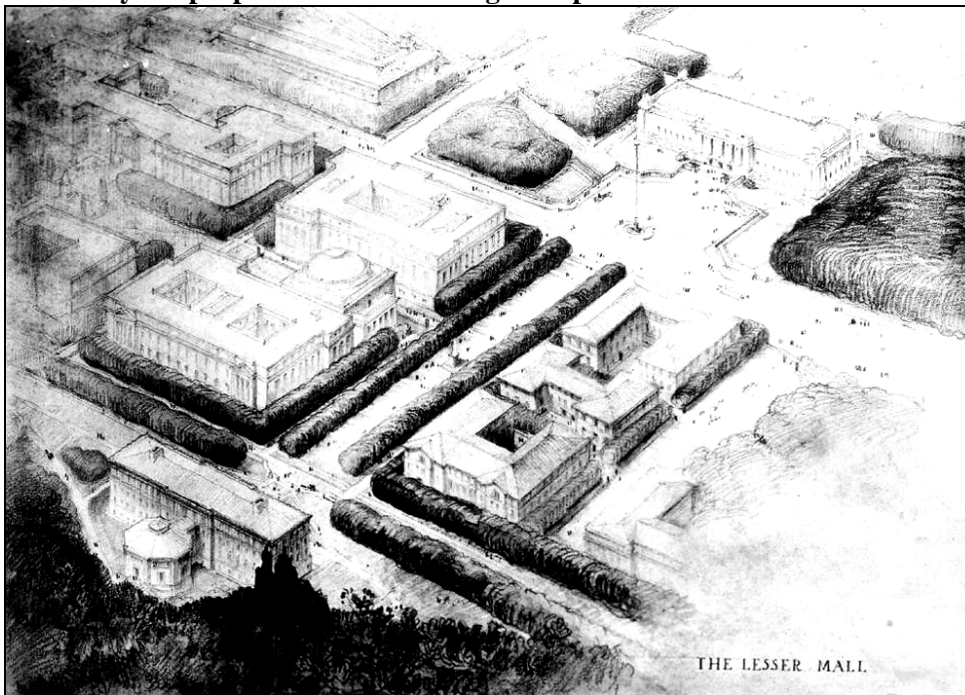
**Figure 8: Existing conditions when the “General Plan for the Future Constructional Development of the University of Wisconsin” was published, 1908.**



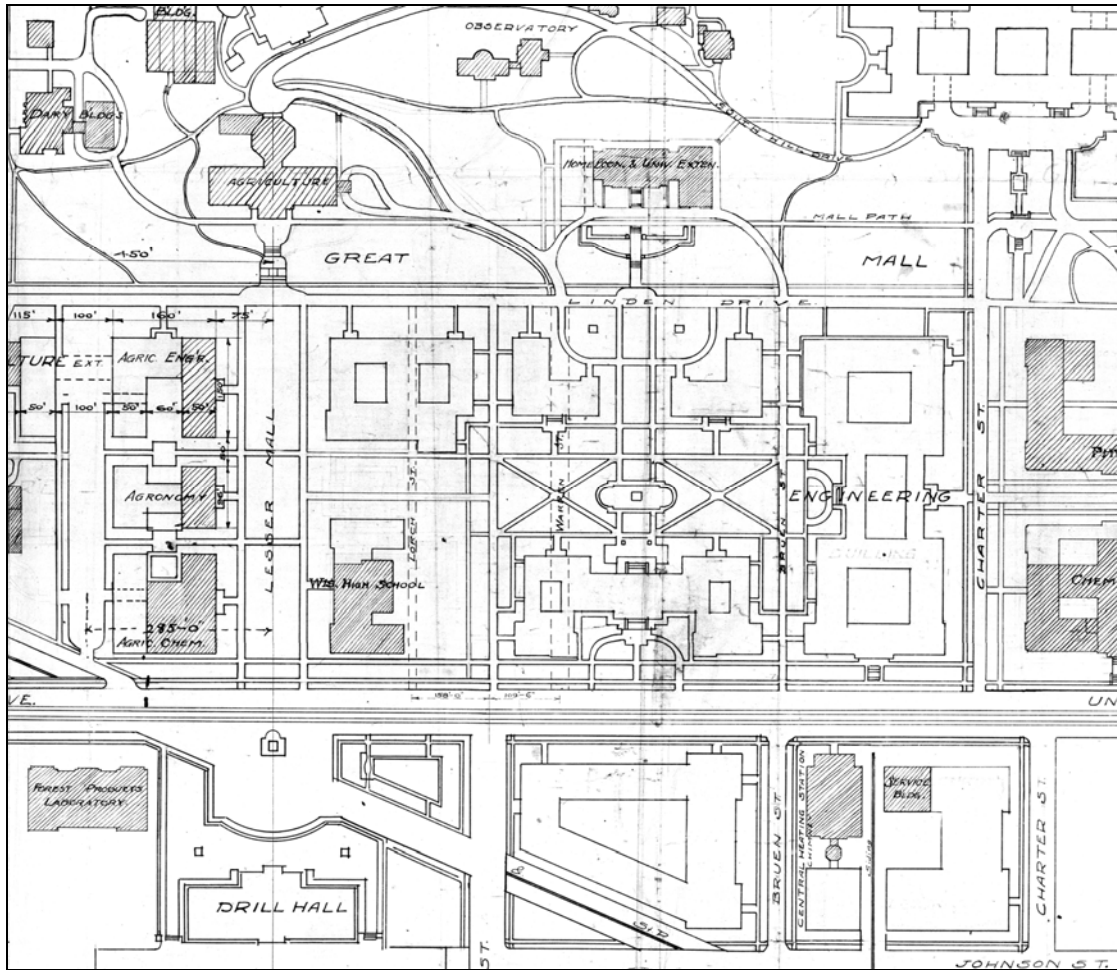
**Figure 9: Laird & Cret Plan, 1908 (base graphic).**



**Figure 10: Close-up view of Henry Mall and surrounding area as indicated in the Peabody, Laird and Cret Plan, 1908. Note: Two large buildings flank the southeast and northeast corners of Henry Mall (Lesser Mall) and a small domed building is located between them, providing a focal point on the east west axis created by the proposed Medical College complex.**



**Figure 11: Rendering of the Lesser Mall as designed in the General Plan for the Future Constructional Development of the University of Wisconsin, 1908.**



**Figure 12: “General Plan of Development of the University of Wisconsin” (1908-1915)**  
Arthur Peabody. Note: The domed building proposed for the center eastern location of the mall has been eliminated. An open space with a sidewalk is proposed to connect the proposed Medical Campus quadrangle with the Henry Mall (Lesser Mall).

### Architectural Definition:

The grandness of its architectural style and its position on Observatory Hill clearly announced that Agricultural Hall represented a program of high status. During the planning stages, J.T.W. Jennings was called on to create the plans for the building. Jennings served as the superintending architect for the University of Wisconsin between 1899 and 1906. As Jennings worked on Agricultural Hall, Simonds was producing sketches and a general plan for the campus landscape. The location, orientation, and architectural style of Agricultural Hall would be used to determine the character for the subsequent mall (Henry Mall) built to the south of Agricultural Hall. The Italian Renaissance Revival Style used for the Agricultural Hall was applied to the Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism), Agricultural Engineering, and Agricultural Chemistry buildings, and the Wisconsin High School. Each of these structures includes classic Italian Renaissance Revival proportions, details, and materials. Completion of the Wisconsin High School building in 1914 at the southeastern corner of the mall clarified

the rectangular shape of the mall and marked the first of three applied sciences buildings that would eventually be built along that side of the mall.<sup>15</sup>

### **Early Landscape Characteristics:**

Dean William Arnon Henry was the guiding force behind the rapid development of the agricultural experiment station and the Agricultural College. Under Henry's guidance, the farm expanded, research at the experimental station gained national prominence, and the College of Agricultural was established in 1889. The first cluster of buildings on the agricultural campus included Hiram Smith, Hiram Smith Annex, King Hall, Soils Annex, and Soils Greenhouse. These buildings formed a loose quadrangle on the western slope of Observatory Hill with Agricultural Hall when it was completed in 1903.

In 1910 the area that would become Henry Mall was still undeveloped as a landscape. A large cellar hole for a limestone building that had only recently been removed could be seen at the southern end, while trees were scattered throughout the property. Two small structures stood in front of the Agricultural Engineering building, and as late as 1922, a reference is made to "a weather worn skeleton of an old shack" that was still present (figure 16).<sup>16</sup> As parking became a concern in the 1920s, the open space in the mall served as a parking lot for large conferences or events often held in the Agricultural Hall auditorium.<sup>17</sup> Little parking was available on the individual properties of buildings, and Linden Drive was narrow, limiting the number of cars that could park along the street. As late as May of 1935, parking was still occurring on the mall itself to accommodate the increasing number of students traveling by automobiles (figure 19-20).

### **A Quadrangle is developed:**

On February 3, 1922, the Hoard Statue was dedicated on the northern end of Henry Mall at the entrance to Agricultural Hall (figure 17-18).<sup>18</sup> The memorial, a statue of Wisconsin pioneer dairyman William Dempster Hoard, was created by Gutzon Borglum, who later achieved considerable fame as the sculptor of Mount Rushmore in South Dakota. The statue is among the finest examples of sculpture on the campus and in the city of Madison. The dedication booklet featured a drawing with an accompanying written explanation by Peabody describing its proposed design features (figure 21). The design, which was not carried out fully, would have created a strong linkage between Agricultural Hall and Henry Mall and served as an extension of the entrance to Agricultural Hall.

The open space created by the agricultural buildings to the west, Agricultural Hall to the north, and the Wisconsin High School to the east was dedicated as Henry Mall on June

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<sup>15</sup> Timothy F. Heggland, May 16, 1991. Henry Mall Historic District National Register Nomination. On file with the Historic Preservation Division, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places January 2, 1992. According to Arnold R. Alanen, it could be argued that the Agricultural Hall is an example of a Beaux Arts building in the Italian Renaissance Style.

<sup>16</sup> "The Campus", *Wisconsin Country Magazine* 15 January 1922: 100.

<sup>17</sup> Photograph of cars parked on the mall for the National Farmer's Conference, University of Wisconsin Archives: Series 7/7.

<sup>18</sup> *Dedication of the Hoard Memorial*, February 3, 1922, University of Wisconsin Archives.

21, 1924 (figure 22 and 23).<sup>19</sup> The Regent's action of that day termed it the "Henry Quadrangle."<sup>20</sup> A large gneiss boulder with an embedded plaque dedicated to the first dean of the College of Agricultural was placed at the foot of the mall close to its intersection with University Ave. The inscription reads: "In recognition of the pioneer services of Dean William Arnon Henry to the science and practice of Agricultural in this University, the State and the Nation from 1880 to 1907. This approach to the College of Agricultural has been designated by the regents The Henry Quadrangle." Following several feature articles on Dean Henry in the early 1900s, one student wrote in the October 1924 issue of the *Wisconsin Country Magazine*, "We could do nothing less than honor our Dean of Deans by replacing the common name of Agricultural Hall with the name Henry's Hall."<sup>21</sup> Whether this was a serious suggestion or not, it was decided that dedicating the agricultural mall to Henry rather than the Agricultural Hall was an appropriate commemoration. The regents' minutes for the dedication date also stated that the remaining funds were to be used for the "embellishment of the Hoard Monument, including the construction of a reflecting pool, as provided in the tentative plans presented to the Regents at the last meeting." This never occurred.

Peabody prepared another design for the Hoard Memorial on April 4, 1930 (figure 24-26). It included a plan view, a section, and a perspective sketch. This design was quite different from the first, creating an independent landscape feature within the mall. A backdrop formed by a dense, two-tier wall of shrubs enclosed the statue and completely closed it off from Agricultural Hall. A reflecting pool and extended waterway down the mall's axis toward University Ave was proposed. This design apparently was referenced at the June 21, 1924 meeting, even though the drawings were dated April 4, 1930. The water features suggested in these plans were not realized, although the dense vegetative enclosure around the back of the memorial was created and still exists today.

Recognizing that the Henry Mall reflecting pool would not be implemented, Peabody, instead, proposed to locate the feature at the center of the stairs that provided access to the entrance of Agricultural Hall. This proposal was presented in a plan for Henry Mall dated 1931 that also called for installing gates at the entrance roads running north and south between University Ave and Linden Drive. Various geometric designs were also proposed for the open lawn areas of the mall. On April 15, 1931, the Board of Regents accepted the remaining funds in the Hoard Memorial Fund (approx. \$3,000) for the further beautification of the "Henry Quadrangle or Mall."<sup>22</sup>

In 1931, additional roads running east and west were developed through the mall. The Regents recommended that the University Constructional Development Committee construct a highway in front of the Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism) building from Linden Drive to University Ave. On December 2, Dean Chris L.

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<sup>19</sup> Timothy F. Heggland, May 16, 1991. Henry Mall Historic District National Register Nomination. On file with the Historic Preservation Division, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places January 2, 1992.

<sup>20</sup> Board of Regents Minutes, June 21, 1924, Vol. K., 453.

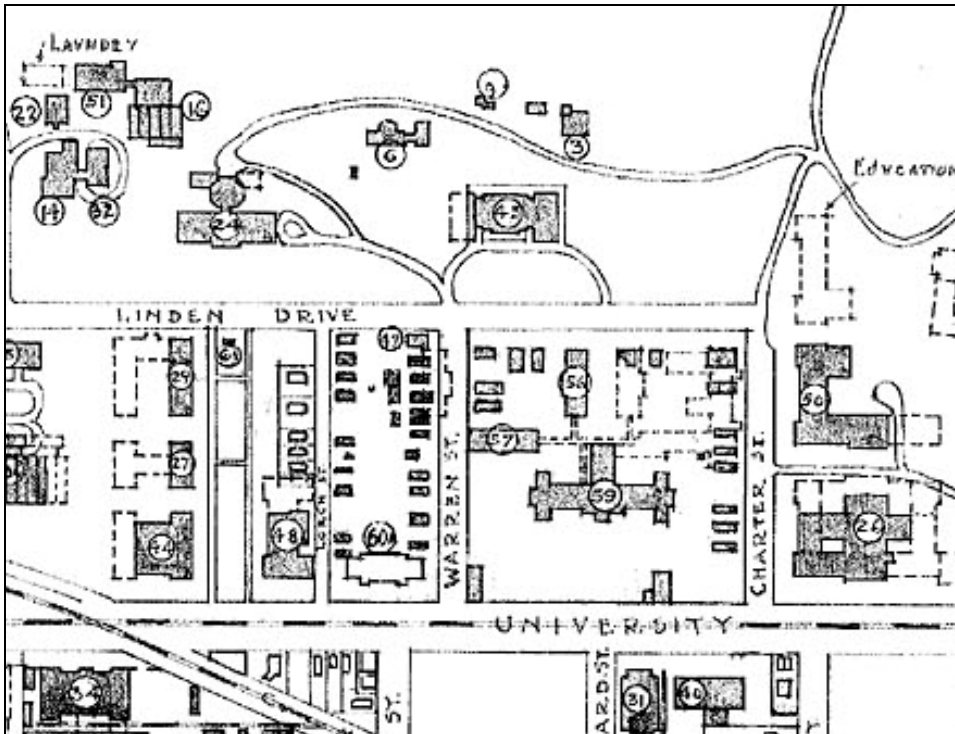
<sup>21</sup> "Name the Agricultural Buildings", *Wisconsin Country Magazine* (18 October 1924): 10.

<sup>22</sup> Board of Regents Minutes, April 15, 1931, Vol M., 367.

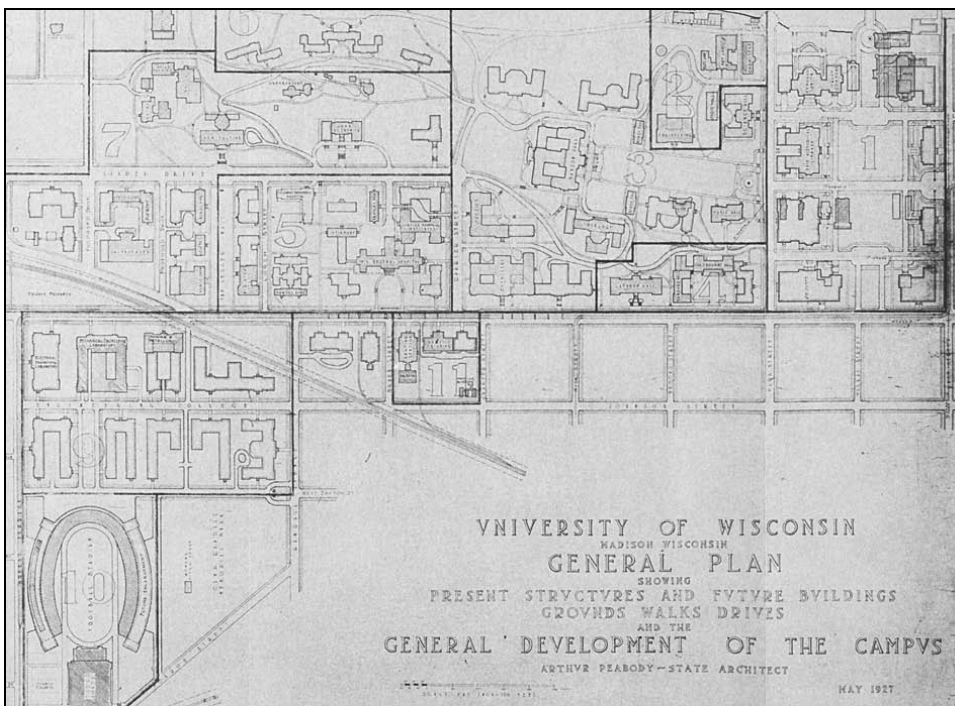
Christensen reported on plans to remove the existing driveways and further develop the mall. However, it was recommended that they not be removed until the new drives were constructed.



**Figure 13: Aerial view of the mall before it was formally landscaped, circa 1923.**



**Figure 14: Campus Plan (1918) by Arthur Peabody (modified 1924), East of Breeze Terrace. Note: Additions are indicated for all three buildings on the west side of Henry Mall and for the Wisconsin High School. The northeastern side of the mall includes several residential structures.**



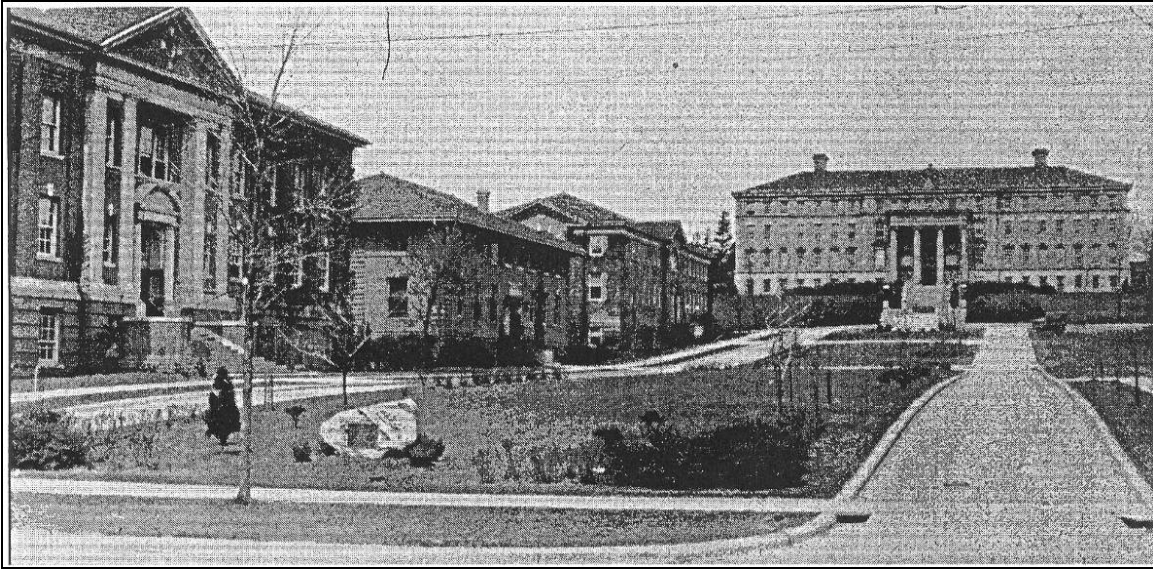
**Figure 15: Excerpt from Peabody, General Plan, 1927.**



**Figure 16: Henry Mall, circa 1907. Agricultural Engineering building is at left.**



**Figure 17: Henry Mall, 1924.**



**Figure 18: View of Henry Mall, 1935.**

**Functional Planning:**

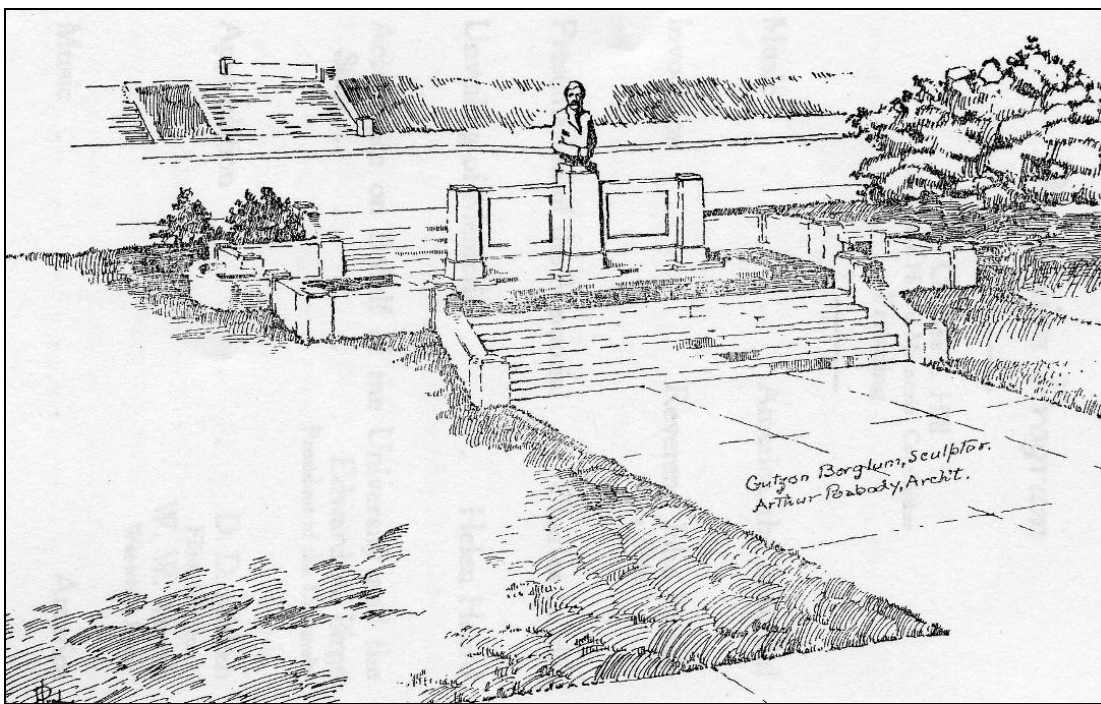
Beginning in the 1940s, planning for the campus on whole became more functionally oriented. This shift was conveyed in the 1941 campus plan, which proposed a reorganization of departments surrounding the mall (figure 28). In the following years, the idea of constructing either two or three buildings along the east side of Henry Mall would be considered. At this time, it was also proposed that all of the buildings to the west of the mall be used for Engineering, those to the east be used for the Medical School, and Agricultural Hall be used for administration. A plan produced in 1949 showed three buildings added to the eastern side of the mall as in the 1908 plan, with construction to begin in 1951. The 1954 "Future Campus Plan" shows two buildings present on the east side of the mall and the expansion of the Wisconsin High School with the addition of a symmetrical wing.



**Figure 19: Cars parked on the mall, 1941.**



**Figure 20: Pedestrians and cars on Henry Mall, 1940-1950.**



**Figure 21: Design proposed by Peabody in the Hoard Memorial dedication booklet, 1922.**



**Figure 22: Henry Mall, 1922-1938. Note: The simple lawn dominates the interior mall space, ornamental plants are minimal, and the Bolleana poplars are present. Also, two columnar evergreens are in front of the poplars.**



**Figure 23: Postcard view of mall, circa 1930-1935.**

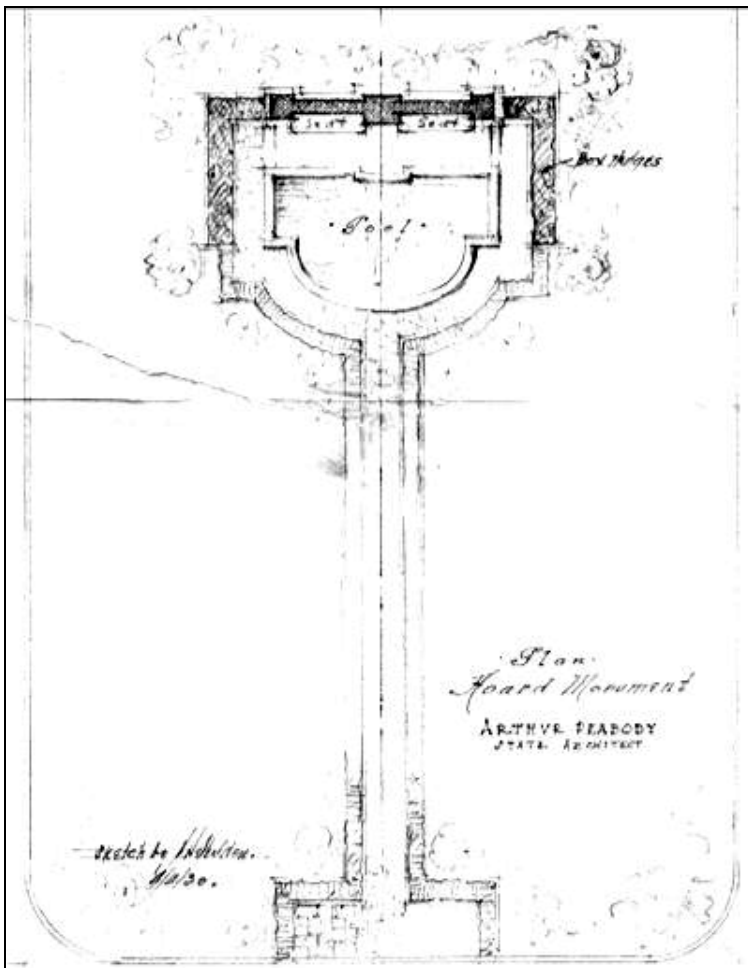


Figure 24: Plan view of Hoard Monument with reflecting pool, 1930.

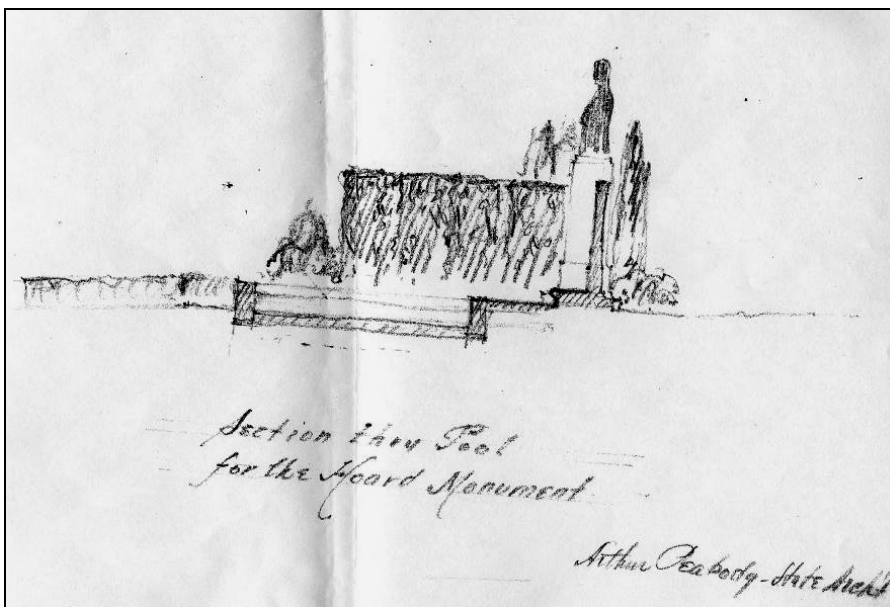
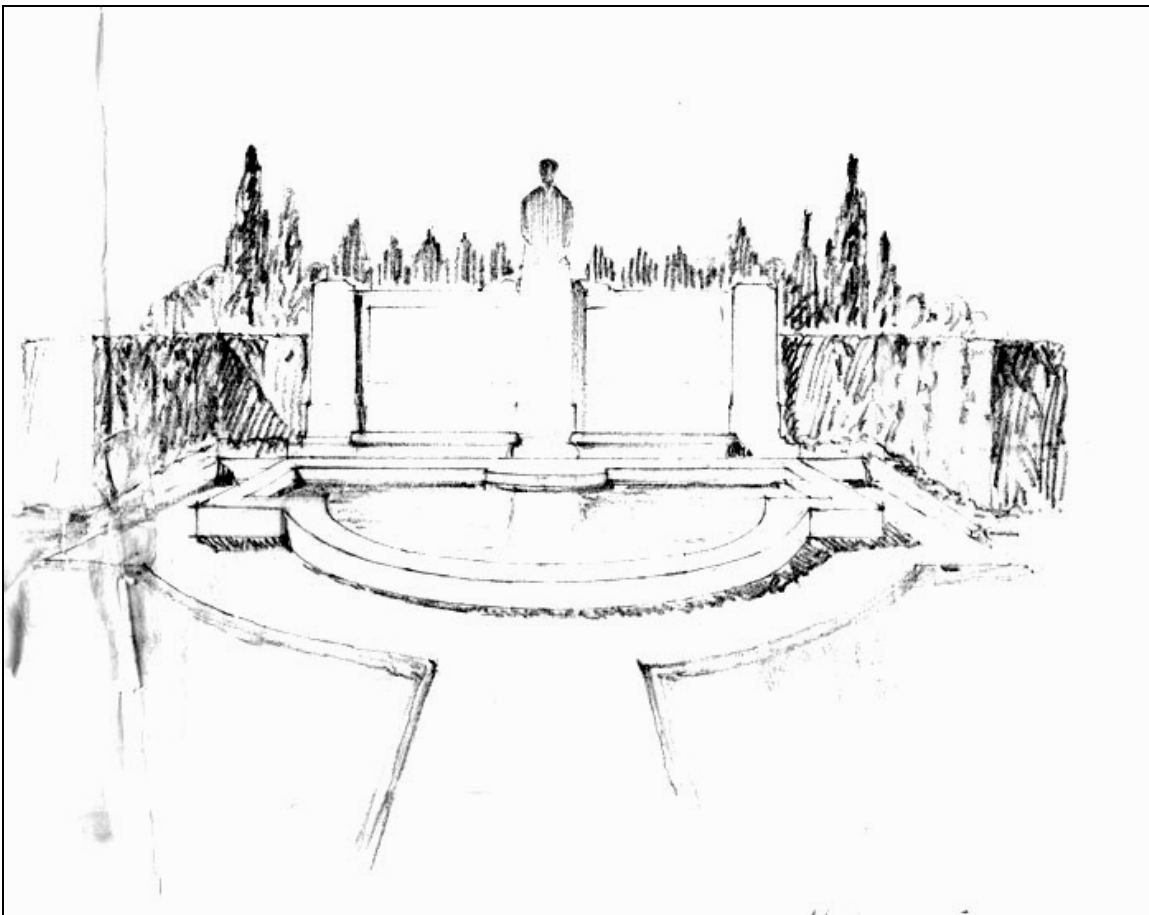


Figure 25: Section of Hoard Monument with reflecting pool, 1930.



**Figure 26: Sketch of Hoard Monument with reflecting pool, 1930.**



**Figure 27: Student conference on mall, 1935.**

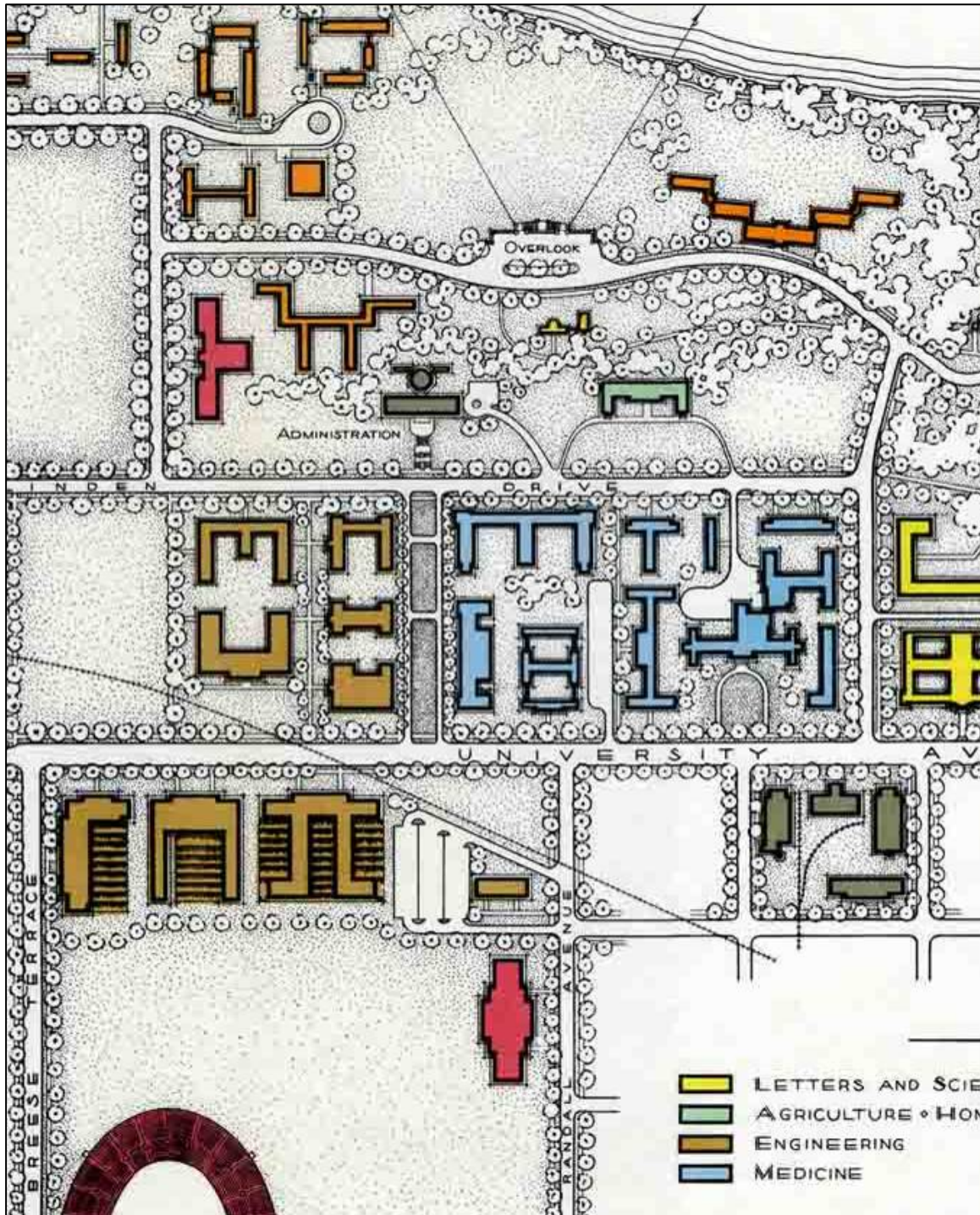
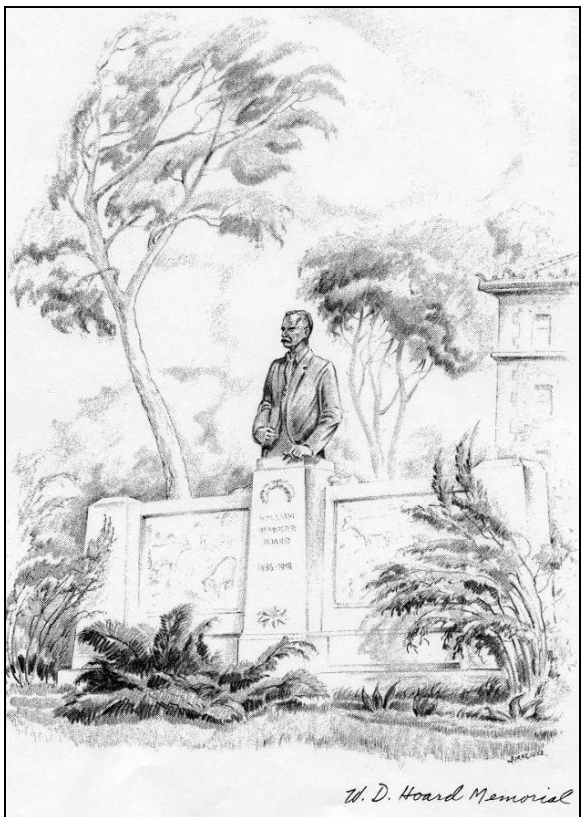


Figure 28: Detail from campus master plan, 1941.



**Figure 29: Sketch of Hoard Statue, 1953.**



**Figure 30: Temporary post-WWII building on campus, circa 1945. Agricultural Hall at rear.**

### **The Quadrangle:**

Construction of the Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory of began on the northwest corner in 1951, leaving an undeveloped plot between it and the Wisconsin High School. The laboratory was dedicated on February 28, 1953. Plans from 1954 still depicted the expansion of the Wisconsin High School to fill this space with the symmetrical wing that had been intended since the building's construction in 1914. In 1961, the Genetics Building was constructed along the mall's eastern side. This completed a three-structure grouping of Applied Sciences buildings along the eastern side of the mall.

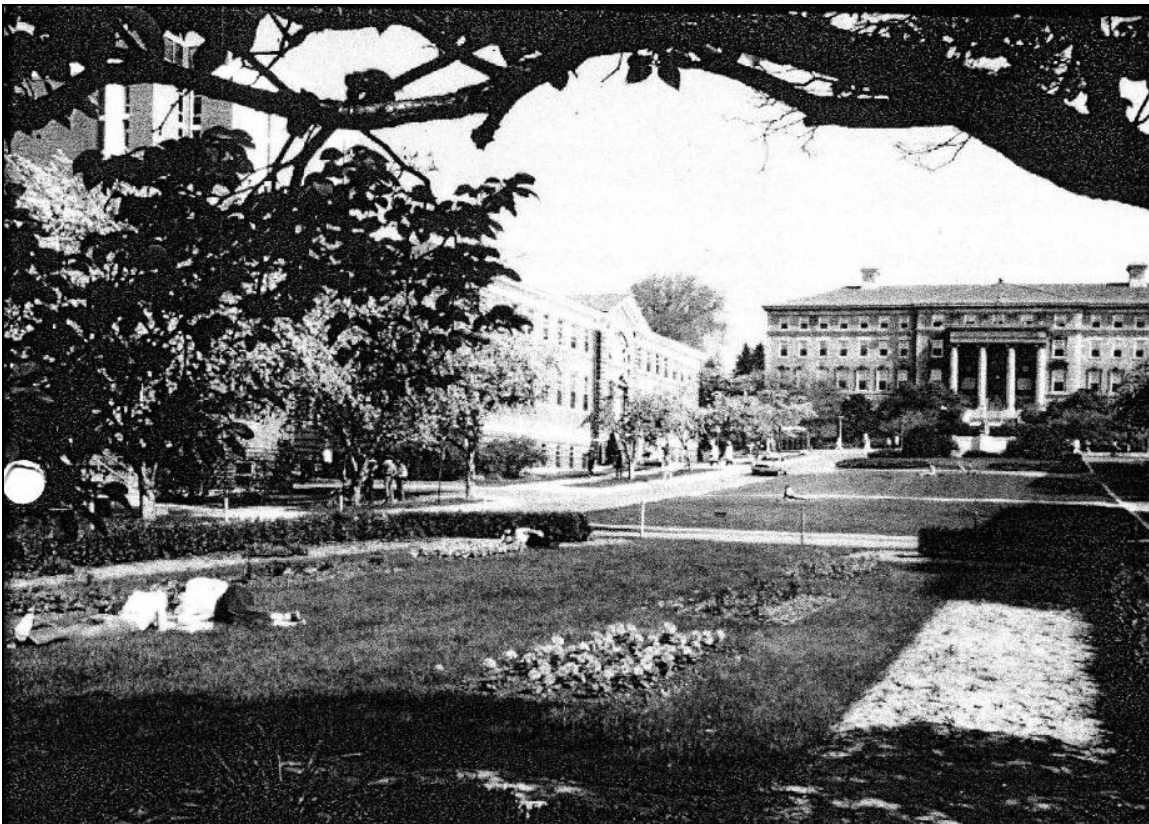
### **From Quadrangle, to Academic Mall, to Horticultural Garden:**

In the late 1960s, several proposals were made to improve the aesthetics of Henry Mall. A parking lot on the east side along with benches and additional lighting on the mall were considered. The plan received little support from physical plant director James Edsall, who felt the condition of the mall was acceptable.<sup>23</sup> However, some minor changes were incorporated into the overall Linden Drive improvements.

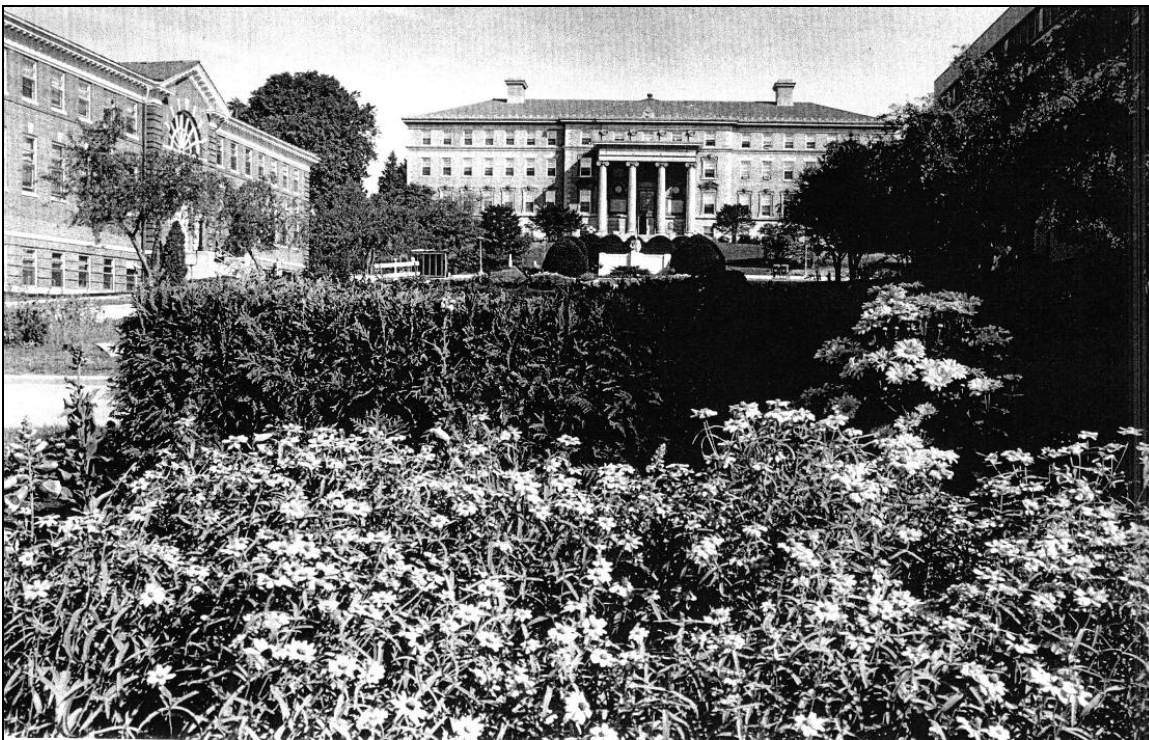
The mall's character was altered in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1974, the first plan was drawn showing horticultural gardens on the mall. Similar plans followed in 1979 and 1984. The first physical evidence of these changes appears in a 1978 photograph (figure 31). The vegetation and design continued to develop through the 1980s, reaching a peak in the mid-1980s (figure 32-34). Today, the mall is still treated as a horticultural garden, and is used as a teaching garden by the department of horticulture and for general recreation by students. Frequent maintenance of utilities running underneath the mall compromises the landscape's appearance and maintenance. By 2007 all horticultural plantings in the lower two-thirds of the mall had been replaced by turfgrass following utility excavations. It is anticipated that this area will be used for a staging area in the coming years, during the planned Biochemistry construction project.

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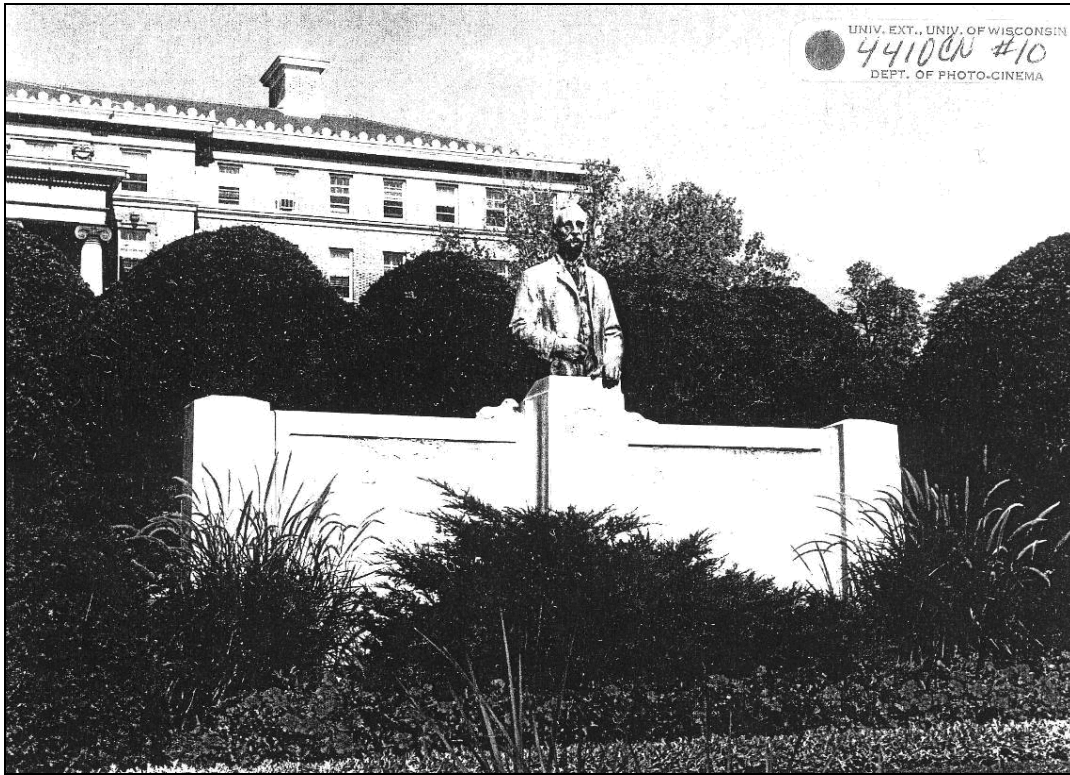
<sup>23</sup> Correspondence between Vice Chancellor Atwell, Director A.F. Ahearn, and Director James V. Edsall regarding the condition of Henry Mall, occurring on: 6/16/1967; 6/20/1967; 7/17/1967. University of Wisconsin Archives: Series 24/9/3.



**Figure 31: Horticultural gardens in Henry Mall, 1978.**



**Figure 32: Further development of horticultural gardens, 1984.**



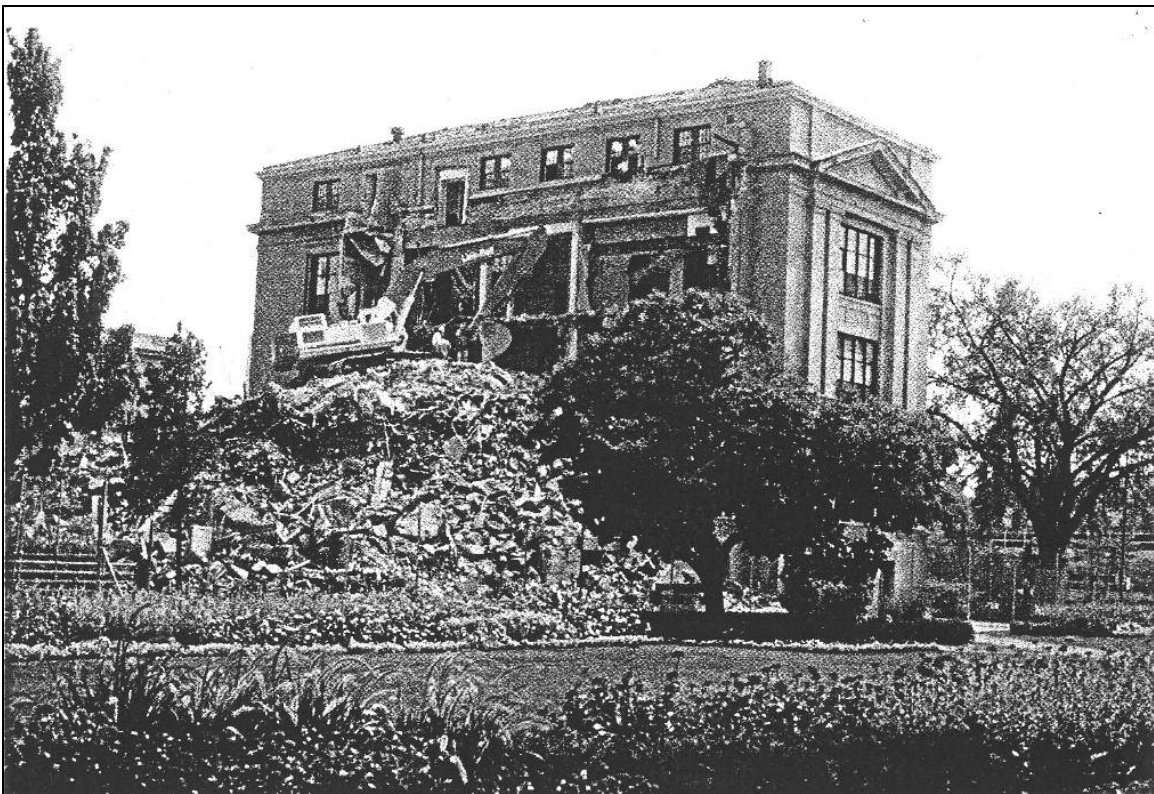
**Figure 33: Hoard Statue, circa 1980s.**



**Figure 34: Dean William Arnon Henry Boulder, 1984.**

**Development Proposal Leads to Preservation Efforts:**

The Henry Mall Historic District was listed in the State and National Register of Historic Places on January 22, 1992. Research for its potential as a historic district began in 1991, motivated by threats to demolish the Wisconsin High School building (1914). Although the building contributed to the Henry Mall Historic District, it was not determined individually eligible. The Wisconsin High School was demolished in 1993, one year after the listing of the Henry Mall Historic District (figure 35). In 2007, portions of the Agricultural Chemistry (Biochemistry) building are planned for demolition, as part of a building expansion and renovation program. The current plan envisions an adaptive re-use of the Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism) building as an addition to the newly configured Biochemistry building.



**Figure 35: Demolition of Wisconsin High School, 1993.**

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

Existing conditions for the Henry Mall Historic District were recorded in the spring of 2004. Since that time, several construction projects have been undertaken at the site and changes have occurred. The information herein should be field verified in order to ensure accuracy.

### **Land Use**

Henry Mall is used by the University of Wisconsin as an integral part of the overall Madison campus. The buildings along the mall are used for classrooms, research laboratories, and offices. Automobiles, service vehicles, and bicycles use the roads, while pedestrians and bicycles use the concrete sidewalks. The interior of the mall is used for horticultural displays, pedestrian circulation, and passive recreation. (Update: The lower two-thirds of the mall have been used as a construction staging area during the Biochemistry II Building project, beginning November 2008.)

### **Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement**

The orientation of the seven buildings provides a sense of enclosure and definition for a three dimensional mall and open central space. The building facades all face the mall. The central green space of the mall is edged by north-south oriented roads that define the mall edges. East-west oriented roads also bisect the green space, creating three distinct lawn areas. Agricultural Hall provides a main focal point for the mall, situated on the high point at the northern end of the interior mall space.

### **Topography and Response to the Natural Environment**

From its position at the top of the slope, Agricultural Hall serves as the main organizing feature for the mall. The building site was selected because the surrounding topography ensured its prominence as a campus building. The rest of Henry Mall slopes down to the south away from the façade of Agricultural Hall with three buildings flanking the mall on each side. The roads and mall rectangle run perpendicular to the slope, accentuating the views of the linear space.

### **Vegetation**

The primary vegetative feature at Henry Mall is the interior lawn that extends from the top of the mall at Linden Drive to the bottom at University Avenue. The lawn is currently smaller than it was historically, encroached upon by ornamental plant beds containing shrubs and perennials, gravel paths, boulders, bollards, and other small scale elements. These plants create an appealing ornamental garden that is not necessarily consistent with the overall design intent of the formal mall. Other vegetative features include trees planted along the sidewalks, plants flanking the entrances to the buildings on the mall, and plants around the Hoard Memorial. The street trees have been replaced over time, and those present are not consistent in age, species, form, placement, or character.

The plantings flanking the building entrances on the western side of the mall are simple, consisting of shrubs and small trees that accentuate the building entrances. The plantings

at the entrance to Agricultural Hall are grand, in response to the formal stairs and plaza design. Plants near buildings on the eastern side of the mall include trees and shrubs in planters that tend to hide building entrances rather than emphasizing their locations and association with the overall mall landscape.

### **Patterns of Circulation**

The roads within the mall are used for vehicular and bicycle traffic and for temporary service vehicle parking. There are no defined bicycle lanes, and conflicts occur between motorists and bicyclists. Pedestrian traffic largely uses the concrete sidewalks that parallel the roads running north and south. Conflicts occur on the sidewalks when vehicles park on them or when bicyclists use them to avoid hazards on the road. Some pedestrians cross the mall through the interior lawn space. Gravel paths have been installed along the edges of the lawns that cross the interior space. These appear to encourage the pedestrian use of the interior space, creating conflicts between pedestrians, motorists, and bicyclists.

### **Views**

Views into the Henry Mall landscape are most dramatic from the south facing northwest. This view presents the mall lawn and ornamental plants with the six flanking buildings and Agricultural Hall at the head of the mall. The overall impression is of a formally designed space that includes structures of complementary scale and materials (the buildings on the eastern side of the mall are consistent in scale; however, their materials and details are not as complementary to the overall design of the space). The view from Agricultural Hall to the south also presents the organization of the historic designed landscape; however, contemporary intrusions are more apparent from this vantage point. The bus stop on Linden Drive appears incongruent with the Italian Renaissance Revival buildings on the western side of the mall. The Engineering buildings and plaza that might have completed the mall appear stark and harsh in comparison to the style of Henry Mall.

### **Archaeological Resources**

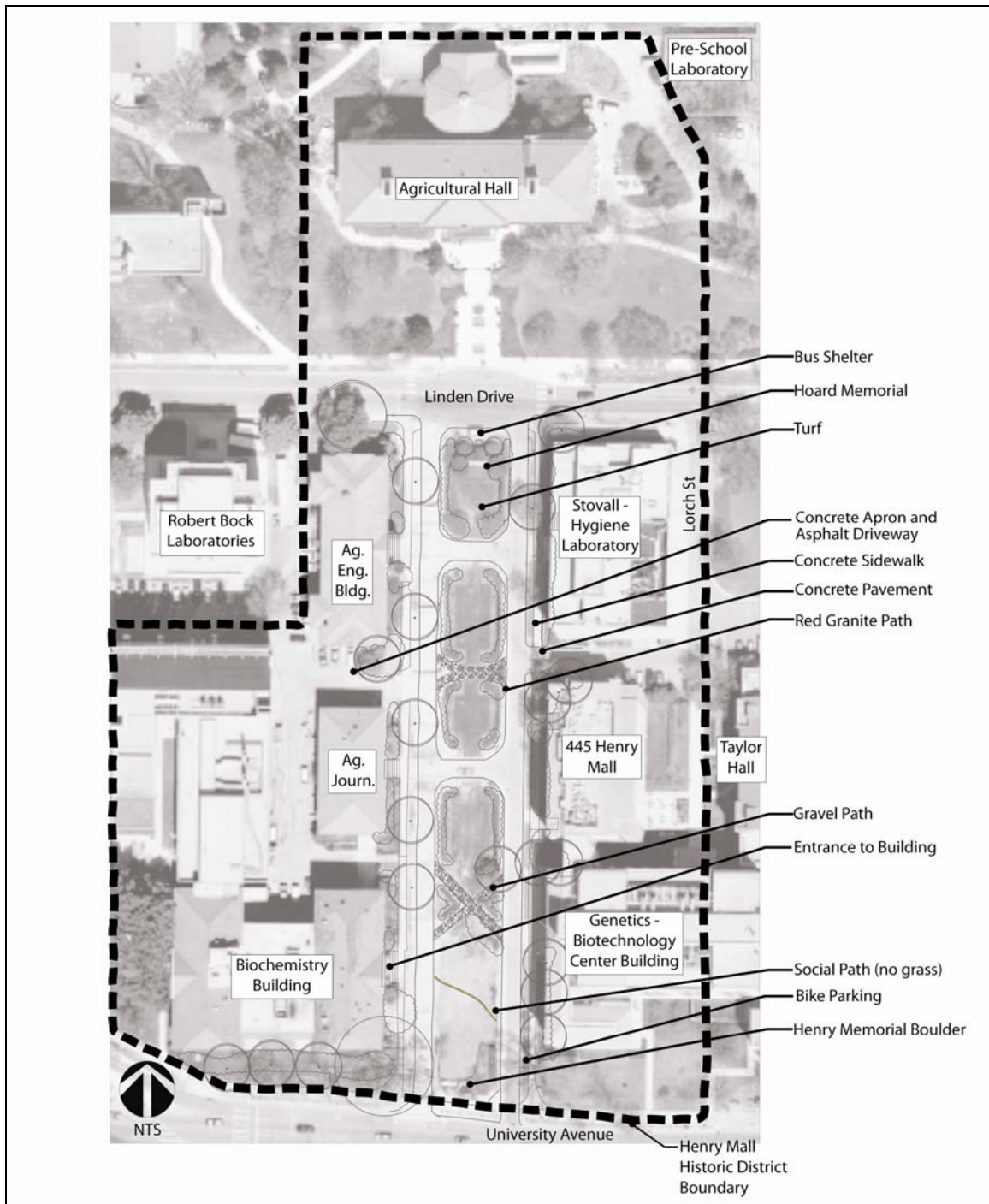
A single archaeological site, 47 DA-571, Observatory Hill/Agricultural Hall Mounds, is associated with the Henry mall area. This site includes at least two round reportedly destroyed when Agricultural Hall was built during 1902-03. There is no known site map showing where the mounds were located. This archaeological site has now (as of 2010) been combined with the Observatory Hill mound group, to the north of Agricultural Hall, which includes two additional extant effigy mounds..

### **Buildings and small scale elements**

- *Agricultural Hall*: completed 1903, Italian Renaissance Revival classroom, studio and office building. Wing additions for offices were made in 1912-13 and 1928-29.
- *Agricultural Engineering*: completed 1907, Italian Renaissance Revival classroom, and office building.
- *Agricultural Journalism (formerly Agronomy, Genetics)*: completed 1907, Italian Renaissance Revival classroom, laboratory and office building. (Update: Building vacated and interior gutted as part of Biochemistry II Building project, 2008.)

- Biochemistry (formerly Agricultural Chemistry): completed 1912, Italian Renaissance Revival classroom, laboratory, and office building. Wings added in 1937 and 1956. (Update: The Biochemistry II Building project, 2008, will replace the 1956 wing and renovate the 1937 and 1912 wings.)
- Genetics-Biotechnology Center: completed 1993, post-modern laboratory, classrooms and office building. The Wisconsin High School formerly occupied this site.
- 445 Henry Mall, (Genetics until 2007): completed in 1961, International style classroom, laboratory, and office building.
- Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory: completed in 1951, International style, used for classrooms, laboratories, and offices.
- Henry Boulder: dedicated in 1924, this large boulder is located at the southern end of the interior mall landscape.
- Hoard Statue: dedicated in 1922, this bronze bust was sculpted by Gutzon Borglum, who later created Mount Rushmore.

Other small scale elements located within Henry Mall include bike racks, bollards, urns, benches, fire hydrants, historical markers, street signs, mail and newspaper boxes, a post and chain fence, large rocks, two steam vault vents, and trash receptacles.



**Figure 36: Existing Conditions Plan, Henry Mall, 2004.**



**Figure 37: Agricultural Hall, 2004.**



**Figure 38: Agricultural Engineering, 2004.**



**Figure 39: Agricultural Journalism (formerly Agronomy), 2004.**



**Figure 40: Biochemistry Building (formerly Agricultural Chemistry) 2004.**



**Figure 41: Genetics (name changed to 445 Henry Mall in 2007), 2004.**



**Figure 42: Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory, 2004.**



**Figure 43: Genetics-Biotechnology Center, 2004.**



**Figure 44: View of Henry Mall from University Avenue, 2004.**



**Figure 45: View of upper Henry Mall, 2004.**



**Figure 46: Hoard Statue on Henry Mall, 2004.**



**Figure 47: Henry Mall looking south from Agricultural Hall, 2004.**



**Figure 48: Henry Mall, looking northwest, 2004.**

## ANALYSIS OF INTEGRITY

Little of the Peabody, Laird, and Cret master plan for the university came to fruition. Changing campus priorities and the perennial problems of funding and land acquisition meant that buildings were often constructed wherever the university could find the space. Henry Mall, however, developed much as Simonds first in 1906, then Peabody, Laird, and Cret in 1908 had originally envisioned it, perhaps due to the continuing influence of Peabody, who remained as university architect until he became the State Architect in 1915. Even after Peabody left the university to become the State Architect, he remained the de facto university architect until his retirement in 1939. His updates to the master plan in 1915 and 1927, as well as a specific plan for the mall in 1931, continued the original vision for Henry Mall. That vision remained in place through the late 1950s when the construction of the Genetics building resulted in the abandonment of the original plan to expand the Wisconsin High School. Although subsequent development, including the demolition of the Wisconsin High School and its replacement with Biotechnology, has not conformed exactly to the original 1908 plan, the buildings on the east side of the mall are compatible with the facing buildings and with the character of the mall. Henry Mall is, therefore, the most fully realized portion of the university's first master plan, and the only place on campus that retains the integrity of this crucial period in campus development.<sup>24</sup>

### Land Use

Prior to 1906, the space that would become Henry Mall was mainly residential, and included some small-scale Agricultural associated with residences. An aerial view of the space in 1908 shows several residences and outbuildings. Beginning with Simonds' 1906 campus plan, and more fully realized in Peabody, Laird and Cret's 1908 formal plan, the space was envisioned as a formally designed mall marking the separation between the central campus and the growing agricultural campus to the west. This plan was implemented gradually, and as late as 1922, one residential building remained in place in the central space of the mall.

The dedication of the Hoard Memorial (1922) and the Henry Memorial (1924) as well as the simultaneous landscaping work represented the completion of Henry Mall as a formal academic mall. The extension of the drives and the sidewalks along the entire length of the mall made it a significant space for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Beginning in the 1920s, both the eastern edge and the central space of the mall were used for parking, particularly during special events. Aside from that use, which appears to have declined after the 1940s, the mall generally served as a formal designed space with gardens and memorial sites. By the 1950s, informal recreational use crept in as students sunbathed on the mall, played baseball in front of the Wisconsin High School, and posed for group photos in front of the Hoard Memorial.

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<sup>24</sup> The 1906 plan by O.C. Simonds is the first that addressed the entire University grounds. Earlier plans by Rague focused solely on Bascom Mall (College Hill) before the transition to a University and expansion to the west.

### **Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement**

The spatial organization of Henry Mall is the most significant characteristic of the landscape and it retains a high degree of integrity. Seven architectural masses define a rectangular central open space. These include: three buildings of similar proportions and orientation on both the eastern and western sides of the mall, with Agricultural Hall heading the mall on the north side. The orientation of the buildings on either side of the mall perpendicular to Agricultural Hall provides a sense of enclosure to the mall space. Vehicular routes define the edges and bisect the central green space of the mall. The mall has a distinct volume that is created by the flanking buildings that is essential to the integrity of the landscape.

As early as the 1906 Simonds plan, the general form of the mall was laid out. The plan showed the existing Agricultural Hall (1903) and the proposed locations for the soon-to-be-constructed Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Journalism buildings, with a central green space flanked by vegetation. The placement and orientation of Agricultural Hall and the sloping ground to the south influenced the subsequent character of the mall. Although the Simonds plan is not extensively detailed, the area to the east of the mall is clearly depicted as a space intended to relate inward, with Henry Mall serving as an exterior edge. This concept was built upon by Peabody, Laird and Cret, whose 1908 proposal for a medical campus depicts a cluster of formally designed buildings and spaces arranged along both an east-west axis and a north-south axis. Henry Mall is termed the “Lesser Mall” with Linden Drive serving as the “Great Mall.” The plan accommodates the existing buildings and proposes that the Wisconsin High School be expanded, and the construction of one additional building at the northeastern corner of the mall. This building, however, appears to have been intended to front the “Great Mall” or Linden Drive.

After the placement of the Henry Memorial boulder in 1924, no significant architectural elements were added. The construction of the Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory (1953) strengthened one of the edges of the mall landscape. Although non-contributing (it does not reflect the architectural style indicated by Peabody, Laird, and Cret, and its façade is oriented differently than indicated on the 1908 plan), Stovall Laboratory’s massing and footprint are compatible (non-contributing but non-intrusive) with the other structures on the mall. It conforms to the 1908, 1927, and 1931 mall plans in terms of its footprint related to the mall. The addition of this building anchored the final corner of the mall and, therefore, plays a role in creating a feeling of enclosure in the mall landscape.

In September 1959, the regents decided to locate the new Genetics building on Henry Mall between the hygiene laboratory and Wisconsin High School.<sup>25</sup> Peabody, Laird, and Cret’s 1908 plan and Peabody’s plans of 1927 and 1931 had all envisioned the extension of the Wisconsin High School into the open space to the north, with its single mass balancing the Agricultural Journalism (formerly Agronomy) and Agricultural Chemistry (currently Biochemistry) buildings across the mall. The construction of the Genetics

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<sup>25</sup> Feldman, 323. (Feldman cites Regents Minutes for September 12, 1959).

building (completed in 1961), and later the 1993 demolition of the Wisconsin High School and its replacement with the Genetics-Biotechnology Center, were departures from that plan. Replacement of any of the contributing buildings would impact the integrity of the mall. Based on the reviewed documentation, it appears that the essential elements of the mall include Agricultural Hall, the three buildings on the western side of the mall, the roads, sidewalks, and open space in the central area and the two memorials. Although the massing and placement of the buildings on the eastern side of the mall help to define its edge and create the three-dimensional enclosed space, they only contribute as masses, not as architectural features.

### **Topography and Response to the Natural Environment**

The form of Henry Mall is a direct response to the topography of the site. The site for Agricultural Hall was selected to provide broad-reaching views toward the agricultural research operations to the west, and the academic pursuits housed in structures to the east. Agricultural Hall is positioned at the top of the slope, providing added visual height to the “head” of the mall. The remainder of the mall space slopes down to the south with the buildings and the main roads perpendicular to the slope. The slope also provides full views of the mall from both the north and south ends. The form of the mall may have been meant to mimic the similar arrangement of Bascom Hill, with Bascom Hall at its head.

### **Vegetation**

Henry Mall has three main vegetative features: the lawn, street trees, and plants. The primary vegetative feature associated with Henry Mall is the linear lawn that extends from the top of the mall at Linden Drive to the bottom at University Avenue. A version of this expanse of open green space was originally proposed by Simonds in 1906, and persisted in the plans of Peabody, Laird and Cret in 1908, Peabody in 1908-1915, and Peabody’s 1927 plan. The lawn, including the flanking roads, was installed by 1924, and has remained a consistent feature of the mall ever since. Alterations have included the addition of plants at various points in time. A development plan for the mall in 1931 by Peabody proposed a more ornamental design for the lawn space, as do subsequent plans by G. William Longenecker.

The second most important vegetative feature associated with the mall is the street trees. Again, these appear to have been originally proposed by Simonds in 1906, although the locations of the tree indicated in the master plan drawing may have been conceptual. While street trees are clearly indicated as symmetrically placed rows flanking Linden Drive, University Avenue, Bruen Street, and what would become Charter (not labeled on Simonds’ plan), the plantings indicated along the streets flanking Henry Mall are drawn differently. There, rows of smaller plants line the drives (these may be hedges, shrubs, or even ornamental trees) with clusters of larger plants (most likely deciduous trees) located between the buildings that line the western side of the mall. The four clusters are symmetrically located, however, the plants are not all drawn the same. In particular, the northeastern most cluster is shown with smaller symbols.

Several attempts were made to line Henry Mall with trees:

An early planting was of European mountain-ashes (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.). Due to the hot, dry conditions of the area, they did not live long and required continual replacement. In 1933, it was decided to establish a more permanent planting. Pin oaks (*Quercus palustris* Muenchh) were then set out on the mall. These trees, however, proved to be too sensitive to the alkaline soil. As early as 1942, many of the trees were suffering from alkaline-induced iron chlorosis. Treatments with iron and sulfur compounds did not save the plants, and by 1962, the last pin oak had died. Today Henry Mall is lined with 'Hopa' crabapples (*Malus* Mill. 'Hopa'). Suffering from apple scab, having poor form, and being too small in scale for the mall, perhaps these too will be replaced in the future.<sup>26</sup>

Although trees do not appear on the Peabody, Laird and Cret plan of 1908, or the subsequent Peabody general campus plans, these plans did not include vegetation and cannot be used as indicators of intended planting designs or existing plants. Peabody's 1931 development plan for the mall includes a row of trees on either side of the mall, between the sidewalks and the buildings. Recently there were five Norway Maples, four Red Maples, one crabapple, and one tree lilac. The trees located on the west side of the mall are Hopa Crabapples that are declining. The trees lining Linden Drive at the top of Henry Mall are discontinued at either side of the mall in both the 1906 Simonds plan and the 1931 Peabody plan.

The third major vegetative feature associated with the mall is the plantings flanking the entrance to Agricultural Hall. Considered as a mass, these plants serve to accentuate and complement the architectural approach to the Linden Drive entrance of Agricultural Hall, which serves as the main terminus of Henry Mall. The 1931 Peabody plan is the earliest located that provides any details of intended plants in this area. The plan proposes a grand architectural entrance with symmetrical staircases on either side of a centrally located pool. Plants, represented by loose sketches, appear to be conceptual and seem to be intended to provide a soft reinforcement of the architectural edges.

The ornamental plants located within the lawn have been changed many times, and have included shrubs, perennials, annuals, and trees. Although these elements may be seen as interruptions of the continuous open space that a simple lawn would provide, their impact on the overall mall is not considerable. A consideration of the proportion of lawn to other elements may be the best way to guide planning efforts in the future.

### **Patterns of Circulation**

The circulation patterns on the mall as they eventually developed were envisioned as early as the 1908 Peabody, Laird and Cret plan. Simonds' 1906 plan did provide for drives flanking the axial space of the mall, but did not detail the bisecting drives depicted in the 1908 plan.

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<sup>26</sup> Thomas, R. William, and Edward R. Hasselkus, 1975. *The Trees of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus*, 7. The authors also refer to "G. William Longenecker, records on campus plantings, 1942." On file at the Department of Campus Planning and Landscape Architecture.

***Vehicular Circulation:*** Linden Drive predates both Agricultural Hall and the Henry Mall and represented the major east-west artery between the “center campus” at Bascom Hill and the agricultural campus. By 1908, the only other visible drive was a dirt road running from Linden Drive south in front of the newly-built Agricultural Engineering and Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism) buildings. As late as 1923, this formerly dirt road was the only road completed on the mall. On the eastern side, the drive extending from University Avenue north in front of the Wisconsin High School ended abruptly at the northern edge of the building.

The remainder of the drive, along with the bisecting drives that defined the three sections of the central mall space, was completed sometime between the dedications of the Hoard Statue (in 1922) and the Henry Boulder (in 1924). Vehicular circulation has remained essentially the same since this period, with two exceptions. First, the area now occupied by the Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory and 445 Henry Mall (formerly Genetics), constructed in 1951 and 1961 respectively, and served as an informal parking lot. Second, the interior of the mall also served as an informal overflow parking area during special events.

***Pedestrian circulation:*** A sidewalk paralleled Linden Drive on the north side of the mall from at least the period of construction of Agricultural Hall in 1901. Higher up the hill, another sidewalk wound its way across the front of Agricultural Hall. By 1908, there was also a sidewalk paralleling the dirt road running from Linden Drive to the south in front of the Agricultural Engineering and Agronomy (currently Agricultural Journalism) buildings.

As the southern sector of the mall was completed with the construction of Agricultural Chemistry (currently Biochemistry) and the Wisconsin High School, the western sidewalk was extended to University Avenue, and an eastern sidewalk was constructed from University Avenue north to the entrance of the high school.

Aerial photos taken from the 1960s to the 1980s show irregular paths bisecting the green space, suggesting that pedestrians have not always used the formal paths.

Until 2006, crushed red stone paths crossed through the middle section of the lawn providing an additional pedestrian route. The edges of the three lawn sections were surfaced with coarse rounded stones (approximately four to six inches in size) and intermittent large boulders. This treatment was in response to repeated vehicle intrusions, intentional or otherwise, into the lawn space.

## **Views**

Agricultural Hall was originally sited on a high point along Linden Drive on the western edge of the developed area of campus to ensure that it would have views of the agricultural operations to the west and south. O.C. Simonds helped to direct the selection of the site for Agricultural Hall, and later, in 1906, developed a master plan for the campus that is the first known illustration of what would become Henry Mall. His

conceptualization of this landscape indicates that he felt it was important to maintain views to the south of Agricultural Hall, as well as views toward the façade of the building. The low height of the buildings on the western side of the mall may have also reflected the desire to maintain views both from and toward Agricultural Hall.

### **Buildings and Small Scale Features**

The Henry Mall district includes seven buildings: Agricultural Hall, which heads the mall on its north side; Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Journalism (formerly Agronomy) and Biochemistry (formerly Agricultural Chemistry), on the western edge of the mall, are built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The Genetics-Biotechnology Center, the 445 Henry Mall building (formerly Genetics), and the Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory, on the eastern edge of the mall, are in the International or Post-Modern Style. The buildings' primary facades are all oriented onto the mall space and complement each other in size and proportions. Aside from the buildings, two major commemorative objects are located within the mall: the memorial statue of Wisconsin pioneer dairyman William Hoard, on the north end of the mall, and the Henry Memorial boulder, on the south end of the mall.

For the purpose of this analysis, buildings, structures, and small-scale elements within Henry Mall are referred to as *cultural landscape features*. These have been grouped into two categories based on their relationship to the historic integrity of the district.

- Contributing features are extant buildings, structures, or small-scale elements that were present and directly related to the historic character of the property during the period of significance; and continue to contribute to the overall integrity of the present-day historic landscape.
- Non-contributing features are existing buildings, structures, or small-scale elements that do not relate to the historic significance of the property and may impact the integrity of the historic landscape.

Tables 2 and 3 provide lists of all the contributing and non-contributing features within the Henry Mall Historic District, and a brief description of each. Table 4 provides a summary of the integrity of contributing features.

**TABLE 2: CONTRIBUTING FEATURES (2004)**

<i><b>Contributing Feature</b></i>	<i><b>Description</b></i>	<i><b>Condition</b></i>
Agricultural Engineering	Italian Renaissance Revival, completed 1907.	Good
Agricultural Hall	Beaux-Arts, completed 1901.	Good
Agricultural Journalism	Italian Renaissance Revival, completed 1907 (formerly Agronomy and Genetics)	Good
Biochemistry	Italian Renaissance Revival, completed 1912 (formerly Agricultural Chemistry).	Good
Henry Boulder	Large boulder with inset bronze plaque, dedicated 1924.	Good
Hoard Statue	Carved rectangular upright marble panel surmounted by bronze bust of pioneer	Good

	dairyman William Hoard; dedicated 1922. Carved by Gutzon Borglum, who later went on to create Mount Rushmore. Clean and hot wax treatment, September 2002.	
Light posts	Located at building entrances to Biochemistry and Agricultural Engineering as well as on top of the newel posts on the Agricultural Hall steps; date from as early as the 1920s.	Fair
Agricultural Hall steps/railings/planting beds and urns	Concrete steps on south side of Agricultural Hall, flanked by concrete railings, class memorial planting urns (circa 1920s) atop concrete newel posts, and oval and rectangular planting beds inset into steps/landings. Metal railings were added at a later date and are not contributing.	Fair

**TABLE 3: NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES (2004)**

<i>Non-Contributing Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>
Genetics-Biotechnology Center	Built on site of 1914 Wisconsin High School, circa 1993.	Good
Genetics	International, Completed 1961 (renamed 445 Henry Mall, in 2007).	Good
Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory	International, completed 1951.	Good
Bike racks	Located in front of Genetics-Biotechnology Center and Agricultural Engineering.	Good
Bollards	Cylindrical metal posts buffering central lawn space.	Good
Bus shelter	Metal and Plexiglas shelter at head of mall	Fair
Concrete aggregate urns	For plants and cigarettes, in front of Biochemistry, Agricultural Engineering, and Genetics (renamed 445 Henry Mall, in 2007).	Good
Concrete benches	To either side of bus shelter	Fair
Concrete walls	Retaining wall around front of Genetics (renamed 445 Henry Mall, in 2007).	Good
Fire hydrants	Modern red hydrants	Fair
Historical markers	Bronze markers, installed for university sesquicentennial (c.1998), on posts detailing historic events that occurred in adjacent buildings.	Good
Large terra cotta urns	Terra cotta and concrete flower urns in central lawn space.	Good

Metal street signs	Various signs; generally metal uprights with metal signs attached.	Good
Mail and newspaper boxes	USPS mail drop boxes in front of Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory and newspaper vending boxes to the west of the bus shelter.	Good
Post and chain fence	Lining southerly section of the central mall space.	Good
Boulders	Various sizes and shapes lining outer edges of central mall space and on east side of the mall in front of Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory and Genetics (renamed 445 Henry Mall, in 2007).	Good
Steam vault vent	Brick with limestone cap on east side of mall south of Genetics-Biotechnology Center.	Good
Steam vault vent	Stone with concrete cap north of the Henry Boulder.	Fair
Stone retaining wall	At foot of mall surrounding Henry Boulder.	Good
Stovall Hygiene Laboratory sign	Modern sign to the immediate north of the building entrance.	Good

**TABLE 4: ANALYSIS OF INTEGRITY, CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES (2004)**

Landscape Feature	Level of Integrity	Location	Design	Setting	Materials	Workmanship	Feeling	Association
Agricultural Engineering	H	H	H	M/H	H	H	M/H	M/H
Agricultural Hall	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Agricultural Journalism	H	H	H	M/H	H	H	M/H	M/H
Biochemistry	H	H	H	M/H	H	H	M/H	M/H
Henry Statue	H	H	M/H	M/H	H	H	M/H	M/H
Hoard Boulder	H	H	M/H	M/H	H	H	M/H	M/H
Light posts	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

Key: H=high M=medium L=low

#### Summary of Integrity Analysis

The persistence of the Henry Mall Historic District as a designed landscape through decades of planning and development pressures indicates a long-term commitment to preserve the landscape. The patterns of spatial organization, cluster arrangement, response to natural environment and topography, circulation networks, vegetation, and cultural landscape features retain a high level of integrity. Although the demolition of the Wisconsin High School impacted the mall, the association of the four remaining contributing buildings, two memorials, and the mall space itself remains strong. The careful association of materials, craftsmanship, colors, textures, patterns, style, massing, and rhythm of the architecture has helped to maintain this integrity, as well as the contiguity of the structures and mall space. The removal of any one of the remaining contributing structures would greatly impact the integrity of the overall district, as would the construction of any new structure in between the buildings or within the mall.

## LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

### Approaches to treatment

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing professional standards and providing advice on the stewardship of cultural resources listed as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary's standards describe four basic approaches for treatment of historic landscapes.<sup>27</sup>

**Restoration** is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. This includes reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period, and removal of features from all other periods. The approach can be considered only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the loss of extant elements from other historical periods; and when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned.<sup>28</sup> Restoration is not an appropriate approach for the Henry Mall historic district because adequate documentary evidence does not exist to restore the property to one period and contemporary needs may require some alterations.

**Reconstruction** is the act or process of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic location. The approach is appropriate only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant features that characterize other historical periods. In addition, there must be substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and the work must be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.<sup>29</sup> The Henry Mall historic district is not eligible for reconstruction because adequate documentary evidence does not exist to reconstruct the property to one period, and contemporary needs require some alterations.

**Preservation** involves applying measures to sustain the *existing* form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This approach focuses on stabilizing and protecting extant historic resources, rather than replacing missing elements. It is appropriate when a historic property is essentially intact and does not require extensive repair or replacement; depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate; and when continuing or new use does not require additions or alterations.<sup>30</sup> Preservation is not an appropriate management philosophy for the Henry Mall historic district because

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<sup>27</sup> Charles A. Birnbaum with Christine Capella Peters, eds., *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, National Park Service (Washington, D.C.: 1996), 3.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., 89-90.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., 127-129.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 17-18.

alterations have been made to the landscape and structures that are not consistent with the historic significance of the site.

The act or process of **Rehabilitation** allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property as long as the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This approach is appropriate when depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate; repair or replacement of deteriorated features is necessary; and alterations or additions are needed for a new use.<sup>31</sup> Rehabilitation is the most appropriate management philosophy for the Henry Mall historic district because of the presence of non-contributing buildings and the need for alterations within the district to improve the integrity of the landscape and to accommodate contemporary use. This treatment approach should emphasize the preservation/restoration of the mall landscape and the preservation of the four contributing buildings.

### **Management Issues**

The identification of a landscape as one that has historic significance does not necessarily lead to the protection of that resource. Listing on the National Register or even designation as a National Historic Landmark provides no protection from impacts or complete destruction. The entity in charge of managing the landscape, the University of Wisconsin in this case, can serve as a guardian for the resource by carefully considering the significant extant resources and implementing a management plan designed to retain integrity related to its historic significance. Given that the main mission of the university is education and research, not the protection of cultural resources, the current and future needs of the university must be considered when directing management and treatment of these resources. Some management considerations:

- The mall is the home of numerous underground utilities. Because of this, portions of mall are frequently excavated.
- There are use conflicts between bicyclists, pedestrians and automobile traffic.
- Over time, trees planted along the mall have done poorly.
- The overall mall and contributing buildings are in fair- to- good condition. Individual condition assessments are included in the analysis section.
- It is possible that portions of the two (or more) burial mounds reportedly destroyed during the construction of Agricultural Hall may still be extant. These two (or more) mounds are part of the ASI site 47 DA-571, Observatory Hill/Agricultural Hall Mounds.

### **General Recommendations:**

- All planning and design projects related to this landscape should be developed through careful consideration of the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) and the Campus Master Plan.

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<sup>31</sup> Birnbaum with Peters, eds., *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 47-48.

- Rehabilitation is the recommended treatment philosophy for the landscape.
- Manage the landscape based on the treatment recommendations provided in Tables 5-6, and according to the management zones illustrated in figure 49.
- Develop and implement landscape design guidelines to ensure that important landscape features are preserved.
- Develop and implement architectural design guidelines to ensure that the design style, materials, colors, textures and workmanship applied to new development (of landscapes and structures) within the district compliments the historic resources.
- Consider developing an interpretive plan for the historic landscape.
- Archaeological Recommendations: The Archaeology section of the CLR provides detailed information regarding archaeological sites on campus. Please refer to that chapter for more details regarding archaeological resources located within the Henry Mall historic landscape.
  - Conduct additional archival research to learn more about 47 DA571, Observatory Hill/Agricultural Hall Mounds.
  - No earthmoving activities should be conducted on or near 47 DA571 without additional testing and monitoring by a professional archaeologist. This includes tree and brush stump removal, tree and plant transplants, installation of utilities, road maintenance, and the installation of facilities such as park benches, paved or unpaved paths or the construction of buildings
- Develop a site design and planting plan for the mall that:
  - Adheres to the treatment zones presented in figure 49.
  - Rehabilitates the interior mall landscape, allowing for growth and change of plant materials.
  - Increases the overall proportion of lawn and decreases the proportion of ornamental plants.
  - Provides a continuous turf terrace, if possible, between the curb and sidewalk on both sides of the mall.
  - Indicates street trees installed in the turf terrace. Select a deciduous, small tree form that will tolerate the mall environment.
  - Rehabilitates the landscapes associated with the building facades along the mall, focusing on contemporary use while carefully considering the historic views between these buildings and the mall landscape.
  - Use woody plants only in the two northern-most portions of the interior mall landscape.
  - Allows for implementation of ornamental herbaceous plants in the southern portion of the interior mall landscape.
  - Addresses transportation issues related to the mall.
    - Eliminates, if possible, all parking on the mall.
    - Consider limiting traffic on the road on the eastern side of the mall to emergency access and a two-way bicycle route.
    - Continue to use the road on the western side of the mall for vehicular traffic.

- Discourage use of the mall as a major campus bus route.

**Zone A:** Maintain ornamental plantings that enhance the entrance to the building.

**Zone B:** Preserve the Hoard Statue. Restore the plantings in this area to better represent the historic design.

**Zone C:** Simplify plantings in this area to include simply lawn and linear shrubs along the east and west edges of the lawn. Remove the gravel path.

**Zone D:** Use plants to emphasize buildings entrances without overwhelming them. Consider establishing a plant palette for consistent use of plants around the mall buildings.

**Zone E:** Maintain the sidewalk terraces. If possible, expand the turf terraces to be continuous along the length of the mall. Recondition the soil in the terraces and establish street trees.

**Zone F:** Preserve the lawn in this section. Continue to include ornamental plants in the southern portion of this area. Simplify the northern portion of this area to include lawn with linear shrubs along the east and west edges. Simplify or remove the gravel path.

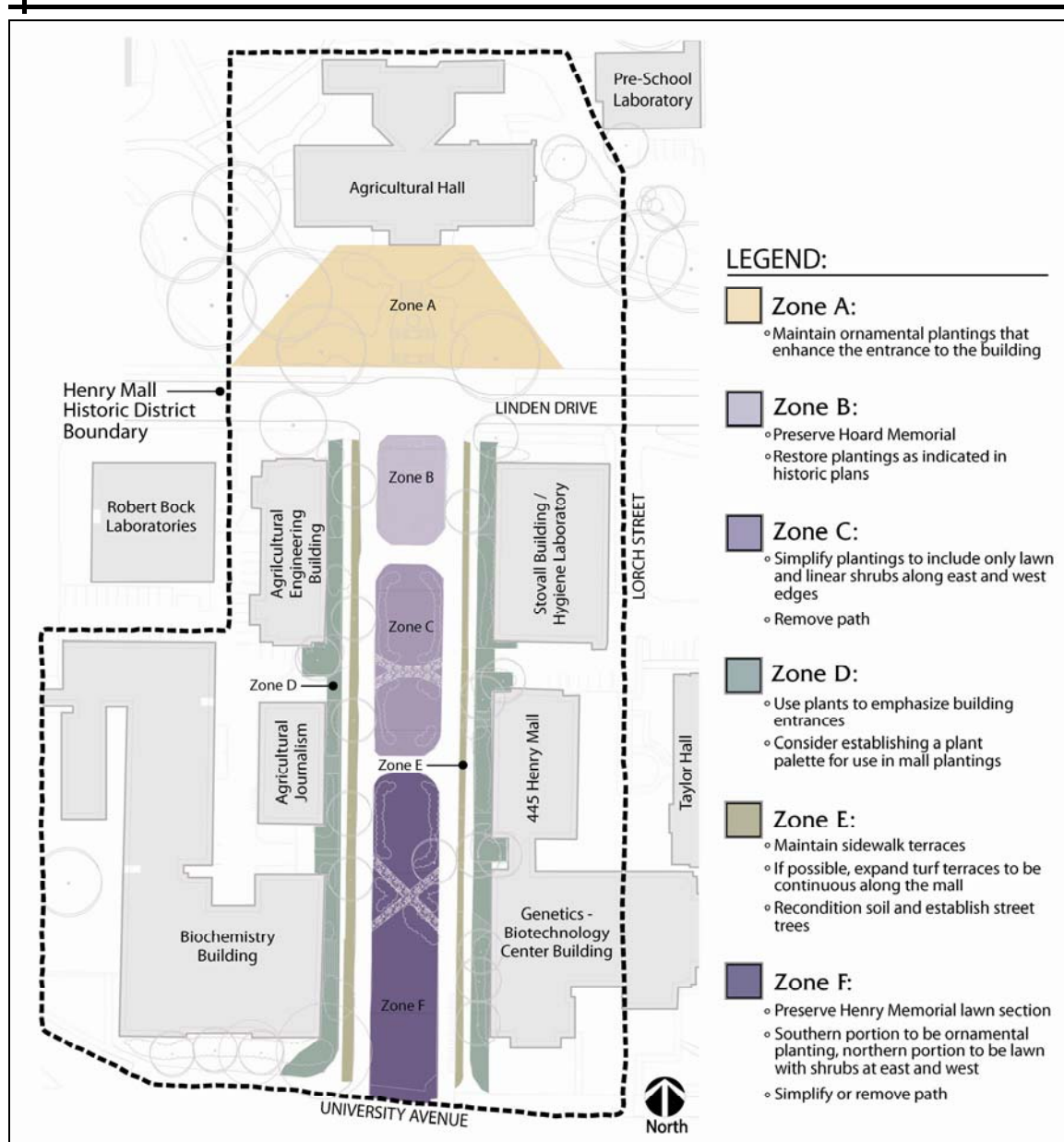


Figure 49: Henry Mall, landscape treatment zones, 2004.

**TABLE 5: Recommended Treatment for contributing features (2004)**

<i>Contributing Feature</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Agricultural Engineering	Preserve
Agricultural Hall	Preserve
Agricultural Journalism	Preserve
Biochemistry (formerly Agricultural Chemistry)	Preserve
Henry Boulder	Preserve
Hoard Statue	Preserve. Perform regular clean/wax maintenance on bust.
Interior mall lawn	Refer to figure 49.
Roads	Consider eliminating vehicular through-traffic on the eastern drive of Henry Mall. Maintain the road as a two-way bicycle route and for emergency vehicles. Alternately, consider installing raised curbs along all of the road edges (with the exception of the locations where universally accessible curb cuts are required) to discourage vehicular and pedestrian traffic in inappropriate locations. If possible, eliminate parking within the mall. Also, if possible, eliminate service access from the mall by providing access to the backs of the buildings.
Sidewalks	Maintain the north/south oriented sidewalks between the buildings and roads.
Plants at the approach to Agricultural Hall	Maintain plants. Preserve the character of the plantings that provide seasonal interest and a variety of textures, colors, and forms to transition from the hardscape of the steps to the surrounding lawn.
Plants around Hoard Statue	Evaluate the health and longevity of the shrubs that provide a backdrop to the Hoard Statue. If recommended by a horticulturalist, prune the shrubs so that they act as a backdrop for the statue, but do not totally enclose it. When these shrubs are no longer healthy or providing a successful backdrop to the statue (which should screen the bus stop, but not block views in to the statue or views of Agricultural Hall from the mall) replace them with new plants. Carefully consider the impacts of the bus stop before replacing these plants with smaller/younger plants.
Turf terrace between curb and sidewalk on west side of mall	Preserve the turf terrace. If it is possible to eliminate curb cuts, do this and create a continuous turf terrace.
Street trees along the mall	Maintain existing street trees as an interim treatment. Remove trees as they become hazardous or unsightly. Consider planting trees along the entire turf terrace, as

	indicated by Simonds in his 1906 concept plan. Plant deciduous canopy trees symmetrically along the terrace, alternating these with small clusters of flowering ornamental trees.
Views into and from the mall.	Preserve views into and from the mall by carefully considering the impacts of any new development or changed element within or near the mall space. The potential impacts on the character and appearance of the mall should be considered, and adjustments made whenever possible to mitigate these intrusions.
Light posts and fixtures	Preserve. If deemed necessary for security purposes, any new fixtures should be in keeping with campus standards.

The Henry Mall historic landscape includes a number of non-contributing features that are small-scale and do not significantly impact the historic resources. There are also three non-contributing buildings that do not contribute to the district architecturally, however, their locations, scale and massing help to enclose the landscape and reinforce the mall space.

**TABLE 6: Recommended Treatment for non-contributing features (2004)**

<i><b>Non-Contributing Feature</b></i>	<i><b>Recommended Treatment</b></i>
Genetics-Biotechnology Center	Maintain.
Entrance/ sidewalks in front of mall buildings.	Consider relocating the bike rack, planters and gravel. Replace these with a uniform turf terrace that extends the length of the road. Plant trees in the terrace.
Genetics (renamed 445 Henry Mall in 2007)	Consider replacing this building with one that reflects the Italian Renaissance Revival style and materials (red brick and clay tile roof) of the contributing buildings on the mall. The roof angle and mass of the building should carefully reflect the character and scale of the contributing buildings. The entrance to the building should be centered and face the mall, to reflect the orientation of the historic structures.
Stovall-Hygiene Laboratory	Consider replacing this building with one that reflects the Italian Renaissance Revival style and materials (red brick and clay tile roof) of the contributing buildings on the mall. The roof angle and mass of the building should carefully reflect the character and scale of the contributing buildings. The entrance to the building should be centered and face the mall, to reflect the orientation of the historic structures.

Bike racks	Consider moving the bike racks to the alleys/sides of buildings, so that the racks and bikes are not as visible in the mall landscape, to provide opportunities for restoring trees along the mall, and to improve the pedestrian route along the mall. If the curb cuts along the mall are removed, the former driveways could be developed as bicycle parking areas.
Bollards	Remove the bollards and install a 12" curb along the mall to prevent vehicles from driving on the turf.
Bus shelter	Relocate the bus stop shelter to an area that is not within the mall. Alternately, consider replacing the shelter with one that is designed to be more sensitive to the historic character of the mall landscape and the historic architectural characteristics of Agricultural Hall, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Journalism, and Biochemistry. When bus shelter is removed, remove concrete benches. Instead, there should be seating in the front of the adjacent buildings that face toward Henry Mall. (Update: Planned replacement of bus shelter 2011.)
Concrete aggregate urns	Remove or relocate so they are not within the mall landscape.
Concrete benches	(see bus shelter) Maintain
Fire hydrants	Maintain
Historical markers	Maintain
Large terra cotta urn	Remove or relocate so it is not within the mall landscape.
Metal street signs	Maintain
Mail and newspaper boxes	Maintain
Post and chain fence	Remove. Install a 12" curb around the mall to discourage driving and parking on the turf and undesirable pedestrian traffic.
Large boulders located along the mall edges	Remove. Install a 12" curb around the mall to discourage driving and parking on the turf.
Steam vault vents	Maintain. Do not attempt to screen. Acknowledge this as a necessary functional element within the landscape.
Stone retaining wall	Maintain as a feature associated with the Henry Boulder.

## FURTHER RESEARCH

- The district may be nationally significant according to criterion A based on its association with numerous important scientific advances. More research is necessary to determine if this national level of significance is reflected by the extant landscape. It is possible that the association with O.C. Simonds (a nationally important landscape architect) could warrant national significance. More research concerning his work, and whether or not Henry Mall is a significant representation of a particular period or type of work for him, needs to be conducted.
- The possibility of significance of the district according to criterion B could be further considered. The Henry Mall Historic District could warrant national significance for its association with Joshua Lederberg, who won the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1958 for his work in genetics. A native of New Jersey, Lederberg studied at Columbia University Medical School and in 1948 was awarded a Ph.D. from the department of microbiology and botany at Yale University. In 1947, he was appointed assistant professor of genetics at the University of Wisconsin. He was promoted to associate professor in 1950 and full professor in 1954. Lederberg died on February 2, 2008.
- Lederberg organized and became chair of the department of medical genetics in 1957, and received the Nobel Prize in 1958. Lederberg later headed the department of genetics at Stanford University Medical School, and served as president of the Rockefeller University from 1978 to 1990.<sup>32</sup> During his tenure at the University of Wisconsin, Lederberg's office and research facilities were in the Agronomy building. It was here that he received a wire notifying him that he had won the Nobel Prize. The building was later renamed the Genetics building to reflect the important research being performed here. Subsequently the building was renamed again, to reflect the new occupants from the department of Agricultural Journalism.
- Myron Turk was the head gardener for Henry Mall for many years, before retiring in the late 1990s. He may be able to provide a perspective on the development of the horticultural plantings in the mall.

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<sup>32</sup> <http://www.nobel.se/medicine/laureates/1958/lederberg-bio.html>, website accessed February 2007.

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## ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

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	UW-Madison Archives, Image Series 7/7 (CLP-A0241) .....	cover
	<b>General information .....</b>	<b>7</b>
1	FPM, UW-Madison, 2004.....	8
2	Wisconsin Historical Society .....	9
3	FPM, UW-Madison, 2004.....	10
	<b>Landscape history .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4	UW-Madison Archives (CLP-Z0013) .....	15
5	Wisconsin Historical Society (CLP-H0022).....	15
6	Arnold Alanen private collection.....	16
7	UW-Madison Archives (CLP-Z0008) .....	16
8	Wisconsin Historical Society (CLP-W0004).....	19
9	UW-Madison Archives (CLP-Z0028) .....	19
10	FPM, UW-Madison (CLP-M0003).....	20
11	<i>The Badger</i> 27 1913, 11 .....	20
12	FPM, UW-Madison (CLP-F0045) .....	21
13	Wisconsin Historical Society (CLP-H0016).....	24
14	FPM, UW-Madison (CLP-F0029) .....	25
15	FPM, UW-Madison (CLP-M0004).....	25
16	Wisconsin Historical Society (CLP-H0023).....	26
17	UW-Madison Archives, Image Series 7/7 (CLP-A0241) .....	26
18	Wisconsin Historical Society (CLP-H0029).....	27
19	UW-Madison Archives, Image Series 7/7 (CLP-A0256) .....	27
20	UW-Madison Archives, Image Series 7/7 (CLP-A0224) .....	28
21	UW-Madison Archives .....	28
22	Department of Life Sciences Communication .....	29
23	Don Schutt private collection (CLP-S0011) .....	29
24	UW-Madison Archives (CLP-A0416) .....	30
25	UW-Madison Archives (CLP-A0419) .....	30
26	UW-Madison Archives (CLP-A420) .....	31
27	Department of Life Sciences Communication .....	31
28	FPM, UW-Madison (CLP-E0020).....	32
29	Byron Jones, UW-Madison Archives, Image Series 5/5-6/2.....	33
30	Department of Life Sciences Communication .....	33
31	UW-Madison Archives, Image Series 9/3 .....	35
32	UW-Madison Archives, Image Series 7/7 .....	35
33	UW-Madison Archives, Image Series 5/5-6/2.....	36
34	UW-Madison Archives, Image Series 5/5-6/2.....	36

35	The Buildings of the University of Wisconsin, Jim Feldman.....	37
	<b>Existing conditions.....</b>	<b>38</b>
36	FPM, UW-Madison, 2004.....	41
37	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	42
38	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	42
39	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	42
40	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	43
41	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	43
42	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	43
43	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	44
44	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	44
45	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	44
46	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	45
47	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	45
48	Quinn Evans Architects, Madison, 2004 .....	45
49	FPM, UW-Madison, 2004.....	59

FPM=Facilities Planning and Management