



Camp Randall Memorial Park



Cultural Landscape Inventory

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DEFINITIONS

What is a “cultural landscape”?

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

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.²

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.”³ 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.”⁴

What is a “cultural landscape inventory”? ⁵

This cultural landscape inventory for Camp Randall Memorial Park 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: Camp Randall Memorial Arch, 2010

¹ 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 Charleston, Massachusetts: <http://www.nps.gov/oclp>

² 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.

³ 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.

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

⁵ 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.

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NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The U.S. Congress created the National Register of Historic Places 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: Camp Randall Memorial Park

Property Level: Landscape

Current Names: Camp Randall Memorial Park, Grand Army of the Republic [G.A.R.] Park, (informal name)

Historic Names: Camp Randall, State Fair Grounds, Dane County Fair Grounds

National Register Information: Camp Randall Memorial Park is listed on the National Register according to criterion A for its significance as a memorial park commemorating the most important Civil War-related site in Wisconsin. Although the level of significance is not indicated in the nomination, research for this project indicates the site is significant on a national and state level. Record Number 16068, Certified June 7, 1971.

Location Map:

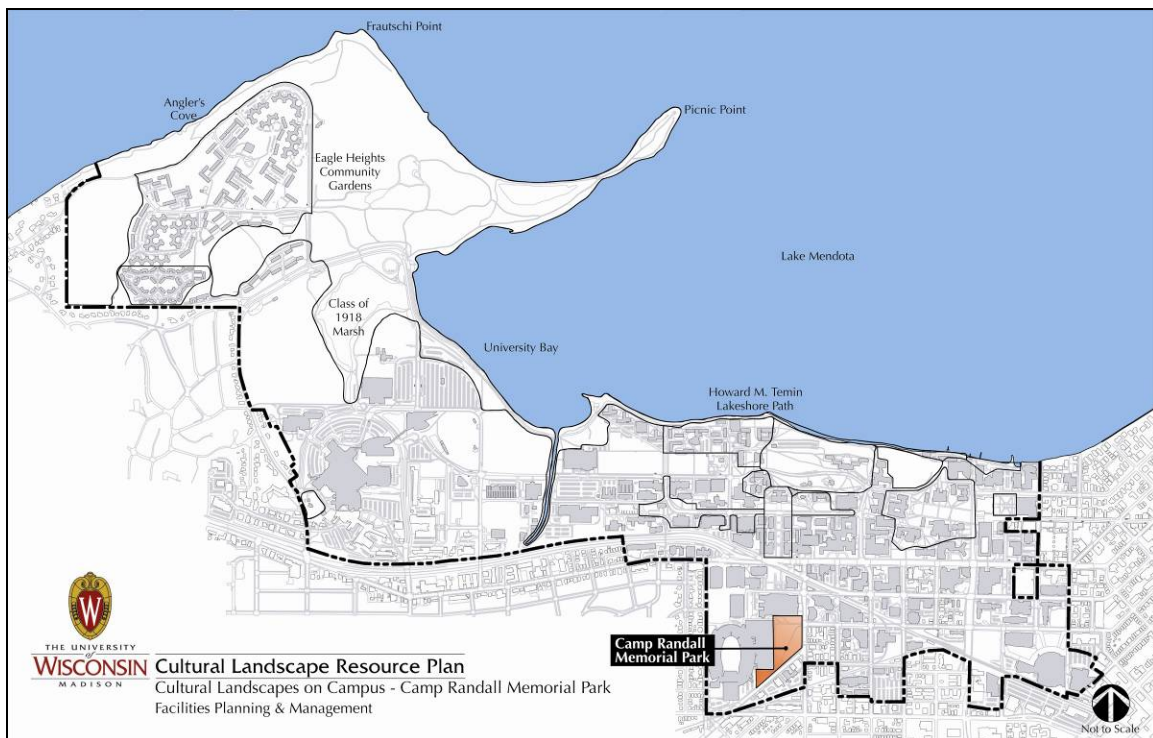


Figure 1: Location of Camp Randall Memorial Park, 2010.

Boundary Description National Register of Historic Places:

The 1971 NRHP nomination form states: "Memorial Park portion of Camp Randall only, as requested by National Park Service."

Boundary Description Wisconsin Legislature 1913: The Camp Randall military training camp was initially a 53-acre site bounded by University Avenue, Lathrop Street, Monroe Street and North Randall Avenue. In 1913, a memorial park was defined by the legislature as:

...commencing on the west line of Warren Street 96.6 feet north of the center line of Dayton street produced; thence west at right angles to Warren street 462 feet; thence south 812.1 feet to the north line of Monroe street; thence north 50 degrees 14 minutes along the north line of Monroe street 601 feet to the west line of Warren street; thence north along the west line of Warren street 429 feet to the place of beginning, containing 6.58 acres. The use of such park for military drill and athletic purposes shall be allowed to the university.⁶

Boundary Description Wisconsin Legislature 1986

The original boundary was amended in 1986 {Wisconsin Statute 45.70(2)2} to accommodate construction of the McClain Athletic Facility and compensate for land used to build the Camp Randall Memorial Building. The current (2011) boundary is stated as:

...beginning on the west line of Randall Avenue 96.6 feet north of the center line of Dayton Street extended; thence west at right angles to Randall Avenue 370 feet; thence south parallel to Randall Avenue 722 feet; thence west at right angles to Randall Avenue 235 feet; thence south parallel to Randall Avenue 205 feet to the north line of Monroe Street; thence north 50 degrees 14 minutes east along the north line of Monroe Street approximately 780 feet to the west line of Randall Avenue; thence north along the west line of Randall Avenue 429 feet to the place of beginning (figure 2 and 3) .

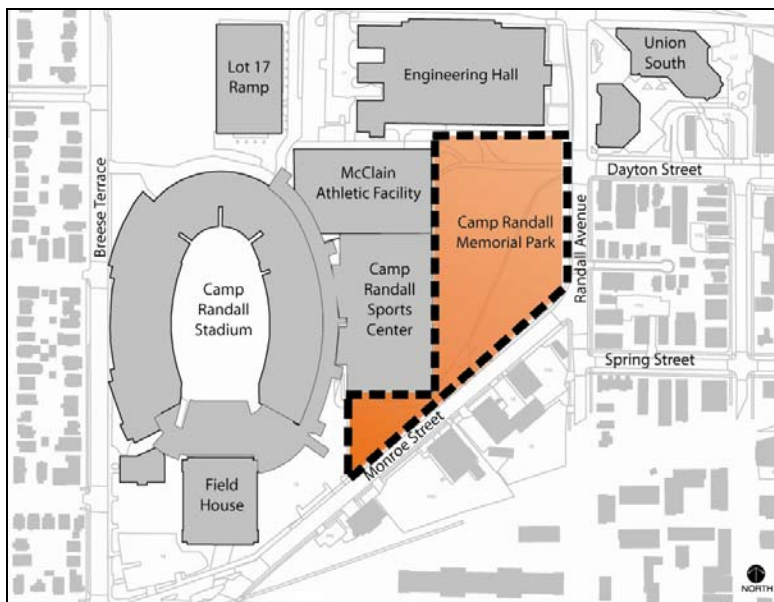


Figure 2: Site plan, 2010

⁶ *Information Concerning the Ownership and Control of the Camp Randall Memorial Park*, Compiled by: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, November 1942.

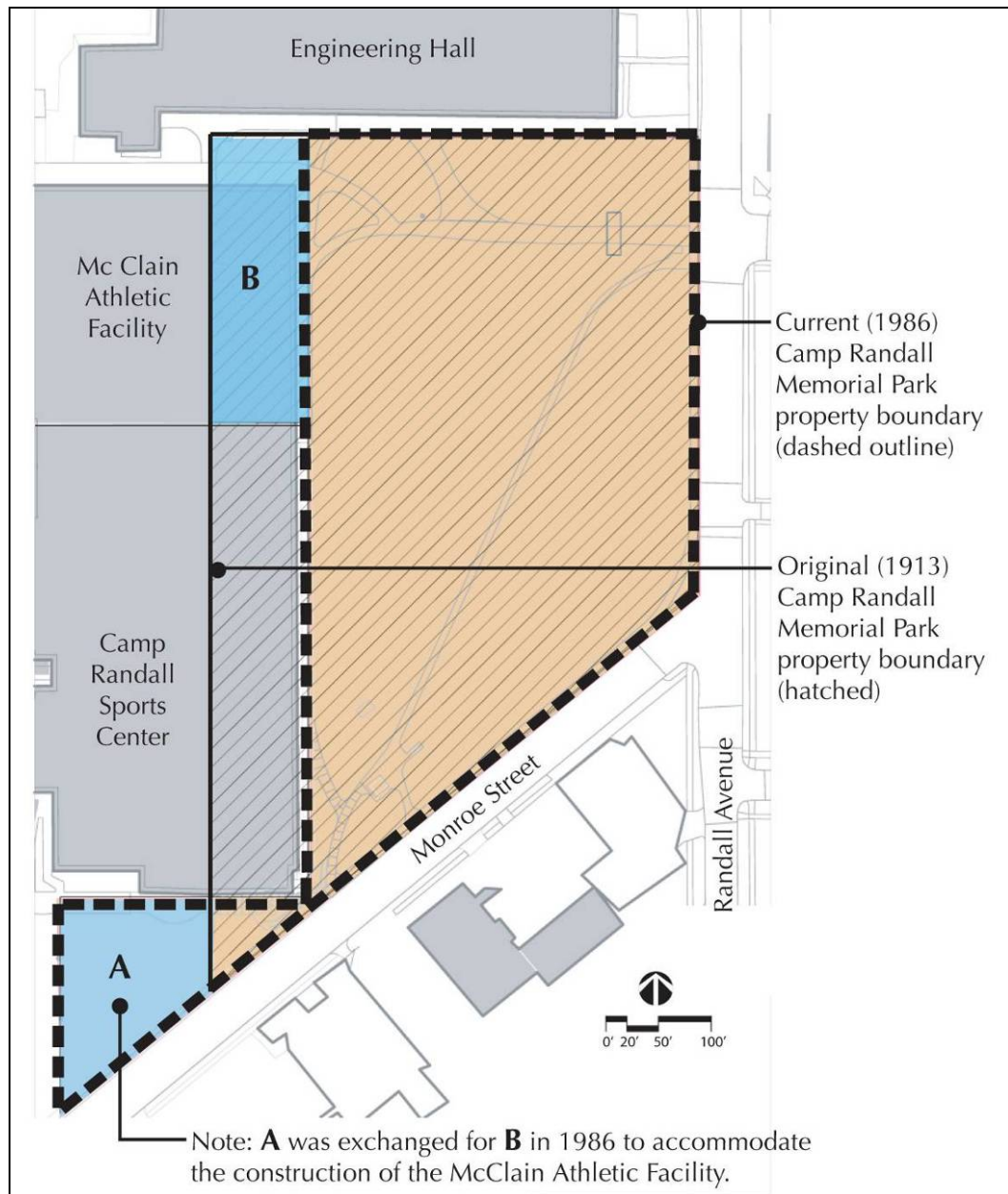


Figure 3: Site boundary, 2010.

The park boundary was altered twice to accommodate the needs of the athletics division and the university: first, for the construction of the Camp Randall Memorial Practice Building (currently Camp Randall Sports Center) and then for the construction of the McClain Athletic Facility, both built on the western edge of the park (figure 3). A close examination of the boundaries of the Civil War training ground as recorded by N.B. Van Slyke site plan in 1865 indicates that nearly all of the original 1913 memorial park fell outside of the training ground fence (figure 11).

CHRONOLOGY

- 1858 - 1885: Wisconsin State Fair held on this site eleven times during this period (for one week each September).
- 1861 - 1865: Civil War training grounds for the Union Army. More than three-quarters of all Wisconsin troops who served in the war trained in the camp.
- 1862 (April-May): Over 1200 Confederate prisoners of war, captured during battle at Island No. 10 near Madrid, Missouri, are brought to Camp Randall. At least 140 died from their wounds or illness. Their graves are located at Forest Hill Cemetery; in a plot know as Confederate Rest.
- 1880 – 1894: Barnum Circus performs in Madison, (approximately every three years).
- 1893: Board of Regents purchase land for military and university athletic and agricultural purposes.
- 1895: First football game at Camp Randall stadium at Randall and Johnson Street location.
- 1909: Forest Products Laboratory (now Materials Science and Engineering building) construction commences. First structure built on former Camp Randall property.
- 1911: Legislative provision provides for a memorial park and monument.
- 1912: Memorial Arch built.
- 1913: Camp Randall Memorial Park officially delineated.
- 1915: Second Camp Randall stadium construction begins (present location).
- 1918: Women’s Field House built. Demolished 1954.
- 1920: Randall Shop (informally called “Sawtooth building”) built. Demolished 2004.
- 1929: Field House construction commences.
- 1930: Mechanical Engineering building construction commences.
- 1937: Stone bench erected by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War as a memorial to Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.).

- 1945-1954: Randall Park and Monroe Park trailer camps provide temporary housing for WWII veterans (and their families) while they attend the university.
- 1954: Demolition of the Women's Field House for Camp Randall Memorial Practice Building (currently Camp Randall Sports Center) construction.
- 1954: Camp Randall Memorial Practice Building (currently Camp Randall Sports Center) construction commences. A portion of the property (as delineated in the 1913 boundary legislation) is withdrawn from the park.
- 1957: G.W. Longenecker prepares a landscape plan for the Camp Randall Memorial Practice Building (currently Camp Randall Sports Center) and a separate planting plan for the area surrounding the memorial arch.
- 1986: Park boundary is redrawn in land swap to accommodate construction of the McClain Athletic Facility.
- 1987: McClain Athletic Facility construction commences.
- 2004: Underground utility trenches dug along Monroe Street park perimeter in conjunction with stadium expansion.
- 2007, Oct. 7: Shiloh cannon tube moved to Wisconsin Veterans Museum.
- 2008, Oct 4: Dedication ceremony for new replica carriage for the MG &G tube, located on south side of Camp Randall Sports Center.
- 2009: Underground utility excavations along Randall Avenue provide an opportunity to re-landscape park edge along the east side of the park. Improvements include new spot lighting and paving for the east side of the memorial arch. Overhead utility wires buried, improving view of arch from Dayton Street intersection.
- 2010, May: Dedication ceremony for new replica carriage for the U.S. No. 332 tube, located on the northwest flagpole knoll.
- 2010, Oct.: Ground-mounted spotlight installed to illuminate northwest flagpole.
- 2010, Nov.: Spanish-American War cannon tube transferred to the Wisconsin Veterans Museum.
- 2010, Nov.: Memorial arch power washed, masonry joints tuck-pointed, and copper roof flashing replaced.
- 2011, Aug.: Memorial arch plaques refinished.

TABLE 1: Key to Place Names

Extant Features (immediately adjacent to memorial park)

<i>Official Name⁷</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Other or former name(s)</i>
Camp Randall Sports Center	West of memorial park	Camp Randall Memorial Building, Shell, Camp Randall Memorial Practice Building
Engineering Hall	North of memorial park	
McClain Athletic Facility	West of memorial park	

Commemorative Objects⁸

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
14 th Wis Vol Infantry plaque	Northwest knoll
23 Wisconsin Infantry granite marker	Northwest knoll
Athletic Hall of Fame Terrace plaque	South of Camp Randall Sports Center
Camp Randall historical marker	Southwest sector
Camp Randall Memorial Arch	W. Dayton St.
Camp Randall Memorial Arch plaques	Interior walls of memorial arch
Camp Randall Memorial plaque	Southeast wall of Camp Randall Sports Center
G.A.R. stone bench	Northwest sector
Guard House	Southeast sector
Lincoln Bicentennial sign	West of memorial arch
Lowe Memorial stone bench	South of Camp Randall Sports Center
MG & Co cannon	South of Camp Randall Sports Center
MG Greenwood cannon	Northeast knoll
U.S.-No. 332 cannon	Northwest knoll

Non-Extant Features and Commemorative Objects

<i>Official Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Other or former name(s)</i>
Women's Field House	Southwest corner of park	
Harvey oak	Southwest corner of park	
Randall Park	Current site of Engineering Hall	Randall Park Trailer Camp, Randall Trailer Housing Project
Monroe Park	Camp Randall Memorial Park	Monroe Park Trailer Camp
Spanish-American War cannon	Southwest corner of park	
Leeds Co. cannon	Northeast knoll	Shiloh cannon

⁷ Space Management Office, University of Wisconsin-Madison, "Facility Name Registry," www2.fpm.wisc.edu/smo (accessed May 2010)

⁸ Daniel Einstein, "UW Commemorative Objects, version 9, Dec. 2010"

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Camp Randall Memorial Park is significant according to National Register criterion A at both the national and state level for its association with the training of Union soldiers and the holding of Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Prior to the war, the State Agricultural Society had leased the land from private landowners for a few years. More than three-quarters of all Wisconsin troops who served in the Civil War trained at some point at Camp Randall. The property is the most important site in Wisconsin related to the state's participation in the Civil War. Camp Randall was the largest and most active training post in Wisconsin, with more than 70,000 men trained on site throughout the war. The site was named for Wisconsin Governor Alexander Williams Randall (1858-1862), who was responsible for quickly recruiting Wisconsin men to serve as soon as the war broke out. After the war, Camp Randall was converted back to fairgrounds used by the state and county agricultural societies. When they later moved to another location, plans to develop the 53-acre site into building lots were proposed. However, Civil War veterans objected and so the state purchased the site for the university use for athletic and military functions.

Period of Significance, 1913-1965:

Although the National Register nomination indicates the period of significance as 1850-1874, this period was proposed before the National Park Service determined that the site was significant only as a memorial park. Therefore, the period of significance actually begins in 1913 when the Camp Randall Memorial Park was established. The park property was defined and used as a memorial landscape in its original configuration until 1945. Post-war trailer park housing impacted the park from 1945 through 1954. The park was restored and re-landscaped by 1965.

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

- State Agricultural Society exposition grounds
- Civil War training grounds
- Site of visiting circus acts, including Barnum Circus
- Dane County agricultural fairgrounds
- UW Experimental Agricultural Station/Pharmaceutical Garden
- UW athletic facilities
- Civil War memorial park
- Randall Park and Monroe Park trailer camps

LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Historic Context:

1858-1885 Agricultural use, the state fair, and the circus

The site known today as Camp Randall Memorial Park was part of a larger tract originally used by the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society for agricultural purposes and expositions, including the Wisconsin State Fair (figure 4).⁹ For the first ten years of the fair, Madison shared the responsibility of hosting the fair with three other cities.¹⁰ The fair was held eleven times on the Camp Randall site between 1858 and 1885. For the first fair held in Madison, in 1858, the state agricultural society leased the land from William D. Bruen. Bruen's estate consisted of 53 acres just one mile west of the capitol. Nearly 50,000 people came to enjoy the fair, which featured activities ranging from a plowing contest to an equestrian cavalcade. A Fine Arts Hall, 60-foot in diameter and octagonal, was one of the main structures on the site, as well as a Manufactures' Hall that primarily showcased agricultural implements, such as scales.

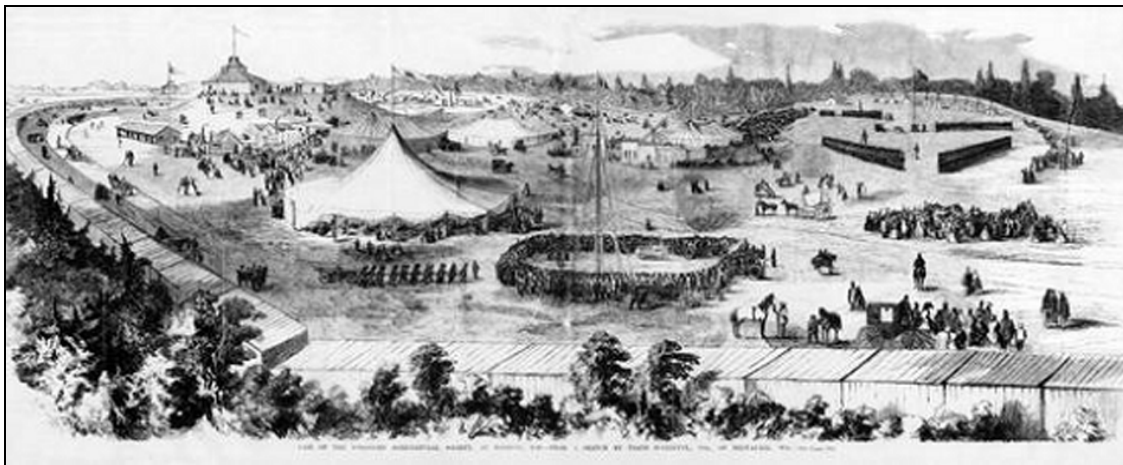


Figure 4: Sketch of Wisconsin Agricultural Society Fair by Franz Holzapfel, November 20, 1858.

Held in the same location in 1860, on land leased from Bruen, the fairgrounds increased in size by twelve acres, most of which were “covered with beautiful young oaks.”¹¹ The increased area was enclosed by an eight-foot high fence. Four exhibit buildings and numerous animal stalls were added, and it was here that the soon-to-be-famous John Muir displayed several of his inventions.¹²

⁹ Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, *Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society: Together with Short Hand Report of Annual Convention 1870*, 115.

¹⁰ *150 Years of the Wisconsin State Fair: An Illustrated History 1851-2001*. West Allis: Wisconsin State Fair Park, 2001.

¹¹ Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, *Transactions of the State Agricultural Society 1860*, 99.

¹² *150 Years of the Wisconsin State Fair: An Illustrated History 1851-2001*. West Allis: Wisconsin State Fair Park, 2001.

In the *Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society*, the setting of the 1860 state fair was described:

The Grounds, which for convenience to the railroad and city, for the beauty and magnificence of their surroundings-commanding, as they do, a charming view of the lakes, city and country-for the admirable form of their undulating surface, and for their perfect adaptation to the purposes of such an Exhibition, are unsurpassed, if not unequaled, by any in this country, were handsomely fitted up and in every respect well calculated to produce a most pleasant general effect.¹³

The state fair was cancelled from 1861 to 1863 due to the Civil War. Madison again played host to the fair in 1867, 1868, and 1869. Additional horse stalls and two new buildings for agriculture and manufactured products were added between 1868 and 1869. Popular exhibits included mining and foundry work, along with horse racing and fire suppression demonstrations. The state agricultural society finally purchased the grounds from Bruen in 1870 for \$6,000 for use as a permanent fair site.¹⁴

The fair was held at Camp Randall again in 1878, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1884, and 1885 (figure 5). In 1883, \$3,000 was spent to improve the grounds. A new streetcar route opened on the same day as the 1885 fair, running on University Avenue from Park Street to the north entrance of the fair; it proved to be very efficient and successful. That same year, the grandstand was expanded to accommodate up to 8,000 people and to provide views of the capitol; Native Americans competed in a game of lacrosse; and a “large canvas covered board structure painted with a panoramic view of the battle of Gettysburg” were added.¹⁵ In 1892, the fair moved permanently to West Allis where it is still held today.

Camp Randall also played host to the Barnum Circus during the Civil War and again between 1880 and 1894. During the war, two circus performances were given: one for Madison residents and another for the soldiers at Camp Randall. This second showing was reportedly held inside the camp to keep soldiers from scheming to get out of the camp, as it was feared they would become a nuisance to the town.¹⁶

¹³ Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, *Transactions of the State Agricultural Society 1860*, 99.

¹⁴ Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, *Transactions of the State Agricultural Society 1870*, 115.

¹⁵ Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. *Transactions of State Agricultural Society Together With Short Hand Report of Annual Convention*. Madison: Democrat Printing Co, State Printer, 1885.

¹⁶ Mollenhoff, David V., *Madison A History of the Formative Years*. Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 2003, (second edition), 237.

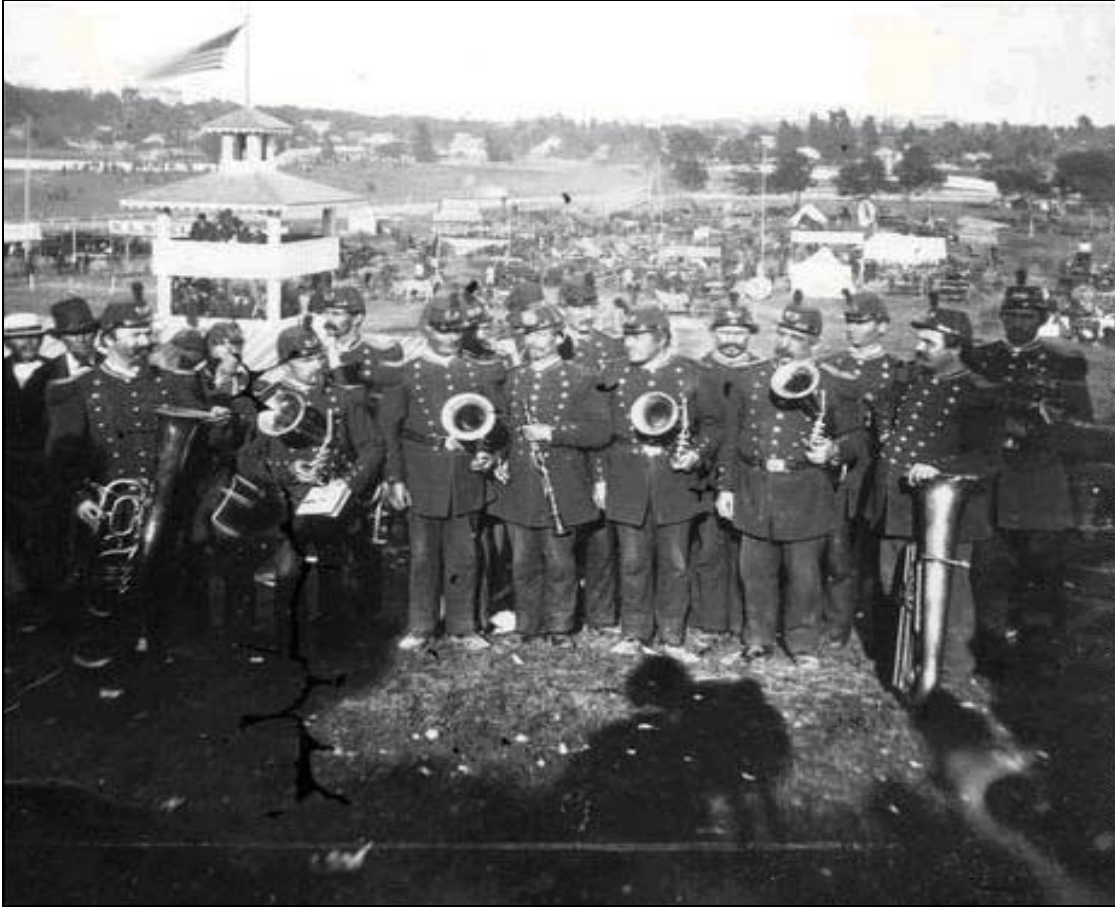


Figure 5: Madison Brass Band at the Wisconsin State Fair, 1879.

Civil War Training Facility 1861-1865

In 1861, Governor Alexander Randall requested that the site of the state fair be used as a place of “encampment and discipline of the troops being raised.”¹⁷ Supervised by Horace Tenney, the site underwent a quick transformation. Agricultural fences were removed, sheds once used for animals were cleaned, pot holes were filled, and excavated material was removed from the site.¹⁸ Exhibition halls were transformed into barracks and hospitals with new floors and bunk beds, while sheds were used to shelter cavalry horses). The first soldiers, the Second Wisconsin Regiment, arrived on May 1, 1861. In honor of the governor, the grounds were named Camp Randall.¹⁹ More than three-quarters of all Wisconsin’s Civil War soldiers trained at Camp Randall, including 27 regiments, two batteries of light artillery, nine companies of heavy artillery, and one

¹⁷ Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, *Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society 1861*, 91.

¹⁸ *Wisconsin Argus and Democrat*, ‘Camp Randall Has Unique History’ 25 April 1861 (Washington, D.C.: 3 November 1951) 7.

¹⁹ Durrie, Daniel, *A History of Madison, The Capital of Wisconsin; Including the Four Lake Country*. Madison: Atwood & Culver, 1874, 276.

company of sharp shooters.²⁰ Camp Randall was turned over to the federal government in January 1862.²¹ Between April and May 1862, the site served as a prisoner-of-war camp for approximately 1,200 Confederate soldiers.

The earliest known depiction of the camp is a watercolor sketch made John Gaddis in 1861 (figure 6). In 1925, Hosea W. Rood, the state custodian of the Wisconsin G.A.R. used the sketch on a holiday card sent to his fellow veterans, writing:

""Milton, Wisconsin Dec, 10 1925. Dear Comrades--I am sending you for this Holiday Season a reminder of our Christmas and New Years Sixty-four years ago. To some of you this picture will look natural. It was made from a pencil sketch by John Gaddis, Co. E. He sits by a telegraph post just at this edge. The ""Old Twelfth"" is on Dress Parade--tents just at the back of the line. Colonel Bryant stands back in front of the center. At the right the Sixteenth is on drill near their tents. In sending this I am wishing every one of you every possible good thing. May the Lord bless you and keep you. Hosea W. Rood, Co. E."



Figure 6: Sketch of Camp Randall, by John Gaddis, 1861.

²⁰ Rood, Hosea W. *Camp Randall Memorial Arch, Dedicated June 18-19, 1912*, booklet, 2.

²¹ Driscoll, John K. *Wisconsin Academy Review*. "Wisconsin in the American Civil War, 34.

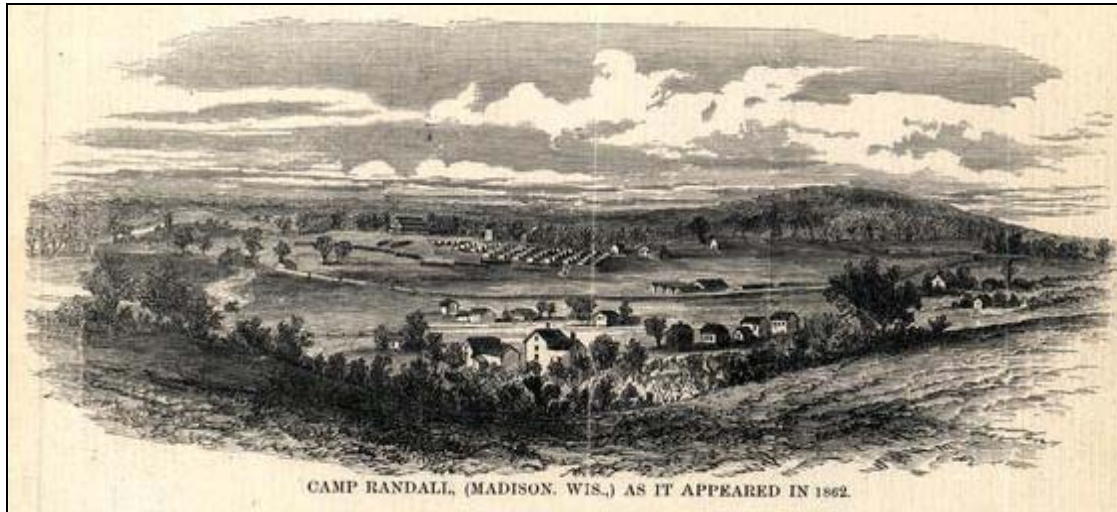


Figure 7: Lithograph of Camp Randall, looking southwest, 1862.

The *Wisconsin State Journal* reported in March 1864 that, “Louis Kurz, of Milwaukee, has produced a very fine and correct colored lithograph of Camp Randall, being a view from the State University” (figure 8). In this same article, a P. McCabe is mentioned as having produced a ground plan of Camp Randall for the government, “the neatness of which is greatly praised and appreciated by the authorities for whom it was done.”²² . .

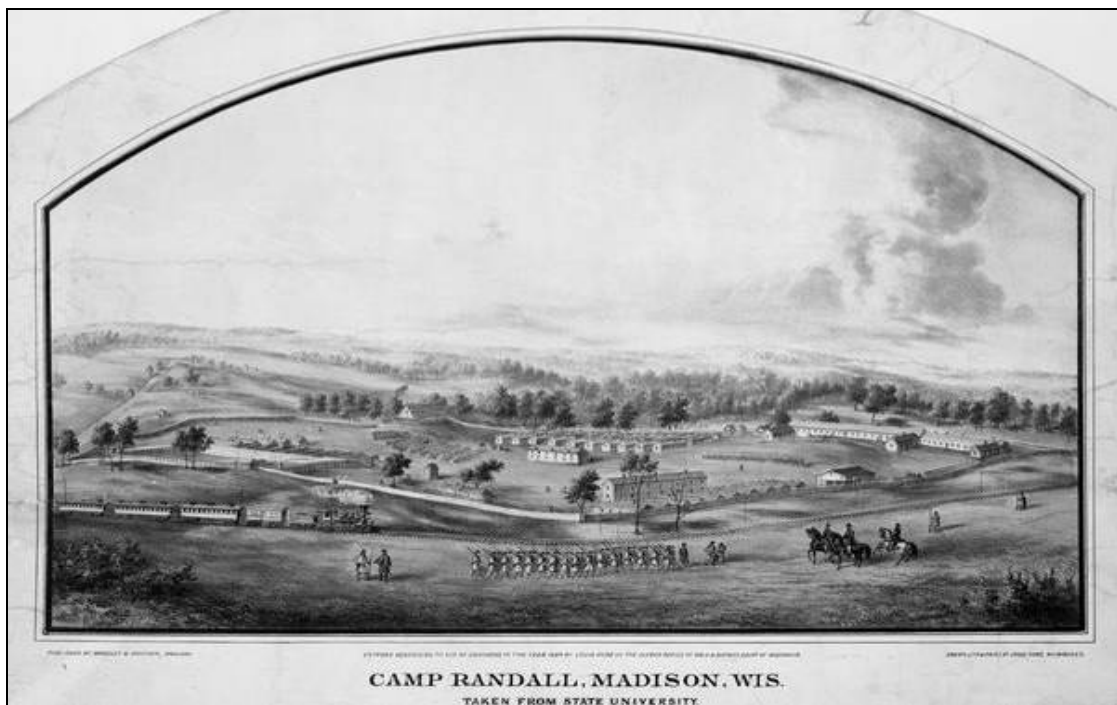


Figure 8: Lithograph of Camp Randall by Louis Kurz, March 1864.

²² *Wisconsin State Journal*, “Local Matters,” 7 March 1864. McCabe, was a city and county surveyor. The McCabe ground plan was not located during this research project.

A sketch drawn by William Fiske Brown, (figure 9) a soldier stationed at the camp, carried the following inscription: "Camp Randall, Madison Wis. Sketch taken from top of University Building, May 20, 1864, by W. F. Brown, Co. B., 40th Wis Vol. Inf."

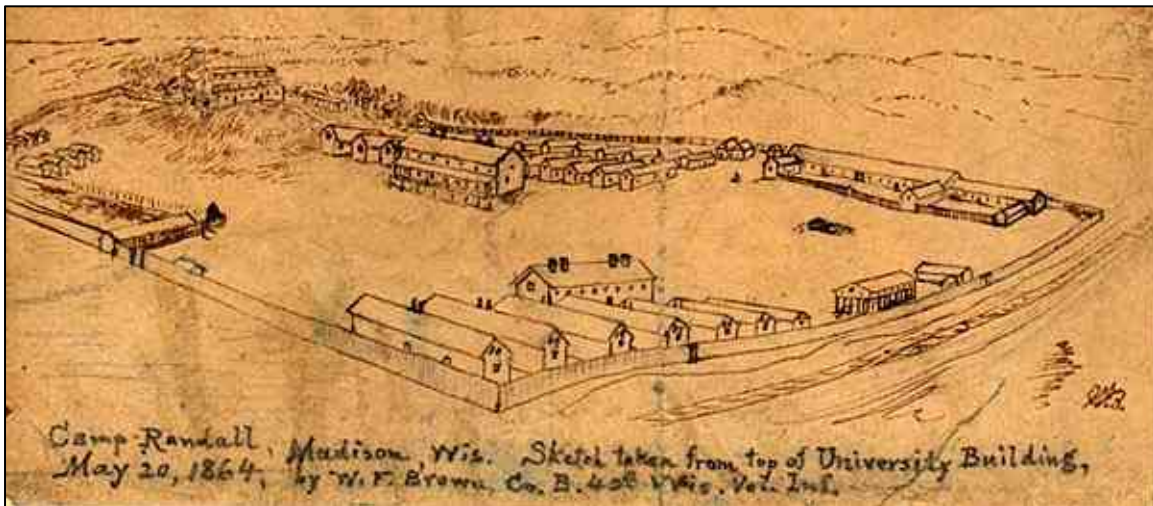


Figure 9: Sketch of Camp Randall, by William Fiske Brown, May 1864.

A detailed site plan of the training grounds (figure 10) was prepared by the Assistant Quartermaster's Office and signed by Napoleon Bonaparte Van Slyke, dated January 1, 1865.²³ This site plan is assumed to be the most accurate depiction of the training ground in its final configuration prior to the de-activation of the military site. The Van Slyke site plan includes detailed measurements of the fenced-in area of the training ground. Based on these measurements Camp Randall covered an area of 43.7 acres.

Van Slyke's 1865 site plan has been superimposed over a base map showing present-day Camp Randall Memorial Park and the surrounding UW structures (figure 11). Note how the only original Camp Randall structure, were it extant, that would fall within the current memorial park boundaries would be a shop—which was situated outside the fenced area of the training ground. It is not known how land outside of the fenced-in portion of the training ground may have been used by the military.

²³ A prominent Madisonian, Van Slyke also served as a UW regent (1848-1879), and was founder and president of the Dane County Bank.

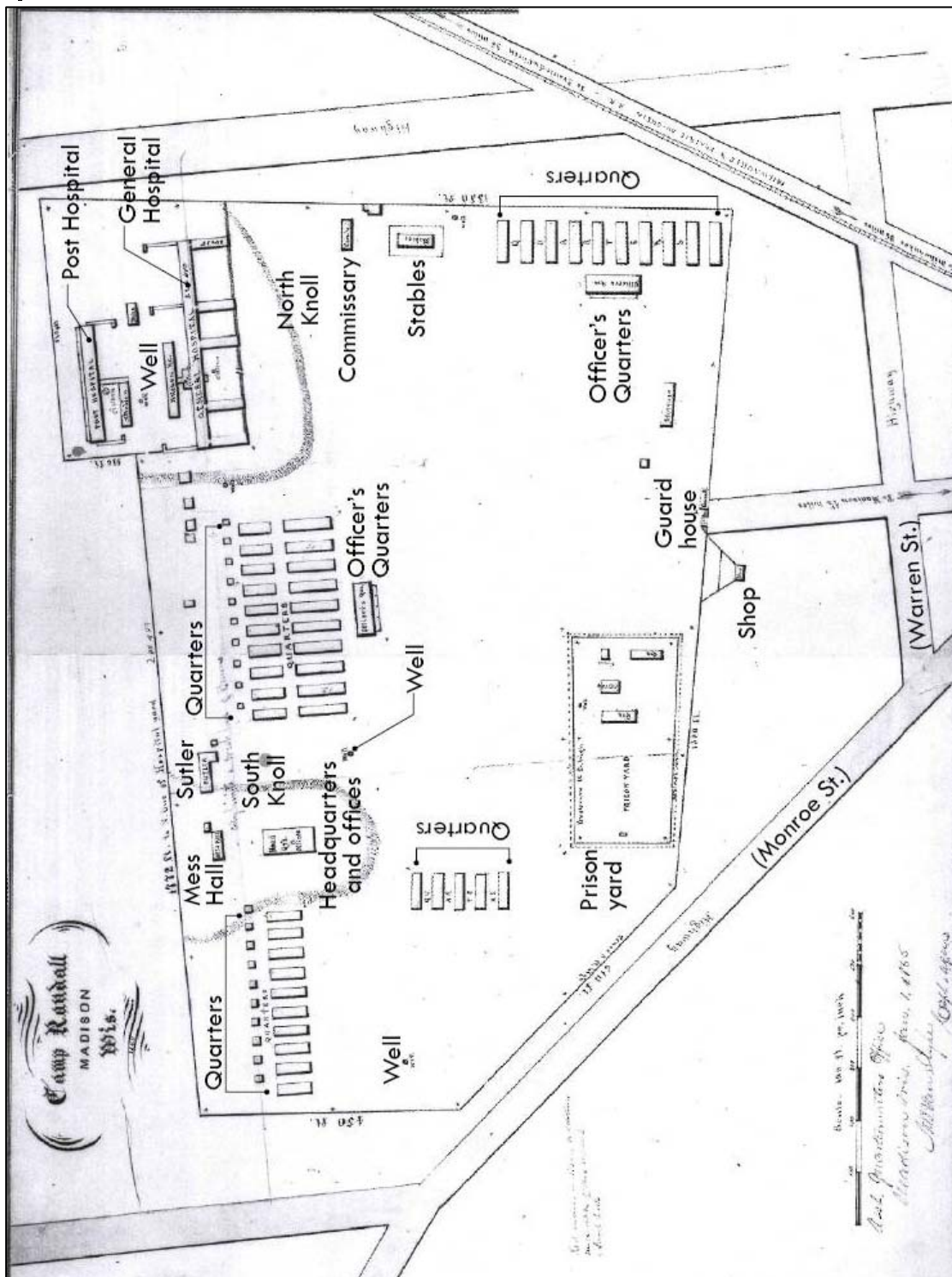


Figure 10: Site plan by Van Slyke, 1865

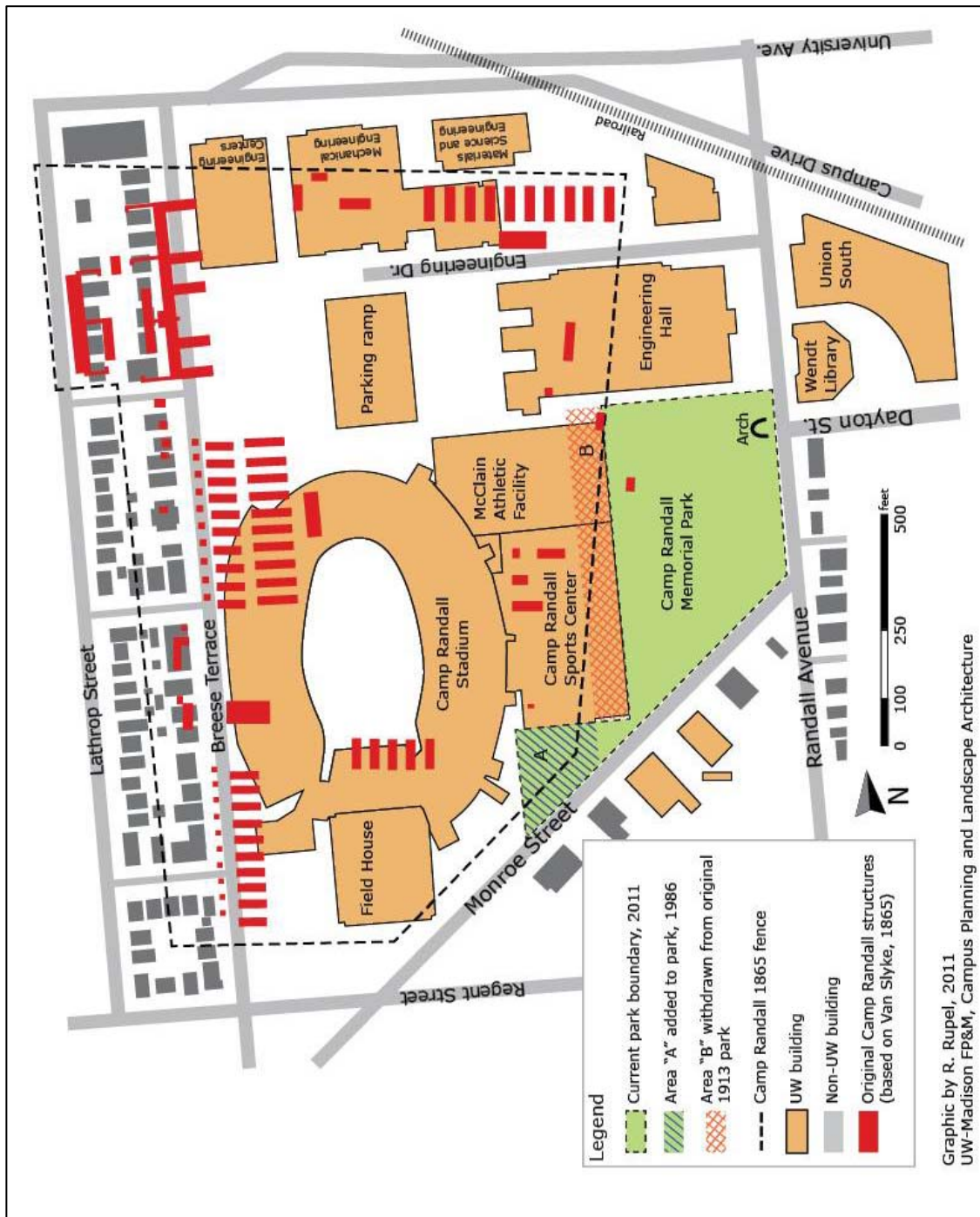


Figure 11: Van Slyke 1865 sketch superimposed over current campus map, 2011.

The final construction project on the Camp Randall site was a “Post Hospital,” located in the northwest corner of the camp. The facility, built between December 1864 and January 1865, could accommodate up to 160 patients (figure 12).

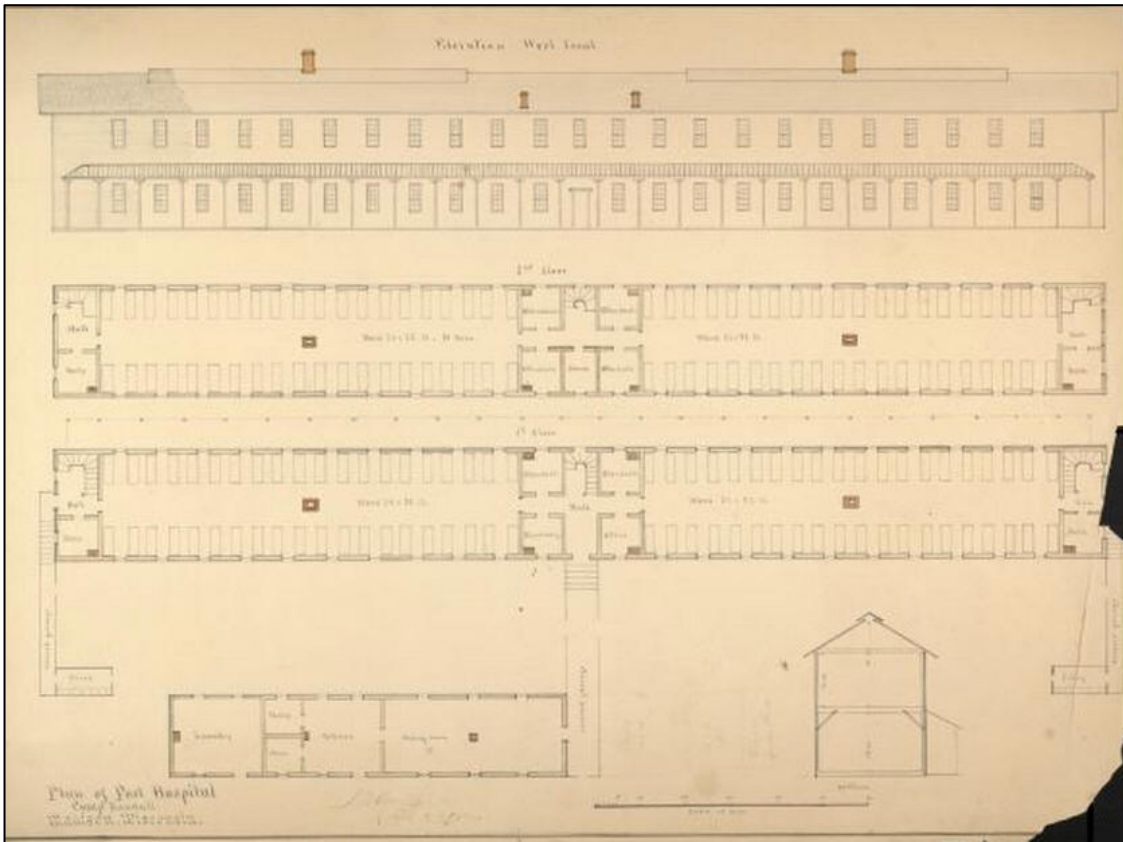


Figure 12: Plan of Post Hospital, N.B. Van Slyke, January 1865.

Although a small number of troops remained at Camp Randall until 1865, the property was returned to the state agricultural society in 1864. By October 1865, most of the buildings associated with the war had been dismantled and sold for scrap lumber.²⁴

Veterans Advocate for state ownership of Camp Randall site, 1893

Following the war, the military training ground was again used as a fairground. Around 1880, Union General and former President Ulysses S. Grant visited the site of Camp Randall and spoke to officers of the state agricultural society about the property:

It is indeed a most fitting thing that the beautiful grounds now occupied by this assemblage should have been transformed from a soldiers' camp to the uses of an agricultural association-it is a symbol of beating the spears of war into the plow shares of

²⁴ *Wisconsin State Journal*, "The Last of Camp Randall," 24 July 1966,

peace. I hope that these grounds may never again be a scene of wartime preparations, never again be used for military purposes.²⁵

Grant's stated desire that the Camp Randall site not be used for military functions was not to be. Sometime before 1893, 41 acres of the Camp Randall site were transferred from the state agricultural society to local businessmen Bashford, Ogilvie, and Thom. The Dane County Agricultural Society owned approximately eight acres additional acres of the former Camp Randall site. Controversy arose when the businessmen, who were also local land developers, expressed interest in subdividing the land.

War veterans were greatly concerned about the impact this would have on the former training site, so the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) petitioned the state to purchase the land. A bill was introduced in the legislature to provide \$25,000 for the purchase of the Camp Randall site for use as an athletic facility, with a section of land reserved for a memorial park. Under the plan, the board of regents would control the land and would use it as an athletic field, drilling ground for the university battalion, camp site for state troops during their annual encampment, a soldiers' monument, and military parade ground. In case of future military needs, the site was "to be subject to the use of the state for the mobilization of troops."²⁶ The bill passed in April 1893.

A confusing clause in the deed delayed the land transfer, however. The agricultural society and the private owners had previously agreed, "That in the event of the transfer of the property to the state, the Dane County Agricultural Society shall maintain its rights in the grounds." But the bill approved by the legislature in April 1893 stated specifically that "the grounds should be purchased exclusively for university purposes, it does not permit of its being used for fair purposes."²⁷ Once the land was deeded to the board of regents, an agreement was made with the agricultural society. The regents permitted the use of the grounds, formally known as Camp Randall, for fair activities as long as the university did not need the grounds for university purposes.²⁸

University Agricultural Use, 1894-1918

Use of the property for an agricultural experiment station began as early as 1894. By 1895, "The Station domain has been further increased for the present by the occupancy of the entire tract known as Camp Randall, except that used for athletic purposes. This land has been enclosed by a neat woven wire fence and turned posts, giving us a pasture field of great usefulness."²⁹ In the 1880s and 1890s the northwestern portion of the property

²⁵ Kessenrich, Henriette. *Wisconsin State Journal* " '61-When Camp Randall Was Camp Randall-'65." April 19, 1936.

²⁶ *Daily Cardinal*. "The Fair Grounds: A Bill Favoring Them Was Introduced in the Senate Yesterday/ It Provides for a Militia Drill Ground and G.A.R. Camps," 9 February 1893 and *Daily Cardinal*. "Mass Meeting: An Emergency Calls the Whole University to Its Feet," 27 March 1893, Vol. II-No.136. The bill initially was not well received within the legislature because of the committee claims of retrenchment.

²⁷ *Daily Cardinal*. "A Narrow Escape: The Effect of the Camp Randall Bill Was Nearly Defeated/A Troublesome Clause in the Conditions of Its Transference," 21 April 1893, Vol. II-No.148.

²⁸ *Daily Cardinal*. "'Wisconsin's Property': The Final Act in the Purchase of Camp Randall," 1 May 1893, Vol II, No.156.

²⁹ Henry, W.A. *Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Report*, 1896.

was used for grazing. When cows blocked the intersection of University Avenue and Breese Terrace, Chancellor Charles Kendall Adams (1892-1901) complained to the regents that the area was not best used as a cow pasture.

Beginning in the spring of 1909, a 2 ½ acre plot in the southwest corner of Camp Randall, was set aside to develop a Pharmaceutical Experiment Garden. This garden was intended to demonstrate the possibility of commercial medicinal plant production. The site was “chosen not because the soil was particularly adapted—for it represented some of the poorest soil on campus—but for the promise that this was the spot on campus where the garden would be least subject to disturbance.”³⁰ Over the next eight years the garden expanded by one acre, and tool, drying and shade sheds were added. However, by 1915 the managers of the garden were informed that they would have to vacate the site in order to make way for athletic programs and the development of a new football stadium. The move to its new location, the “Olin Forty” (current site of the Group 100 Eagle Heights Apartments), was completed by the spring of 1918³¹ The former pharmaceutical gardens site may have been used again for growing crops. A site plan from around 1924 labels the southwest portion of the Camp Randall property as “University Employees Gardens.”³² Further documentation has not been identified that confirms that employees ever were able to make use of this site.

Athletic Era at Camp Randall, starting 1894

The first athletic field at Camp Randall was built in 1894 (figure 13). It was located in the northeast corner of the property, in the area currently occupied by Engineering Hall. The Board of Regents instructed the armory committee to spend up to \$300 to level the ground, build a grandstand, fix up the baseball diamond, and construct a new fence at Camp Randall. In addition, they granted a portion of the grounds for use as an agricultural experiment station.³³

³⁰ *The University of Wisconsin, Report of the Director of the Pharmaceutical Experiment Station, for the years July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1916*, Dec. 1916, 22.

³¹ Hamarneh, Sami K. *The Pharmaceutical Experiment Station, Madison Wisconsin, 1913-1933*. Student term paper, ca. 1970

³² Site plan: “*Camp Randall: As it is Today*,” ca. 1924. FPM plan room.

³³ *Wisconsin State Journal*. “For Students Only,” 20 April 1894.



Figure 13: First Camp Randall athletic field, circa 1890s. View from the top of the Chemistry Building (University Avenue and North Charter Street, currently Chamberlin Hall) University Heights in the background.

In 1895 the first football game was played at the new Camp Randall field. Other athletic uses of the Camp Randall complex included track, tennis, archery, baseball, and cycling. A grandstand, carriage stand, and field house were also constructed.

In 1914, the wooden bleachers along the north side of the field were condemned and torn down (figure 14). In their place temporary wooden circus bleachers were rented for the 1915 season at Camp Randall field. At the homecoming game that year the bleachers collapsed.³⁴ Although no one was seriously injured, this event accelerated the effort to complete a new athletic facility near the Breese Terrace on the west side of the Camp Randall parcel.

The sloping topography along the western edge of the building site was well suited for constructing concrete seating into the hillside (figure 15). In addition the old wood grandstand from the earlier athletic field was moved to the east side of the new stadium.³⁵ This new Camp Randall stadium was completed in time for the 1917 football season.

Significant seating additions and other renovations to the stadium occurred in 1923, 1940, 1951, 1957, and 1965³⁶ and in 2005. Currently over 83,000 fans can be accommodated. These modifications to the stadium have now completely enclosed the playing field and significantly raised the elevation of the seating facilities.

³⁴ Van Hise, Charles. "The Needs of the University". *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*. Volume 18 #4. Waukesha, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Alumni Assoc, 1917.

³⁵ *The Wisconsin Engineer*. "Camp Randall Yesterday and Today," December 1917, Vol. 22, No. 3, 85-92.

³⁶ Feldman, 168-172



Figure 14: Bird's eye view of first Camp Randall athletic field, circa 1910. The grandstand (structure on left side of image) was moved to the new stadium in 1917. The wooden bleachers (structure on right side of image) were condemned and torn down in 1914. Intersection of Warren Street (currently Randall Avenue) and terminus of Johnson Street at bottom of the photograph.

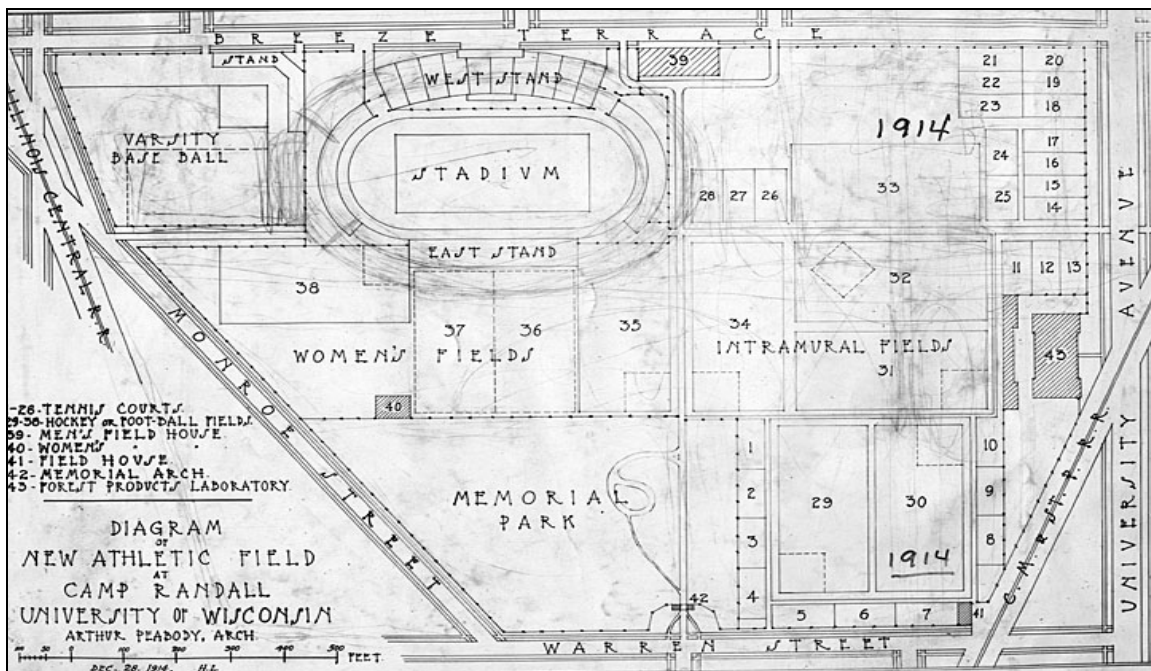


Figure 15: Diagram of new athletic field, by Peabody, 1914. Planning new functions for Camp Randall.

Plans for Camp Randall, 1906-08

Renowned landscape architect O.C. Simonds prepared a site plan for the former military camp in 1906 (figure 16). His concept included provisions for several sports programs including: ice hockey, tennis and a baseball/football field surrounded by an oval $\frac{1}{4}$ mile track (with an extension for straight-away sprinting). The plan also identified sites for a gymnasium and practice fields. The plan did not envision setting aside an area for a memorial park.

The *Daily Cardinal*, reported in October 1911 that landscape architect O.C. Simonds was going to “design plans for landscape gardening at Camp Randall. Mr. Simonds will draw up plans for the laying out of shrubs and these plans will be submitted to the park commission.”³⁷ However, the only known documentation of Simonds’ plans for Camp Randall area are included in his 1906 submission for the entire UW-Madison campus.



Figure 16: Detail of Plan of Grounds, by Simonds, 1906.

³⁷*Daily Cardinal*. “Plans Complete for Memorial Arch,” 4 October 1911, 13.

The “General Design for Future Constructional Development” prepared by Laird, Cret and Peabody in 1908 included a plan for the Camp Randall property (figure 17). The campus planners explored the possibility of developing two different uses for the site: an athletics and military training. At the northern extension of the sector designated for the military a “Drill Hall” was proposed. The placement of this proposed structure was intended to create a southern terminus of the Lesser Mall (Henry Mall) across University Avenue.

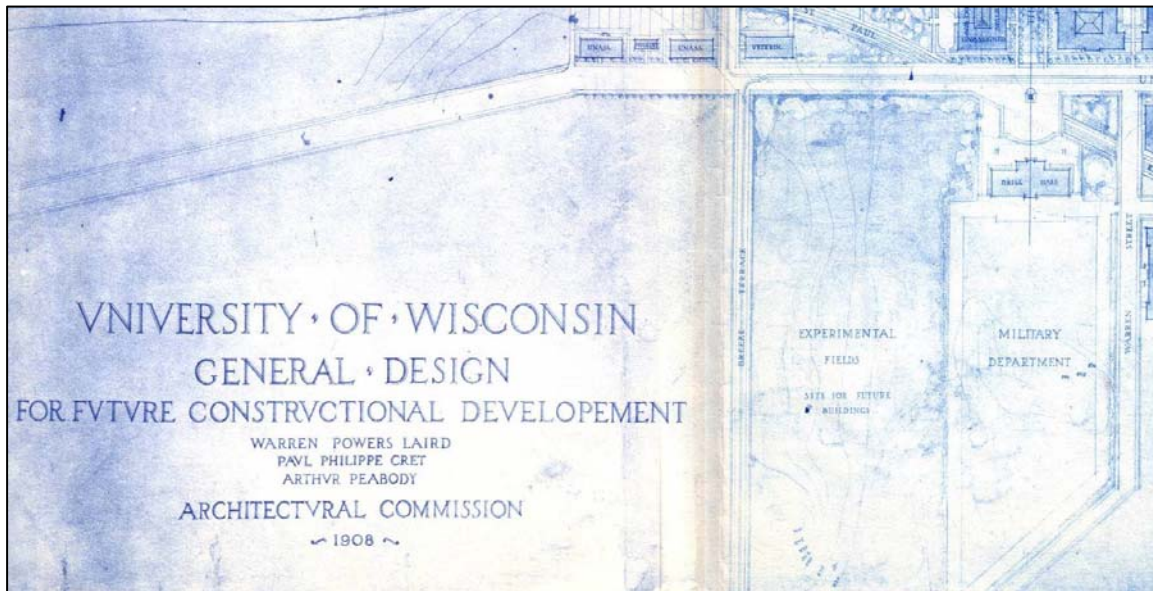


Figure 17: Detail of General Design, by Laird, Cret and Peabody, 1908.

The concept of a building to anchor the southern terminus of the Lesser Mall can be seen in a rendering of the 1908 Laird, Cret and Peabody plan. Note the plaza fronting the north side of this proposed building on the south side of University Avenue (lower left corner of figure 18). The design concept of an open space aligned with the Lesser Mall (Henry Mall) is visible today in the form of Engineering Mall and the Maquina Fountain on the north side of Engineering Hall.

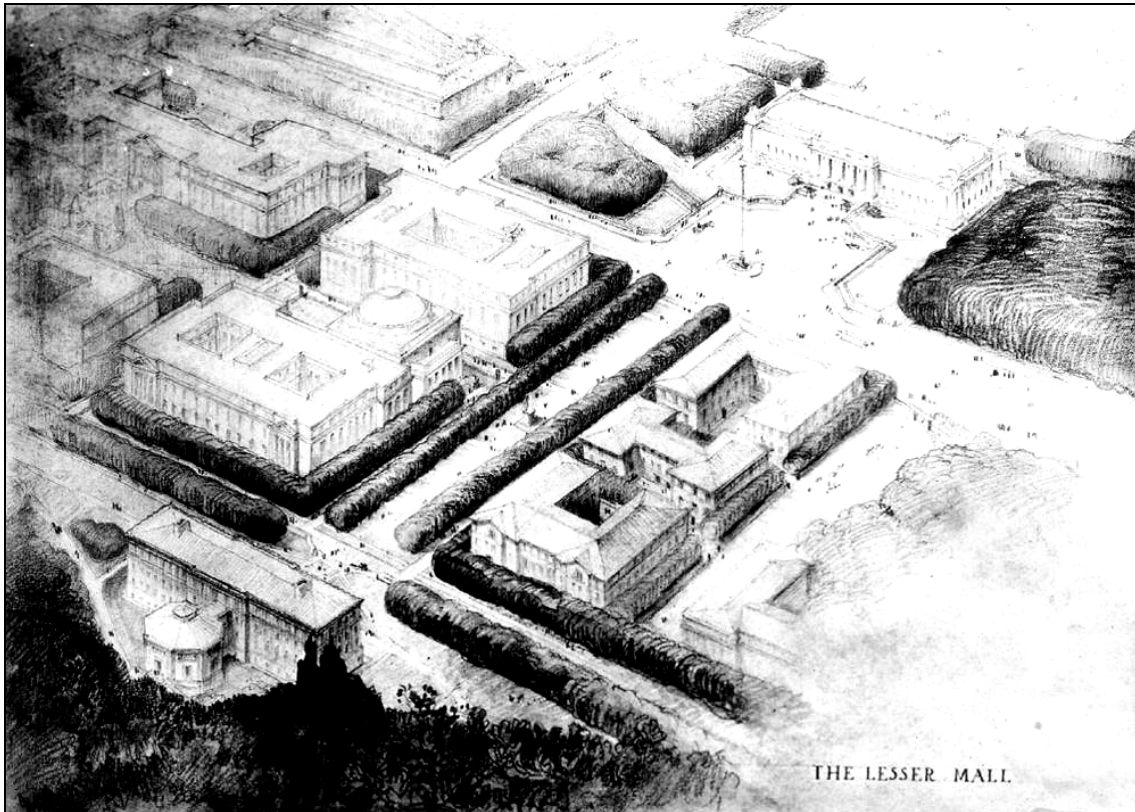


Figure 18: Axiometric detail from the General Design for the Future Constructional Development by Laird, Cret and Peabody, showing the Lesser Mall, 1908.

Memorial Park (1911), and Memorial Arch, (1912)

The 1893 acquisition of the Camp Randall property provided new opportunities for the university in agriculture and athletics, but the strong voice of the G.A.R., among other veterans groups, continued to advocate for a Civil War memorial park and monumental arch. In his inaugural address of 1900, Governor Robert La Follette put forth his support for a memorial:

The erection of monuments upon the battlefields of the Civil War to commemorate the patriotism and valor of Wisconsin soldiers has been long recognized as a becoming exercise of State authority and use of State funds.

I furthermore submit as worthy of legislative consideration and action that a more enduring tribute to deserving war heroes and most useful object lesson for all generations to come may be provided by the establishment, either at Old Camp Randall or other accessible place associated with war memories, of a Memorial Hall and War Museum, where the flags, records and relics of Wisconsin troops in all the wars may be collected and preserved for all time.³⁸

In January 1911, Wisconsin's G.A.R. custodian, Hosea Rood, presented a formal request letter to the state for a memorial to honor the "dead heroes" as a "token of...patriotic gratitude for the noble self-sacrifice of...brave soldier boys." His letter continues, "It is our desire that a small park containing from three to five acres just inside the Dayton street entrance, be set apart to be known as Camp Randall Memorial Park; and that at this entrance there be built a memorial arch and gate, with the figure of a young soldier on guard as we boys used to stand; also, that this arch and gate be so inscribed as to tell to the generations following the story of Camp Randall in the war for the union."³⁹

In response, the legislature passed Joint Resolution 59, Laws of 1911, created a special joint committee to draft a bill for an appropriate memorial. The joint committee subsequently introduced a bill, Chapter 567, Laws of 1911, that:

...directed the governor to appoint three commissioners (veterans of the civil war) as the Wisconsin Memorial Park Commission, to serve without compensation, and authorized this commission to set aside a portion of Camp Randall for use as a memorial park. The portion specified was 'not to exceed twenty-five rods square' located 'within Camp Randall as near as possible to the Dayton street entrance thereto'.⁴⁰

A Memorial Park Commission was created to oversee an allocation of \$25,000 for the design and construction of a memorial arch at Camp Randall near the Dayton Street entrance.⁴¹ Located near the original entrance to the Civil War camp site near the intersection of Dayton Street and Warren Avenue (currently Randall Avenue), the arch was to serve as the primary gateway to Camp Randall Memorial Park.

Describing plans for the arch, the *Daily Cardinal* reported:

"The contract was let to the Woodbury Granite Company [Vermont] through their local representative, Fred M. Schlimgen. The material to be used in the construction of the memorial is to be of the best quality of gray granite...[and] is to be 30 feet 9 inches high, 44 feet 3 inches wide, 10 feet 9 inches thick with an opening in the arch of 16 feet wide and 21 feet high."⁴²

³⁸ *Public Documents of the State of Wisconsin for the Fiscal Term Ending September 30, 1900*, 39.

³⁹ Rood, Hosea. *Camp Randall Memorial Arch, ca 1911-1912*, booklet.

⁴⁰ *Information Concerning the Ownership and Control of the Camp Randall Memorial Park*, Compiled by: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, November 1942.

⁴¹ James Femrite, *Daily Cardinal*, "Fair Ground Site Converted Into Camp Randall in 1861," 9 May 1934.

⁴² *Daily Cardinal*, "Plans Complete for Memorial Arch," 4 October 1911, 13.

The initial plan for the arch drew editorial criticism from Richard Lloyd Jones, editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal* for having been designed by “nothing more or less than a draughtsman in the employ of a granite quarry.” Jones cited a letter from sculptor Adolf Weinman to support his negative critique of the arch design.”⁴³ The final design and supervision of the construction project was transferred to local architect Lew F. Porter.

A cornerstone laying ceremony, sometime early in 1912 marked the commencement of construction (figure 19). A copper box containing G.A.R. memorabilia, photographs and newspaper articles, was placed in the arch during this ceremony.⁴⁴ The completed arch was dedicated during ceremonies held June 18-19, 1912 (figure 20).⁴⁵ At the time of the dedication the statues of the young recruit and the veteran soldier had not yet arrived. Within a year of the official dedication ceremony the statuary was on display (figures 21 and 22).

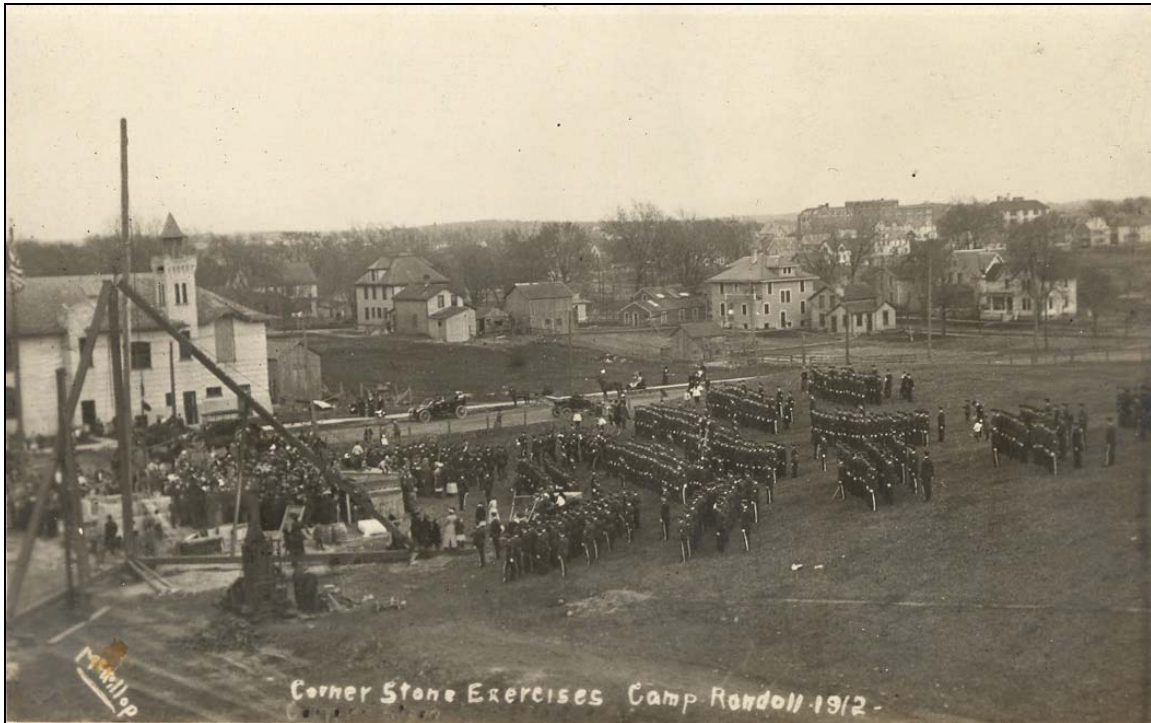


Figure 19: Corner stone exercises, Camp Randall, 1912

Controversy continued to plague the memorial arch. Three years after the arch was completed the granite blocks had settled and water damage caused some of the mortar pointing to come loose. According to a project manager from the Woodbury Granite Company (supplier of the stone blocks) the arch was reinforced sometime during the

⁴³ *Wisconsin State Journal*, “Make public the plans,” 25 Nov 1911. Jones had several years earlier worked with Weinman to bring the sculptors Lincoln statue to the university campus.

⁴⁴ *Daily Cardinal*. “Randall Memorial Drive Dedicated.” 1 May 1912, 7.

⁴⁵ Rood, Hosea, *Camp Randall Memorial Arch, Dedicated, June 18-19, 1912*. Booklet prepared and distributed after the reunion and dedication ceremonies.

spring of 1916. After accessing the hollow core of the arch structure, workers “fastening anchors back and forth in these stones which had shown a slight settlement and movement....”⁴⁶



Figure 20: Dedication of the Camp Randall Memorial Arch, June 19, 1912.

Concerns about the stability of the arch persisted, leading to a hearing held before the joint legislature finance committee on April 22, 1919. The university’s business manager H.J. Thorkelson, testified that the engineering department had been called to evaluate the arch. The *Capital Times* reported that the university “found that the design was inadequate, the brick beneath the stone was porous, lime mortar had been used, the bond between the stone and the backing was poor, the waterproofing on the roof was bad and the workmanship not of the best..(and) the arch had settled 3 ½ inches in the center. The foundation, however, was solid and it was recommended to tear the arch down to the base and reconstruct it.”⁴⁷ The sub-heading for the *Capital Times* article states: “Memorial at camp is held to be dangerous: Sags in the middle—Will be rebuilt.” Despite this declaration that the arch would be re-built, no further documentation has been found to confirm that any additional repairs were done to the arch at this time.

A search of building plans archived by the university’s division of Facilities Planning and Management turned up only one plan for the memorial arch dated October 13, 1920. This

⁴⁶ Letter from John Moir, 31 March 1919 on behalf of the Woodbury Granite Company. UW-Archives.

⁴⁷ *Capital Times*, “Randall Arch to be torn down,” 23 April 1919, 1.

plan clearly shows the use of an interior concrete backing with “stone anchors” affixed to the granite blocks.⁴⁸ It would seem that this modification to the interior of the arch (replacing the original brick backing) would have come in response to the concerns about the stability of the arch. It is unknown if this concrete backing was ever installed.



Figure 21: Camp Randall Memorial Arch, c. post-1913. Note: flanking statues have been installed and cannons are visible near the arch and on the northwest knoll.

⁴⁸ “Plan of Memorial Arch at Camp Randall,” 13 Oct 1920. At FPM plan room, North Mill Street file B0024-1.

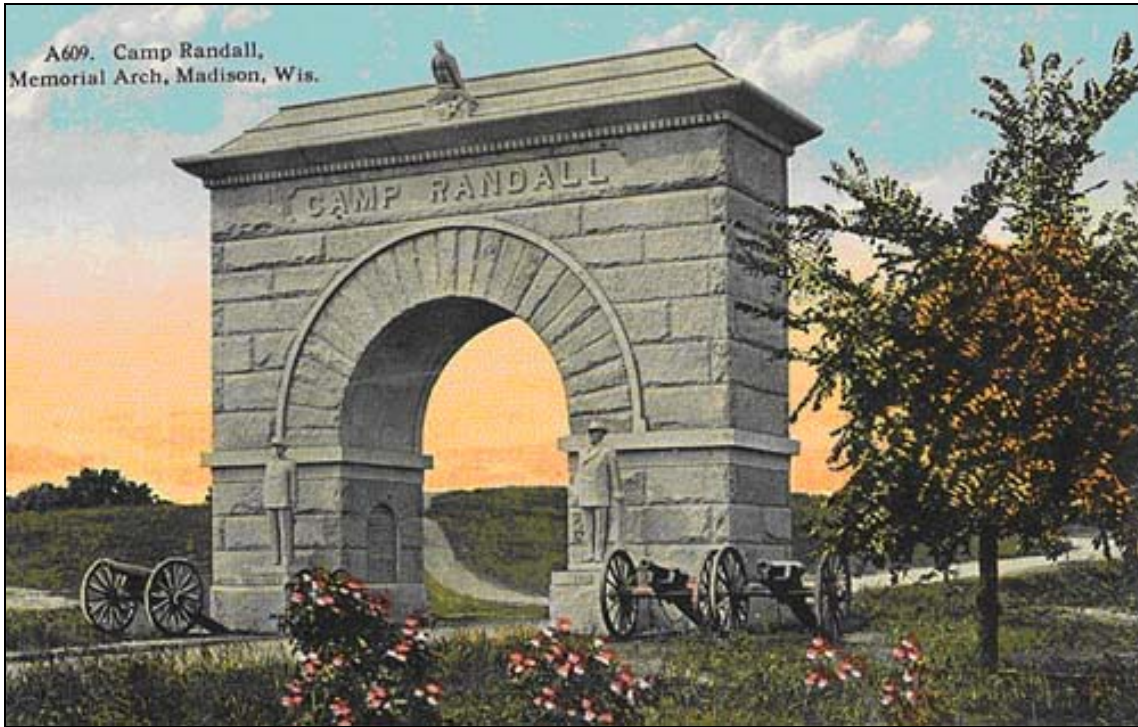


Figure 22: Colorized postcard of the arch, ca. 1913. Note difference in cannon placement, as contrasted with figure 21.

Memorial arch statues and plaques

Within the arch entry are two bronze plaques. The north plaque (figure 23) states:

“Erected by the State of Wisconsin to mark the entrance through which passed seventy thousand of her soldier sons and five hundred thousand relatives and friends during the war from 1861-1865. Lest we forget. MDCCCCXII.”

The plaque mounted on the south arch lists the units who trained at Camp Randall and the dates they were mustered in and out of the military (figure 24).

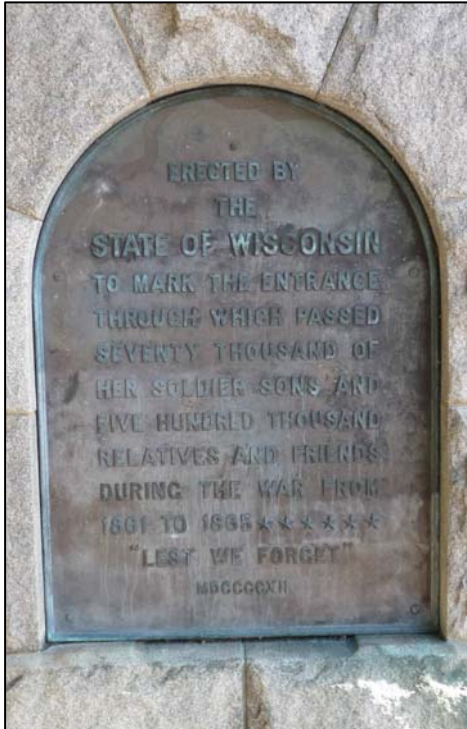


Figure 23: Arch plaque, north, 2010

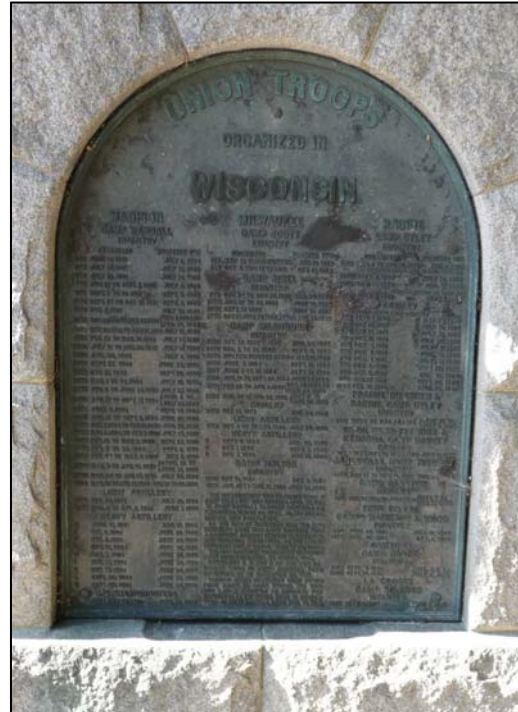


Figure 24: Arch plaque, south, 2010

Two granite statues flank the arch representing a young recruit during the 1861-1865 war years and a Civil War veteran as he might have looked at the time of the 1912 dedication. The statues were not installed in time for the dedication, but were, most likely, erected that same year (figure 25).



Figure 25: Detail of young soldier and veteran statues at memorial arch, 2010



Figure 26: Old Abe statue 2010.

Atop of the arch is “Old Abe,” the war eagle mascot of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment (figure 26).

Military uses of Camp Randall between 1918 and 1945

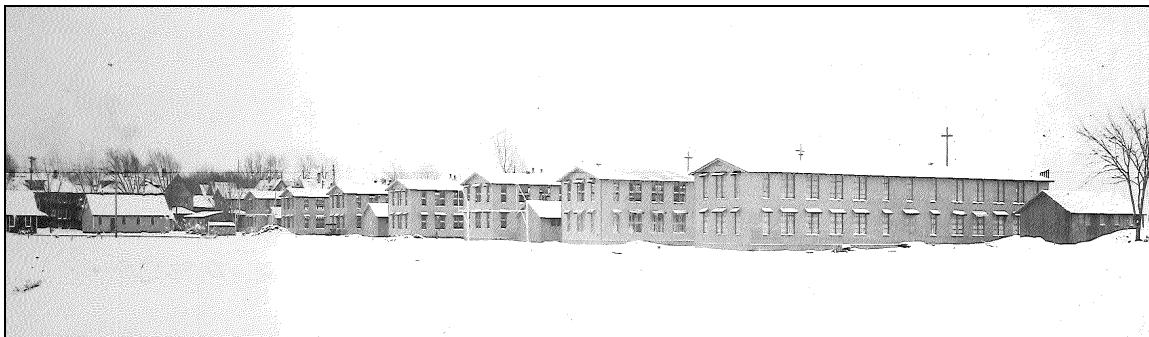


Figure 27: S.A.T.C military barracks, ca. 1918

In April 1918 (a full year after the United States had entered the World War), a new military vocational program, the US Army Training Detachment/Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.) was established on campus. A collaborative effort of the university’s Military Department and the Engineering College, the training program turned out 450 men in eight weeks (first two detachments) and by the third detachment the number had grown to 1000 men. At first the men were housed in the second and third floors of the Armory and Gymnasium, with some trainees being housed in North Hall. S.A.T.C. cadets in the Shop Work and Electrical Divisions were put to work building seven new barracks located just north of the memorial arch.⁴⁹ It wasn’t until the fall of 1918, that

⁴⁹ Warren, Glen (ed), *Wisconsin Engineer*, “US Army Training Detachment,” Vol. 23, No.1, Oct. 1918, 1-6.

700 of the 1000 in the fourth detachment of soldiers in the program were moved into the seven new barracks (figures 27 and 28).⁵⁰

Following the November 1918 Armistice the S.A.T.C. was demobilized. By May of 1919, the *Alumni Magazine* reported that the barracks which had housed the students through the winter of 1918-19, were to be turned over to the College of Agriculture for forage and machine sheds, and a hog shelter.⁵¹ The barracks continued to be used for storage until some of the structures were slated for removal in 1940.⁵² In 1941, following years of complaints from Randall Avenue neighbors about the unsightly appearance of the structures; additional buildings were removed with the assistance of Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers. At this time some of the buildings were being used for storage and a rifle range, uses that were to be re-located to an area beneath the football stadium.⁵³ Despite these reports of pending demolition, at least some of the barracks survived until the spring of 1942 when soldiers from the newly established Navy Radio School took up temporary quarters in the barracks, until moving into Tripp and Adams Halls in June after the conclusion of the university's spring semester.⁵⁴ Another WWII military unit that used Camp Randall facilities for training was the WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service).⁵⁵



Figure 28: Student cadets marching through memorial arch. A former S.A.T.C. barrack is visible at left, 1929.

⁵⁰ Crawford, Robert (ed.), *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 1, .18

⁵¹ Crawford, Robert (ed.), *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 7, .202

⁵² *Capital Times*, "Camp Randall barracks will be demolished," 26 March 1940, 4.

⁵³ *Capital Times*, "Razing barracks at Camp Randall," 26 Feb 1941, 4.

⁵⁴ Cronon, Edmund David, and Jenkins, John William. *History of the University of Wisconsin*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, Vol. III, 415.

<http://digitallibrary.wisc.edu/1711.dl/UW.UWHist1925-1945v3>

⁵⁵ Taylor, *The Story of Camp Randall*. 1953. Archives Subject Folder, Camp Randall Box 1, Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Post-WWII, student veterans trailer housing

With demobilization following V-E Day (Victory in Europe) university planners rushed to find housing accommodations for veterans who were arriving in Madison to continue (or begin) their studies. Available housing stock could not accommodate the flood of students. In particular older and married veterans with families could not find affordable housing. On August 11, 1945 (just days before V-J Day--Victory over Japan Day, the official end of WWII) the university board of regents passed a resolution to accept the offer of the National Housing Authority for 100 trailers (and auxiliary equipment), at a cost of \$40,000. The trailers would be set up in the area north of the arch, in the vicinity of the former S.A.T.C. barracks.⁵⁶ This first grouping of trailers would later be named Randall Park.

Sometimes referred to as "GI-ville" or "Fred's Fertile Fields," (in honor of university president E.B. Fred), the first 100 or so trailers were brought from Badger Ordinance Works near Baraboo.⁵⁷ One account describes the housing in 1945:

"Trailers are of two types, the single units which rent for \$25 and the expandable or "wing-type" units which rent for \$32.50. Each provides sleeping for four, two burner electric plates and ovens, ice boxes, folding chairs, and fuel oil heaters...Running in a semi-circle through the archway entrance to Camp Randall from Randall avenue and back to that avenue at the north end of the camp is the village's main street, a newly completed gravel road. Connecting each of the trailers and the central buildings are wooden walkways."⁵⁸

A second trailer area, Monroe Park, would soon be established in the area south of the arch. When at peak capacity, the two camps included just over two hundred trailers. The trailers in the western half of Randall Park were the first to be removed, around December of 1949 in order to accommodate the construction of the west wing of Engineering building (figure 29). The remainder of Randall Park was closed with construction of the east wing of the Engineering building, around April of 1951.⁵⁹ By January 1953, the *Daily Cardinal* reported that many of the trailers that remained in Monroe Park were in poor shape, having provided housing for nearly twice their normal life expectancy.⁶⁰ The Monroe Park closed by June 1954, with the adjacent Camp Randall Memorial Practice Building construction project already underway.⁶¹

⁵⁶ Board of Regents minutes, 11 Aug 1945.

⁵⁷ *Milwaukee Journal*, "Life in U.W.'s GIville," 21 Oct 1945.

⁵⁸ Haight, Polly Coles (ed.). "The Campus," *The Wisconsin Alumnus*. Vol. 47, No. 1, 9.

⁵⁹ Feldman, 262.

⁶⁰ *The Daily Cardinal*. "Trailers To Disappear From Temporary Housing Project," 13 Jan 1953, 2.

⁶¹ *Wire News: From the University of Wisconsin News Service*, Madison, WI, 7 Oct 1953.



Figure 29: Aerial view Randall and Monroe Park trailer camps circa 1950. Half of the trailers from Randall Park (upper left) have been removed to accommodate the construction of the west wing of the new Engineering building. Monroe Park trailers (center to lower left) would remain until 1954.

Development of the Engineering campus

The north end of Camp Randall was the first area to witness concentrated building development. In 1909, the university successfully lured the U.S Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory to campus with the promise of a new building. This structure housed the lab until 1931 when a newer facility was constructed on the west end of campus. The building currently houses the College of Engineering's Department of Materials Science and Engineering.

The next academic building to be built in this area was the so-called Randall Shops (informally referred to as the "sawtooth building" due to the shape of its roof profile). In an effort to alleviate a rapidly expanding engineering student population, campus architect Peabody convinced the board of regents to relocate engineering shops to the Camp Randall site in 1920.

It was not until 1931 with the completion of the Mechanical Engineering building that the engineering department was able to vacate their former facility on Bascom Hill (currently the Education Building.) In 1937, the regents granted the State Highway Commission a 40-year lease for the use of the triangular piece of land at the corner of North Randall Ave. and Engineering Drive. The commission built and operated the State Highway

Laboratory here for testing materials and fabricating posts for highway signs. In 1977, when the lease expired, the State Highway Lab moved to Truax Field and the land and offices reverted back to the university. Computer Aided Engineering Center is the current occupant of the former highway lab.

The next major building activity commenced in 1949 with the development of Engineering Hall, with additions in 1952, 1962 and 1993 (figures 30 and 31). The last buildings to be added to the north end of Camp Randall were the Engineering Research Building, in 1966 and the Engineering Centers Building in 2000.



Figure 30: Aerial view Camp Randall, circa 1940-45. Note the looping drive to the top of the northwest knoll. Two of the original seven S.A.T.C. barracks remain near the memorial arch.



Figure 31: Aerial view Camp Randall, circa 1938-45. The memorial park includes dense vegetation along the northern, southern, and portions of the western boundary. There is no sidewalk cutting through the middle of the property.

Adjacent land use encroaches on the Memorial Park

In the fall of 1953, the regents decided to locate a new athletic practice building adjacent to the Camp Randall Stadium, replacing the Athletic Annex on Langdon Street. The planned siting of this new facility would diminish the size of the memorial park, resulting in citizen and veterans group objections. To address some of the protestors' concerns, the university passed a resolution designating the new building as a memorial to Union veterans of the Civil War and requested that the legislature make the rest of the park a perpetual memorial.⁶² The official building name was "Camp Randall Memorial Practice Building," later renamed "Camp Randall Sports Center." The building was designed by architect Fitzhugh Scott of Ammons and Whitney, NY, with groundbreaking on February 5, 1954 and formal dedication on May 18, 1956.⁶³

In the 1980s, the university proposed a second athletic training center that would again encroach on the park, the McClain Athletic Facility. Designed by Bowen Williamson and Zimmerman of Madison, the new indoor practice field was constructed in 1989 on land partially located within the park boundary. To account for this encroachment, a land exchange was made between the park and the university. A triangular area of land south of the Camp Randall Sports Center (referred to as "A" in figure 3) was added to the park

⁶² *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*. "Largest Campus Classroom." March 1957, Volume 58, No. 11.

⁶³ Feldman, 286.

in exchange for land that was needed for the construction of the McClain Athletic Facility (marked “B” in figure 3).⁶⁴

In 1986, in conjunction with planning for the new McClain Athletic Facility, the Wisconsin legislature amended the 1911 law that created the Memorial Park to read:

No structures other than memorials approved by the board and walks, roads, and subterranean footings may be placed or erected upon Camp Randall memorial park unless authorized by the legislature; nor shall the park be used for any purpose other than a memorial park.⁶⁵

The amendment also redefined the park to its current boundary (figure 3).

⁶⁴ FPM Planning and Landscape Architecture, G.A.R. Park project files, April 1986.

⁶⁵ 1985 Wisconsin Act 339, amendment to laws of 1911, Chapter 567, Date of enactment 12 June 1986, Date of Publication 25 June 1986.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Existing conditions for Camp Randall Memorial Park were initially recorded in 2004, with revisions through July 2011. For current conditions, field verification is advised.

Landscape zones:

Camp Randall Memorial Park can be characterized by five discrete landscape zones, defined by topographic features, vegetation types and cultural resources (figure 32).

Zone A: Vegetative buffer

The park edges to the east, west and north contain buffer vegetation that helps to define the park space and limit impacts from adjoining use.

Zone B: Memorial arch

This narrow corridor at the north end of the park is dominated by the granite arch which serves as a portal to the park. A well-used service drive passes through the arch and extends to the northeast corner of the McClain Athletic Facility. The topography, vegetation, and structures create an enclosed feeling in this zone. The corridor is used today by bikes, pedestrians, mopeds, and service vehicles which in general, use this route to access to the athletic facilities and Breese Terrace, to the west of the park.

Zone C: Northwest and northeast knolls

The two knolls at the north end of the open lawn area create a feeling of enclosure and removal from the activity that surrounds the park. Many of the plants in this portion of the park are mature, including deciduous shade trees and shrubs. The plants are clustered in massed groups that surround turf covered slopes. A flagpole, cannon, and commemorative plaque are located on the northwestern knoll. A cannon is located on the northeast knoll. The west slope of the northwest knoll has been truncated, probably as a result of the construction of the McClain Athletic Facility

Zone D: Open lawn

This portion of the park is characterized by open turf grass and widely spaced trees. Park visitors use this area for activities such as sunbathing, as well as, Frisbee and baseball “catch” activities. A concrete sidewalk which extends from the arch area to the southeast corner of Camp Randall Sports Center divides this zone (figure 33).

Zone E: South entry and lawn.

This sector of the park includes two distinct areas. South of the Athletic Hall of Fame plaza is a triangular open lawn with young trees and a cannon. The remaining area to the northeast is characterized by a stone retaining wall (necessitated by the installation of a utility vault) and a concrete plaza with the reconstructed guardhouse and historical marker.

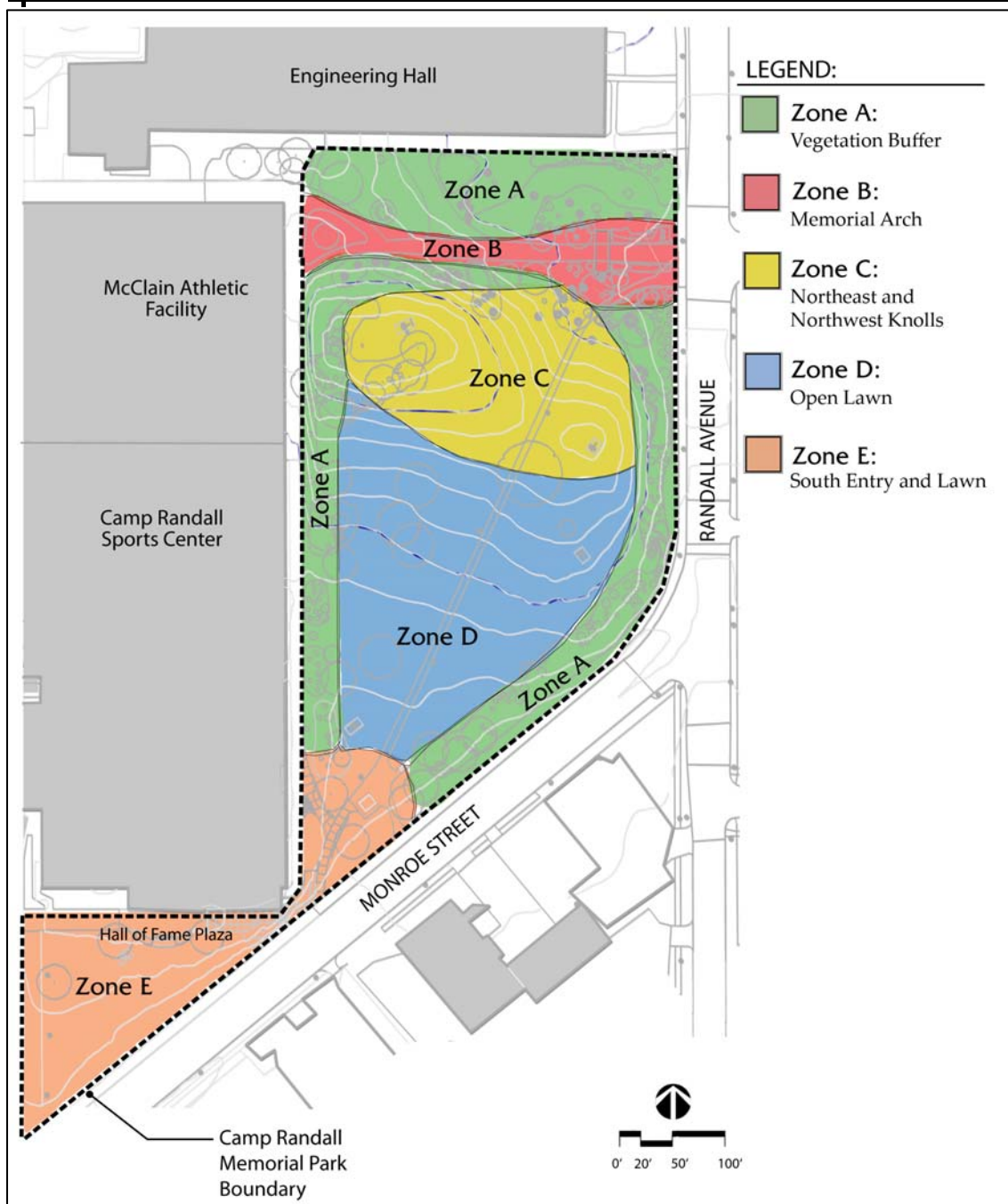


Figure 32: Landscape zones, 2011



Figure 33: View of open lawn and vegetative buffer, looking north, 2004.

Land Use

South of University Avenue, the UW-Madison campus has only a few publicly accessible open spaces. Engineering Mall, the lawn to north of the Kohl Center and the recreation field southeast of Witte Hall are popular areas where the campus community can recreate and relax outdoors. Camp Randall Memorial Park, tucked away adjacent to athletic and engineering campus buildings, offers a quieter and more pastoral feeling compared to these other open spaces. The park is used for informal small-group recreational activities such as playing Frisbee, tossing a football or baseball, and sunbathing. However, the greatest number of visitors to the park are primarily using it as a pedestrian transit route between engineering and athletic facilities, and as a gateway to the adjoining city neighborhoods.

The park receives intensive use prior to UW football home games when Badger Sports Properties, the fundraising branch of the athletics department, erects large picnic tents for the exclusive use of their corporate sponsors. The tents and adjacent “beer gardens” are used by the sponsors to host clients and employees to a pre-game party. Corporate banners and products (such as new model cars) are sometimes on display in the park as part of the sponsorship package. The UW marching band has established a tradition of parading through the arch prior to each home football game. The National W Club, an

affiliate of the athletics division, also uses the park for its annual Athletic Hall of Fame ceremony in late summer.

In the spring of 1998 and 1999, the Wisconsin Veterans Museum hosted Civil War re-enactments on the site in conjunction with the state sesquicentennial. In the summer of 2010, as part of Abraham Lincoln's birthday bicentennial, the 1st Brigade Brass Band, a Civil War era musical re-enactor group, provided a free concert in the park, including an appearance by a Lincoln impersonator. Students from the nearby Engineering campus also use the park to conduct land surveying exercises.

The maintenance of the park and the adjacent Camp Randall Sports Center results in service vehicle traffic throughout the park. These vehicles use the arch service road, paths, and lawn as access and parking areas. Boulders, post and chain fencing, and signs have been installed by the Physical Plant grounds department to control this use, with moderate compliance. One of the most visible impacts of service use is the rutting frequently located on either side of the central walkway. At six-feet wide, the walkway is too narrow to accommodate many, but not all, of the maintenance, delivery and snow removal vehicles that traverse the park.

Spatial Organization

The park edges are defined by buildings to the north and west and roads to the east and south. The northern boundary is the service drive/sidewalk on the south side of Engineering Hall; the western boundary is the service drive/sidewalk on the east side of the Camp Randall Sports Center and McClain Athletic Facility; the southern boundary is the public sidewalk on Monroe Street; and the eastern boundary is the public sidewalk on Randall Avenue.

The park is visually enclosed by the buildings and vegetation that surround it (Landscape Zone A, figure 32), including Engineering Hall, the Camp Randall Sports Center, McClain Athletic Facility, Memorial Arch, and the vegetation screening around the perimeter. In 2009, the mature vegetative screen created by shrubs along the Randall Avenue park edge was altered by the utility project in this area. The mature shrubs were removed prior to excavation activities. New shrubbery, smaller in stature, was planted at the conclusion of the project. A single main walkway slices diagonally through the central portion of the park, bisecting the park into eastern and western sections. The walkway is flanked with light posts.

Topography

The two knolls on the north end of the park (Landscape Zone C, figure 32) partially buffer noise and the visual intrusion of the traffic on Randall Avenue. The northwest knoll partially screens views of Engineering Hall as well as the service drive and fire lanes to the north. The change in grade also offers a prominent setting for the flagpole, cannon, and large shade trees.

Circulation

At the north end of the park (Landscape Zone B, figure 32), a service drive passes under the arch and continues west to the Engineering Hall dock areas and the McClain Athletic Facility. The drive is used by bicyclists, pedestrians, mopeds and service vehicles. Peabody's 1914 "Diagram of New Athletic Field at Camp Randall (figure 17), proposed that this drive would continue all the way to Breese Terrace. No evidence has been located that this extension was ever built.

Approximately 50 feet west of the arch the drive splits, with one branch arcing to the north. This broad intersection appears to be a vestige of the former road that ran through the center of the former Randall Park trailer camp (figure 29). There are additional service drives/fire lanes south of Engineering Hall, and along the east side of the Camp Randall Sports Center/McClain Athletic Facility.

The "1907 University of Wisconsin Atlas" includes a plan of the sidewalks and looping drive associated with memorial arch (figure 34).⁶⁶ A close examination of figure 21 clearly shows the sidewalk segment on the front side of the arch and a portion of the trail that led to the crest of the knoll. The driveway that passed through the arch hooks to the south to form a ring around the northwest knoll. It would appear that the width of this knoll drive would have accommodated a carriage although no known photographs have been found to confirm this use. A slight depression is visible today on top of the knoll, marking the location of the upper loop. The western most portion of the drive was lost, likely at the time that the site was graded to construct the nearby Camp Randall Sports Center in 1953. The McClain Athletic Facility currently occupies the site of the western portion of the drive (figure 35).

⁶⁶ Arthur Peabody, et al. *1907 University of Wisconsin Atlas*, Sheet 14. This site plan is included in a bound large-format volume that was likely prepared in conjunction with master planning efforts associated with Laird and Cret. It is apparent that some of the drawings in this volume, including this one, were added or modified subsequent to the 1907 production date. Only one copy of this atlas is presently known to exist. It is currently located at the Campus Planning and Landscape Architecture department in the WARF building.

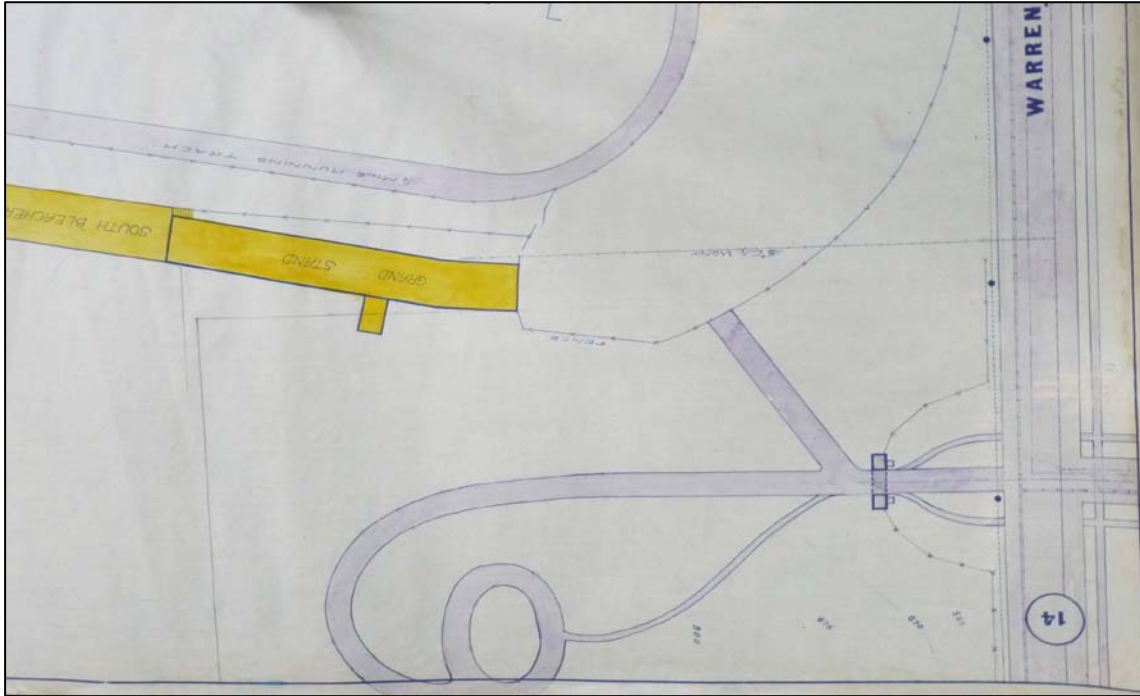


Figure 34: Detail of northwest knoll loop drive, ca. 1912-1917. The road marked “Warren” is currently named Randall Avenue.



Figure 35: Knoll drive and sidewalks as they appeared around 1912-1917 overlaid onto aerial image from 2007. Note that the western portion of the knoll has been truncated to accommodate construction within the original park boundaries.

Currently the main pedestrian sidewalk through the park begins at Randall Avenue, just south of the arch, and cuts through the park at a diagonal to the southwest to meet the sidewalk at Monroe Street. This central walk provides a well-used transit route for pedestrians. Although a sign indicates that mopeds are not allowed to use the walkway, no such sign exists for service vehicles, which routinely use the six-foot wide concrete walkway. Constructed around 1965, the walkway is showing signs of wear, which may be partially due to the weight of the vehicles as well as old age.

Vegetation

Park trees and shrubs are diverse and generally healthy. Many unique specimens have been planted over the past 50 years. The Longenecker landscape plans from 1957 (figure 36 and 37) show designs that are symmetrical and relatively formal. The plans include trees in front of the arch, and shrubs planted quite close together. Since 1957, management practices at the site have included strengthening species diversity, possibly as an educational opportunity or to encourage disease resistance.

In the fall of 2009 much of the vegetation east of the arch was removed and replanted in conjunction with nearby utility work. Much of the shrub buffer along Randall Avenue south of the arch was similarly removed in conjunction with utility excavations and vault construction. This edge is currently more open than in the recent past, however, new shrub plantings will provide a visual screen in time.

Three large pin oaks (*Quercus palustris*) in the park have been designated as Wisconsin champion trees, (the largest specimens of a given species known in the state). These trees may have been planted around the time of the arch dedication to commemorate Civil War era veterans. In 2005, a broad protective mulch ring was added around the bases of the largest park trees, including the pin oaks. This action was taken in response to concerns about soil compaction as a result of the practice of erecting party tents beneath the trees during pre-game football events. The mulch rings were installed upon the recommendation of a consulting arborist.⁶⁷

Other large park trees include elm, oak, basswood, walnut, and Norway maples. At the southwest corner of the park, near the Athletic Hall of Fame Terrace, a flowering rose bed contrasts with other areas of the park, where trees and shrubs dominate the landscape.

⁶⁷ Alison, R. Bruce, arborist treatment report, June 17, 2005

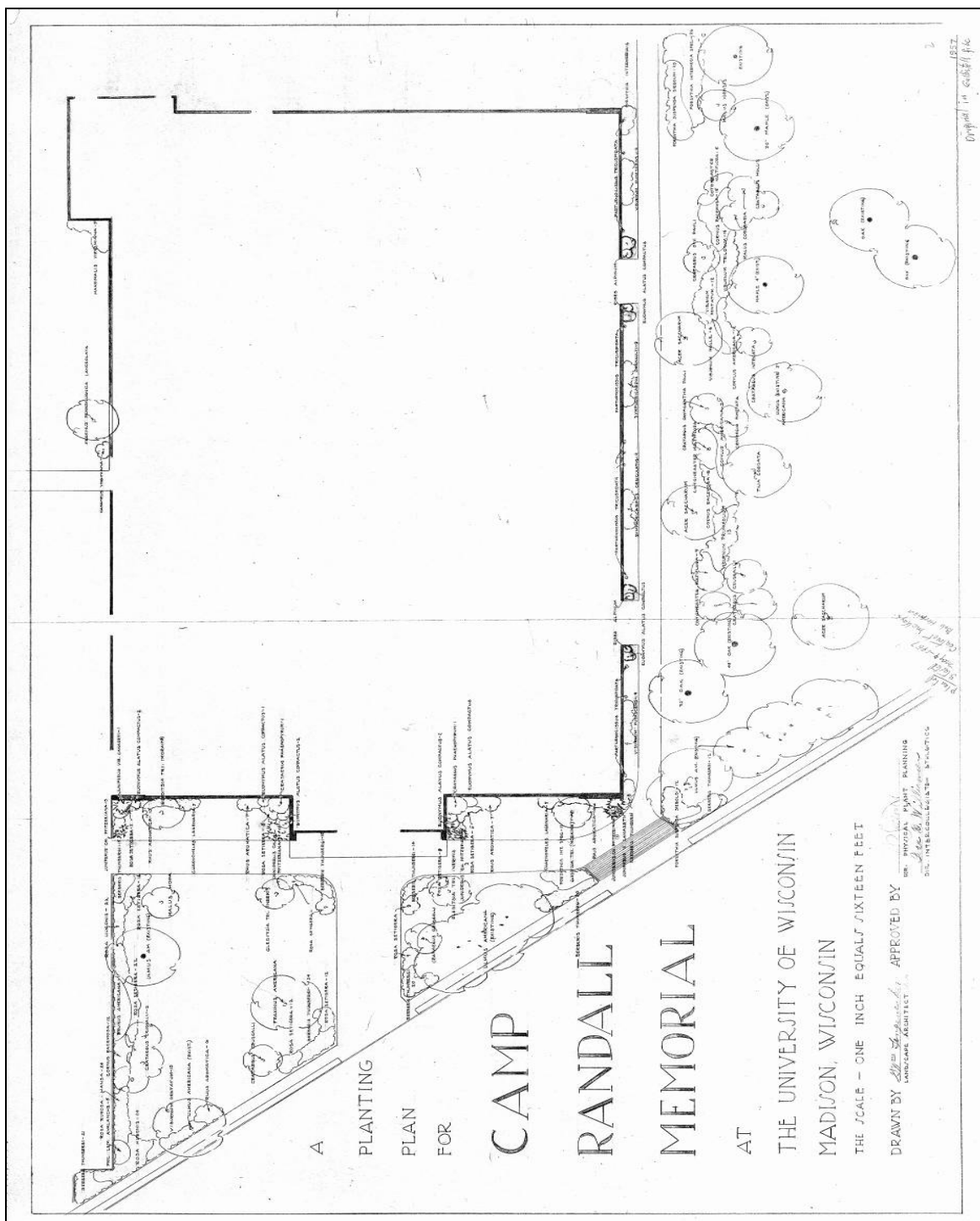


Figure 36: Planting plan, Camp Randall Memorial, Longenecker, 1957.

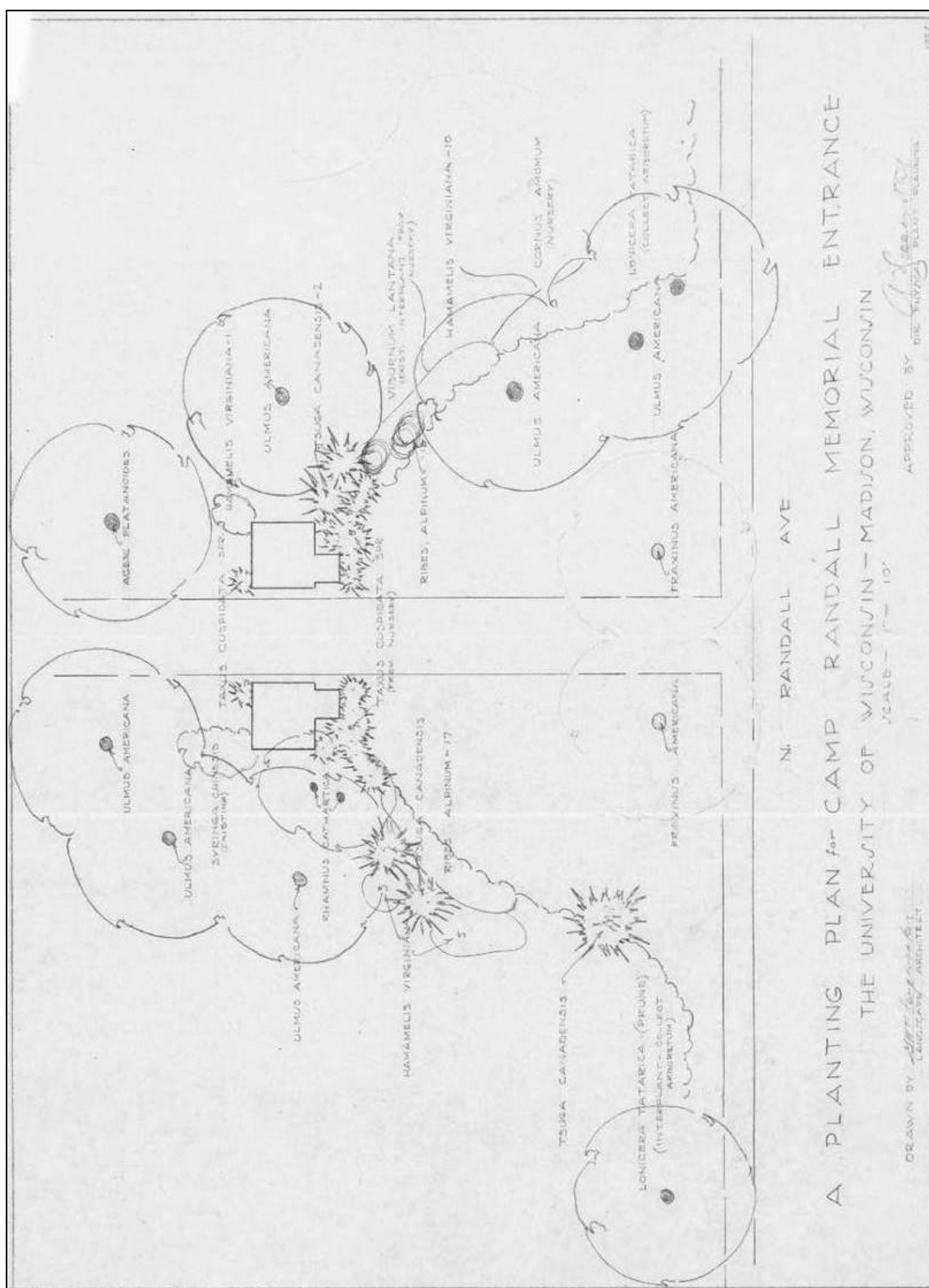


Figure 37: Planting plan, Camp Randal Memorial Arch, Longenecker, 1957.

Structures and Small Scale Features

The park is home to the greatest concentration of commemorative objects on the UW-Madison campus, befitting its function as a memorial to the veterans of the Civil War (figure 38).

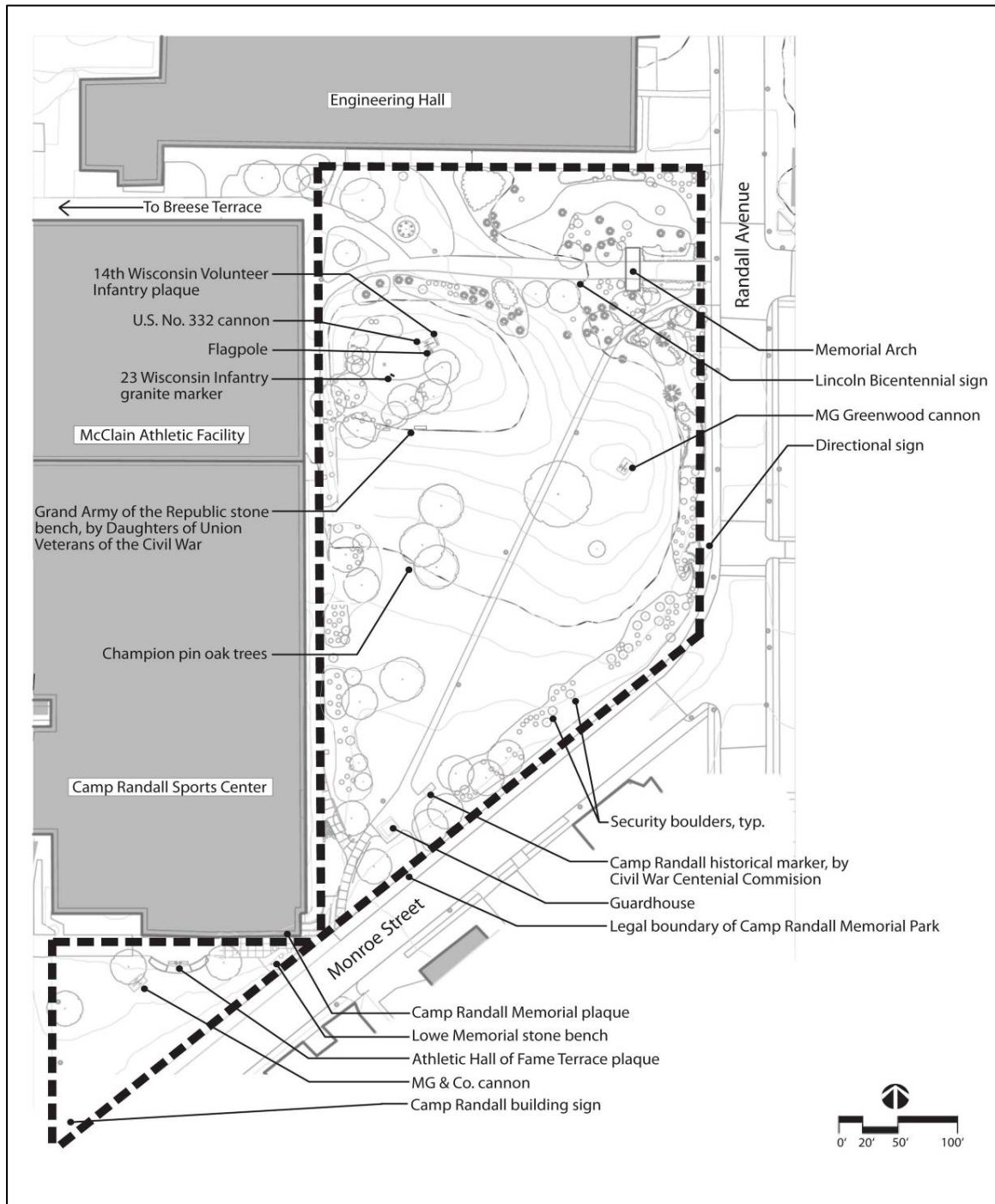


Figure 38: Existing conditions plan, 2010.

Memorial Arch

In the fall of 2009, in conjunction with underground utility work along Randall Avenue, new landscaping and lighting amenities were installed on the east facing side of the arch. Overhead utility wires that once impeded views of the arch (as viewed from Dayton Street) were routed underground. Two light standards, with pole mounted spot lights now illuminate the ground plane. This new lighting replaced damaged ground mounted lights. New plantings replaced the former yew hedges (figure 39).

In late 2009, in conjunction with utility trench work on the west side of Randall Avenue, new landscaping and lighting fixtures were installed on the east side of the arch. New floodlights were mounted to the light poles to highlight the arch and statuary.



Figure 39: Camp Randall Memorial Arch (with 2009 landscaping), 2010.

During November 2010 the arch received the following maintenance treatments: power-washing of all stone and statuary surfaces, tuck-pointing masonry joints, and replacement of the copper roof flashing. The plaques on the interior of the arch were refinished in August 2011.

Lincoln Bicentennial sign

An interpretive sign was installed by the Wisconsin Lincoln Bicentennial Commission in December 2009 southwest of the memorial arch (figure 40). The sign is part of a series of markers identifying Wisconsin places where Lincoln either visited or his policies significantly influenced history. While Lincoln never visited Camp Randall, the sign recognizes his war-time presidency and his enactment of the Morrill Land-Grant College Act of 1862. The Wisconsin legislature subsequently designated the University of Wisconsin as the state's land grant university.



Figure 40: Lincoln Bicentennial sign, 2010.

G.A.R. stone bench

Located just to the south of the northwest knoll, is a stone bench (figure 41) with the following inscription:

"They kept the stars in the field of Blue, they held the states to allegiance true. To them the Nation's debt is due, and the Nation must never forget. Erected to honor our fathers the Grand Army of the Republic by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865. Dedicated September 5, 1937."

The bench was dedicated by the national commander-in-chief of the G.A.R. and the national president of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War during their national convention held in Madison.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ *Wisconsin State Journal*, "Stone bench dedicated at Camp Randall," 7 Sep 1937, 5.



Figure 41: Grand Army of the Republic stone bench, 2004.

Cannon

At least three cannon arrived from the capitol park soon after the dedication of the memorial arch in 1912. By 2005 there were five cannon on display in the park. Several changes to the collection occurred between 2005 and 2010 to address safety concerns associated with wooden cannon carriages with rotted components. As of November 2010 three cannon are located in the park (see figure 38 for locations).⁶⁹ Currently all cannon tubes are mounted on metal replica carriages, which should ensure their continued public display.

⁶⁹ Einstein, Daniel, report, *Camp Randall Memorial Park Cannon Inventory*, revision Nov 18, 2010, Facility Planning and Management files.

MG & Co Cannon: South side of Camp Randall Sports Center (figure 42)

This Civil War era “6-pounder” cannon is mounted on a new all-metal replica carriage.⁷⁰ The cannon barrel (also referred to as the “tube”) was provided on long-term loan from the Wisconsin Veterans Museum in 2008. It had formerly been on display at the museum and was provided in exchange for the Leeds and Co.-Shiloh cannon (figure 45). The foundry marking “MG&Co CINC OH” is stamped on the right trunion. Its war-time provenance is not known.



Figure 42: MG & Co. cannon at re-dedication ceremony with members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 2008.

⁷⁰ The carriage was built by the Paulson Brothers Ordinance Corporation of Clear Lake, WI. The carriage was funded in part by donations from the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, (Henry Harnden Camp No. 2). A re-dedication ceremony was held October 4, 2008.

MG Greenwood Cannon: Northeast knoll (figure 43)

This Civil War era “6-pounder” is mounted on an all-metal replica carriage, likely built circa 1920-1940.⁷¹ The trunion is stamped “MG Greenwood Cincy OH 1861.” This tube probably came to the Camp Randall park in the early 1910s, transferred from display at the capitol park. Its war-time provenance is not known.



Figure 43: MG Greenwood cannon, 2010.

⁷¹ Bill Brewster, former Wisconsin Veteran’s Museum curator, personal communication, 2000.

U.S. No. 332 Cannon: Northwest knoll (figure 44)

This Civil War era, Napoleon “12-pounder” is mounted on a new all-metal replica carriage.⁷² The gun was produced in a federal arsenal as indicated by the letters “U.S.” stamped on the top of the tube. The muzzle face has the following marks: “No. 332,” “1863” and “1228.” This tube probably came to the park in the early 1910s, transferred from display at the capitol park. Its war-time provenance is not known.



Figure 44: U.S. No. 332 cannon, 2010.

Leeds & Co – Shiloh: Formerly northwest knoll (figure 45)

The Camp Randall cannon with the most historically direct and verifiable significance to Wisconsin’s role in the Civil War is the so-called “Shiloh” tube. The gun was captured by the 14th Regiment of the Wisconsin Volunteers on April 7, 1862 at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee (commonly referred to today as the Battle of Shiloh).

1st Lieutenant George Stanley of Company D “spiked” (disabled) the Confederate cannon on the field of battle. On the top of the tube the details of the battlefield exploit have been engraved. The foundry marking of “LEEDS & Co. New Orleans” is stamped on right trunion.

⁷² The carriage was built by the Paulson Brothers Ordinance Corporation of Clear Lake WI. The carriage was funded in part by donations from the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, (Henry Harnden Camp No. 2 and National Headquarters) and the Milwaukee Civil War Roundtable. The carriage was installed September 23, 2009. A re-dedication ceremony was held May 31, 2010.

Given its known battlefield provenance, Bill Brewster, former curator of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum, accepted the tube for inclusion in the museum collection in October of 2007. It is currently on display in the entrance lobby of the museum on the Capitol Square.

Interestingly, prior to being transferred to the museum, this cannon was positioned on the *northeast* knoll, however a commemorative plaque honoring the soldiers who died at this battle is located on the *northwest* flagpole knoll. It is not known if the cannon had once held a position on the more prominent northwest knoll.

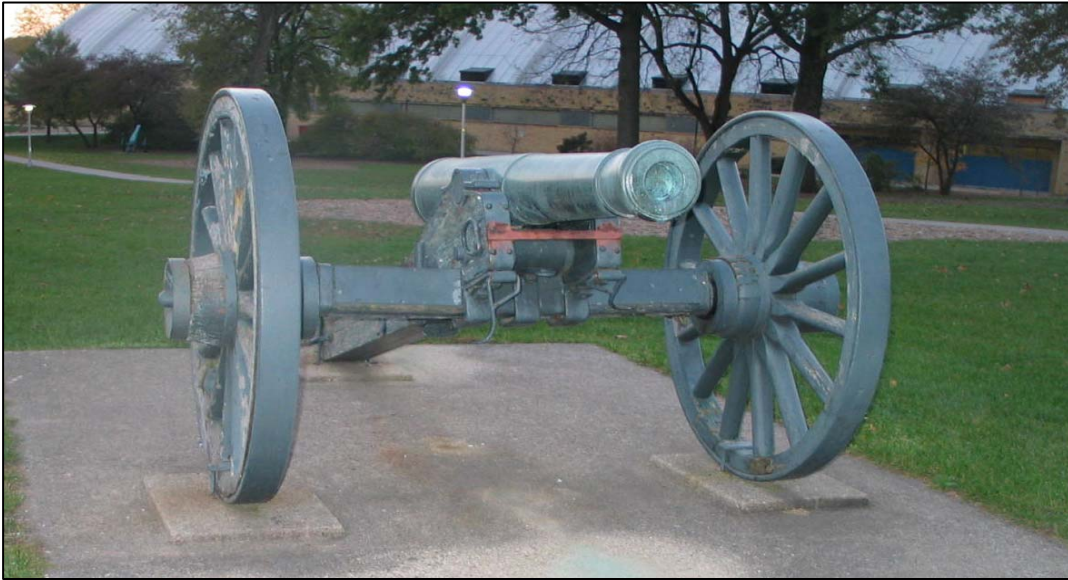


Figure 45: Leeds and Co.-Shiloh cannon, moved to Veterans Museum, 2007.

Spanish-American War Cannon: Formerly southeast corner of Camp Randall Sports Center (figure 46)

This fortress-based cannon tube was captured in Cuba from the Spanish in 1898 and transferred by the War Department to the City of Madison in April 1900. A wood and metal carriage, which may have been assembled from a railroad handcar axle and old wagon wheels, was built to accommodate the massive gun. This type of cannon was designed for deployment in a fort and therefore, would not have been mounted to a carriage with such large wagon wheels.

The Spanish colonial era provenance of this cannon was not appropriate for a Civil War memorial park (and its historically inaccurate carriage was unsafe due to decay). The Veteran Affairs Board concurred with a recommendation to remove the tube from display at Camp Randall Memorial Park. On November 18, 2010, the tube was transferred to the Wisconsin Veterans Museum. It is currently in storage until an appropriate museum display can be arranged.



Figure 46: Spanish-American War cannon, 2010.

14th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry plaque

Adjacent to the cannon on the northwest knoll is a plaque honoring the soldiers of the 14th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry who were killed on April 7, 1862 at the Battle of Shiloh (figure 47). The plaque was dedicated by Captain F.H. Magdeburg to his comrades. In 2007 the cast-iron plaque broke into two parts. The vertical crack was repaired by the campus machine shop using epoxy and a steel backer plate. It was painted a drab olive color at this time.

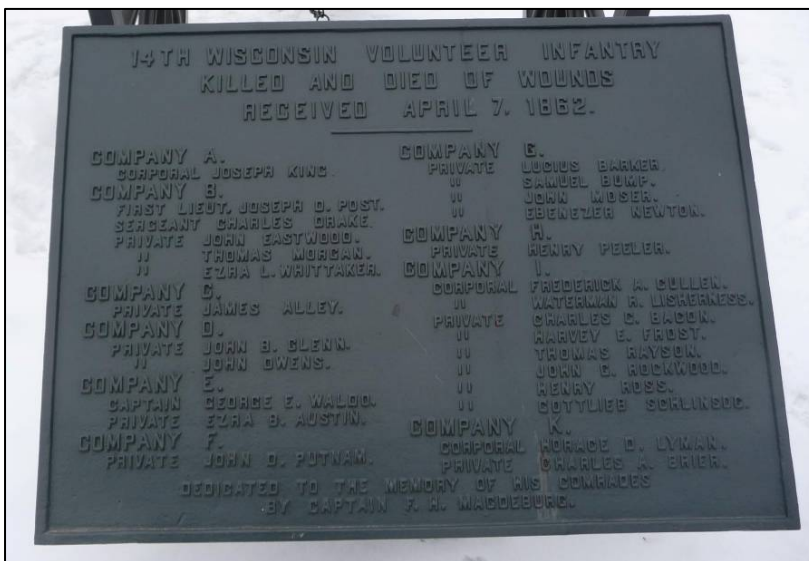


Figure 47: 14th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry plaque, 2010.

Flagpole

At the crest of the northwest knoll, is a single steel flagpole (figure 48). It is not known when the flagpole was erected. A ground-mounted spotlight was installed during November 2010 to illuminate the flag, so as to permit 24-hour display. Prior to this time the US flag had been flown at night without illumination, contrary to flag display protocol. This issue was rectified when a student veteran brought the situation to the attention of the chancellor.



Figure 48: Flagpole at northwest knoll, 2011.



Figure 49: 23 Wis. Inf. stone marker, 2011.

23 Wisconsin Infantry granite marker

A small commemorative marker is located just south of the flagpole on the northwest knoll (figure 49). The marker is engraved: “23 Wis. Inf. 1861-1865.” It is not known when this marker was placed in the park. It is the only commemorative object within the oval landscape space created by the northwest knoll loop drive.

Guard House

At the southeast corner of the park sits a structure referred to as the “Guard House” (figures 50 and 51). This structure, though somewhat altered from its original configuration, is the only artifact at the memorial park with a known Camp Randall Civil War era provenance.

The original building would likely have served to shelter a military guard and provide a secure place to detain soldiers, before or after trial for minor offenses. It is not known exactly when the current Guard House was placed on display in the memorial park, however, it likely happened between 1914 and 1936 based on newspaper accounts..

At the conclusion of the war in 1865, Camp Randall structures, including barracks and other wooden buildings, were sold to the public at auction. Henry C. Lamp, (who had assisted with the horses at Camp Randall during the war and who also delivered bread to the soldiers), was able to purchase a former camp guard house at this time. He moved the 18 feet wide and 40 feet long structure to his homestead at 719 Johnson Street in Madison, where he converted it for use as a granary.

The structure that Lamp purchased was described in a 1914 account in the *Madison Democrat* newspaper:

“The walls were constructed of a double layer of roughly finished two-inch oak planks. The first layer of planks are laid parallel to the ground while the others run in the opposite direction, making it absolutely secure for the purpose for which it was used. These planks are fastened together at intervals of about six inches with home made spikes which have been riveted on both sides...All along the sides of the house, about four and half feet from the ground, are openings which resemble ‘port holes’ about two feet apart which served as windows. These openings are not more than four inches wide and eight inches high, making it impossible for a disorderly to make his escape through them.”⁷³

The *Madison Democrat* reporter suggested that it had always been Lamp’s intention to preserve the building.

“Since the recent death of Mr. Lamp, the guard house has attracted the attention of several civil war veterans who favor the purchase of the little building and its removal to some place where it can be remodeled as a relic of the civil war. Some have suggested that it be taken back to Camp Randall.”⁷⁴

An inspection of the current structure on display at Camp Randall Memorial Park confirms that many of the building components described in the 1914 article are extant. However, it is also clear that the current structure has been “remodeled.” There is no

⁷³*The Madison Democrat*. “Old Guard House Remains Intact.” Oct. 3, 1914.

⁷⁴ *Ibid*.

operable door to the structure and its overall dimensions are much smaller than the original building. The roof is now clad with thin wooden boards which would not have been adequate for a secure jail cell. Heavy wire mesh has been placed over the small window openings.

No additional records have been located as to how or when the current guard house came back to Camp Randall. The next known dated reference to the guard house is a photo accompanying an article written in conjunction with the City of Madison's centennial in 1936. The photo is captioned "The Old Guard House" and "A Terror to Evil Doers." The article does not specifically mention the guard house:

"Directly across the parade grounds stood the bull pen, a 'terror to evil doers.' Securely inclosed (sic) by a twelve-foot palling, it was guarded by sentinels stationed in the corner watch towers. Fence jumpers were the most numerous offenders and were rewarded, if caught by a night in this bull pen and furnished with double rations."⁷⁵

The use of the guard house photo in this 1936 article seems to suggest a connection between the prison yard and this structure. However, an examination of the 1865 Van Slyke plan (figure 10) indicates that the guard house was formerly positioned near the entrance to the camp—not within the "bull pen."

A metal roof structure was built over the guard house, perhaps in the 1950s. Although the adjacent historical marker mentions the detention of Confederate prisoners of war at Camp Randall, there is no known connection between the guard house and the prisoners of war. Indeed, the historical marker makes no mention of the guard house.



Figure 50: Guard House, c. 1936.

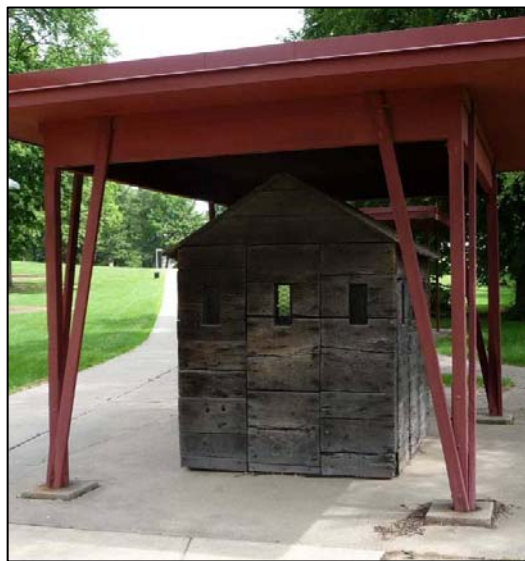


Fig. 51: Guard House, 2010.

⁷⁵ *The Wisconsin State Journal*. "'61-When Camp Randall was Camp Randall -'65." 19 Ap 1936, 2.

Camp Randall Historical Marker

In 1961, the Civil War Centennial Commission sponsored the erection of a historical marker at the southeast end of the park (figure 52). The marker is protected by a steel roof structure mounted on a concrete pad. The pad does not connect to any adjacent sidewalk.

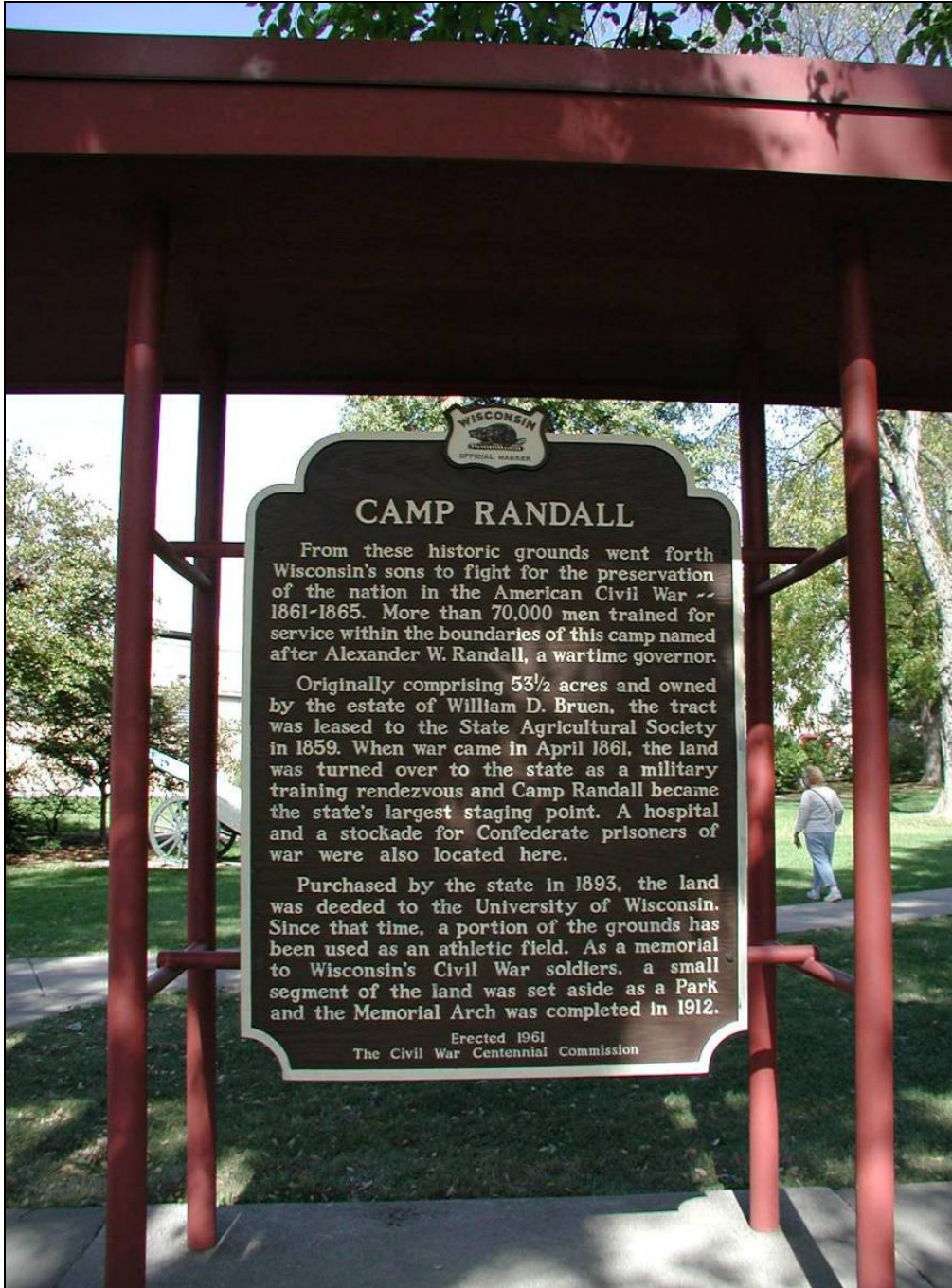


Figure 52: Wisconsin official marker, 2004.

Athletic Hall of Fame Terrace

On the south end of the Camp Randall Sports Center (Landscape Zone E, figure 32) is a terrace composed of donor paver blocks. A plaque acknowledges the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs for allowing the inclusion of the terrace within the park (figure 53). At the east end of the terrace is a memorial stone bench for UW volleyball coach Steve Lowe (figure 54).

A planting bed and retaining wall were built in 1999 at the southeast corner of the terrace to conceal a utility vault. The wall is constructed of limestone and the planting consists of shrub roses, other deciduous shrubs, and ornamental grasses.



Figure 53: Athletic Hall of Fame Terrace plaque, 2010.



Figure 54: Athletic Hall of Fame Terrace and Loew memorial stone bench, 2010.

Camp Randall Memorial plaque

Mounted on the southeast corner wall of the Camp Randall Sports Center is a brass plaque honoring the Civil War training camp (figure 55).

The current text varies from the inscription approved by the board of regents in 1955 following completion of the Camp Randall Sports Center.⁷⁶ The approved text read:

Camp Randall Memorial
Dedicated to the men of Wisconsin who fought to
Preserve the Union, 1861-1865.
Here trained the State's volunteer to the Grand Army
of the Republic.
Camp Randall has borne witness for a century to the
Peaceful hopes
And pleasures of the Commonwealth.

It is not known why the original plaque was replaced. The new plaque was likely installed at the time that the UW Women's Hockey locker room was constructed at the south end of the building in 2004.

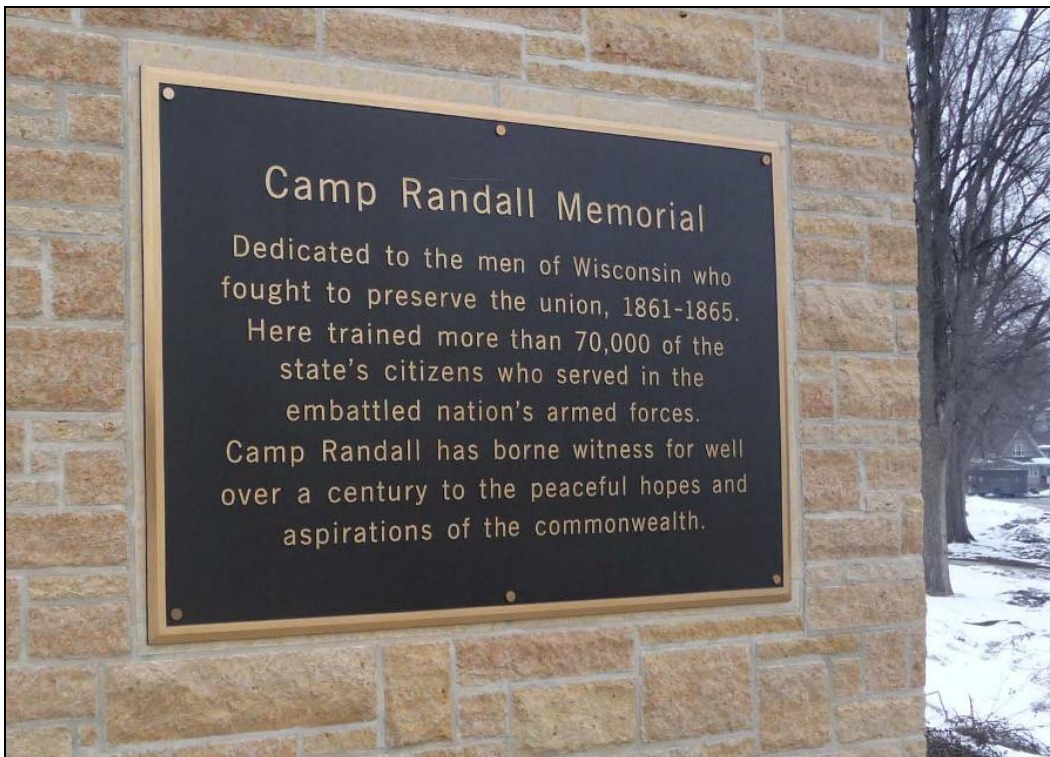


Figure 55. Camp Randall Memorial plaque, 2010.

⁷⁶ UW Board of Regents minutes, 9 Jul 1955, 6.

Security boulders: In 2004, in conjunction with other security measures designed to thwart attacks on the Camp Randall Stadium, a line of boulders was placed in the planting bed along the Monroe Street and Randall Ave. edge of the park. Costs for the installation were covered by Homeland Security Act funds, under the direction of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Police Department.

Lights: There are several different light fixtures found in the park. Most of the pedestrian-scale fixtures were upgraded in the 2000s.

ANALYSIS OF INTEGRITY

Land Use

Historically, the park has been used for public recreation and celebrations by veterans. Today, the park serves similar functions. While the park has several Civil War interpretive signs and commemorative objects (cannons, arch, bench, and guard house) it is likely that many visitors are not aware of the historic significance of this area.

Arguably many visitors associate the park as an extension of the nearby Camp Randall football stadium. The use of the park for athletics department sponsored events, such as the football gameday parties and the annual Athletic Hall of Fame ceremony, serves to re-enforce this incorrect perception.

The current intensive use of the arch driveway as a transportation corridor negatively affects the integrity of the park. Vehicular traffic through the arch impedes the ability of visitors to safely experience the memorial entrance to the Civil War camp.

Spatial Organization

The boundaries of the memorial park have been altered on several occasions since park establishment in 1913. Land swaps removed property on the west side of the park and added area to the southwest side (figure 3).

Topography

The following landscape zones are described in figure 21.

Zone A: Vegetative Buffer

Construction of the Camp Randall Sports Center in 1954 pushed the eastern boundary of the park eastward. A grove of mature oaks were removed and the western edge of the northwest knoll was truncated during site re-grading.

Zone B: Memorial Arch

The driveway under the arch and extending westward appears to have maintained the same alignment since the period of significance (figures 34 and 35). Large scale utility trenching on the east side of the arch occurred in 2009, however, the site grades were not altered following landscape restoration. The relatively flat driveway provides a level plane from which the memorial arch rises to create a dramatic focal point. This relationship has remained intact.

Zone C: Northwest and Northeast Knolls

This rolling area with two knolls appears to have remained intact since the park was established in 1913. Examination of the soil profile following excavations for utilities and tree planting suggests that some fill has been added to the northeast and northwest sections of the park (coal cinders were encountered at an estimated

depth of two feet.). However, based on the age of nearby mature trees, grade changes may have occurred prior to the period of significance.⁷⁷

Both knolls contribute to the pastoral character of the park and help to create a feeling of enclosure and removal from the surrounding activities.

Zone D: Open Lawn

This area was used as a housing development until 1954. The Monroe Park trailer camp was arranged on a grid, and boardwalks served as pedestrian routes. No evidence of the former trailer park remains.

Zone E: Guard House and Hall of Fame lawn area

Grades in this area have been significantly altered in recent years to accommodate athletics division related utility vaults, Athletic Hall of Fame Terrace construction and expansion of the Camp Randall Sports Center for women's hockey team locker rooms.

Patterns of Circulation

During the period of significance, 1913-1964, the primary access to the park for both pedestrians and vehicles was through the memorial arch. Around 1965, a new sidewalk segment was installed that allowed pedestrians to enter the park without passing through the arch. The new sidewalk linked the park to Randall Ave. around the south side of the arch. The layout of this new sidewalk, as it ascends the slope up to the open lawn portion of the park to the southwest, undermines the circulation integrity of the gateway.

Vegetation

Zone A: Memorial Arch

The planting plan for the area around the arch has evolved substantially in the past 100 years. The earliest images of the arch (within a few years of completion) show a sparse planting of grass and small shrubs, and a single tree (figures 21 and 22). The implementation of 1957 Longenecker plan for this area started a trend of dense tree and shrub plantings.

By the early 1990s large yew shrub beds flanked the short drive on the eastern side of the arch, while tall green ash, American elm, and Japanese lilacs encroached upon the front and sides of the arch—partially obscuring views of the arch. This planting plan did little to respect the design of the arch or promote the prominence of it as an entrance feature. The most recent planting design, necessitated by utility construction trenching in 2009, has resulted in a more open landscape that returns the arch to its former prominent role.

⁷⁷ Personal communication, Daniel Einstein, 2004

Zone B: Vegetative Buffer

The perimeter of the park consists predominantly of deciduous trees and shrubs. Some of the planting that was added in accordance with the 1957 Longenecker plan remains along the western edge of the park. Much of the eastern portion of this buffer area was replaced in 2009 in conjunction with the underground utility project excavations.

Zones C and D: Northeast/northwest knolls and opens lawn

The majority of vegetation in the park is lawn with mature shade trees and clusters of trees and/or shrubs that define and frame the open lawn areas. The general health of the lawn is good; it is maintained in the same fashion as most of the turf areas on campus.

Zone E: South entry and lawn

The triangular shaped lawn area to the south of Athletics Hall of Fame was not part of the park during its period of significance, having been added to in 1986.

Views

The view from the south, looking toward the north knolls terminates at the vegetation along the northern edge of the open lawn area. Limited views between the vegetative buffer are possible toward the edge of the park at Engineering Hall.

The pedestrian walkway that begins near the south edge of the arch leads the visitor to a view of the northwest knoll and to the flagpole and cannon on top of it. The view is somewhat obstructed with vegetation. Then as the visitor continues onward (to the southwest), there are views of the northeast knoll. This knoll is open and more gradual than the one to the west of the walk. Once the visitor gets to the high point of the walkway, the view to the rest of the park is fairly open. The vegetation to the southwest and east is open enough to see traffic on Monroe and Randall Streets.

Views to the west of the park through the arch are shortened by the walls of the Camp Randall Sports Center. There is some vegetation screening that softens this terminal view. The architecture of the Camp Randall Sports Center and the McClain Athletic Facility pays little-to-no tribute to the park. There are no doors or windows on either structure that relate to walkways or views within the park.

TABLE 2: Contributing Features

<i>Contributing feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>
Memorial Arch and bronze plaques	Vermont grey granite, dedicated in 1912.	Good
G.A.R. Bench	Stone bench installed in 1937.	Good
Guard House	Reconstructed from lumber salvaged from original guard house structure. Significantly modified from original condition.	Fair
14 th Wis. Inf. plaque	Dedicated April 7, 1862. Cast iron plaque broke in two, repaired 2007.	Fair
23 Wis. Inf. marker	Granite marker on northwest knoll.	Good
MG & Co cannon	Civil war era tube with replica carriage (2008).	Good
MG Greenwood cannon	Civil war era tube (1861) with replica carriage (ca. 1920-1940).	Good
U.S. No 332 cannon	Civil war era tube (1863) with replica carriage (2009).	Good
Trees and shrubs	Some extant trees and shrubs may be from 1957 Longenecker Plans. Three pin oaks may be memorial trees.	Good
Circulation	Northwest knoll loop drive is partially extant. Traces of the drive atop the knoll are visible.	Fair

TABLE 3: Non-contributing Features

<i>Non-contributing feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>
Diagonal sidewalk-through park	Built around 1965. Service vehicles have caused rutting alongside the edges of the sidewalk.	Fair
Shrub bed around perimeter	A variety of flowers, trees and shrubs from different periods. Screens vehicular traffic from park visitors.	Fair
Light posts	Several styles of light posts occur in the park.	Fair
Circulation	Service drives at north end of park.	Fair
Fieldstone boulders	Perimeter “security” boulders have placement gaps which appear to undermine their vehicular deterrence value.	Good
Bollard	Removable steel bollards are installed on football game days and for special events at park entry points.	Good
Fieldstone boulders-on west side	Boulders positioned to limit vehicular access into park from west sidewalk.	Good
Camp Randall historical marker	Erected 1961 adjacent to guard house.	Good
Guard House canopy	Structure over guard house was likely installed in the 1950s.	Good
Flagpole and spotlight	Atop northwest knoll.	Good
Athletic Hall of Fame plaque	Near Hall of Fame terrace.	Excellent
Camp Randall Memorial plaque	Mounted on southeast corner of Camp Randall Sports Center	Excellent
Lincoln bicentennial interpretive marker	West of memorial arch. Installed 2009.	Excellent
Loew bench	Located on Hall of Fame terrace.	Excellent

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 in or as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary's standards describe four basic approaches to treatment of historic landscapes.⁷⁸

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.⁷⁹ Restoration is not an appropriate approach for the Camp Randall Memorial Park because adequate documentary evidence does not exist to restore the property to one period.

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.⁸⁰ The Camp Randall Memorial Park is not eligible for reconstruction because adequate documentary evidence does not exist to reconstruct the property to one period.

Preservation involves applying measures to sustain the *existing* form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This approach focuses upon 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.⁸¹ Preservation is a potential treatment for the Camp Randall Memorial Park, however, current use needs and safety considerations may limit the application of this philosophy.

⁷⁸National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, edited by Charles A. Birnbaum with Christine Capella Peters. (Washington: 1996), 3.

⁷⁹ Ibid., 89-90.

⁸⁰ Ibid., 127-129.

⁸¹ Ibid., 17-18.

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.⁸² Rehabilitation is the most appropriate management philosophy for the Camp Randall Memorial Park landscape. This philosophy has been selected because of the presence of historic resources related to different periods of development and the need for accommodating contemporary use.

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, in this case, the University of Wisconsin, 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 historic significance. Given that the main mission of the university is education and research, the current and future needs of the university must be considered when directing management and treatment of these resources.

Management issues include:

- Visitors (and residents of Madison in general) seem unaware of the history of the site and the features found within it.
- Intense use of the arch driveway by mopeds and maintenance vehicles limits pedestrian opportunities for contemplation of the memorial.
- Activities of maintenance vehicles within the park negatively impact the lawn.
- The service drive acts as a fire lane for McClain Athletic Facility, Camp Randall Sports Center, Camp Randall Stadium, and Engineering Hall.
- The Homeland Security Act has presented issues related to the security of the stadium that impact the perimeter of the park.
- The park is sometimes referred to as G.A.R. Park, which is not the official name and does not represent the significance of the site.
- The park experiences intense use during athletic activities that are not specifically related to a memorial park, as the current state statute (Wis. Stat. 45.35 (3m) (b) mandates.
- The UW-Madison Division of Facilities Planning and Management (FPM) is responsible for the management and maintenance of this park, but the legislative mandate states that the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs “may approve, recommend and veto any proposed plans, modifications and changes or policies with respect to established state memorials, including Camp Randall Memorial Park...” (Wis. Stat. 45.35 (3m) (a).

⁸² Ibid., 47-48.

Treatment Recommendations:

Consider the following:

Develop a management plan.

- Establish criteria for appropriate public events in the park that preserve the integrity of historic and landscape resources.
- Provide guidance for managing temporary site amenities associated with large scale public events.
- Review existing management guidelines to improve campus inter-departmental communication about use of the park.
- Review procedures for requesting approval for projects and events that require the input of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Establish maintenance protocols for commemorative objects such as cannon, flagpole, benches, reconstructed guard house, memorial plaques, and interpretive signs.
- Establish guidelines for snow removal that achieve the desired level of safety without causing damage to landscape materials.
- Encourage use of the official name Camp Randall Memorial Park. Use the official park name on all maps and written documents referring to the park.

Develop a master plan and detailed site design for the park.

- Limit primary traffic through the arch to emergency vehicles, pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Replace the asphalt drive through the arch with pavers. Keep the drive as narrow as fire code will allow.
- Review guidelines for maintenance vehicle access to the interior of the park.
- Outline strategies that control unauthorized pedestrian “desire” paths.
- Realign the diagonal sidewalk that cuts through the park. Develop a park hardscape design, including pavement and seating that encourages passive use and contemplation.
- Identify locations for future commemorative objects.
- Install interpretive signs in appropriate locations. Use the signs to illustrate the conditions of the site during the Civil War and other historic periods.
- Evaluate all signage (primarily transportation related) in the park. Signage should be of similar character and meet campus standards.
- Develop plans that provide a harmonious connection between the northern and southwestern sectors (south of the Athletic Hall of Fame terrace.) Redesign the retaining wall and walkway at the southeast corner of the Camp Randall Sports Center to fit more naturally into the landscape. The

interesting angle to Monroe Street and the planting bed in this location could better soften and enhance this tension.

- Replace granite boulders from Monroe Street and Randall Avenue sides of the park with an appropriate ornamental fence. Work with UW police and security to develop the technical details for the fence.

Develop a planting plan for the park.

- Develop a planting palette for future landscape designs.
- Maintain the vegetative buffers along Randall Avenue and Monroe Street.
- Develop a planting plan that enhances the view through the arch to the west-toward and beyond the McClain Athletic Facility.
- Develop a tree plan for the park that that maintains extant large canopy trees. Continue to plant large canopy trees, with adequate grow space, in anticipation of the future loss of mature specimens.

TABLE 4: Contributing Features

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Memorial Arch and bronze plaques	Preserve
G.A.R. Bench	Preserve
Guard House	Rehabilitate. Consider treatments that would elevate the structure off its concrete pad, to isolate water/snow from affecting wood. Investigate options for replacing gabled roof with materials that may be better representation of the original architecture. Preserve protective canopy structure.
14 th Wis. Inf. plaque	Preserve
23 rd Wis. Inf. marker	Preserve
MG & Co cannon	Preserve
MG Greenwood cannon	Preserve
U.S. No 332 cannon	Preserve
Large canopy trees	Preserve
Circulation	Rehabilitate. Consider realignment of arch roadway to enhance views through arch. Consider restoring loop drive on top of northwest knoll.

TABLE 5: Non- Contributing Features

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Diagonal sidewalk-through park	Rehabilitate. Consider re-alignment of sidewalk to encourage a more circuitous route through park that responds to the topography and has a direct connection to the arch.
Shrub bed around perimeter	Preserve.
Light posts	Preserve.
Circulation	Rehabilitate. Consider alternative service routes to achieve emergency access but restrict regular vehicle traffic through memorial arch.
Fieldstone boulders-east side	Rehabilitate. Consider replacing boulders with alternative barriers to achieve security objectives. Unrestricted vehicle access is currently possible near guard house.
Bollard	Preserve. Re-consider the security value of these structures.
Fieldstone boulders-on west side	Preserve. Consider additional and closer spaced boulders to restrict vehicle traffic across lawn.
Camp Randall Historical Marker	Rehabilitate. Consider re-location of marker to improve handicap access and blend in better with landscape.
Guard House canopy	Preserve
Flagpole and spotlight	Preserve.
Athletic Hall of Fame plaque	Preserve.
Camp Randall Memorial plaque	Preserve.
Lincoln Bicentennial interpretive marker	Preserve.
Loew bench	Preserve.

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FPM= Facilities Planning and Management