

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUN 12
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Stock Pavilion

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 1675 Linden Drive, (Univ. of Wisconsin Campus) not for publication

city, town Madison vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Dane code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents

street & number 1860 Van Hise Hall

city, town Madison vicinity of state Wisconsin 53706

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Dane County Courthouse

street & number 201 Monona Avenue

city, town Madison state Wisconsin

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Madison Campus Architectural,
title Historical and Archaeological Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Dept. of Planning and Construction, Univ. of WI,

city, town Madison state WI 53706

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Stock Pavilion is located at 1675 Linden Drive on the University of Wisconsin Madison campus. Surrounded on three sides by a parking lot, the north side of the building overlooks Linden Drive. The irregular silhouette of the Stock Pavilion ranges from two to three-and-one-half stories in height and measures 212 feet along the north and south facades, and 115 feet along the east and west facades. The Stock Pavilion shows Tudor Revival and Medieval English Revival influences. The foundation and first floor are of red brick in garden wall bond with concrete trim. The upper stories are of yellow brick in running stretcher bond and are applied with concrete beams which give the appearance of half-timbering. In the center of the north (main) facade is the main entrance portal. A group of four doors and a segmentally-arched transom are set in a quoined concrete architrave, surmounted by a concrete panel inscribed "STOCK PAVILION," and by a bay window. The main entrance is set between a pair of projecting cross gables, and flanked on either side by a group of three doors in a tall segmentally-arched quoined architrave, and three bays of grouped multi-paned casement windows. The east and west facades are identical, each dominated by a central gable three-and-one-half stories tall, marking the arena on the interior. At the base of the gable is a garage-type door. In the gable end above there is a large segmentally-arched window surround with a series of multi-paned windows, and a band of wooden panels with recessed quatrefoils. One-bay sections flank either side of the gable. A projecting gabled wall dormer, with double doors giving access to the loft, appears on the south flanking section. The south facade is symmetrical about a central narrow three-story tower with a hipped roof, at the base of which is a single door. A projecting cross gable stands at either end of the south facade. On either side of the central tower a short flight of steps rises to a concrete platform. A group of four doors is set above it; two are tucked beneath it. The windows on the Stock Pavilion are all multi-paned; some are casement, some hinge upward. Enamelled green tiles cover all the roof surfaces. Four regularly-spaced vents with pagoda-like roofs are perched on the ridge of the uppermost roof; a ribbon of skylights appears on either side of the ridge.

The interior features an elliptical amphitheater, with an earthen-floored arena measuring 66 feet by 164 feet. Concrete piers support steel trusses and a wooden roof, allowing for an open space three-and-one-half stories in height. The arena is ringed with six tiers of concrete benches with seating for 2000, underneath of which are enclosed fifteen box stalls, twenty-two standing stalls, and miscellaneous storage space. North of the arena is the main entrance, where there is a wide vestibule with floors and walls of concrete. West of the vestibule is classroom space, east a series of rooms that contain the archives of the Meat and Animal Science Department. Beyond, a concrete straight staircase on either side of the vestibule rises to the second story. On the second floor there is classroom and office space north of the arena, and grain storage to the south. The walls are exposed brick, the floors concrete.

Vigorous lobbying on the part of the livestock interest led by Secretary of State Walter Houser resulted in special legislative appropriation in 1907 for the construction of the Stock Pavilion.¹ The Departments of Dairy Science, and Meat and Animal Science, have utilized the structure since its completion in 1908. The Veterinary Science Department maintained offices and operating rooms in the building until 1964.² While the interior of the Stock Pavilion has been slightly modified, there have been no structural alteration on either the exterior or interior.

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Madison, Dane County

Continuation sheet

Stock Pavilion

Item number 7

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date entered

¹Wilbur H. Glover, Farm and College, (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1952), pp. 426, 280.

²Gordon D. Orr, ed., "Perspectives of a University", (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1978), p. 98.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates 1908⁵ **Builder/Architect** Warren Powers Laird and Paul Phillippe Cret⁵

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture was established in 1889,¹ and has earned an international reputation for excellence in many fields. The development of the College of Agriculture can be divided into two periods, the first associated with Dean William Arnon Henry, the second with Dean Harry Luman Russell. Henry was appointed first dean of the College of Agriculture in 1889.² His administration represents the pioneering era in the development of the college. During this era, research and extension were emphasized, and the college gained prominence in dairy science, agricultural physics, and horticulture. Research quickly became the basis of the university's contribution to agriculture, combining scientific investigations with practical applications in an effort to gain the confidence of the state's farmers. Extension served to disseminate the information gathered, through the Farmers' Institutes, highly popular two-day traveling workshops. Henry also initiated the Short Course in Agriculture (1886) and the Dairy Course (1890), each a twelve-week winter session, held during farming's slowest season to enable farmers to attend the university.³ Both courses were influential, attracting farm youth from all over the state, and were much imitated throughout the United States and abroad. The success of the courses demonstrated that in order to attract students, agricultural education needed to be practical, and geared toward the interests of farm youth. This experience led Dean Russell to reorganize the four-year Bachelor of Science course, which had suffered from a lack of students during Henry's tenure. Russell was appointed dean in 1907.⁴ Under his administration, extension was enlarged, research diversified, and the teaching program grew steadily, with the addition of many new subjects and departments. New ground was broken in such fields as bacteriology, plant pathology, genetics, and the economic and social aspects of farming. Through Russell's efforts, the modern College of Agriculture was established.

Currently only one building associated with the College of Agriculture is listed on the National Register; the Agricultural Dean's Residence (1897). Eight others are listed on the National Register; the Agricultural Dean's Residence (1897). Eight others are in the process of being nominated; six from Henry's administration, and two from Russell's. These buildings are Hiram Smith Hall (1892), King Hall (1894), the Dairy Barn (1897), the Horse Barn (1899), the Agricultural Heating Station (1901, also known as the Agricultural Bulletin Building), Agriculture Hall (1903), the Stock Pavilion (1908), and Agricultural Chemistry (1912, also known as Biochemistry).

The Stock Pavilion has architectural significance at the state level. It was a prize-winning design by the architectural collaboration of Laird and Cret, and is unique to the Madison campus both in use and style. The Stock Pavilion has served as a stock judging and exhibition amphitheater, and as a cultural arts center for the city of Madison. Combining Medieval English and Tudor Revival elements, the Stock Pavilion reveals its own unique architectural style and is unaltered, retaining architectural integrity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

26th Annual Report of the Director, Wisconsin College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, 1909-1910.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Madison West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	3	0	3	3	8	0	4	7	7	1	7	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification Part of the SW 1/4 of section 15, township 7N, Range 9E, City of Madison, Wisconsin. A parcel of land on Linden Drive beginning at a point 500' west of the southwest curb at the corner of Linden and Babcock Drives. Proceed south 180', west 260', north 185', and east 260' to point of origin.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title E. L. Miller, Research Technician

organization Historical Preservation Division, SHSW date December 1984

street & number 816 State Street telephone 262-2971

city or town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Jeff Dean*

title DIRECTOR OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION date 22 MAY 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Melissa Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 7-11-85

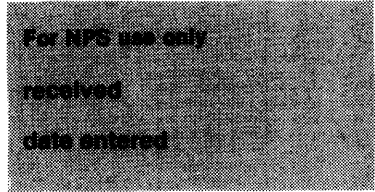
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Madison, Dane County.

Continuation sheet Stock Pavilion **Item number** 8 **Page** 1

Architecture

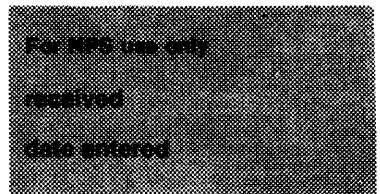
The Stock Pavilion, built in 1908,⁵ is unique on the University of Wisconsin campus both in its use and in its architectural style. Designed as a stock judging and exhibition amphitheater, at the time it was built the Stock Pavilion was the largest auditorium in the city of Madison, serving as a public cultural events center for many years. Noted for excellent acoustics, the Stock Pavilion played host to numerous music concerts, sports events, and political rallies with national figures such as Theodore Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and William Howard Taft.⁶

In 1908 the Stock Pavilion won a prize as the most desirable structure erected by any United State college in that year.⁷ Designed by the nationally prominent designers Laird and Cret, it is uniquely its own style. Medieval English and Tudor Revival inspiration is displayed in the picturesque silhouette and irregular massing of the Stock Pavilion, as well as in such details as half-timbering, quatrefoils, and multi-paned casement windows. Structurally unaltered on both exterior and interior, the Stock Pavilion has maintained its architectural integrity.

The architectural "partnership" of Laird and Cret, based at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, served as consultant to many states, cities, and private parties during the early twentieth century.⁸ Warren Powers Laird (1851-1941) was born in Minnesota and educated at Cornell University. After a period of supplementary training with various firms in Boston and New York, Laird attended an atelier in Paris. In 1891 Laird assumed directorship of the newly established School of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, becoming a leading figure in architectural education in the United States. Paul Phillippe Cret (1876-1945), born in Lyons, France, studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and accepted a position as assistant professor of design at the University of Pennsylvania in 1903. Cret was promoted to full professor in 1907, at which time he retired from active participation in academia to initiate his architectural career,¹⁰ although he maintained his association with the University of Pennsylvania until 1937. Laird and Cret are associated with a number of buildings on the University of Wisconsin Madison campus, including the Central Heating Station (1908), the Agricultural Chemistry building (1912), Lathrop Hall (1910), the Home Economics building (1913), Wisconsin High School (1914), and Sterling Hall (1916).¹¹ Cret was an internationally prominent architect who won wide recognition during his professional career. His most notable designs include the Pan American Union building (1907-1910), designed in cooperation with Albert Kelsey and located in Washington, D.C.; the Detroit Institute of Fine Arts (1921), a collaboration with Zantziger, Borie and Medary; and¹² the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library (1932), also located in the nation's capital.

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Dane County.

Continuation sheet Stock Pavillion, Madison, Item number 8 Page 2

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

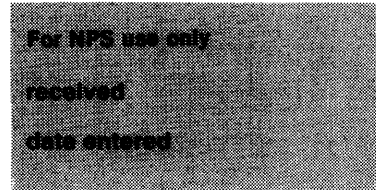
The Stock Pavilion provided an important stage for political and social activity within the community in addition to its use as a center of academic activity on the Agriculture campus of the University of Wisconsin. Among the most notable of the early uses of the facility was as the home of the University of Wisconsin Little International, a state-wide horse show and agricultural fair. "It was said that the draft horse built the Stock Pavilion. Draft horse breeders enjoyed a special status in farming communities, and horse auctions were heavily attended. This fact in large part was responsible for the move to build a pavilion in Madison. Walter Houser of Mondovi, Buffalo County, was a noted horse breeder and served as a state legislator, therefore being well known and influential. Working with other like-minded horsemen, it probably was not difficult to get an appropriation, even though some university people including President Van Hise feared that the Pavilion would prove to be a white elephant." ¹³

Besides horse auctions that filled the bleachers and a large part of the arena with people, the Pavilion as the largest auditorium in Madison at the time, served many cultural, recreational and other purposes. Among those other purposes included playing host to football games, boy scout jamborees, equestrian events, university commencement exercises and numerous concert performances by such world famous entertainers as Paderewski, Coloratura Curci and the London Symphony. Political personages also spoke there on campaign tours and lecture circuits, such as Theodore Roosevelt, Harry Truman, William Howard Taft and Vice-President Marshall. ¹³

Future research might reveal additional information on the Stock Pavilion's role as a community social center in Madison. At this time, it is felt that insufficient documentary materials are available to assess this aspect of the building's significance.

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Stock Pavilion

¹Merle Curtie and Vernon Carstensen, The University of Wisconsin: The History 1848-1925, (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1949), II:376.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., II: 375.

⁴Ibid., II: 400.

⁵Gordon D. Orr, ed., "Perspectives of a University," (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1978), p. 73.

⁶Gustav Bohstedt, "early History of Animal Husbandry and Related Departments of the University of Wisconsin-Madison," (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1973), p. 36.

⁷"U. W. Stock Pavilion Still One of Best in Nation," Wisconsin State Journal, 24 October 1948.

⁸Henry Withey and Elsie R. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), (LA: Hennessey and Ingalls, 1970), p. 360.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 149.

¹¹Alden Aust, "A Tabular History of the Buildings of the University of Wisconsin," (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1937).

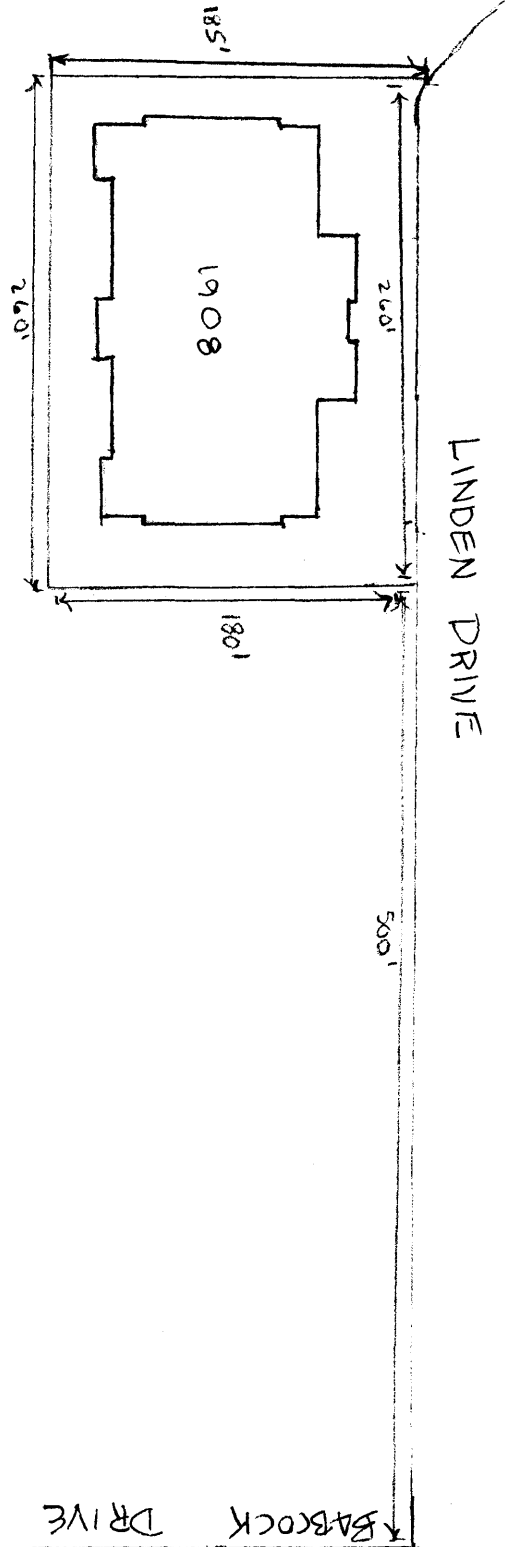
¹²Withey, op.cit., p. 149.

¹³Bohstedt, op. cit., pp. 35-40

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#6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places
1985 State Level
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706



LINDEN DRIVE

BABCOCK DRIVE

STOCK PAVILION

UNIVERSITY OF MISC

1675 LINDEN DRIVE

MADISON, WI

SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

