

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 8/86)  
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)  
(Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

OCT 3 1988

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Wisconsin Memorial Hospital Historic District  
other names/site number Mendota Mental Health Institute; Wisconsin Memorial Hospital

2. Location

street & number 816 Troy Drive N/A Not for Publication  
city, town Madison N/A vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53704

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>14</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

[Signature]

9/28/88  
Date

Signature of certifying official  
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Entered in the  
National Register

X entered in the National Register.  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

[Signature]

11/3/88

\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register. \_\_\_ See continuation sheet

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register.

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register.

\_\_\_ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/Hospital  
DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing

HEALTH CARE/Hospital  
VACANT/Not in Use

7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Craftsman	foundation Concrete
Classical Revival	walls Brick
Tudor Revival	Stucco
	roof Asphalt (shingle)
	other Wood
	Stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital Historic District is located on approximately twenty acres of land on the grounds of the Mendota Mental Health Institute. Originally consisting of fifty acres of land on Farwell's Point adjacent to the Mendota Hospital, the District contains all but one of the original buildings associated with the Memorial Hospital in its period of significance (1921-1933). There are fourteen contributing and three noncontributing buildings within the boundaries of the district. The "cottage" buildings are of a Tudor-inspired Craftsman style. The campus-like setting is evidenced by the generous spacing between the structures and the abundance of trees. Also, the similarity in appearance of the majority of the buildings and their physical relationship to each other makes this an easily identifiable historic district.

#### BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing      N = Noncontributing

Map #	Historic Use	Current Use	Class	Date
1	Recreation Hall	Recreation Hall	C	1924
2	Quonset Hut	Music Therapy	NC	c.1945
3	Patients Quarters	Storage	C	1922
4	Employees Quarters	Alcohol Treatment	C	1922
5	Employees Quarters	Health & Social Services Southern Regional Office	C	1928
6	Dining Hall/Canteen	Patients Library	C	1924
7	Chapel	Chapel	C	1922
8	Occupational Therapy	Vacant	C	1923
9	Quonset Hut	Storage	NC	c.1945
10	Quonset Hut	Storage	NC	c.1945
11	Patients Quarters	Vacant	C	1924
12	Patients Quarters	Vacant	C	1924
13	Business Office	Vacant	C	1924
14	Memorial Hospital/ Administration	National Guard 13th Evac. Hospital	C	1921-22
15	Superintendents House	Vacant	C	1932
16	Garage	Vacant	C	1932
17	Staff Quarters	Nurses Quarters	C	1923

X See continuation sheet

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DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

RECREATIONAL HALL (Map Code 1)

Built in 1924, this Craftsman cottage is located on the eastern side of the district and is the first structure apparent upon entering the Memorial Complex. It is a one-and-a-half story and is set on a concrete foundation. The stucco walls and half-timber detail give it a Tudor flavor. The roof form is jerkinhead. One story wings on either side create a T-form. The windows are original six-over-six double-hung sash. The upstairs was used for dance, concerts, movies, and assemblies while the basement had billiard tables. Since this building was the focus of social and recreational activity at the hospital, which was also considered therapeutic, this was one of the more important buildings at the hospital.

QUONSET HUT (Map Code 2)

This noncontributing building was placed on the grounds in the 1940s and currently used as the Music Therapy building.

PATIENTS COTTAGE 3 (Map Code 3)

This irregularly-shaped cottage was the first of its type built after the main hospital in 1922. It is a one-story structure with the stucco walls and half-timber detail set on a concrete block foundation. The windows are nine-over-nine double-hung sash and are original. The roof is combination jerkinhead and gable. The main entrance is on the south elevation with two separate entrance doors with transoms above. This building housed some of the more severely afflicted patients and had a capacity for fifty-two. It is currently used as storage.

EMPLOYEES QUARTERS (Map Code 4)

Built in 1922 as quarters for hospital employees, this T-plan cottage has less of the half-timber detail than the previous cottages but still has the stucco walls and concrete block foundation. The main portion of the roof is a jerkinhead form. A gabled entrance pavillion projects from the west facade and is supported by brick pillars. The front portion of the pavillion appears to have originally been an open porch, but now is screened. The original Twelve-over-twelve windows occur both paired and singly. After 1928, it housed only the female employees of the hospital who had previously lived in a building at the Mendota Mental Health Institute.

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EMPLOYEES QUARTERS (Map Code 5)

This is the largest of the "cottage" buildings in the district and the best example to Tudor Revival design in the district. This two-story building housed male employees after 1928 and had seventy-five rooms. The first story is brick while the second story is stucco clad. Half-timber detailing is evident on both the first and second stories and a wooden beltcourse goes around the structure above the first story windows. Two small dormers are found on each section of the jerkinhead roof. There are ten such dormers in all. The six-over-six double-hung sash windows are covered by modern aluminum storm windows. The building currently houses the offices of the Department of Health and Social Services Southern Regional Office.

DINING HALL/CANTEEN (Map Code 6)

Built in 1924, this one-story stucco half-timber structure on a concrete block base housed the patients and employees dining hall and commissary. The main east elevation entrance has four brick pilasters. The windows are eight-over-eight double-hung sash and the roof is a jerkinhead gable. The building currently is used as the patients library for the Mendota Mental Health Institute.

CHAPEL (Map Code 7)

This simple one-story rectangular building served (and still serves) as a chapel for the hospital complex. The walls are stucco clad and the roof is a jerkinhead gable. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash and are original. A wooden bell tower surmounts the clipped portion of the jerkinhead and projects slightly over the east elevation entrance.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (Map Code 8)

This is one of the more important buildings at Memorial Hospital. This two-story rectangular gable-roofed building has the same stucco and half-timber detail as other buildings in the complex. It resembles the Employees Quarters in that it also has the brick first story with half-timbering above but is less stylistically complex. The windows are original eight-over-eight double-hung sash. The building has slightly projecting gabled pavillions on the east and west ends of both the north and south facades. The building was used for a majority of the therapy activities at the hospital. It was built in 1923 and is currently vacant.

QUONSET HUTS (Map Codes 9 & 10)

These two 1940s structures are used as storage and are noncontributing.

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PATIENTS COTTAGE 4 (Map Code 11)

This one story brick stucco building on a concrete block base is a simple T-plan structure. It has a jerkinhead gable roof and a large projecting gable-front entrance with brick pilasters. The twelve-over-twelve windows have aluminum storm windows over them. The building was used as the "locked" ward for the severely mentally disturbed patients who, because of their condition, required constant supervision. The cottage had a capacity of fifty-six and is currently vacant.

PATIENTS COTTAGE 1 (Map Code 12)

This was the "parole ward" that housed patients that were in a condition that would allow them substantial freedom at the hospital. It is identical to cottage 4 and was built in 1924.

It should be noted that there was another patients cottage located behind cottages 1 and 4. It was identical to the other cottages and was known as Cottage 2. It was demolished in 1981.

BUSINESS OFFICE (Map Code 13)

Also a 1924 structure, it deviates from cottages 1 and 4 only in that it has a cruciform rather than T-plan. This building housed the hospital's business and personnel functions.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL-ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (Map Code 14)

The main hospital unit was the first structure built in the complex in 1921-1922. It is Neo Classical in style, built of brick. A concrete entablature and cornice is supported by brick pilasters with stone caps and bases and encircles the building. The two-story structure is on a raised foundation with a stone watertable. The brick parapet is decorated with stone plaques decorated with garland motifs. A broken scroll pediment is found over the front main entrance. Nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows appear both paired and singly and have soldier brick lintels, some with keystones. The main facade features the slightly projecting pavillions on the northeast and southwest ends typically found in Neo Classical public buildings of this period. A rear addition was added in 1937 as a clinical unit for the Veterans Hospital. Although outside the period of significance, it still harmonizes with the original main structure. The building is currently being leased by the National Guard as the 13th Evacuation Hospital.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE AND GARAGE (Map Codes 15 & 16)

This Tudor Revival house was built in 1932 as the residence for the Director of the Memorial Hospital and was later used to house the superintendent of Mendota Mental Health Institute. The house has a steeply pitched gable roof with a single asymmetrically-placed hipped dormer. The second story is stucco with false half-timbering while the first story is a "lannon-stone" type veneer. Windows are original six-over-six double-hung sash and are asymmetrically-placed. A flat roof stone veneer garage is adjacent to the house and was built at the same time. It is currently vacant. The lot has a massive serpentine retaining wall which is a dominant feature of the property. It appears to date from the same period as the house.

STAFF QUARTERS (Map Code 17)

The staff quarters building was built in 1923 to house the hospital's staff of physicians. The structure is divided into four apartments. It is two stories with a concrete block foundation and combination gable and jerkinhead roof forms. The second story is stuccoed with false half-timbering, again reflecting the Tudor style of the rest of the complex. The first story is brick veneered. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. The building is currently used as student nurses quarters for the Mendota Mental Health Institute.

Between the Superintendent's House and the Staff Quarters is a separate National Register property. This archeological site, Farwell's Point Mound Group (NRHP 12/27/74) is outside the scope of this nomination but is within the boundaries of the district.

Although several of the buildings in this complex are vacant, all retain a high degree of integrity. The grouping and continuity of styles makes this complex an easily identifiable district.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:      nationally   X   statewide      locally

Applicable National Register Criteria   X   A      B      C      D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)      A      B      C      D      E      F      G

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1922-1933

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital Historic District is the intact representation of the first effort in Wisconsin to care exclusively for veterans who, as a result of military service in the First World War had become mentally unbalanced. Falling under Criterion A, the district derives its state significance from its association with the development of mental health care for veterans in Wisconsin. The district contains fourteen contributing and three noncontributing structures on twenty acres of land. All but one of the buildings remain from the historic period of significance (1921-1933). The Memorial Hospital is specifically identified in Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin as a state run facility under the themes of State Government and Health Services. All state owned and operated facilities merit study and evaluation according to the plan.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The First World War was fought on a scale and employed methods that were unprecedented in human history. Although war has always caused mental anguish on its participants, the radical departure from the standard accepted methods of warfare in the "Great War" brought many returning veterans home with severe mental disorders. Immediately after the War, it soon became evident that a special problem presented itself not only in Wisconsin, but throughout the United States and for that matter, all participating nations. This new problem concerned the large number of veterans who were suffering from the then popular term "shell-shock."<sup>1</sup> In Wisconsin alone, it was estimated that 700 to 900 mental

     See continuation sheet



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patients could be expected to require hospital treatment within five years after the war. Although the State of Wisconsin had always cared for its veterans of previous wars (such as is evidenced by the Wisconsin Home for Veterans built in the 1880s in King [NRHP 6/19/85] which cared not only for destitute veterans, but also for their families, and physically and mentally infirm veterans) the Memorial Hospital was the first and only effort in the state to care exclusively for veterans with mental handicaps.

The Wisconsin State Board of Control, then in charge of state institutions and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, recognized the problem as early as 1918. Arrangements were made between the two agencies to place mentally disturbed ex-servicemen in the Psychiatric Institute at the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota with the federal government paying for their maintenance.<sup>2</sup> This special hospitalization began in 1920.

In 1921, the Wisconsin Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for the erection of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital to be located on a fifty acre parcel of land adjacent to the Mendota Hospital on Farwells Point. The legislature also passed a precedent setting law (sec. 20.175 ch. 144 W.S. 1921) that established a revolving fund using federal money to care exclusively for discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, residents of Wisconsin at the time of their enlistment, who were suffering from nervous or mental disorders and who may eventually be beneficiaries of the Federal War Risk Insurance.<sup>3</sup> The Veterans Bureau would advocate this law as the standard for every state that desired contracts with the Bureau for the care of veterans. This cooperation between federal and state government was the first of its type in the country and many states followed Wisconsin's example in the care of their veterans.

Construction began in late 1921 on the Memorial Hospital and was completed early the next year. This building was used as the administration office, and a 92 bed ward. It was almost immediately apparent that additional construction would be necessary not only for the increasing patient population, but also for the substantial staff employed by the hospital. Over the next six years, twelve additional buildings were added to the hospital complex. These twelve buildings were constructed in a Craftsman style with a Tudor Revival influences. Several of the structures, particularly the patients quarters were in cottage form. The style

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and placement of the buildings created a campus-like setting that is still evident today. A superintendent's house was built near the Memorial Hospital Building in 1932 and was built in the Tudor Revival style, maintaining continuity with the other buildings. All of the original buildings remain but one. Cottage 2, a patient's housing unit was demolished in 1981.

In its brief history, the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital was involved in the rehabilitation of shell-shocked ex-servicemen in all degrees of debilitation. Of course, there were many who were in such a deteriorated state that they were either bed ridden or kept in the "locked" ward (Cottage 4) and part of the main hospital building. The housing of the veterans was established by their condition. Patients in Cottages 2 and 3 were restricted to varying degrees and amounts of supervision. Cottage 1 was known as the "Parole Ward." These patients had almost complete freedom of movement on the grounds. They were usually in a mild state of affliction or were considered to be ready to return to society.

The main focus of the hospital was its occupational therapy program, most of which was located in Building 13. This type of therapy was and still is recognized as one of the most outstanding methods in the treatment of mental conditions. This therapy stimulated interests in useful activities and aids in the training of orderly thinking.<sup>4</sup> Occupational therapy activities at Memorial included woodworking, upholstery, poppy making, rug weaving, painting, frame making, and printing. Between 1925 and the closing of the hospital in 1933, the occupational therapy unit printed and published the "Lake Breeze," a newsletter that reported news and activities happening at the hospital.

Recreational activities included baseball, basketball, croquet, bowling, billiards, horseshoes, and a five-hole golf course.<sup>5</sup> In sports such as baseball and basketball, the Memorial team would play outside teams such as the Madison Police Department or the Madison Fire Department and various employee teams from local companies. The scores of these contests were reported in "Lake Breeze." Dances were held bi-monthly and current movies were shown frequently. A six hundred volume library was also available for patient use.

In the May 1932 issue of "Lake Breeze," it was noted that the patient population was 277 and there were 136 staff and employees. The staff included a Medical Superintendent, three attending physicians, a radiologist, a dental surgeon, and four nurses and 43 male attendants.<sup>6</sup>

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In 1933, the United State Veterans Administration instructed that all mentally incompetent World war Veterans being hospitalized at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, at the expense of the United States Government were to be transferred to other federal facilities at St. Cloud, Minnesota, of Camp Cluster, Michigan.<sup>7</sup> By the end of 1933, only forty patients remained at the hospital. In 1937, the hospital was leased to the Veterans Administration. Twelve years later it became the Mendota Mental Health Hospital. In recent years, the Memorial complex has been used in various capacities in treatment and in civic and social activities.

The state's role in caring for the insane began in 1860 with the establishment of the Wisconsin State Lunatic Asylum (now the Mendota Mental Health Institute, part of which occupies the Memorial complex). The hospital provided an alternative to the traditional practice of confining the insane to county poor homes or jails. Living conditions of the insane in these poor homes were deplorable, with reports of the insane being chained and manacled, sleeping in straw pens like animals and being deprived of food. Beginning in the mid-1870s, the State Board of Charities began agitating for the creation of a seperate system for the care and treatment of the insane. In 1873, the state established a second hospital at Winnebago. These hospitals typically had extensive grounds and included farms run by the patients and extensive buildings housing staff, patients and work activities.<sup>8</sup>

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital was part of a larger expansion of the role of Wisconsin's state government in the early twentieth century. Partly a response to progressive ideals, the state began regulating food, drugs, and working conditions. They created a state park system, established social programs such as workmen's compensation, created University extension programs and expanded the number of campuses, and imposed the nation's first income tax to fund this growth. Social services were a major focus of this expansion. By 1927, 17 state institutions had been created to provide social services to Wisconsin residents.<sup>9</sup> With this expansion came a diversification in health care facilities, many of which, like the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, provided specialized care and services.

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital has statewide significance in the area of Health/Medicine for its contribution to the development of health care by targeting treatment specifically at a certain societal group. It was one of only two such specialized mental health facilities in the state (the other was the Central Hospital for the Insane at Waupun, which treated the criminally insane). It arose

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out of a pressing need to respond to the social ills brought about by America's participation in World War I. The design and arrangement of buildings in the Memorial complex represent the advancement in care and treatment of the insane by providing a domestic appearance in a peaceful and idyllic setting. The cottage building forms are a conscious attempt to avoid the institutional appearance represented by the Memorial Hospital building and provide a more human scale.

The establishment of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital provided a legislative model for other states in the provision of treatment facilities for the "shell-shocked" victims of modern warfare. Although the "New Deal" era federal government stepped in to take over the treatment of mentally ill veterans in 1933, it is Wisconsin which promoted this pioneering effort in mental health care.

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, "Fifth Biennial Report for period ending June 30, 1924," Madison, WI: State Board of Control, p. 153.

<sup>2</sup>A History of the State Board of Control and the State Institutions, 1849-1939, Madison, WI: State Board of Control, p. 169.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>"Lake Breeze," vol. 2, no. 2, March, 1929. Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, p. 4.

<sup>6</sup>"Fifth Biennial Report," p. 178.

<sup>7</sup>Wisconsin Legislative Interim Committee on Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, "Report on the Problem of the Disposition of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital." Wisconsin Legislature, 15 February, 1935, p. 3.

<sup>8</sup>Barbara Wyatt, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. 3, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), Social and Political, 7-7 to 7-8.

<sup>9</sup>Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. 1, State Government, 7-5.



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- Odegard, Bennett O. and Keith, George M. A History of the State Board of Control and the State Institutions. Madison: State Board of Control, undated.
- Telephone Interview between William Wright and Jerry Mollinhoff, Historic Preservation Officer, United States Veteran's Bureau, Washington, D.C., 22 May 1987.
- Wisconsin Legislative Interim Committee on Wisconsin Memorial Hospital. "Report on the Problem of the Disposition of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital." Wisconsin Legislature, 15 February 1935.
- Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, "Biennial Reports, 1920-1930." Madison: State Board of Control.
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UTM REFERENCES CONTINUED

E	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/0/4/5/6/0/</u>	<u>4/7/7/8/1/6/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point 25 meters due east of the west curbline of the traffic circle located on Memorial Drive at the entrance of the Memorial Hospital, located on the western portion of the Mendota Mental Health Institute; thence due south 120 meters to a point; thence due west 60 meters to a point; thence due north 100 meters to a point on the inside curb of Memorial Drive; thence following the inside curb of Memorial Drive 240 meters southwest to a point on the south corner of the driveway to the Superintendents House; thence continuing on the same southwest heading 60 meters to a point; thence following a line due north 140 meters to a point; thence due east 60 meters to inside curb of Memorial Drive; continue along the inside curb of Memorial Drive north by northeast 200 meters to a point 5 meters from the northwest corner of Occupational Therapy building (Map # 8); thence following said line east 20 meters to the inside curb of Memorial Drive; thence following inside curb of Memorial Drive 100 meters to a point at the curb at the intersection of Memorial Drive; thence due east 20 meters to a point; thence due south 180 meters to the point of beginning. (See Figure 1)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property included in the Memorial Hospital Historic District is approximately twenty acres of the original fifty acres set aside by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1921 on the grounds of the Mendota Mental Health Hospital. The boundaries include all but one of the original structures associated with the Memorial Hospital. The area of land due east of the Recreational Building (Map # 1) and south of Memorial Drive is heavily wooded and was of little or no importance to the historic function of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital and so is excluded from the nominated property.



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PHOTOGRAPHS

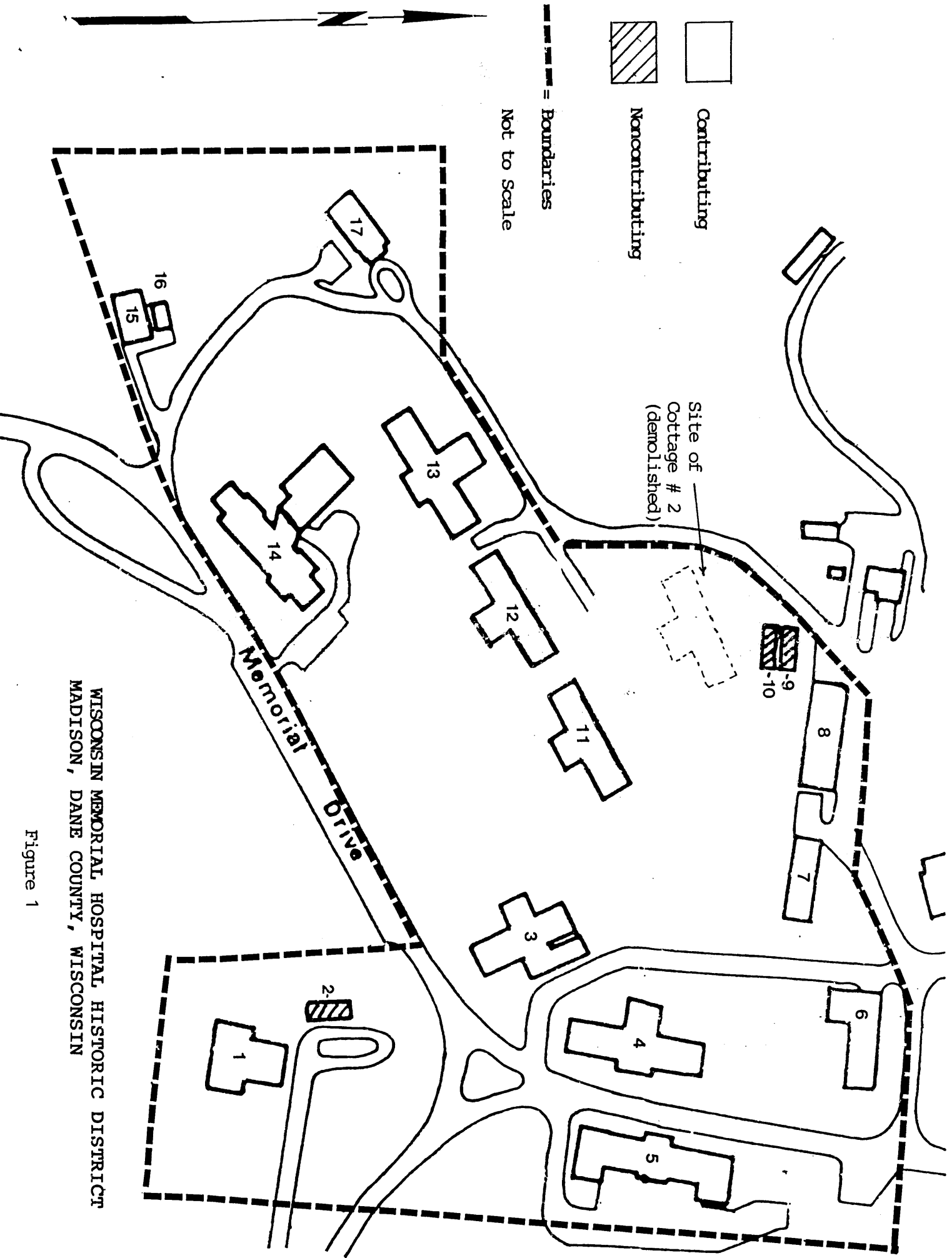
The following information applies to all photographs:

Photographer: William Wright

Date: April 1987

Negative: State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
816 State Street, Madison Wisconsin 53706

- 1 Recreational Hall (Map #1), View facing South.
- 2 Patients Quarters (Map #3), View facing Northeast.
- 3 Employees Quarters (Map #4), View Facing Northeast.
- 4 Employees Quarters (Map #5), View facing Southwest.
- 5 Dining Hall/Canteen (Map #6), View facing North.
- 6 Chapel (Map #7), View facing West.
- 7 Occupational Therapy (Map #8), View facing West.
- 8 Patients Quarters (Map #11), View facing North.
- 9 Patients Quarters (Map #12), View facing North.
- 10 Business Office (Map #13), View facing North.
- 11 Wisconsin Memorial Hospital (Map # 14), View facing North.
- 12 Wisconsin Memorial Hospital (Map #14), Rear addition, View facing east.
- 13 Superintendent's Residence (Map # 15), View facing East.
- 14 Staff Quarters (Map #17), View facing North.
- 15 Patients Quarters (Map #s 11 & 12), Rear elevations, View facing Southeast.



Contributing

Noncontributing

Boundaries

Not to Scale

Site of Cottage # 2 (demolished)

Memorial Drive

WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
MADISON, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Figure 1