B2

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Stat	e Office Building			
and/or common	1 W. Wilson Str	eet		
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	1 W. Wilson Stree	t		not for publication
city, town	Madison	vicinity of	congressional district	Second
state	Wisconsin code	55 county	Dane	code 025
3. Clas	sification			
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership X public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted X yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial miiitary	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	'ty		
name ^{State}	of Wisconsin Depart	ment of Administrat	ion; Kenneth E. Li	ndner, Secretary
street & number	101 S. Webster	Street		
city, town	Madison	vicinity of	state	Wisconsin 53702
5. Loca	tion of Lega	al Description	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. Cit	y-County Building		
street & number				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
city, town		:	state	Wisconsin 53709
	esentation	ison in Existina		tinued)
<u>-</u>				
title Wisconsin	Inventory of Histor	ric Places has this pro	operty been determined e	l igible? yes <u>X_</u> no
date 1977			federalX_ sta	ite county local
depository for su	rvey records State H	istorical Society c	of Wisconsin	

city, town Madison

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
X good fair	ruins unexposed	_X_ altered

Check one ______ original site _____ moved date .

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Constructed in three stages from a 1929 design and 1930 plan (see Figure 1), the Wisconsin State Office Building is a granite-faced reinforced-concrete building, with elevenstory center unit and six-story side wings. The spine of the E-shaped plan forms the front (northwest) facade on West Wilson Street, and the arms of each sequential unit extend toward Lake Monona to the southeast. Windows, recently replaced with aluminumframed glazed panels topped by opaque panels, are stacked in paired vertical columns, separated by thin granite piers in the three projecting portions of the front facade. The paired columns break the facade into regular units in a rhythm of three, five, three, five, and three across the front and nine regular units across the northeast and southwest sides. Terra cotta panels installed between openings on the sixth story of the side units and tenth story of the center; in spandrels between the fourth and fifth, sixth and seventh, and eighth and ninth; above the two-story center entrance; and around the top edge of the center unit and its penthouse form decorative borders of stylized medallions, shields, acanthus plants and leaves, and chevrons. Cast-bronze lamps are hung to the sides of the bronze doors in the center entrance of each side unit. Four standing bronze lamps mark the principal entrance in the center of the eleven-story unit. Colossal fluted (distyle-in-antis) columns enclose the bronze swinging and revolving doors; a large bronze lamp hangs before the colossal transom overhead.

Vestibules inside each of the entrances differ. As the center colossal portal suggests, inside is a two-story lobby, faced with Appalachian Fossil Gray, 1 Appalachian Dark, Kasota Yellow, and Westfield Green marbles. Tall bronze floor lamps light the corners of the rectangular room to the sides of the glass and bronze doors on the northwest wall and along the bronze stair rails opposite. Marble seats are set against the side walls. Casement windows open from the Royal Red marble-trimmed gallery over the stair; a corresponding Royal Red marble course separates plaster panels on the upper side walls from the marble facing below. The plaster panel recessed in the ceiling is framed by compound borders of pierced terra cotta in stylized gold and green fans, coffers, and shells. Ends of the plaster panels in the upper side walls are framed by bands of stylized terra cotta anthemions flanked by fluting. The floor of the lobby, like those in other entries and halls, is of patterned terrazzo. The entrance to the east (1930) unit leads to a long barrel-vaulted hall; the wall above the high, pale marble wainscoting and chevron-cut Royal Red marble border is painted in green anthemions against a gold ground. That stencil pattern is characteristic of halls throughout the ground story.

At the west (1956) end, the entrance to the western unit in the first basement story (visible above grade) is decoratively treated. Patterned terrazzo floors, pale marble walls, and plaster ceilings are bordered by fan-cut Royal Red marble and green and gold pierced terra cotta. Corners are defined by fluted Royal Red marble pilasters with flat Corinthian capitals, and hall ceilings intersect at carved Royal Red marble beams. Bronze elevator doors cast with the state seal fill the side walls of the center and west unit lobbies; frames are compound bands of fan-cut Royal Red marble.

¹Building Specifications, Wisconsin Department of Administration (Bureau of Facilities Management) records, 101 S. Webster St., Madison.

8. Significance



Specific dates 1929;¹ 1930,² 1938,² Builder/Architect Arthur Peabody, State Architect³ 1956²

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Constructed essentially as designed by State Architect Arthur Peabody in 1929, the State Office Building in Madison is an extraordinary representative of the Art Deco period of construction. (Although none of the completed portions of the building is fifty years old, the extraordinary significance of the building merits National Register listing.

In a 1977-78 survey of state-owned facilities, the State Office Building was identified as the best representative of its period of construction. In scale, detail and integrity it is unrivaled by any other state-sponsored project of the time, or by any other building of its kind in the city of Madison. To date, it retains its sheer prismatic form and Art Deco ornament, even to the preservation of splendid lobby and halls inside. As a work in a recognized historical style partially sponsored by the Public Works Administration (1956 unit - see Figure 2), its significance can be evaluated in the context of known information. Given the continuing minor alterations made to the building, recognition of that significance through National Register listing seems warranted in promoting its preservation.

Architect Arthur Peabody (1858-1942), an Eau Claire native, served as University of Wisconsin architect from 1905-1915, and as the first state architect from 1915 through the 1930s.³ Peabody was educated at the University of Illinois, and received the B.S. degree in architecture and engineering in 1882. Credited with the design of some sixty buildings on the Madison campus, his listed works include the Memorial Union Building (1926) and Carillon Tower (1934) in the Bascom Hill Historic District, and the Lappin Hayes Block (1899) in Janesville. Other works include the Wisconsin General Hospital, Camp Randall Stadium, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and the Adams County Courthouse in Friendship.

After Peabody's retirement, State Architect Roger C. Kirschhoff supervised construction of the final unit of the design (see Figure 3). J. P. Cullen & Sons were hired as general contractors² for the latter portions of the building, and J.H. Findorff & Sons for the first.

Of the \$1,832,000 cost of the construction of the first two units (1930 and 1938), forty-five percent was reclaimed through a PWA grant of \$824,400.⁴ The state's share of the cost was met through annual appropriations of amounts varying from \$37,980 to \$70,625, beginning in 1931, to repay loans from the State Insurance Fund.

¹Signed and dated architect's renderings (photos at State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

²Plans and drawings, Wisconsin Department of Administration (Bureau of Facilities Management) records; cornerstone of 1930 unit, 1933.

³Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, <u>Biographical Dictionary of American Architects</u> (Deceased), 1970, p. 461.

⁴The Wisconsin Taxpayer, Vol. 6, no. 14, July 15, 1938.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie R., <u>Biographical Dictionary of American Architects</u> (Deceased), Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., Los Angeles, 1970.

10. Geographical	Data
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ACREASE NOT VERIFIED

5

Acreage of nominated property <u>approx</u> . 1.5	
Quadrangle name Madison West, Wis.	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>
UTM References	
A 1 6 3 0 6 1 0 0 4 7 7 1 3 4 0 Zone Easting Northing	B B Zone Easting Northing
G	
Verbal boundary description and justification	· · · · ·
The Original Plat of the City of Madison,	Lots 1-5, except part for the railroad, Block 86.
List all states and counties for properties overlapp	ing state or county poundaries

state	, - 	code	county	code
state		code	county	code
11. Fo	orm Prepa	red By	•	
name/title I	Diane H. Filipow	vicz/Architect	tural Histori	an
organization	State Histo	orical Society	y of Wisconsi	n date September, 1981
street & numb	er 816 State S	treet .		telephone 608/262-2970
city or town	Madison			state Wisconsin .53706
12. St	ate Histo	ric Pres	ervatio	n Officer Certification
As the designa 665), I hereby I	nominate this proper	<u>X</u> _state eservation Officer y for inclusion in	local for the National H the National Regi	tistoric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– ster and certify that it has been evaluated servation and Recreation Service.
State Historic	Preservation Officer	signature	Fiele	nel Menery
litie Direct	or, State Histo	orical Society	y of Wisconsi	n date 12/2/4
For HCRS us I hereby	e only certify that this prope	erty is included in	the National Regi	1 - 1.
Keeper of the Attest:	Ally () e National Register	nallella	ind	$\frac{date}{date} \frac{1/28/82}{28/82}$

GPO 938 835

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

STATE OFFICE BUILDING, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin Continuation sheet Item number 6 For HCRS use only received date entered

Page 1

Representation in Existing Surveys:

Wisconsin State Facilities Survey 1977-78 State Historical Society of Wisconsin Madison

state

Wisconsin 53706

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

STATE OFFICE BUILDING, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin
Continuation sheet
Item number 7



Description (cont.):

Finial-trimmed bronze lamps are suspended from the stencil-trimmed plaster ceilings in the halls. Miscellaneous appointments include bronze letter boxes, bronze-framed directories, and a Belgian Black marble wall font in the north corner of the center lobby. The disposition of rooms and offices is regular throughout the fourteen-story (including three basement stories) center unit and nine-story side wings. In offices, ceilings are plaster, walls are plaster with wooden chair rails, and floors are rubber or asphalt tile; most have been renewed with accoustical tiles or panels, moveable partitions, and carpeting. In the service rooms, plaster walls and ceilings and concrete or ceramic tile floors are characteristic. Elevator doors and stairs on the upper stories are steel, in contrast to the bronze and marble counterparts in the public spaces.

Narrow bands of landscaping skirt the front of the building. A pocket park on the northwest, overlooking Lake Monona, terminates the short boulevard from the State Capitol Square. Buildings in the immediate area are large-scale civic, commercial and multi-unit residential structures, enhanced by landscaping and a formal plan.

Portions of the rear (between arms of the E-shaped plan) are of brick. From John Nolen Drive along Lake Monona, the "unfinished" brick parts are not apparent, and the building rises sheer from a concrete retaining wall. The power and symbolism of the building are most evident from that aspect; there, the association with the Constructivist spirit of the late 1930s is patent.





