Wisconsin's Capitol Park

Photo courtesy of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (PH27744)

A Rehabilitation Master Plan

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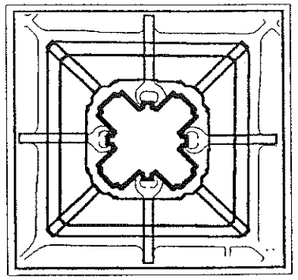
Contents



Executive Summary

For more than a century and a half, Wisconsin citizens have appreciated Capitol Park's dual role as the capital city's most important social space and the architectural setting for the State Capitol.

For more than a century and a half, citizens from throughout Wisconsin and beyond have appreciated Capitol Park's dual role as a public gathering place and the architectural setting for the State Capitol. The park has functioned as the capital city's most important social space—a place for commerce, outdoor recreation, community celebrations, and political activism. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, Geo. B. Post & Sons, John Nolen, and the Wisconsin Capitol Commission transformed the character and appearance of the square from a romantic, heavily-wooded park into a formal setting that was an integral part of Wisconsin's new State Capitol building. Indeed, the Capitol and the park were inseparable, both in terms of design and symbolic meaning. The new neoclassical Capitol and park became the pride of the people of Wisconsin.

Although it remained in good condition during most of the first half of the twentieth century, the condition of Capitol Park steadily declined during the 1950s through the 1970s. State administrators implemented a number of measures aimed at improving the situation, including the replacement of historic lighting fixtures, the addition of site furnishings, the elimination of turf from the perimeter of the park. The projects generally proceeded without the benefit of a comprehensive master plan, or any reference to the historic landscape design. Although some of the design modifications improved the capacity of the park to accommodate intensive public use, many of the changes diminished the historical integrity of the landscape.

Intensive use damages the landscape, and the park lacks much of the structural clarity and many of the aesthetic details that characterized the landscape when it was completed in 1918.

During the 1990s and into the early 2000s, professional conservators and preservationists painstakingly restored both the interior and exterior splendor of the Wisconsin State Capitol. As this monumental effort nears completion, attention now has turned to the Capitol Park landscape. Today, Capitol Park remains the hub of civic life in Madison. However, intensive use continues to damage the landscape, and the park lacks much of the structural clarity and many of the aesthetic details that characterized the landscape when it was completed in 1918. The treatment of current problems, and the implementation of future improvements, should be guided by a comprehensive master plan that is based on the historic landscape design developed by Geo. B. Post & Sons, John Nolen, and the Wisconsin Capitol Commission.

The purpose of this master plan is to identify the actions necessary to restore and rehabilitate the historic landscape of Wisconsin's Capitol Park, and to provide guidance for future landscape management. The objectives of the planning process were:

PLANNING OBJECTIVES

landscape history

- To develop a landscape history that traces the evolution of the Capitol Park landscape from the mid-1830s through the present;

historical integrity

- To document the current condition and historical integrity of the Capitol Park landscape;

technical and functional constraints

- To define the technical and functional constraints related to current microenvironmental conditions, social use patterns, maintenance practices, and safety and accessibility;

rehabilitation approach

- To develop a rational and feasible approach to rehabilitation of the historic landscape, including the preservation of existing historic features, the restoration of lost or damaged features, and the sensitive addition of new features.

landscape master plan

- To develop a landscape master plan for Capitol Park that includes both specific treatment recommendations for landscape elements, and a comprehensive maintenance and management strategy.

CONTENTS OF THE MASTER PLAN

This document offers an assessment of the current condition and historical integrity of Capitol Park, and outlines treatment recommendations for the park landscape. Together, the analysis of the landscape and the treatment recommendations constitute a new master plan for the park. Both are derived from a detailed examination of the landscape's history, which is presented in a separate document titled Wisconsin's Capitol Park, 1838-2000. The analysis of current conditions depicts the ways in which the park has diverged from the design of Geo. B. Post & Sons and John Nolen. A defensible rationale is presented for deriving treatment objectives from the landscape design that was completed in 1918.

Restoration objectives must be balanced by current and future functional requirements. Taking into account present social use patterns, mi-

cro-environmental factors, and management constraints, the treatment recommendations aim to restore certain aesthetic and associative qualities that have been lost or diminished during the past eighty-two years. Actions include both large-scale and minor design modifications, direction for further studies, and changes to management and maintenance practices. Implementation of some actions may be immediate, while others may be accomplished over a period of several years.

Findings

The basic spatial structure of the historic Capitol Park landscape remains remarkably intact, although many other elements of the historic design have fared less well.

The basic spatial structure of the historic Capitol Park landscape remains remarkably intact, perhaps a reflection of the skill with which Geo. B. Post & Sons and John Nolen established a solid foundation for the design. Many other elements of the historic design have fared less well, however. The sophisticated ordering system and understated yet harmonious combination of forms, colors, and textures that characterized John Nolen's 1912 planting design have been lost. Likewise, the spatial quality intended for Capitol Park's perimeter and its eight axial approaches is largely absent today. Small, incremental changes, such as the elimination of turf from the perimeter of the park, have gradually taken their toll on the aesthetic quality of the landscape. Although Capitol Park remains a place of great beauty, the park lacks much of the structural clarity and many of the aesthetic qualities that characterized the original design. Furthermore, intensive social use continues to diminish the health of the landscape, particularly the park's lawns and ornamental plantings.

A number of actions may be undertaken to restore lost features of the historic Capitol Park landscape, and enable the park to meet current and future functional requirements. Based on the landscape design of 1912-1918, the rehabilitation approach strives to restore lost or damaged features, while permitting new features and design modifications where necessary for continued and future public use of the park. The incorporation of new materials and forms is guided by a contemporary interpretation of the original designers' intent. Key recommended actions include:

Key Recommendations

rehabilitation of park perimeter

- Rehabilitation of the perimeter of the park (promenade) to more closely resemble the design intent of the historic landscape plan, while accommodating current social use and functional requirements;

new planting plan

- Implementation of a new planting plan for shrubs and herbaceous perennials that restores the sense of harmony and order reflected in John Nolen's planting design of 1912;

tree planting and management plan

- Implementation of a shade tree planting and management plan aimed at maintaining the health of the tree canopy and turf, and which emphasizes Wisconsin native species;

new security structures

- Addition of new safety and security structures;

replicate historic park lights

- Replacement of modern light fixtures with replicas of the park light fixtures designed by Geo. B. Post & Sons, and the addition of unobtrusive, contemporary light fixtures where necessary;

restore historic flower beds

- Restoration of ornamental flower beds on the Capitol terrace;

conserve bronze artwork

- Conservation of the park's historic bronze statuary and lighting fixtures.

Implementation

Implementation of the Capitol Park Rehabilitation Master Plan recommendations will be a multi-phase, multi-year undertaking.

Implementation of the Capitol Park Rehabilitation Master Plan recommendations will be a multi-phase, multi-year undertaking. Funding currently is not secured for completion of all of the recommendations. Additional funds must be allocated through the state budgeting process. Hence, a rational phasing strategy is key to successful implementation. Sequential implementation over a number of years provides staging opportunities that may result in a superior end result. For example, new trees may be purchased two or three years in advance of planting, thus allowing time for the plants to grow in size and become acclimated to local conditions before they are installed in the park. Furthermore, many of the treatment recommendations contained in this plan pertain to on-going management and maintenance practices. The Capitol Park Rehabilitation Master Plan establishes a design framework to evaluate responses to future, unforeseen landscape management issues.

Glossary of Landscape Terms

Allée *A* shady lane or road with lines of overhanging trees on either side. A narrow, clearly bordered passageway.

Annual In botany, a plant which completes its growing cycle in a single season and must be planted anew each year. Typical temperate-zone annuals: petunias, pansies, sunflowers, snapdragons, cosmos, zinnias, and the like.

Architectonic use of trees The use of trees for the specific purpose of space definition, especially as ceilings and walls for outdoor space. Tree architecture.

Axial symmetry In plant structure of landscape design, an organization of parts along both sides of an axis or a series of parallel intersecting axes.

Axis In landscape design, a central, straight line about which portions of the design are more or less symmetrically located.

Balustrade A railing. In landscape architecture, often found along a walk or around a pool or other garden feature.

Bulb Normally, an underground, swollen stem ringed with fleshy, scale-like leaves that develops above-ground flowers in spring or summer. Onions, tulips, and irises are frequently occurring bulbs.

Carpet bedding A type of Victorian bedding planting of low foliage plants or annuals in patterns similar to those found in carpet design.

Circulation The pattern and flow of foot and vehicle traffic in a landscape.

Deciduous A classification of temperate zone trees and shrubs, mostly hardwoods, which shed all of their leaves in autumn or in a dry season.

"Desire" path A path made casually by people finding the shortest route between two points. Desire paths are common occurrences in densely populated apartment complexes, on large school campuses, in parks, and in other heavily used public landscapes.

Evergreen A classification of tropical, temperate, and continental zone plants. Evergreens shed their needles or leaves slowly throughout the year, remaining for the most part green. They are customarily divided into conifer and broad-leaved types, and as a rule require substantial water to flourish. They are often used in landscape plantings for their winter color.

Hedge A number of shrubs or trees planted closely together in a line. A hedge may be formal (if sheared and shaped often) or informal (if allowed to assume a natural shape).

Herb In horticulture, a plant with a nonwoody or fleshy structure. Adjective: herbaceous.

Kiosk Originally Persian and Turkish, the kiosk, or small garden house, was adapted by the French from the nineteenth century onward for street use as a small multisided billboard or newsstand. It has increased in popularity and usefulness and is now a common item of street furnishing the world over.

Lawn A mown green or plot of grass. A cultivated, grassy area preserved for its aesthetic quality and usefulness for play, outdoor eating, or other recreation.

Light standard The post or pole used to support a luminaire.

Median A divider strip separating traffic.

Perennial In botany, a plant whose growth occurs for more than two years without replanting. The term is mostly used with herbaceous species.

Planting plan In landscape drawing, a plan showing existing and proposed plants for a project with a planting legend, details, and notes.

Promenade An open public space used for walking or strolling.

Quadrilateral Four-sided. Quadrilateral symmetry involves two crossed axes and the four equal divisions that they create.

Shrub A woody plant of low to medium height, deciduous or evergreen, generally having several stems.

Symmetry A form of spatial or structural organization that demonstrates exactness of mass, volume, or placement with opposing balance.

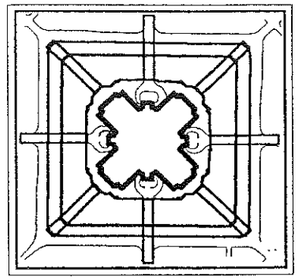
Terrace A raised level area, usually attached to a house or other building and sometimes surrounded by planters, rails, or the like, used for outdoor recreational activities or for slope retention.

Tree grate A useful metal grille, installed at the very base of a tree otherwise surrounded by hard pavement, that allows the free passage of air, water, and nutrients to tree roots, but does not interfere with foot traffic.

Trench drain In landscape construction, a narrow but lengthy light drain used to channel runoff from a paved patio, plaza, or the like.

Turf Heavy, matted vegetative ground cover; usually grass.

Source: Baker H. Morrow, A Dictionary of Landscape Architecture (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1987).



Introduction

Landscapes are transformed by nature, people, and the passage of time. They change slowly and continually in accord with seasonal cycles.

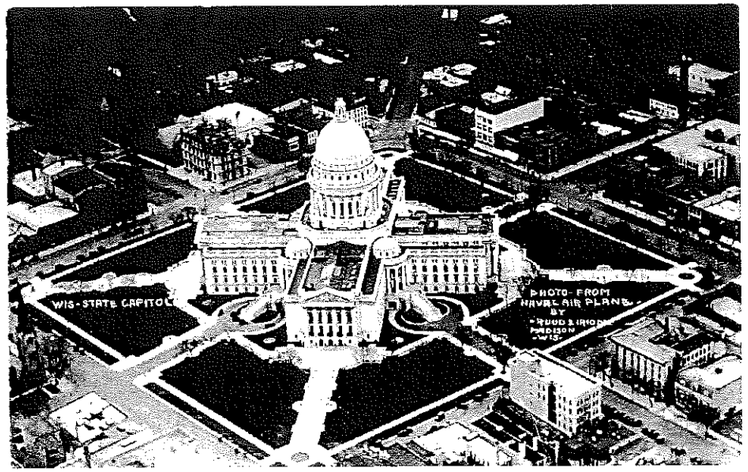
Landscapes, like other artifacts, are transformed by nature, people, and the passage of time. They change slowly and continually in accord with seasonal cycles. Over time, landscape change may be perceived as simultaneously cyclical and linear, a transformation wrought by successive and overlapping processes of genesis, maturation and death. Furthermore, because landscapes are composed of living organisms, they often are more dynamic than other human artifacts. Although the underlying structure of many landscapes evolves slowly, biotic components often are particularly fragile and susceptible to rapid transformation. Landscapes, altered continually through processes of accumulation and attrition, are like palimpsests-historic documents that, once created, have been repeatedly reworked so that vestiges of previous versions remain visible.

Landscape change, and our perception of the history of a particular landscape, results from both natural and cultural processes. However, because landscape elements and qualities change at differing rates, the "dynamic" aspects of landscapes are balanced by continuities. Vestiges of the past, whether physical elements or cultural traditions, may persist into the present. Often, such continuities are discernible only through historical research and documentation of a landscape. Research makes the rate and magnitude of landscape change more discernible, and contributes to an understanding of the landscape's "historical integrity."

Historical Integrity

"Historical integrity" refers to the degree to which a property retains historic characteristics.

A well-worn term in historic preservation practice, the term "historical integrity" refers to the degree to which a property retains and exhibits those characteristics that it possessed when it achieved historical significance. A property's "period of significance" generally is considered to be the span of time during which the property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or when it acquired significant physical or artistic qualities.



Historic postcard courtesy of Ann Waidelich.

FIGURE 1.1 An aerial view of Capitol Park shortly after the building and landscape were completed in 1918.

The National Register of Historic Places, a program administered by the National Park Service, considers historical integrity in terms of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[1] An historical integrity analysis is a process of comparing what is known about a landscape's current condition with its past form, physical characteristics, and associative properties. Such comparison reveals how a landscape has evolved through time.

The time when a landscape was initially created may serve as the "benchmark" for assessing historical integrity.

As the above definition suggests, the time when a landscape was initially created may serve as the "benchmark" for assessing historical integrity. Subsequent events and alterations to the original design, however, may possess historical significance in their own right. Thus, an analysis of historical integrity must consider the possibility that certain changes may be historically important. Note also that historical integrity is not equivalent to a resource's physical condition. A property may retain a high degree of historical integrity if all or most of its historic materials, features and form are extant, even though its overall current condition may be poor.[2]

The following assessment of Capitol Park uses 1912-1918 as the landscape's primary period of significance. During this period, the Wisconsin Capitol Commission, assisted by landscape architect John Nolen and the architectural firm of Geo. B. Post & Sons, completely reconstructed the park to serve as a setting for Wisconsin's new Capitol building (figure 1.1). Most of the park's nineteenth-century character was lost. The current landscape thus derives most directly from the redesign effort of 1912-1918. The extensive amount of historical documentation for this period also makes it a useful baseline for evaluating historical change.

The Landscape Design of John Nolen and Geo. B. Post & Sons, 1912-1918

The roots of the current Capitol Park landscape reside in the historic design prepared during 1909-1912 by the Capitol architects, George B. Post & Sons, and the landscape architect, John Nolen (diagram 1.1). As intended by the designers, and as executed by the Wisconsin Capitol Commission during 1912-1918, the Capitol Park landscape embodied the Neoclassical, or "Beaux Arts," design principles that were popular in the United States during the 1890s through the 1920s. Leaders of this movement emphasized the aesthetic qualities of balance, order, proportion, and unity; a return to classical forms (which also were associated with democratic ideals), and integration of architecture and landscape. Indeed, one of the central goals of Beaux Arts design during the early twentieth century was the creation of a unified whole by extending architectural design principles outward from the building into the surrounding landscape.

Spatial Organization

As described in *Wisconsin's Capitol Park, 1838-2000*, Capitol Park's designers organized landscape elements around eight axial approaches, and three concentric zones that radiated outward from the Capitol—terrace, lawn, and promenade.[3] Like the facades of the Capitol building, the principal spaces and organizing axes of the design were nearly uniform, differentiated only through variations in minor decorative details or where site constraints such as topography required deviation. The designers articulated the aesthetic character of these spaces through architectural elements, surface textures, and vegetation. This general organizational scheme provided the structure around which the designers planned all of the other character-defining components of the landscape. The hierarchy of zones made the Capitol building the dominant feature of the site, and the location of all walkways and art objects on, or about, the four axes of the architectural design further emphasized the Capitol.

Historic Design Principles

In redesigning Capitol Park, Post & Sons and John Nolen abandoned the broad, shady lawns, winding footpaths, and hodge-podge perimeter tree plantings that had characterized the park during the nineteenth century. In its place they created a landscape that was intended to harmoniously

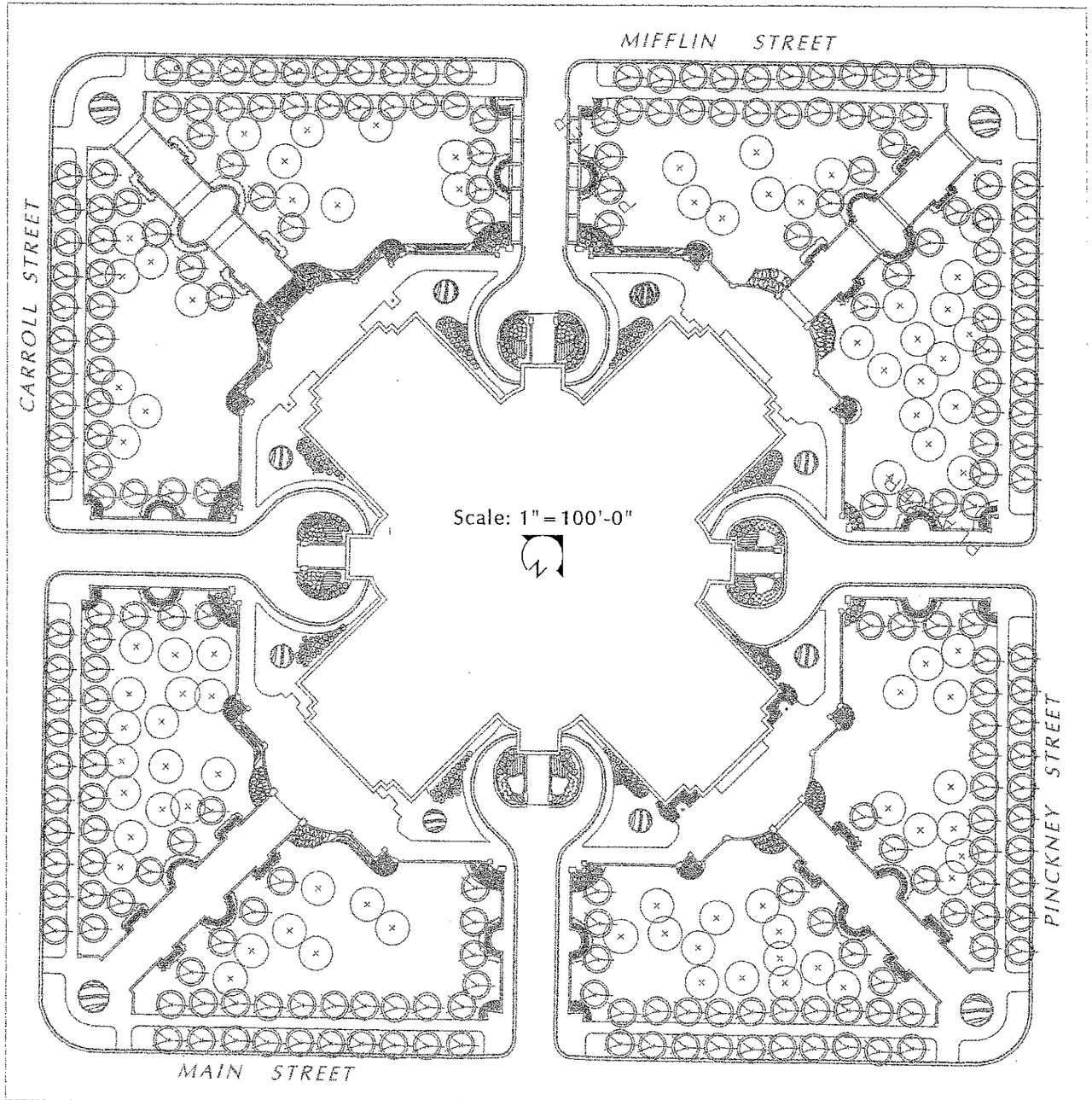


DIAGRAM 1.1 Historic site plan for Capitol Park as proposed by George B. Post & Sons and John Nolen during their 1909-1912 design process.

complement the architecture of Wisconsin's new Capitol building. The architects and Nolen viewed the Capitol and its surrounding park as a single work of art. They attempted to unify the building with its surroundings by extending design principles from the Capitol outward into the landscape. Core design strategies expressed in both the Capitol building and the Capitol Park landscape include:

- quadrilateral symmetry;
- concentric hierarchy;
- repetition and uniformity of major design elements;
- differentiation of spaces through minor design elements.

Quadrilateral symmetry is most powerfully expressed in the general spatial organization of the site.

Quadrilateral Symmetry A strategy for achieving a sense of balance, quadrilateral symmetry is most powerfully expressed in the general spatial organization of the site. Major exterior spaces and character-defining landscape features are located and ordered in relation to the four axes, or "sight lines," that intersect at the center of the Capitol dome. For example, all of the principle approaches to the building (*i.e.*, driveways and walkways) are located upon these axes. Symmetry also is evident in the design of secondary elements, such as the permanent granite seats and alcoves along the approaches.

The landscape plan was based on three hierarchically organized exterior zones—terrace, lawn, and promenade—which radiated concentrically from the Capitol.

Concentric Hierarchy Hierarchy connotes levels of importance and establishes a sense of order. At Capitol Park, order is expressed in relation to the Capitol building. In other words, the center of the Capitol dome is the single-most important point in the entire landscape; all landscape elements are ordered in terms of their proximity to that central point. The landscape plan was based on three hierarchically organized exterior zones—terrace, lawn, and promenade—which radiated concentrically from the Capitol. The park contained no other structures or decorative elements to divert emphasis from the Capitol. Instead, ornamental elements were limited to small features only, all of which reinforced the preeminence of the building through their placement along the principal axes and their relative proximity to the building (*i.e.*, all of these elements were located along the main axes, and the largest, most complex elements were placed closest to the building; smaller elements were located farther away). Even the site's topography was reconfigured to provide a raised terrace for the building, thereby expressing the primacy of the Capitol vertically as well as horizontally.

George B. Post & Sons and John Nolen imparted a sense of unity to the landscape by repeating design elements.

Repetition and Uniformity of Major Design Elements George B. Post & Sons and John Nolen imparted a sense of unity to the landscape by repeating design elements. For example, repeated use of the same design for features like seats, lights, decorative urns, and annual flower beds made distinct or peripheral spaces seem part of a larger whole. Repetition of individual elements also may create larger, unifying spaces. For example, individual shrubs aligned and clipped to form a hedge, or trees planted uniformly in a double row to form an allée, may draw multiple spaces together into a harmonious whole. The *allée* that the architects and Nolen planned for the perimeter of the park is a good example of this strategy. A continuous belt of identically sized, shaped, and regularly spaced trees, the allée would have both bounded and contained the park, and visually united the landscape into a larger whole.

Like the facades of the building, the landscape's principal spaces and major features were nearly, but not entirely, identical. Landscape spaces were differentiated through variations in minor decorative details.

Differentiation of Spaces Through Minor Design Elements Although the designers strove to create a unified landscape plan that would complement and focus attention on the Capitol building, they did not slavishly adhere to the principles of absolute symmetry and uniformity of elements. They subtly varied certain design elements, and thereby introduced diversity and interest into the landscape. Like the facades of the building, the landscape's principal spaces and major features were nearly, but not entirely, identical. Landscape spaces were differentiated through variations in minor decorative details, or where site constraints such as topography required deviation. For example, Nolen uniformly and symmetrically framed all of the granite seats and alcoves with evergreen hedges, but he varied the species of evergreen from one walkway or driveway to another. Likewise, the plantings at the base of the balustrade were balanced in terms of plant type and form, but the range of species varied from one quadrant to another. The designers thus incorporated variety into the landscape without sacrificing an overall sense of balance, or diverting emphasis from the Capitol.

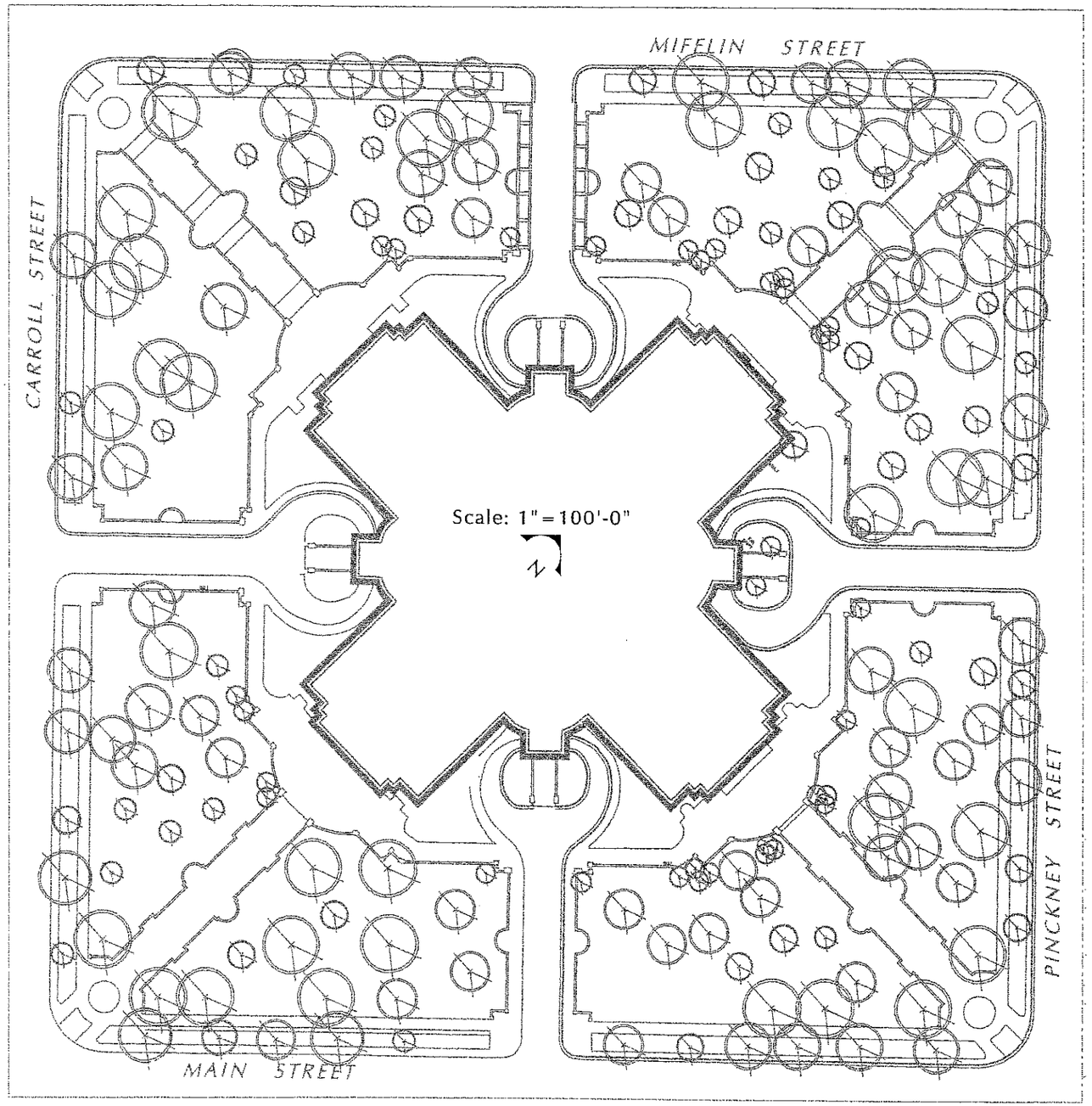


DIAGRAM 1.2 Site plan for Capitol Park depicting the inventory work done in 1998-2000.

Historical Integrity of Capitol Park

During 1998-2000 all of the historic character-defining features of Capitol Park were identified and inventoried (diagram 1.2). These elements comprised five broad categories: (1) spatial organization; (2) vegetation; (3) circulation; (4) structures, objects and site furnishings; and (5) infrastructure. During the analysis phase of the research, each element of the Capitol Park landscape was assigned a level of significance. Accordingly, elements that functioned to define the park's major spaces were considered to be of highest importance. Those features that functioned as transitional elements, or which served to distinguish spaces from one another, were assigned an intermediate level of importance. Elements that served a decorative purpose, or which contributed primarily to the aesthetic quality of a space, were deemed to be of least significance.

The historical integrity evaluation process recognizes that changes affecting the site's organizing principles and spatial structure constitute the most serious threat to the landscape's overall historical integrity. For example, the integrity of the landscape would be compromised by the placement of new elements where they compete with or diminish the emphasis of the principal organizing axes, or obscure the definition of spaces. Because spatial organization is such a fundamental aspect of the design, alterations to the structure of the landscape generally are more serious than the loss of minor details, or changes to the character of individual elements.

The results of the landscape inventory are presented in this document, along with conclusions about the landscape's historical integrity. The text is organized according to the major spatial zones of Capitol Park: axial approaches, terrace, lawn, and promenade. Each section begins with a review of the history and original concepts that underlie the design, followed by a discussion of current conditions. Information about the historical integrity, physical condition, and significance of specific landscape features are summarized in tables at the end of the document. Within each section, the discussions of historical integrity are followed by treatment recommendations aimed at reestablishing some of the lost historical character to the landscape. The treatment recommendations constitute a master plan for the rehabilitation of Capitol Park.

Historic Landscape Treatment Options

In 1966, the U. S. Congress enacted the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which established most of our nation's federal historic preservation programs and policies. The keystone of federal cultural resources management policies is the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) program, which provides managers with a framework for identifying and evaluating significant cultural properties. The treatment of historic resources is guided by approaches established by the U. S. Secretary of the Interior, as mandated by the NHPA of 1966, as amended.[4]

First published in 1976, the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Historic Preservation Projects have been utilized extensively for public and private sector preservation activities throughout the country. In 1992 the standards were revised and republished as the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.[5] The standards are organized according to four levels of treatment: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. They are designed to be applicable to all of the various types of historic properties recognized by the National Register of Historic Places: buildings, structures, sites, objects, districts, and landscapes.

Of the four treatment levels recognized by the Secretary of the Interior, "preservation" is the most conservative approach, emphasizing the retention of the greatest amount of historic material. Properties that retain an exceptionally high degree of historical integrity often are assigned this level of treatment. A preservation treatment also may be selected in instances when there is insufficient documentation to support restoration or reconstruction, or when other, more intensive treatments would damage the integrity of the resource or diminish its interpretive value.

Restoration and reconstruction entail more radical treatment interventions. Today, restoration and reconstruction typically are undertaken only when extensive documentation of the resource's past form exists, and when the replacement of missing elements or removal of recent features is absolutely essential for interpreting the property's historical significance.

Rehabilitation, a treatment that occupies a middle ground between preservation and restoration, is perhaps the most common treatment approach. Rehabilitation allows the retention (and in some cases, restoration) of a property's character-defining features, while making the property functional for contemporary uses.

Although each treatment is distinctive in purpose and methods, all share an underlying goal of directing change so as to maintain the historic property's physical integrity and associative value(s). None of the four approaches seek to arrest change altogether. Rather, the approaches differ in the manner in which they seek to manage change.

In selecting an appropriate treatment for a historic resource, managers consider many factors, such as a property's historical significance, its historical integrity, and its current physical condition.

In selecting an appropriate treatment for a historic resource, managers consider many factors, including a property's relative historical significance, its historical integrity and current physical condition, its geographical context, the extent and reliability of historical documentation, and the property's interpretive potential. A number of technical and functional issues also are taken into account, such as the property's use, management and maintenance requirements, accessibility constraints, health and safety considerations, environmental protection requirements, and energy efficiency.[6] For complex resources, like cultural landscapes, a combination of more than one treatment approach may be employed. Treatment approaches may differ according to the integrity of various landscape elements, or the contemporary function of the landscape as a whole or its component landscapes. In each case, however, cultural resource managers must address the fundamental problem of how to best achieve a balance between continuity and change.

Definitions Used by the National Park Service for Documenting, Evaluating, and Developing Treatments for Cultural Landscapes

Feature — the smallest element(s) of a landscape that contributes to the significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention. Examples include a woodlot, hedge, lawn, specimen plant, allée, house, meadow or open field, fence, wall, earthwork, pond or pool, bollard, orchard, or agricultural terrace.

Historic character — the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history, *i.e.* the original configuration together with losses and later changes. These qualities are often referred to as character-defining.

Character-defining Feature — a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or character of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character. Land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details and materials may be such features.

Integrity — the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register Program are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.

Significance — the meaning or value ascribed to a cultural landscape based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

Treatment — work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.

SOURCE: U.S. Secretary of the Interior, "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

Historic Landscape Treatment Approach for Capitol Park

This master plan outlines specific treatment and management recommendations for the character-defining landscape features of Capitol Park, with special attention devoted to elements that possess exceptional longevity or historical significance. To varying extents, the treatment recommendations take into account the current and future functionality, maintenance burden, historical significance, and interpretive value of the individual features. The treatment measures represent neither a radical departure from the current management approach, nor do they represent an attempt to return to the management philosophy of a previous era. Rather, most of the recommendations reflect changes in perspective brought about by the discovery of new information, and changes in the ways in which people interpret, value, and use the park's natural and cultural features.

The rehabilitation approach is based on the historic Capitol Park landscape constructed during 1912-1918. This period was selected as the baseline for deriving treatment actions because many of the park's existing historic features and characteristics were established during this time. Furthermore, an extensive amount of documentation from the 1912-1918 period survives in the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and in other archives. The archival materials document how the landscape was designed and constructed, and offer insight into the designers' philosophy and intent. For these reasons 1918, the year the Capitol and park were completed, serves as a viable datum for generating historic landscape rehabilitation treatments.

Because historical rehabilitation objectives must be balanced by current and future functional requirements, the treatment approach represents a compromise between complete restoration, and wholesale redesign. The treatment recommendations seek to restore lost or damaged features where feasible, and integrate new features and design modifications where necessary for continued public enjoyment of the park. The design of new landscape elements is derived from a contemporary interpretation of the original designers' intent, thus achieving a harmonious aesthetic effect using new materials and forms (diagram 1.3). Specific actions are discussed in the following sections, which correspond to the major spatial zones of the park.

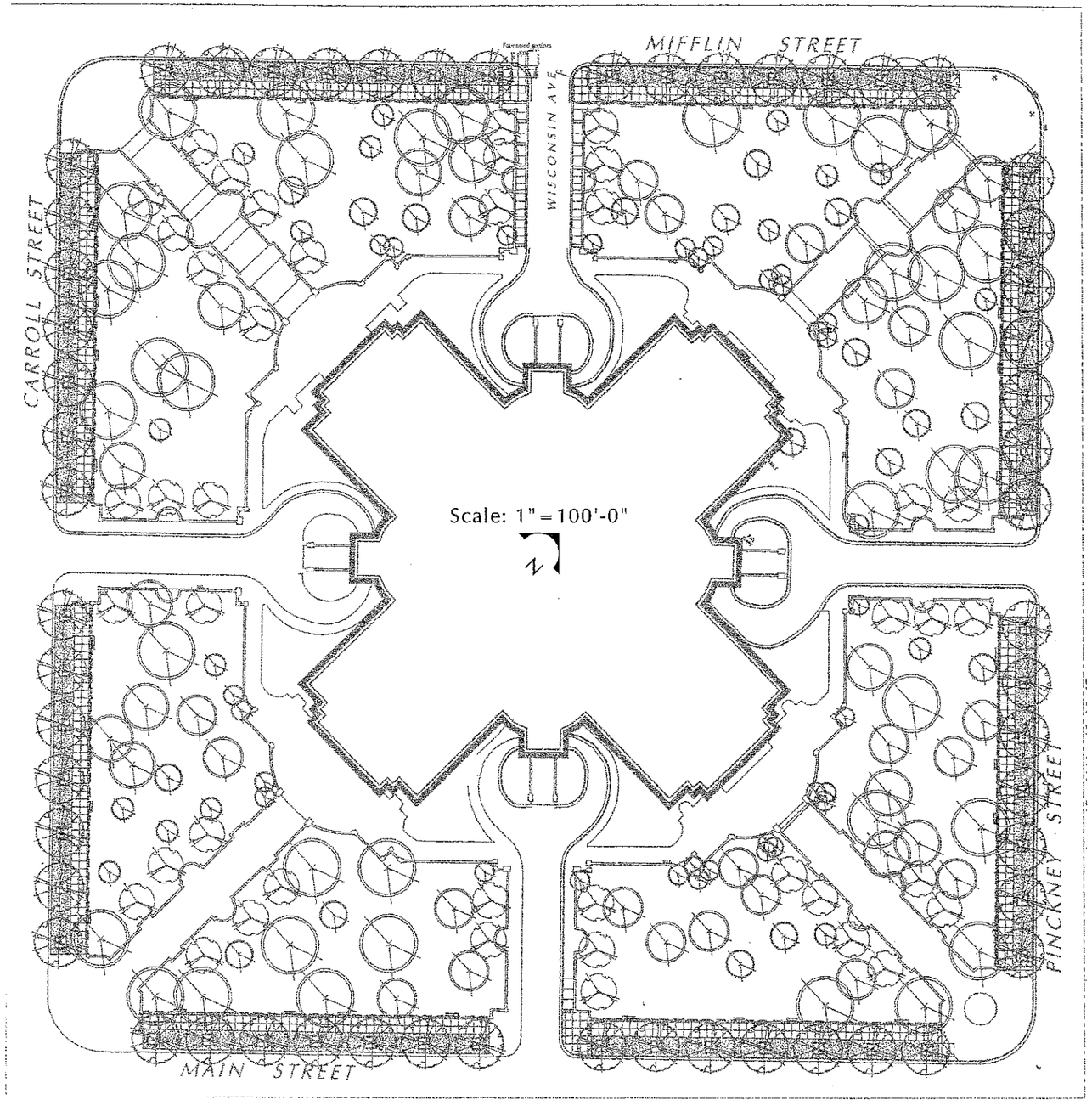
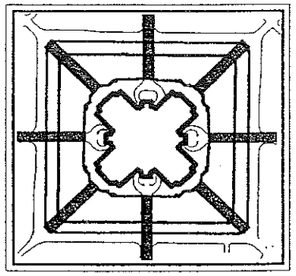


DIAGRAM 1.3 Capitol Park depicting specific treatment and management recommendations addressed in this master plan document.



Axial Approaches

HISTORY & DESIGN CONCEPTS

Geo. B. Post & Sons and John Nolen designed Capitol Park's eight axial approaches to frame views and focus attention on the Capitol building. Nolen's planting plan utilized tall trees to frame a shaft of space about each of the axes. The sparkling white concrete of the pedestrian approaches complemented the granite-clad Capitol and visually linked the building with the perimeter of the site. Simple, circular flower beds marked the main pedestrian entrances to the park, and low, evergreen hedges framed the granite seats that lined the walkways. The design solution was simple, functional, and sophisticated. The following text addresses specific aspects of John Nolen's and Geo. B. Post & Sons' design of the axial approaches (diagram 2.1).

VEGETATION

Trees John Nolen's planting plan for the eight approaches reflected the principles of balance and hierarchy that guided the overall design of Capitol Park. In a 1906 letter, Geo. B. Post & Sons advised the Capitol Improvement Commission that the approaches should be planted with trees to delineate the eight principal sight-lines to and from the building.[7] In developing the planting plan, Nolen followed the architects' suggestion. Although he treated all of the eight approaches in a similar manner, Nolen differentiated each approach from the others. His planting plan called for a double row, or *allée*, of uniform, regularly-spaced trees along each of the axial approaches. The plan specified monotypic rows of either red horsechestnut, pin oak, sugar maple, American linden, or American elm (figure 2.1). Nolen intended these trees to impart a sense of order and, more importantly, to frame the eight axes and spatially define the approaches.

Nolen's planting plan for the eight approaches reflected the principles of balance and hierarchy that guided the overall design of the park.

Nolen specified tall, large-growing species for the *allée* plantings, presumably for the sense of enclosure the mature trees would impart. He apparently intended the *allées* to transform the axial approaches into grand, outdoor foyers to the Capitol building. As the trees matured, they created an outdoor room that was akin to the nave of a church. From inside the *allée*, one's view was focused directly toward the pedimented entrance of the Capitol building. Nolen thus provided Capitol visitors with a memorable sequence of spaces in their approach to the State Capitol. Pedestrians who entered the park at one of the four principal corners were greeted by a large, circular flower bed. They proceeded to the building through a corridor of trees-a shaded, semi-enclosed space that contrasted dramatically with the openness of the terrace.

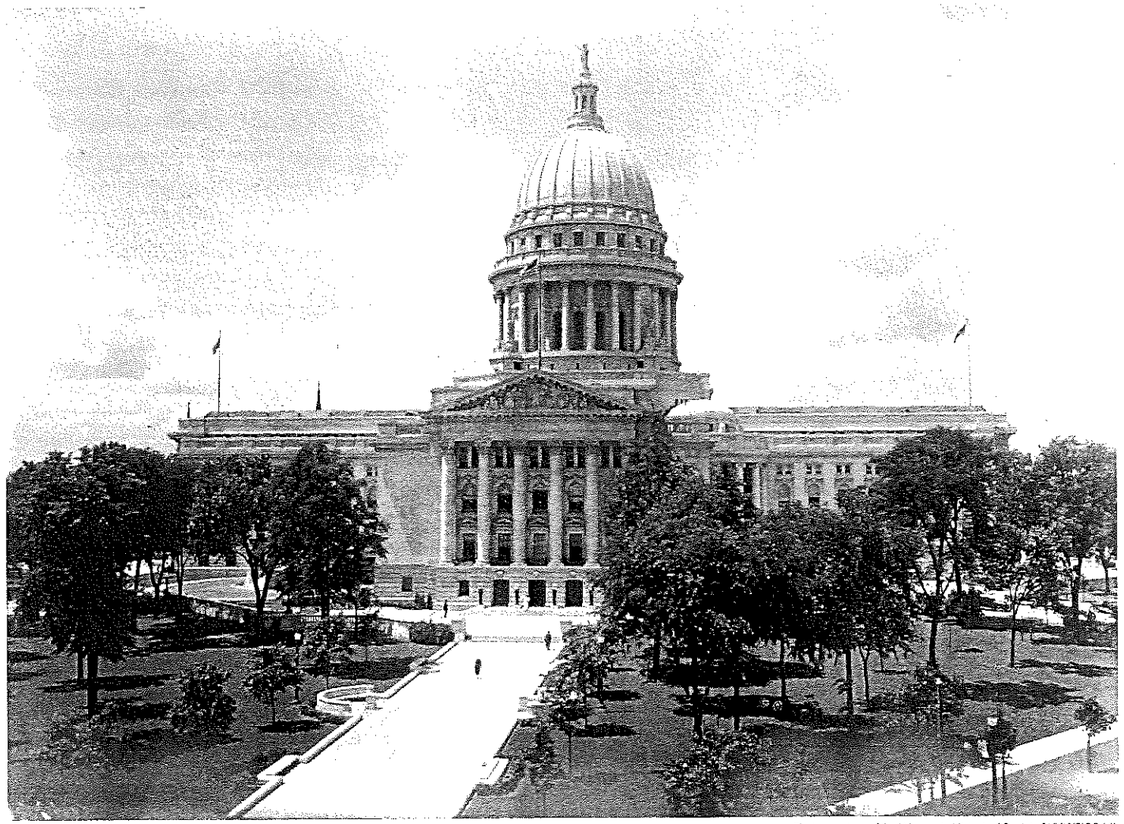


Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHi(X3)3044).

FIGURE 2.1 The King Street approach, ca. 1920, showing the newly-established American linden allée and evergreen shrub plantings behind the granite seats.

FIGURE 2.2 The circular flower bed

Shrubs Nolen used smaller plants to establish a system of hierarchy that emphasized the Capitol and the site's architectural elements. In structuring the overall planting design, Nolen exclusively reserved evergreen shrubs and bright-colored annual flowers for the park's eight principle axes. He framed each of the granite seats along the walkways and driveways with low, evergreen hedges, and lined the edges of the pedestrian approaches with potted bay trees.

Nolen used plants to establish a system of hierarchy that emphasized the Capitol and the site's architectonic elements.

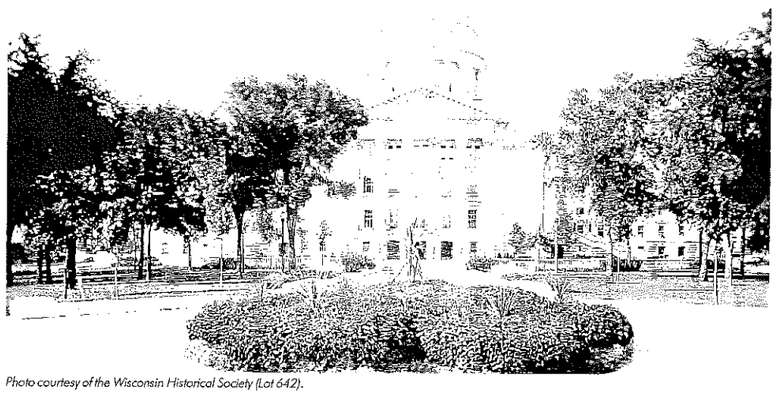


Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (Lot 642).

Figure 2.2 The circular flower bed located at the South Hamilton Street entrance to Capitol Park ca. 1917. Nolen's suggestion for simple, geometric planting designs apparently were abandoned in favor of ornate combinations of exotic textures and forms.

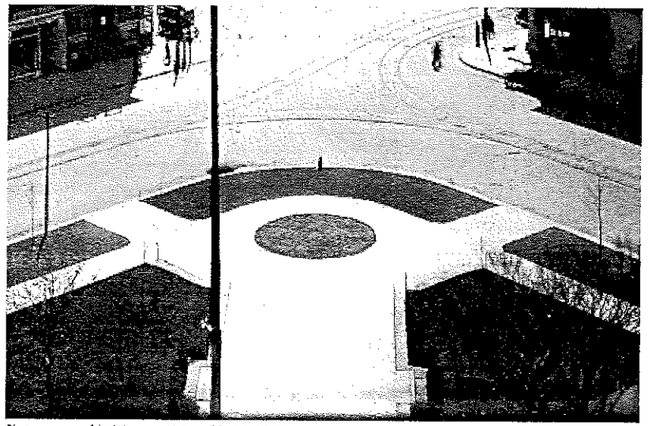


Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (PH2744).

FIGURE 2.3 One of the four pedestrian entrances to Capitol Park shortly after completion of the concrete walkways, ca. 1915. John Nolen's design for the corners included simple turf panels bordering the outer curb, and circular beds for annual flowers

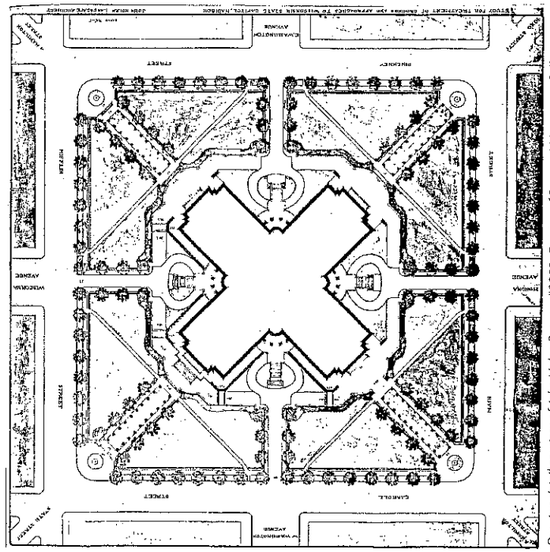
Nolen placed circular beds at the corners of the park, each to be planted with simple geometric patterns of spring bulbs and summer annuals.

Annual Flower Beds Nolen placed circular flower beds at the four corners of the square, thus marking the primary pedestrian entrances into the park (figure 2.2). Nolen proposed that these beds be planted with spring flowering bulbs, followed by summer annuals. He suggested planting schemes based on simple geometric designs composed of a minimal plant palette—*e.g.*, tulips and narcissus for spring, and geranium and salvia during summer.[8] With the exception of potted bay trees, the Wisconsin Capitol Commission implemented Nolen's planting plan for the axial approaches between 1912 and 1918.[9]

Turf The historic landscape design included simple turf panels bordering the outer curb at each of the four corners (figure 2.3).

CIRCULATION

Walkways and Driveways Of the many design issues considered by John Nolen, George B. Post & Sons, Wisconsin Capitol Commission architect Lew Porter, and members of the Wisconsin Capitol Commission, the park's circulation system was studied most intensely. Nolen originally proposed a network of walkways that focused on a large terrace near the Monona Avenue entrance to the Capitol.[10] Such a solution would have established a hierarchy among the eight approaches to the building, making Monona Avenue the primary entrance to the park and the Capitol's "front door." Nolen's scheme would have created a suitable setting for outdoor festivals, concerts, and other events—a feature that would have been greatly appreciated today.



Drawing detail courtesy of John Nolen Papers, #2903, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library.

FIGURE 2.4 John Nolen's revised design for Capitol Park showing the proposed "short-cut" diagonal walkways, 1911.

Geo. B. Post & Sons may have rejected Nolen's initial design, as it is not mentioned in any of the surviving correspondence dating from that time. His subsequent proposal called for a walkway lining the perimeter of the park, four broad pedestrian approaches leading from the corners of the park to the wing ends of the Capitol building, and walkways flanking the four carriageway approaches.[11] The design of the four pedestrian approaches replicated the general scheme shown in Geo. B. Post & Sons' 1906 competition entry—a double walkway separated by a wide turf median. Diagonal "short-cut" paths connected the perimeter walkway with the balustrade ends of the four pedestrian approaches (figure 2.4).

The architects approved this plan with the exception of the diagonal walkways; Geo. B. Post & Sons consistently vetoed any scheme that diluted the complete axial organization of the site.[12] The architects later redesigned the four pedestrian approaches, eliminating the turf median, and adding granite benches and semicircular seating alcoves along the walkways and carriageways. The designers agreed on the final plan in early 1912.[13] In late July of that year Lew Porter apparently asked the architects about the best method for securing bids on the concrete walkways, and whether the joints should be "broken." The architects responded:

> Answering your letter of the 23rd inst., we think it would be a good plan to secure proposals on a square foot basis for the cement work in the approaches and the outer walk. We do not think it wise to break the joints. The flags could be laid rectangularly. We had experience with a large cement sidewalk in which the joints were broken, which was not at all satisfactory, as the flags cracked opposite the broken joints.[14]

Geo. B. Post & Sons consistently vetoed any scheme that diluted the complete axial organization of the site.

Historic postcard courtesy of Ann Waidelich.

FIGURE 2.5 *Postcard view of the temporary wooden walkway at the State Street approach to the Capitol. Note the recently planted trees and shrubs.*

The architects desired a smooth, refined-looking surface that matched the granite used in construction of the Capitol, and the adjacent copings.

The request for proposals (RFP) for "cement walks in the Capitol Park" specified that the walks were to have a six-inch "base coat" of concrete consisting of one part Portland Cement, two parts sand, and four parts crushed stone or gravel. A ¾-inch "final coat" was to be made of one part Portland Cement, and 1-½ parts granite screenings. The RFP specified that the "concrete must be laid in blocks not larger than five feet square, with joints placed in such positions as may be directed during the construction." Although it is not evident from the specifications and correspondence, it appears as though the architects desired a smooth, refined-looking surface that matched the granite used in construction of the Capitol, and the adjacent copings.[15]

The Capitol Park circulation system, including the axial approaches, was constructed over a period of several years. Until it was complete, a network of temporary concrete walkways and boardwalks traversed the park (figure 2.5). Apparently the condition of this system was often less than optimal. In early 1912 the commission received a petition signed by 81 Capitol employees complaining about the lack of "adequate sidewalks" to the north wing.[16] The commission awarded the contract for construction of the new concrete walkways several months later. The contractor was expected to "build as much at a time as notified by Capitol Commission."[17]

Work on the park walkways progressed slowly. Although most of the shrub and perennial plantings along the balustrade and approaches were installed in 1913, the terrace and approaches themselves remained unfinished until 1916.[18] Concrete contractor George Nelson completed work on the final approach, Wisconsin Avenue, during the fall of 1916.[19] At about the same time, the Johnson Construction Co. of Chicago completed asphalt paving of the four carriageways.[20] By mid-December the Woodbury Granite Co. "had entirely completed the setting of the granite on the building and approaches" with the exception of "some trimming, pointing and possible replacements . . ."[21]

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHi(X3) 41520).

FIGURE 2.6 *View of Capitol Park from the south-southeast, ca. 1920. Note the brightness of the concrete walkways.*

Photographs taken shortly thereafter suggest that the newly-finished concrete walkways very closely matched the brightness of the granite (figure 2.6). The scoring pattern is less easily discerned. It appears as though each section was square in shape. Each of the four pedestrian approaches were seven sections wide (*i.e.*, the distance between the two inner edges of the granite copings was divided into seven rows of square-shaped concrete "flags").

Parking During the early twentieth century, angled parking spaces for automobiles were located along the outer edges of the park's four driveways.

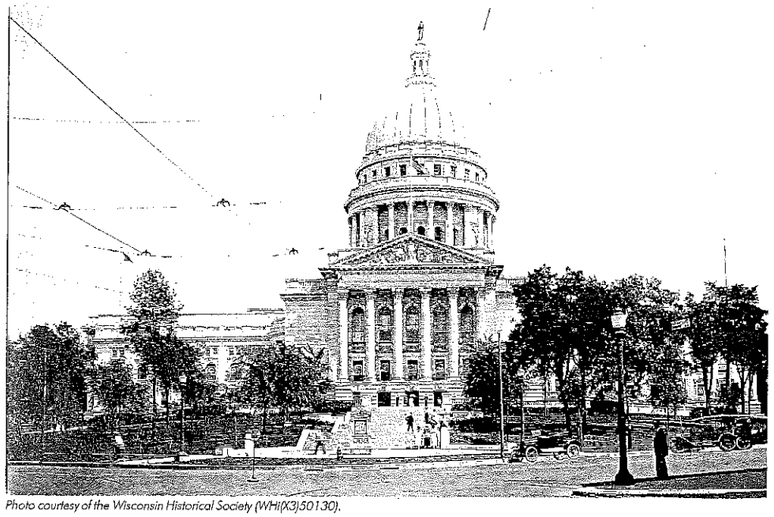


Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHi(X3)50130).

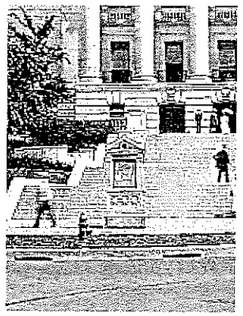


FIGURE 2.7 *The State Street approach showing the Neoclassical weather kiosk installed in 1916.*

STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, AND SITE FURNISHINGS

Sixteen bronze vases represent the only decorative landscape elements that were installed as planned by Geo. B. Post & Sons.

Vases The most significant decorative elements of Geo. B. Post & Sons' original design for the axial approaches were sixteen statues to be placed on pedestals within semicircular granite seat alcoves. The architects later proposed bronze or stone vases in place of these statues.[22] Although the Wisconsin Capitol Commission eventually eliminated the perimeter coping and most of the statuary from the architects' original design for the grounds, it retained the bronze vases. The architects no doubt considered the vases to be less essential to the overall design than the coping and the other statuary. Nonetheless, the vases represent the only decorative landscape elements that were installed as planned by Geo. B. Post & Sons.

Weather Kiosk The designers also altered their plans for the approaches to incorporate two unanticipated additions, both of which represented connections to the community. During the spring of 1911, University of Wisconsin professor Eric R. Miller, who was affiliated with the U. S. Weather Bureau, asked the Wisconsin Capitol Commission for permission to place a weather kiosk in Capitol Park.[23] Three months later, after consulting with Geo. B. Post & Sons, the commission decided that "the Weather Bureau should be allowed to place this structure at or near the West corner of the Park at its own expense, provided that the base would be made of the same kind of granite as that now being used in the Capitol."[24] By 1916, the neo-classical kiosk was in place at its appointed position on the State Street pedestrian approach (figure 2.7).

Other than some large shade trees, the statue 'Forward' was the only palpable relict element of the nineteenth-century Capitol Park landscape.

"Forward" The statue "Forward," created in 1893 by sculptor Jean P. Miner, occupied a similar position on the North Hamilton Street axis. In May 1916 the commission's executive committee viewed "all possible sites" for the statue, and decided "to place it in the center of the North approach at the first flight of steps from Hamilton Street and to supply it with a pedestal of white granite of approximately the same size as the old pedestal which was of gray granite."[25] The committee's action respected the rules of spatial organization embodied by the new landscape plan, and its decision to replace the granite base reflected a desire to harmonize this element with the neoclassical design of the new Capitol. Other than some large shade trees, the statue 'Forward' was the only palpable relict element of the nineteenth-century park landscape.

Site Furnishings Other than the granite seats, which were incorporated into the architects' design for the approaches, no site furnishings were planned for the axes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

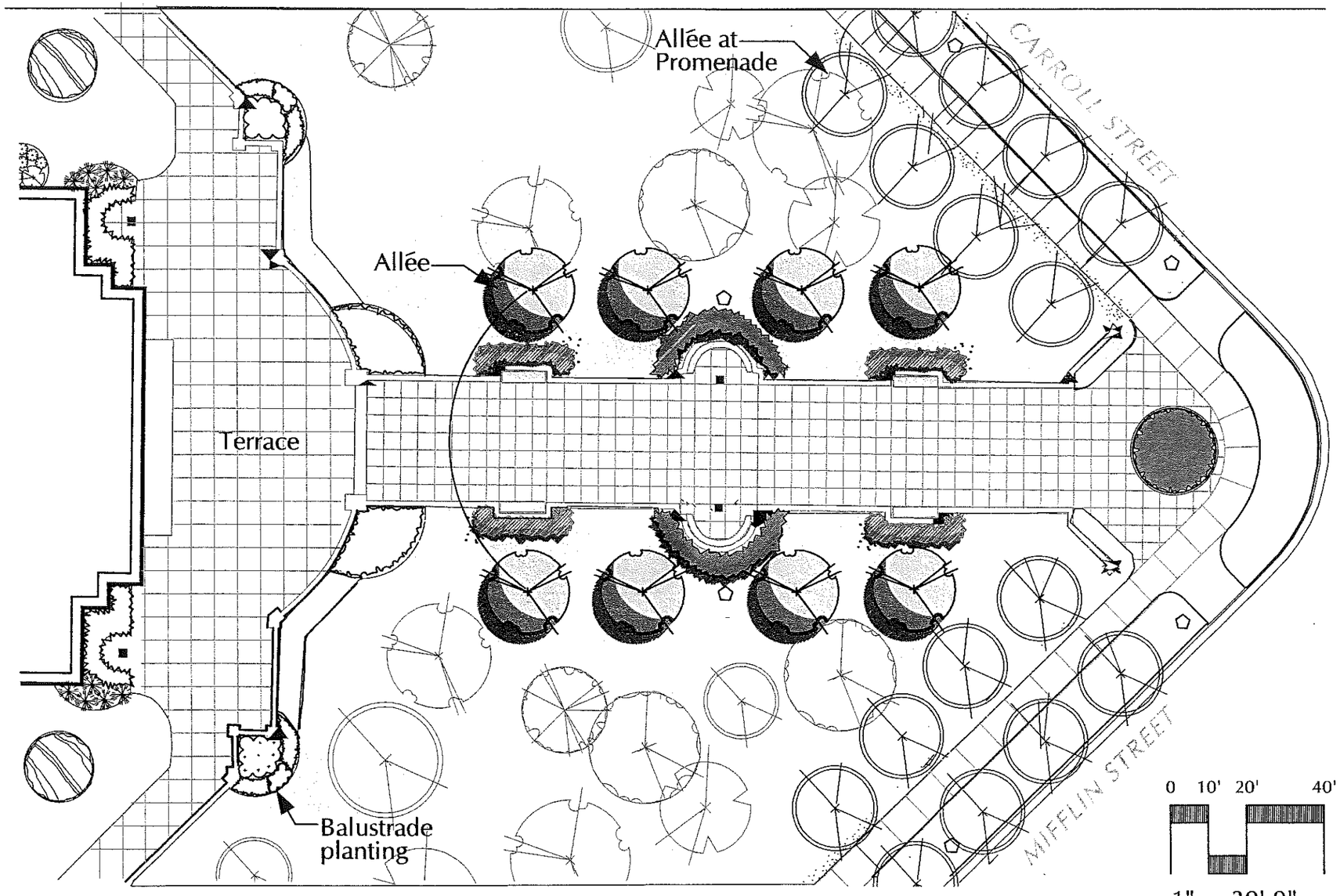
Lights Geo. B. Post & Sons and the Wisconsin Capitol Commission finalized the Capitol Park lighting plan during 1914-1915. The architects' initial scheme called for a hierarchy of fixture types: three different styles of ornate bronze standards located near the building and along the terrace balustrade, and simpler, iron fixtures placed along the perimeter walkways (figure 2.8). No light fixtures were proposed for the axial approaches. In 1915, after considerable deliberation, the commission decided to install a total of eight additional cast iron fixtures along the four pedestrian approaches, but no lights along the four driveways. The commission also accepted a proposal from F. S. Bellaire for 48 search lights to light the Capitol dome.[26] Hecla Iron Works accepted the commission to produce the cast iron fixtures for the park walkways, which were to be produced from a special model provided by the architects. The custom-fabricated fixtures were fitted with General Electric ornamental "Monolux Lighting Units" in a style known as the "Baltimore type."[27]

FIGURE 2.8 *The Capitol at night, shortly after installation of the park lighting system designed by Geo. B. Post & Sons.*

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHi(X3)35140).

AXIAL APPROACH: TYPICAL WALKWAY (1912)

DIAGRAM 2.1 A typical axial approach to the Capitol building as designed by Geo. B Post & Sons and John Nolen.



LEGEND:

- Turf Grass
- Shade Tree in Allee, single species
- Shade Tree in Lawn, ten species
- Evergreen Shrub Planting, single species
- Spring Bulbs/Annual Flowers, one or two species
- Urn or Statue
- Cast Iron Park Light

AXIAL APPROACH: TYPICAL WALKWAY (2000)

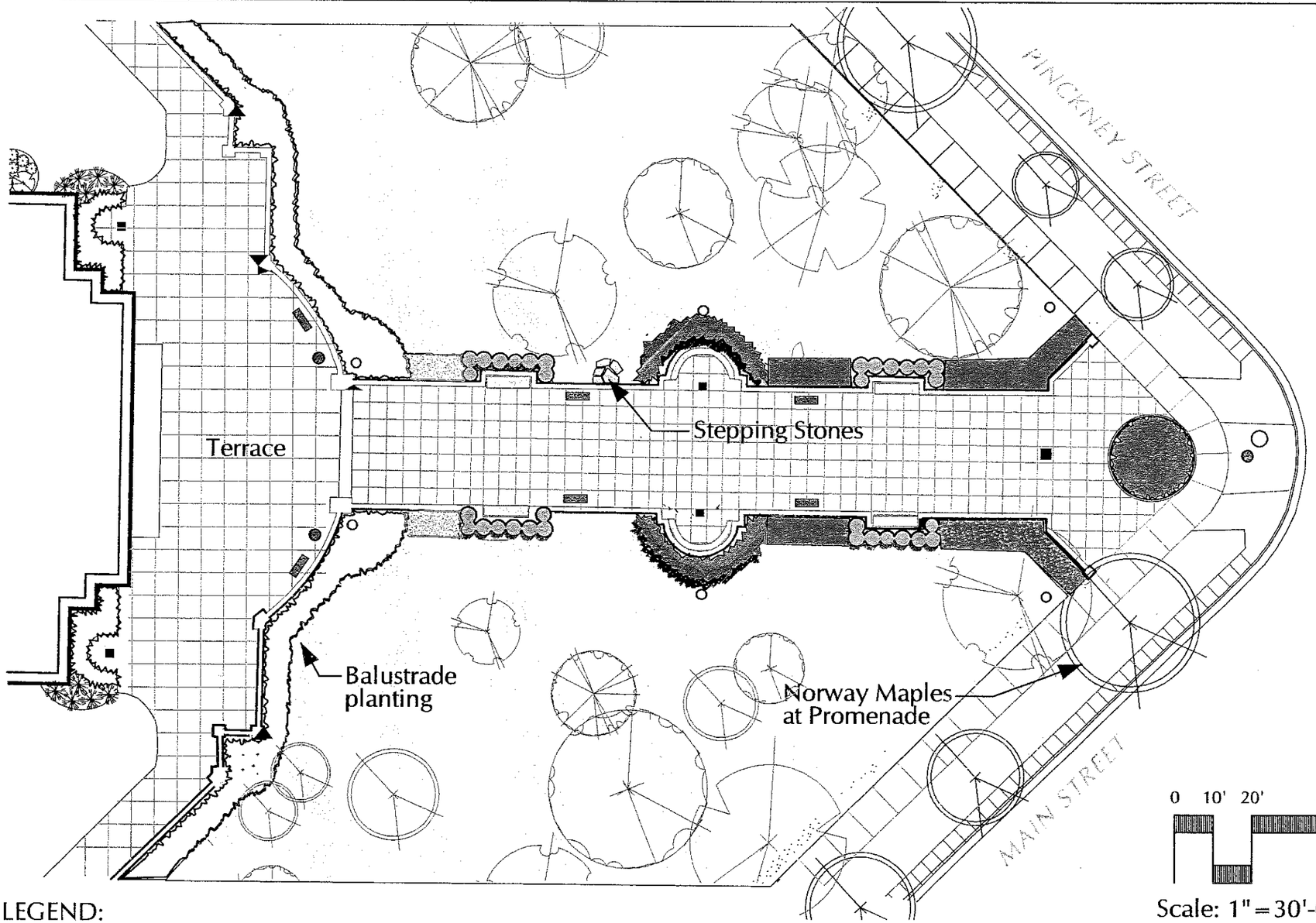


DIAGRAM 2.2 A typical axial approach to the Capitol, as inventoried in 2000, depicts the drastic deviation from the 1912 plan.

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

VEGETATION

The strong sense of enclosure embodied in Nolen's original planting design is lacking today.

Trees The basic structure and sense of order embodied in John Nolen's design for the axial approaches has been lost (diagram 2.2). Although some of the new trees died during the construction period, all of the axial *allées* eventually were established as specified in Nolen's landscape plan (figure 2.9). Most of the trees matured, and by the 1950s created the dramatic spatial effect intended by Nolen (figure 2.10). Since the mid-twentieth century, however, attrition has gradually taken a toll on the integrity of the axial *allées*.

Today, only a few individuals of the original *allée* plantings survive. None of the eight elm trees planted along the State Street approach survive, and many of the approaches, such as King Street and East Washington Avenue, retain only one or two of their original trees. The architectonic effect intended by the designers is most readily discernible at the North Hamilton Street approach, where seven of the eight original sugar maple trees remain. Although the granite copings define the edges of the approaches, the strong sense of enclosure embodied in Nolen's original planting design is lacking today (figure 2.11).

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society [WHi(X3)36904].

FIGURE 2.9 *The South Hamilton Street approach, 1925. The maturing sugar maple allée is beginning to spatially define the axis.*

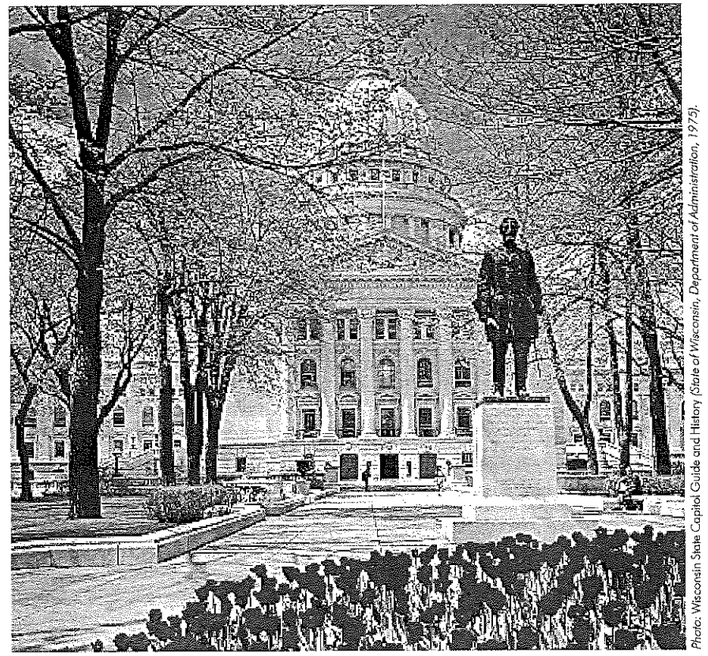


Photo: Wisconsin State Capitol Guide and History (State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, 1979).

FIGURE 2.10 *The King street approach, ca. 1975. The mature American linden trees defined vertical planes and an overhead canopy that transformed the space into an outdoor room.*

FIGURE 2.11 *The King Street approach, ca. 1982. Several of the large American linden trees have been removed. The approach lacks the spatial definition that is so evident in figure 2.10. The space bleeds out amorphously into the surrounding lawn.*

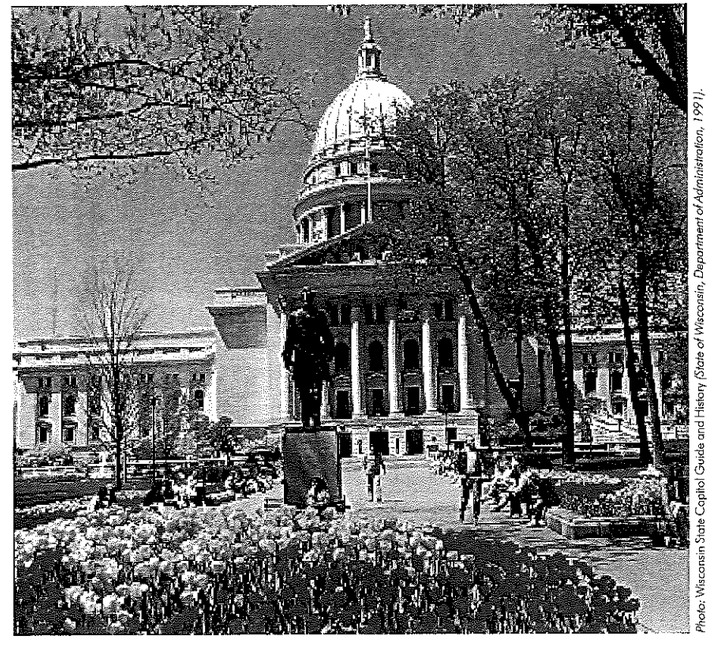


Photo: Wisconsin State Capitol Guide and History (State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, 1991).

The ordering system that characterized Nolen's use of smaller plants is no longer apparent in the current planting design.

FIGURE 2.12 *Shrubs cascade over the granite coping of the North Hamilton Street approach, ca. 1936-1940.*

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHi(WB21)44).

Shrubs Like the *allées*, the ordering system that characterized Nolen's use of smaller plants is no longer apparent in the current planting design. At least some of the plantings along the balustrade and axial approaches died during the construction period. Small hemlocks surrounding the circle seats proved particularly troublesome. They may have been replaced by a substitute species during that time.[28]

It is not known how well the 1912 planting beds were maintained after 1918. Historic photographs indicate that by the 1930s many of the shrubs along the axial approaches were large and bushy. During this period some of the shrubs displayed more-or-less "natural" habits, while others were clipped into clean-edged geometric forms. Photographs from the 1930s and 1940s depict large, unkempt shrubs flowing over the edges of the granite copings (figure 2.12). Shrubs around the granite benches remained clipped as low hedges. In 1965 all of the plantings along the balustrade foundation and the axial approaches were replaced with a limited selection of low-maintenance shrubs. These were replaced during the 1980s and 1990s by a new scheme that incorporated a variety of deciduous and evergreen shrubs, as well as some ornamental perennials and annuals. Although this approach came closer to the spirit of the original design, it was not derived from the historic planting plan.

The existing plantings along the axial approaches are inconsistent, and comprised of a combination of herbaceous plants and evergreen and deciduous shrubs (figure 2.13). In some cases (*e.g.*, West Washington Avenue), the overall design lacks symmetry. The basic structure and sense of order embodied in John Nolen's design for the axial approaches has been lost.

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 2.13 *Large evergreen and deciduous shrubs surrounding one of the semi-circular seats, 1999.*

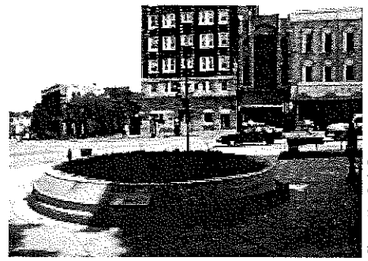


Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

Figure 2.14 In 1998 the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial replaced the circular flower bed located at the North Hamilton Street entrance to Capitol Park.

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 2.15 *Large flowering annuals tower over one of the granite benches, 1998. In contrast, Nolen's planting plan called for low, neatly-clipped evergreen hedges.*

Photo courtesy of the State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration.

FIGURE 2.16 *One of the elaborate carpet beds planted in Capitol Park, ca. 1982.*

Annual Flower Beds Flower beds for annuals remain at two of the three corners where they historically were located: King, and South Hamilton (the space at State Street was occupied by the weather kiosk). In 1998 the bed at the end of the North Hamilton Street approach was replaced by the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial (figure 2.14). Additional flower beds have been installed along the granite coping flanking some of the walkways (figure 2.15). These linear beds were planted first along the King Street walkway in 1982 because "grass was hard to grow because people kept cutting across [the lawn]."[29] The elaborate annual flower displays, which are relatively recent elements of the Capitol Park landscape, have become popular features with the public (figure 2.16).

Turf The treatment of the four corners of the park has changed dramatically (diagram 2.3). During the 1940s and early 1950s, a short, U-shaped hedge appeared in the turf panel at the terminus of each corners of the park. The open side of the "U" was oriented toward the street, framing the fire hydrants located at each of the four corners. These hedges may have been planted as early as 1933. More likely, they originated sometime during the 1940s when the sidewalk/crosswalk intersections at the street corners were reconfigured. These hedges survived at least until 1954, and may have persisted into the 1960s. This area currently contains no plant materials, and is surfaced entirely with epoxy-bonded gravel.

CIRCULATION

Walkways and Driveways Although most, if not all, of the original concrete materials of the axial walkways and driveways is no longer extant, the Capitol Park circulation system retains remarkable integrity of location and design. The rose-hued aggregate surface of the existing concrete walkways, however, constitutes a notable aesthetic departure from the historic condition. More significant alterations have occurred at the four corners of the park, where the walkway/curb intersections have been reconfigured at least twice since the original circulation system was completed in 1916 (diagram 2.3). Historic photographs suggest that the corners were first reconstructed sometime between 1939 and 1948. The alterations realigned the corner walkways and crosswalks to be parallel with the axes of the four diagonal approaches, thereby reducing the breadth of the turf panel at the corners. The diminutive, relict turf panels were eliminated altogether when the perimeter of the park was reconstructed in 1980. The corners currently are surfaced entirely with epoxy-bonded gravel.

Although most of the original materials of the axial walkways and driveways are no longer extant, the Capitol Park circulation system retains integrity of location and design.

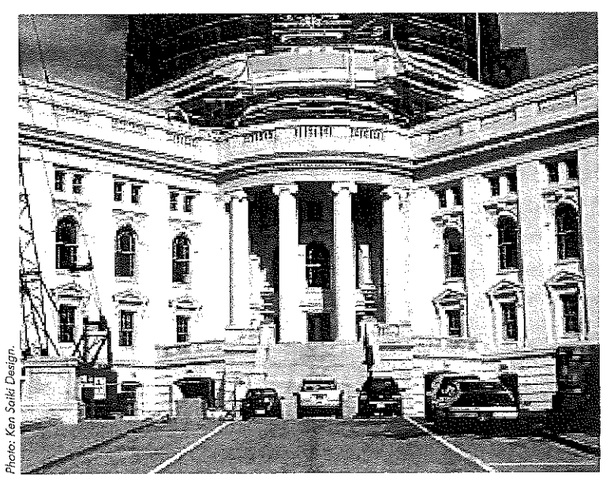


Photo: Ken Saiki Design

Parking The original angled parking spaces within the park's driveways have been replaced by parallel spaces. Perhaps to compensate for the loss of total parking spaces that this change produced, three additional spaces were added at the foot of each of the grand stairs. These parking spaces compromise both the functionality and the aesthetic quality of the stairs (figure 2.17).

FIGURE 2.17 Cars parked at the foot of one of the grand stairs.

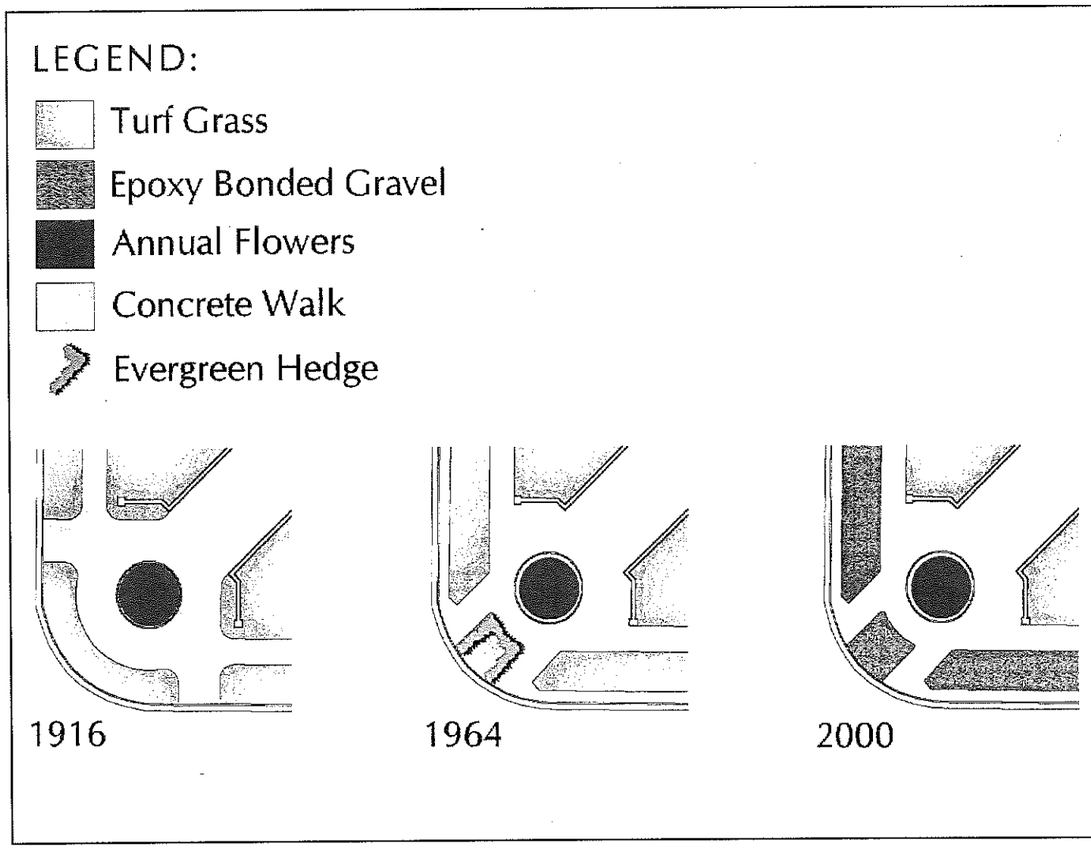


DIAGRAM 2.3 The evolution of the Capitol Park corner design, 1911-2000.

STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, & SITE FURNISHINGS

Weather Kiosk The weather kiosk installed on the State Street axis in 1916 proved to be a short-lived feature. A 1920 article in the Wisconsin State Journal noted that the practice of posting weather information at the kiosk had been discontinued, and that the structure would thence forth "display guides to the city and surrounding country for tourists and . . . give information concerning Madison." The Madison Association of Commerce was to take responsibility for posting the tourist information.[30] Presently, it is not known when the kiosk was removed, although historic photographs indicate that it was absent by the mid-1920s. After that time, the former site of the kiosk was occupied by a circular planting bed, identical in design to the flower beds located at the other three corners of the park. Other than the Capitol building itself, the weather kiosk is the only significant structure to have been placed within the park since it was constructed.

A circular flower bed replaced the weather kiosk in the mid-1920s.

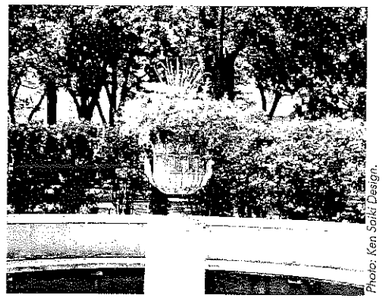


Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 2.18 One of sixteen bronze vases that serve as focal points for the semi-circular seating niches along the axial approaches.

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 2.19 Bronze replica of Jean P. Miner's statue 'Forward' at the State Street approach.

Vases All of the vases remain in good physical condition in their original locations (figure 2.18). A 1987 inventory, however, determined that all of park's bronze fixtures and artwork exhibited varying levels of corrosion caused by pollution.[31] The character of the current vase plantings, consisting of annual flowers and tender foliage plants and vines, is congruent with the historic planting scheme for these features.

"Forward" Jean P. Miner's statue "Forward" remained at its North Hamilton location until the mid-1990s, when concern about the deteriorating condition of the bronze inspired a proposal to move the statue to an indoors location. In 1995 the original statue was removed (it was later placed in the first-floor lobby of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin). A full-scale replica of the statue and a new granite base were fabricated for installation in the park. However, the replica "Forward" was positioned at the foot the State Street approach (figure 2.19), not at the North Hamilton Street approach where Miner's original artwork had resided for nearly eighty years.[32]

Hans Christian Heg A bronze statue of Hans Christian Heg was the first major artwork added to Capitol Park after completion of the landscape in 1918. The statue of the Norwegian-American Civil War colonel was proposed by Eau Claire resident Waldemar Ager, who was Secretary of Norwegian Society of America and the author of a history of 15th Wisconsin Regiment. The society, which commissioned artist Paul Fjelde to produce the sculpture, raised sufficient funds to produce two statues. Both were molded and cast while Fjelde was studying in Copenhagen, Denmark, during 1924-1925. The Capitol Park statue was placed there by order of the 1925 legislature.[33] The unveiling ceremony, which was attended by the sculptor, occurred on 17 October 1926 (figure 2.20).[34] Paul Fjelde's statue of Hans Christian Heg remains in good condition at its original location at the eastern end of the King Street approach.

Photo by Meuer Photoart House, courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHi)(3)28546).

FIGURE 2.20 Historic photo of Paul Fjelde's bronze statue of Hans Christian Heg installed at the King Street approach, ca. mid-1920s.

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 2.21 The Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial, installed in 1998 at the North Hamilton Street entrance to Capitol Park.

Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial In 1998 the historic circular flower bed located at the end of the North Hamilton Street approach became the site of the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial, the first major art object placed in Capitol Park since 1926. Proponents of the new memorial first presented their proposal for a Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial to the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (SCERB) in 1993.[35] The controversial project was to be built using funds raised by the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial, Inc. (WLEM). SCERB approved a preliminary design concept in May 1995. The board stipulated that "the granite memorial diameter not exceed the current flower bed diameter of 24 feet," and also resolved that "no future memorials [shall] be considered by SCERB on Capitol grounds unless an existing memorial is moved to accommodate it."[36] Workers constructed the memorial during late spring 1998, and in mid-July the governor presided over an official dedication ceremony.[37] The memorial consists of a low, circular wall constructed of white Bethel granite (figure 2.21). The names of Wisconsin law enforcement officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty are inscribed on the granite surface. The center of the memorial contains a monotypic groundcover and ambient lighting.

The North Hamilton Street approach became the site of the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial, the first major art object placed in Capitol Park since 1926.

Benches & Trash Receptacles The axial approaches likely remained free of movable site furnishings at least into the 1950s. Specific documentation of these features is scarce, however. Anecdotal information suggests that movable park benches and trash receptacles occasionally may have occupied locations within the approaches during the 1960s through the 1980s, although such furnishings most often were placed in the terrace or promenade areas. In 1992 the park's dwindling stock of historic wood and metal benches were replaced by 72 new benches manufactured by Victor Stanley. Matching trash receptacles also were installed that year (figure 2.22).[38] Some of the benches currently are placed along the pedestrian approaches during the warm season. Although they have a contemporary style, the benches are aesthetically compatible with the neoclassical architecture and landscape. Un-

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 2.22 One of the metal Victor Stanley trash receptacles purchased for Capitol Park in 1992.

Photo: Ken Saiki Design

FIGURE 2.23 A drinking fountain, fire hydrant, and two trash receptacles terminate the State Street vista.

fortunately, metal trash receptacles often occupy prime positions on or near the landscape's four principle axes.

Drinking Fountains Modern drinking fountains were installed at the four corners of the park during the early 1980s when the promenade area was reconstructed. These fixtures occupy positions almost directly on the site's principal axes. Diminutive in size and utilitarian in design, they are inappropriate features for such important locations (figure 2.23).

INFRASTRUCTURE

Lights All of the cast iron standards that originally lined the walkways of the park were replaced with Modern, aluminum fixtures in 1964 as part of an effort to upgrade the Capitol's electrical system (diagram 2.4). Matching fixtures were installed in additional locations, including the circle seats flanking the driveways and the base of the terrace balustrade. The provision of light in these areas may have been intended to increase overall illumination in the park; a 1964 newspaper article noted that lighting in the park had "been a source of disturbance to both Madison and Capitol Police for some years."[39] The public vigorously protested the loss of the historic light fixtures, however. Some citizens demanded, in vain, that the original fixtures be returned to the park. Fourteen years later, a team of planning and design professionals criticized the Modern light fixtures as "out of character" with the Neoclassical Capitol building and park.[40] Nonetheless, all of these aesthetically incongruent fixtures currently remain in place along the park's eight formal approaches (figure 2.24). The current lighting levels at the axial walkways and driveways are acceptable.

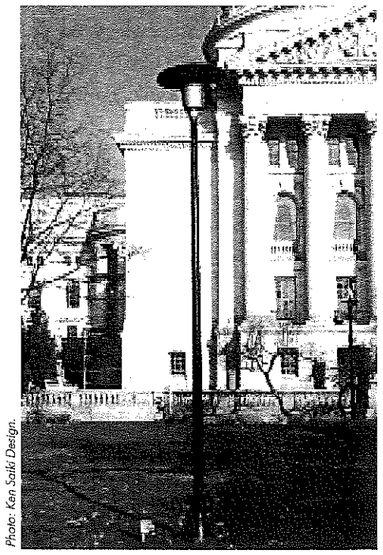


Photo: Ken Saiki Design

FIGURE 2.24 One of the space-age light fixtures that replaced the historic cast-iron lights in 1964.

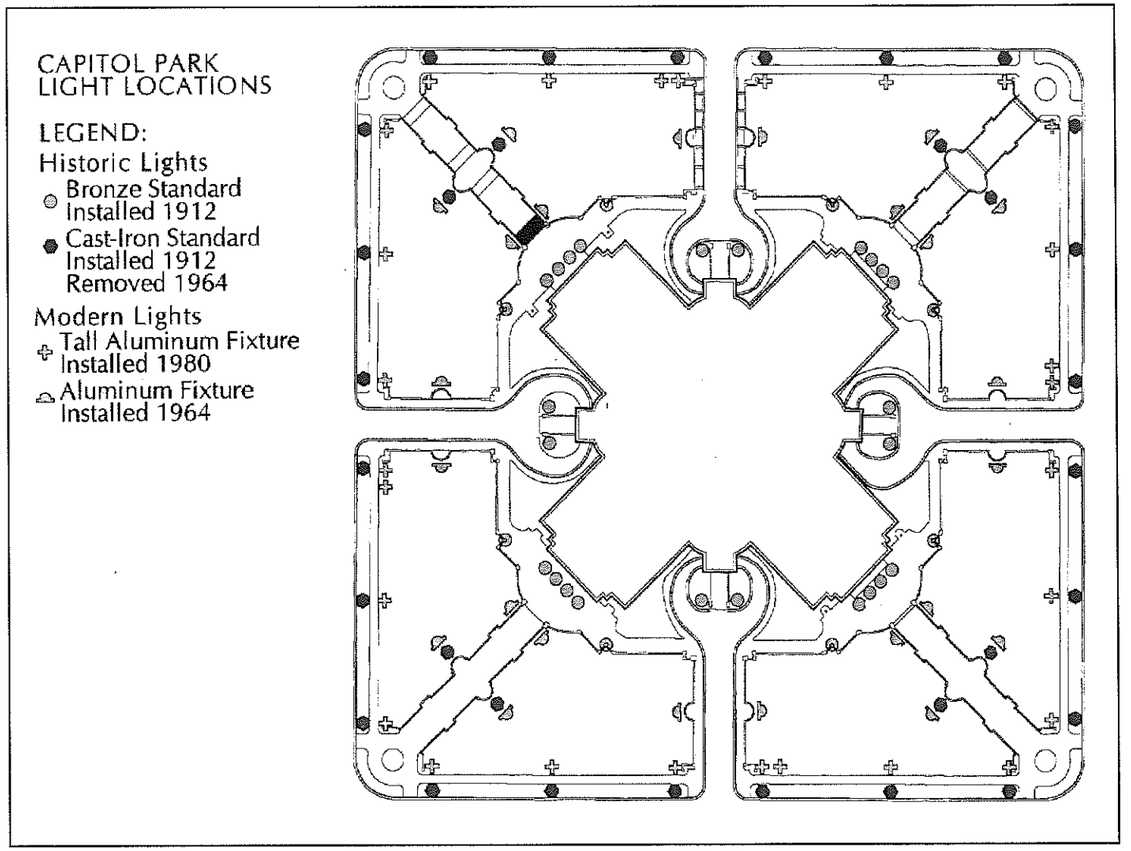


DIAGRAM 2.4 Existing light locations and types for Capitol Park as inventoried and assessed in 2000.

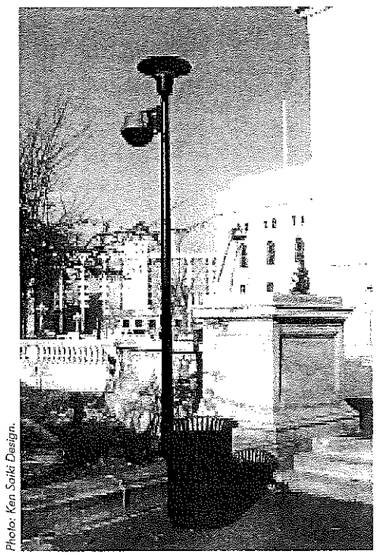


Photo: Ken Saiki Design

Security Cameras In April 1970 the state installed an electronic surveillance system in Capitol Park, an action spurred by numerous violent political demonstrations that converged at the Capitol during the previous three years.[41] Surveillance cameras currently are mounted on the modern aluminum light standards located near the balustrade (figure 2.25).

FIGURE 2.25 Modern light fixture with attached surveillance camera.

Treatment Recommendations

Vegetation

The eight axial allée plantings should be restored.

Trees The eight axial *allée* plantings should be restored (diagram 2.5). The *allées* were among the most important elements of Nolen's landscape plan, emphasizing the scheme's most fundamental design principles, *i.e.*, utilization of the site's four axes to frame and direct views to and from the Capitol building. The *allées* not only defined vistas, but also transformed the eight approaches to the Capitol into grand, outdoor "rooms."

The restoration of the monotypic, axial *allées* may be accomplished over a period of several years. Small trees that currently exist within the vicinity of the axial approaches may be removed to permit reestablishment of a new *allée*. Where large trees occupy locations that would interfere with the establishment of a new *allée*, restoration of the feature may wait until removal of the interfering tree is appropriate. The tree selected for each new *allée* planting should be a contemporary cultivar of the species proposed by Nolen, OR possess visual characteristics similar to the original.

Preliminary List of Tree Species Recommended for Axial Allée Rehabilitation

Horsechestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*

Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum*

White Ash, *Fraxinus americana*

Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*

Basswood, *Tilia americana*

American Elm, *Ulmus americana*

The ordering system that characterized John Nolen's original planting plan should be restored.

Shrubs The ordering system that characterized John Nolen's original planting plan should be restored. The flat granite seats and semicircular seating alcoves should be framed with low, neatly-clipped evergreen hedges that replicate the simple yet sophisticated visual order suggested in Nolen's planting plan. See the planting plan and plant list included in Appendix X.

The arrangement of plants in the annual flower beds should emphasize simple, geometric patterns that complement the Capitol's Neoclassical architecture.

Annual Flower Beds The new annual flower beds that line portions of some of the granite copings should be eliminated, OR reconfigured in a manner that is consistent with the overall design principles that guided the original landscape design. If the linear beds are retained, they should be reduced in width and extended along the full extent of the walkways. Such an approach more effectively emphasizes the four axes that constitute the structural basis of the design. The arrangement of plants in both the linear beds and the circular beds should emphasize simple, geometric patterns that complement the Capitol's Neoclassical architecture, rather than elaborate, florid patterns more typical of Victorian-era carpet bedding. The plant palette utilized in a particular bed design should be restricted to only a few varieties, although the range of annual plants used throughout the park may be more broad.

Circulation

The surfaces of the pedestrian approaches should replicate the visual appearance of the historic paving materials.

Walkways The existing surfaces of the four pedestrian approaches should be replaced with new concrete surfaces that replicate the visual appearance of the historic paving materials. The existing concrete driveways should be replaced in-kind and maintained as necessary. Due to the current configuration of traffic signals, parking lanes, and bus shelters on the City of Madison side of the square, it is not possible to restore the corner crosswalks to their original locations and thereby permit reconstruction of the turf panels formerly located at the four corners. To provide a more visually uniform surface, and to better accommodate visually impaired persons, the epoxy-gravel panels at the four corners of the park should be replaced by a concrete surface that matches the appearance of the walkways.

Driveways The asphalt driveways should be maintained and replaced in-kind as necessary.

The parking stalls located at the foot of the grand stairways should be eliminated.

Parking The parking stalls located at the foot of the grand stairways should be eliminated. The other parking spaces along the outer edges of the driveways may be retained. This action would improve the aesthetic quality of the four vehicular approaches to the Capitol, and enhance building security.

AXIAL APPROACH: TYPICAL WALKWAY (PROPOSED)

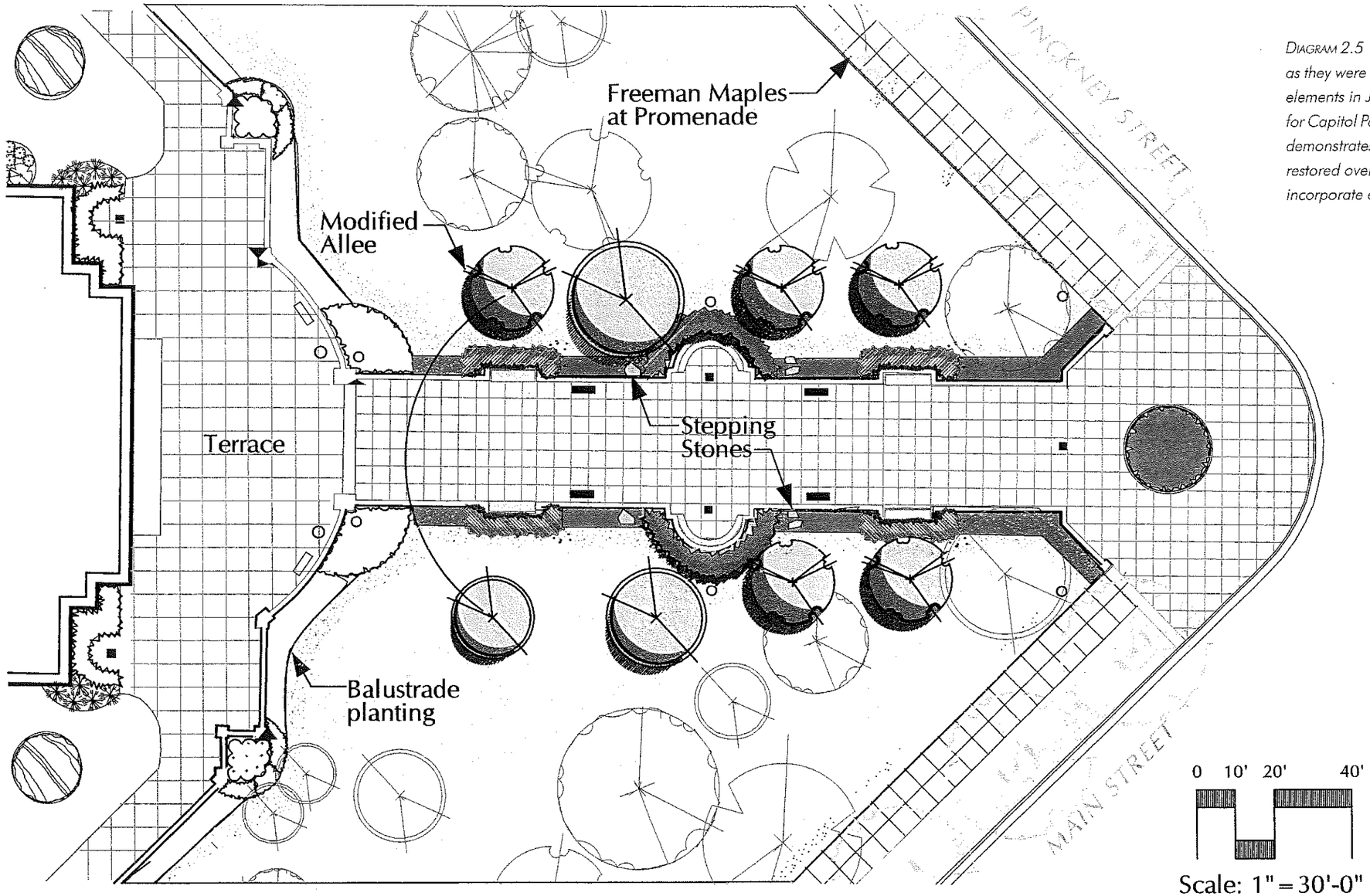


DIAGRAM 2.5 Axial allees should be restored as they were among the most important elements in John Nolen's landscape plan for Capitol Park. This illustration demonstrates that the allees could be restored over a period of years and could incorporate existing trees into the design.

LEGEND:

- Turf Grass
- Shade Tree in Lawn, 25 or more species
- Existing Shade Tree, multiple species
- Proposed Shade Tree, single species
- Proposed Evergreen Shrub Planting, two species
- Spring Bulbs/Annual Flowers, multiple species
- Urn or Statue
- Standard Modern Light
- Victor Stanley Metal Bench

Structures, Objects, and Site Furnishings

No new structures or objects should be added to the Capitol Park approaches.

Structures & Art Objects Art objects should be conserved in their current locations. No new structures or objects should be added to the Capitol Park approaches.

Benches The existing metal benches should be retained, OR replaced with new benches that replicate the design of the historic wood and metal benches. The new benches may be fabricated from heavier materials to deter theft and vandalism.

Trash Receptacles Trash receptacles should be removed from the landscape's four principle axes. Trash receptacles should not be placed on the axial approaches, but rather remain within the terrace and promenade areas.

Drinking Fountains The existing drinking fountains should be removed from the park's axial approaches. New fountains may be installed within the promenade zone (see p. 61).

Infrastructure

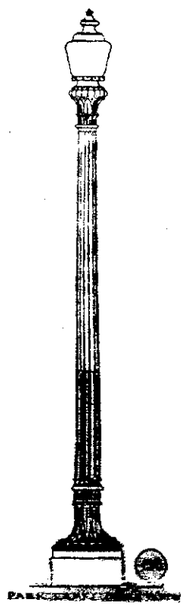


Figure 2.26 Detail of the park light designed by Geo. B. Post & Sons. The lights should be replicated and installed in their historic locations.

Lights The historic cast iron light fixtures should be recreated according to Geo. B. Post & Sons' original design (figure 2.26), and installed in their historic locations. The replicas may contain lighting elements that conform to contemporary illumination standards. Special light distribution hardware may be necessary.

In locations where light fixtures historically were not present, the existing Modern lights should be replaced by new units that have an unobtrusive, contemporary design that is compatible with the Neoclassical architecture of the Capitol and the park (diagram 2.6). The more recent "additions" thus should be distinguishable from the historic features of the landscape design. In both fixtures, the light source should harmonize with the warm, soft light produced by the incandescent fixtures of the terrace. The cool, harsh light produced by typical HID light sources is undesirable. A warmer HID source would be preferable.

Fire Hydrants Fire hydrants should be moved to new positions that are near, but not directly upon, the site's primary axes.

Security Structures Capitol safety and security should be enhanced at the four vehicular approaches to the building. A special study should identify a specific solution that is both effective and visually unobtrusive. Potential design solutions include the installation of gates, or removable bollards at the four driveway entrances.

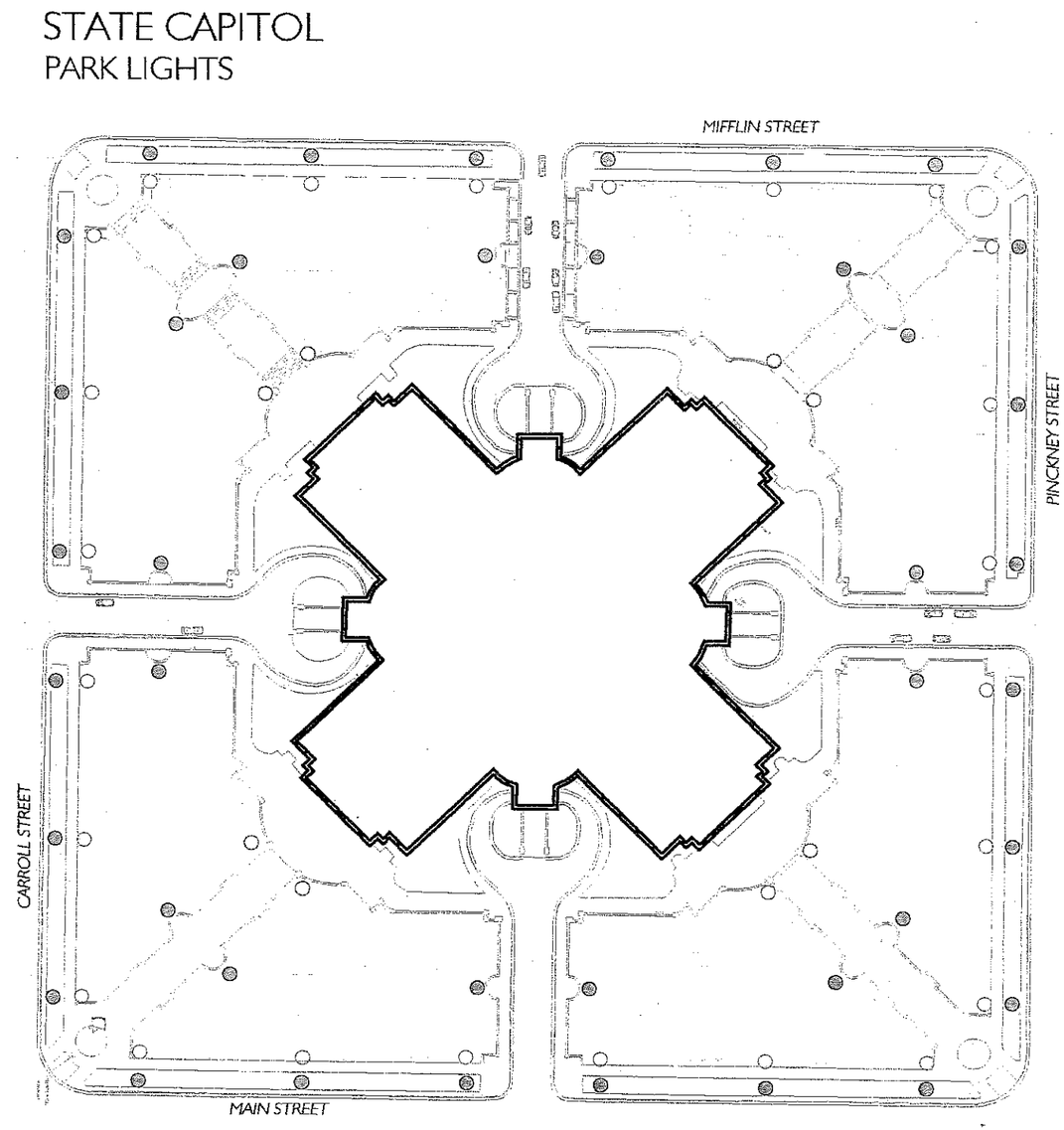
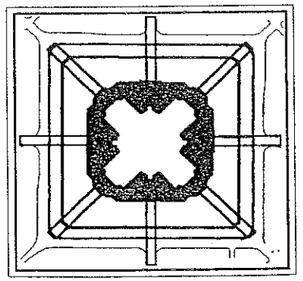


Diagram 2.6 Proposed lighting locations that incorporates suggestions from the 1915 lighting plan as well as the existing modern lighting fixtures.



Terrace

HISTORY & DESIGN CONCEPTS

Capitol Park's designers intended the terrace to provide a flat, elevated platform for the Capitol building that would provide visitors with broad, uninterrupted views of the edifice and its exterior art. The architects expressed this intent in a letter to Lew Porter as early as 1906:

> . . . we believe that no large trees should be in very close contact with a monumental structure we are of the opinion that it would be extreme folly to remove more of the very beautiful trees in the Park which is to contain the Capitol than necessary. We have therefore in our plan for the landscape gardening of the lot constructed a terrace on which we think the building should be placed, of sufficient size to form an adequate base and are of the opinion that all trees should be removed from this terrace.[42]

Consistent with this approach, the ornamental features of Nolen's design were minimal. His plan emphasized the terrace's broad, planar surfaces (diagram 3.1).

VEGETATION

The planting design for the terrace was understated, consisting of flat turf panels, small circular planting beds for annuals, and beds for shrubs near the Capitol building.

Shrubs The planting design for the terrace was understated, consisting of flat turf panels, small circular planting beds for annuals, and beds for shrubs alongside the stairways and near the corners of the wings (figure 3.1). Rather than functioning as transitional elements between the building wall and the ground plane, the shrubs primarily served to emphasize the building entrances. Evergreen foliage and pyramidal forms provided additional emphasis at the four major pedestrian entrances. The grand staircases were framed by more elaborate plantings of deciduous shrubs and vines.

Historic postcard courtesy of AnnWaidelich.

FIGURE 3.1 Historic postcard showing Terrace landscape design, ca. 1920.

Annual Flower Beds The circular beds featured one or two types of brightly-colored, flowering annuals arranged in a simple, concentric design. Nolen's planting design thus reinforced the principles of hierarchy and balance that guided the general spatial organization of the landscape.

Turf The turf areas were seeded with Kentucky blue grass, Redtop, and white clover combined in the proportion of 30, 30, and 10, respectively.[43] Most of the plantings, including the turf panels, probably were established in 1917.

CIRCULATION

The paved area of the terrace was surfaced with concrete that matched the white granite of the Capitol.

Like the axial approaches and walkways, the paved area of the terrace was surfaced with concrete formulated to match the white granite of the Capitol building.

STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, & SITE FURNISHINGS

Art Objects The original design for the terrace included few structural or ornamental elements to divert attention from the building.[44] The principle decorative elements of the terrace area were several small statues de-

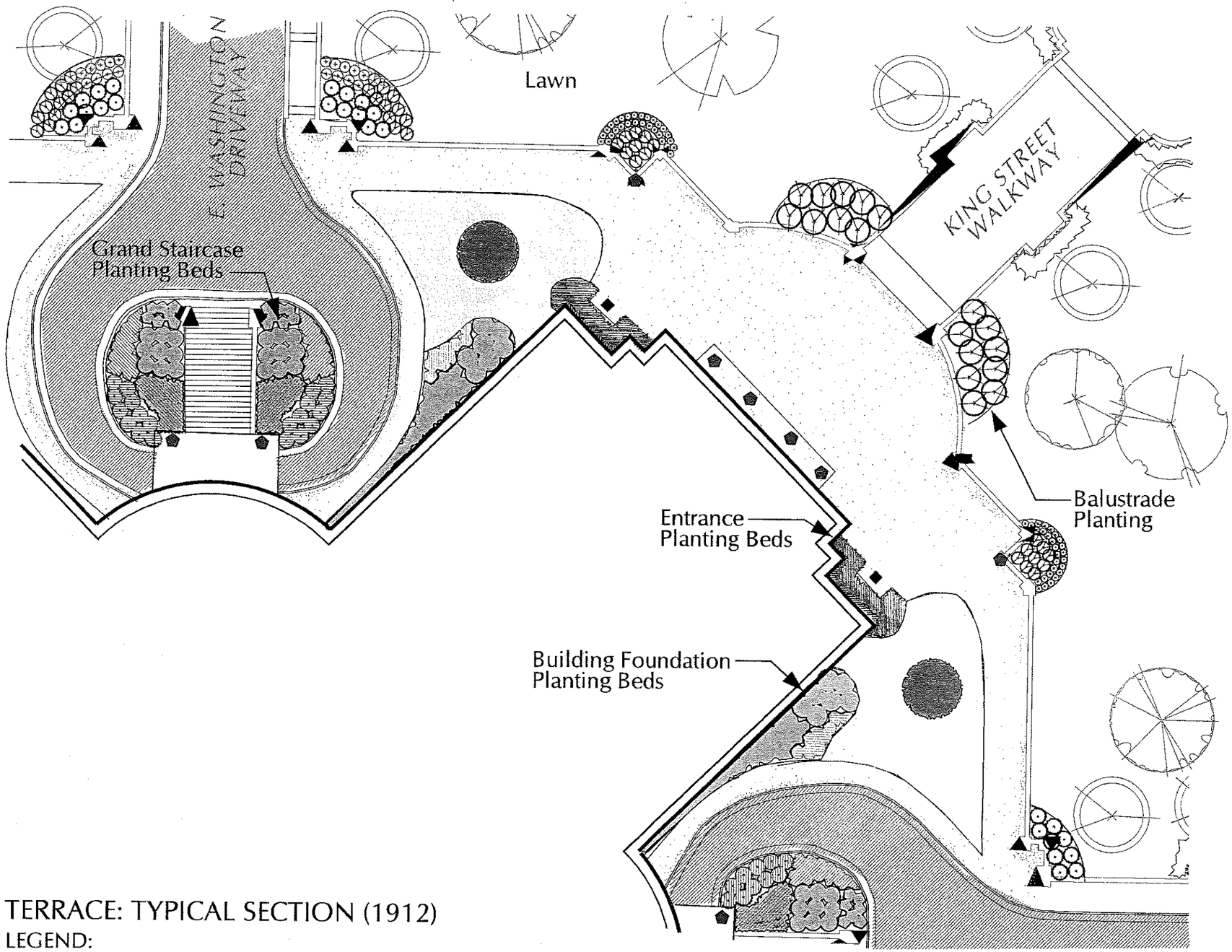
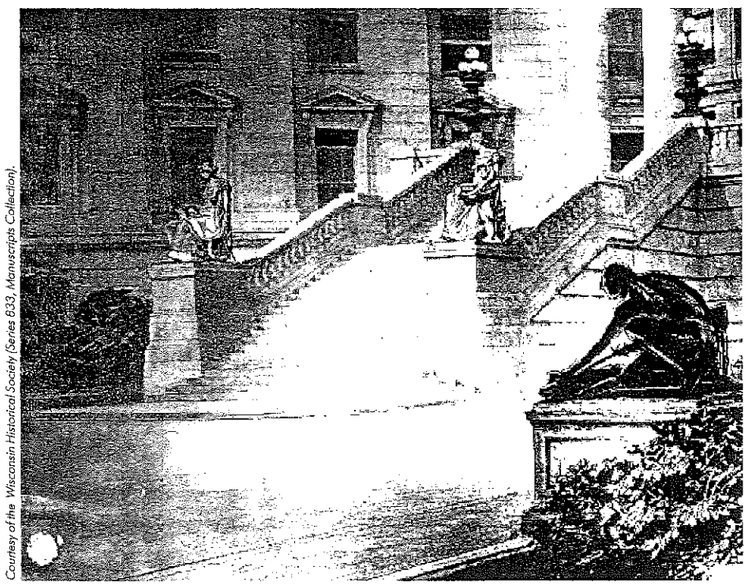


DIAGRAM 3.1 The 1912 landscape plan by John Nolen called for understated plantings consisting of flat, turf panels, small circular planting beds for annuals, and beds for shrubs flanking the stairways.

The principle decorative elements of the terrace area included several small statues designed to flank the grand stairways and the pedestrian approaches.

signed to flank the grand stairways and the pedestrian approaches, eight bronze drinking fountains, and ornamental light fixtures placed at the stairways and along the balustrade. In December 1914 the architects explained their proposal for the art to be placed in the terrace area: "... we have provided in the balustrade of the terrace sixteen pedestals for statuary, two flanking each of the approaches to the terrace.... It has been our intention to have animal statuary flanking each driveway approach to the Corner Pavilion, and seated allegorical figures flanking the approaches to the Wings."[45] The architects recommended that the statuary at the foot of the stairways leading to pavilions should be bronze representations of distinguished citizens. Statuary on the terrace balustrade flanking the approaches to the corner pavilions was to be marble representations of "animal subjects," while that flanking the approaches to the wings was to be marble, allegorical subjects.[46] In another letter, James Otis Post reminded the Wisconsin Capitol Commission that "These groups of statuary are essential to the design from an architectural point of view, and the building certainly should not be considered complete without them."[47]

Complying with the commission's preference for allegorical figures rendered in bronze, Geo. B. Post & Sons consulted with Daniel Chester French "and other sculptors," during January 1917. The architects' final recommendation was that the "statuary flanking grand staircases should be carved in white marble and should represent allegorical subjects of educational value, borrowed from the Fine Arts and the Sciences." The statuary terminating the terrace balustrade should be bronze, representing allegorical subjects of "the early Indian and pioneer days of the State of Wisconsin" (figure 3.2). The architects recommended that the commission select sixteen different sculptors, each to be responsible for one pair of figures, for total of 32 pieces-eight figures in marble for the four grand staircases, eight pioneer figures in bronze for the terrace, and eight Indian figures.[48]



Courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (Series 633, Manuscripts Collection).

FIGURE 3.2 Sketch of statuary proposed by Geo. B. Post & Sons for the balustrade and grand stairways.

Although the commission approved the proposed designs, the statuary was never installed.

The commission considered the recommendations of Geo. B. Post & Sons in early February. After discussing the remaining funds available for such work, the commission determined that "the work could not be done unless an additional appropriation was made. It was decided that in view of the fact that the State might be called upon to make a larger military appropriation, that no additional appropriation should be asked for at this time."[49] Despite this decision, Porter was impressed by the proposed designs, and remained optimistic that the statuary would be completed. In a letter to the architects he wrote, "I received the drawing showing the statuary and was very much pleased by it. I had some photographs taken and am doing what I can in a quiet way towards working up a sentiment in the Legislature favorable to it. I think that if Governor Philipp is favorable, we will have no trouble in securing the appropriation."[50] No appropriation was secured, however, and the statuary was never installed.

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (Lot 642).

FIGURE 3.3 Bronze drinking fountain and shrub plantings, Capitol terrace, 1924.

Drinking Fountains In December 1912, Geo. B. Post & Sons completed their design for eight decorative drinking fountains to be located on the terrace.[51] The design combined simple, classical forms and decorative motifs. The fountains were installed near the corners of the four wing ends of the Capitol building (figure 3.3). The Capitol commission selected the John Williams Inc. Works to fabricate the eight bronze drinking fountains.[52] These apparently were received by the commission by April 1915, as Porter then requested that the granite company send the granite bases for the fountains as soon as possible.[53]

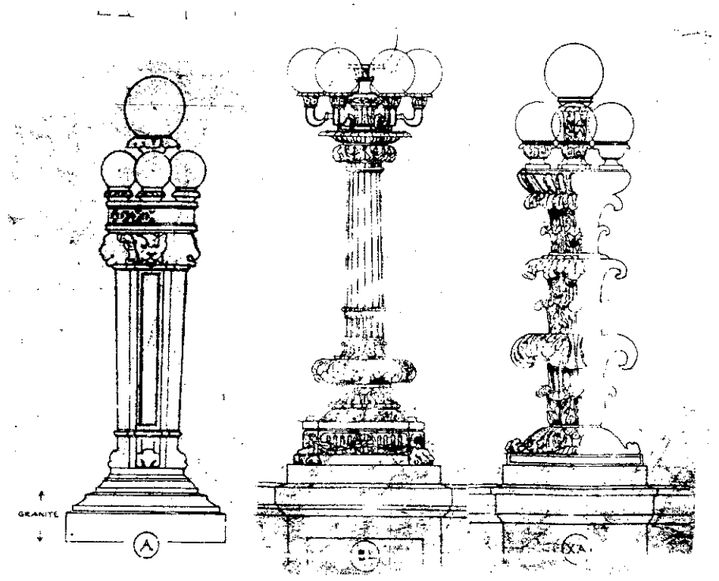


FIGURE 3.4 Designs by Geo. B. Post & Sons for lights to be located within the terrace area: (A) porticos; (BL) balustrade; (XA) grand stairways.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Lights Geo. B. Post & Sons finalized the Capitol Park lighting plan during 1914-1915. The plan called for a hierarchy of fixture types: three different styles of ornate bronze standards located near the building and along the terrace balustrade (figure 3.4), and simpler, iron fixtures placed along the perimeter walkways. The architects carefully considered the intensity of light in various sections of the park, demonstrating a concern for the ambient quality of the illumination as well its practical value. They feared that common luminous arc lamps, as well as a new type known as "Mazda," would "give too bright a light to be placed near the building." They consequently recommended that such lamps be used only "around the exterior of the Capitol Square, and that the lights on the terrace wall be designed for the Tungston [sic] or ordinary Mazda."[54]

The Capitol Park lighting plan called for three different styles of ornate bronze standards located near the building and along the terrace balustrade.

By the end of 1915 the commission had approved the designs for the bronze "electroliers" for the terrace balustrade, and awarded the contract for their manufacture to the Mitchell Vance Company, of New York.[55] The balustrade fixtures were fabricated in 1916 by the Mitchell Vance Company. The bronze standards for the porticos were completed that same year by Edwd. F. Caldwell Company.[56]

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

VEGETATION

Shrubs Little of John Nolen's original planting design for the terrace is evident today (diagram 3.2). Some of the 1912-1918 shrubs, especially individuals of long-lived species such as lilacs, may have remained in place until the mid-1960s, when landscape managers revised the planting scheme for the entire park. In 1984 the Department of Administration developed a new planting scheme for the shrub beds. The proposal called for new evergreen plantings at the corners of the Capitol building and the grand stairways. The plan specified four evergreen species: white fir, Douglas fir, Austrian pine, and hemlock. The evergreens were intended to provide winter color, soften the strong vertical corners of the Capitol and to visually tie it to the ground, and offer a striking color contrast against the white granite. Smaller deciduous shrubs were to be planted in front of the evergreens to offer seasonal interest. The new plan also called for wider planting beds, requiring the removal of a portion of the concrete deck on the terrace. SCERB approved the plan in Spring of 1985, and the first plantings were installed during October of that year.[57]

Little of John Nolen's original planting design for the terrace is evident today.

As of 1998, plantings at the four wing ends were inconsistent—entirely absent at the State Street entrance, and comprised of large deciduous shrubs and small trees at the other entrances. The grand stairways were flanked by large masses of deciduous trees and shrubs, and towering evergreen trees (figure 3.5). Some of these plantings were removed to accommodate construction activities during 1998-2000.

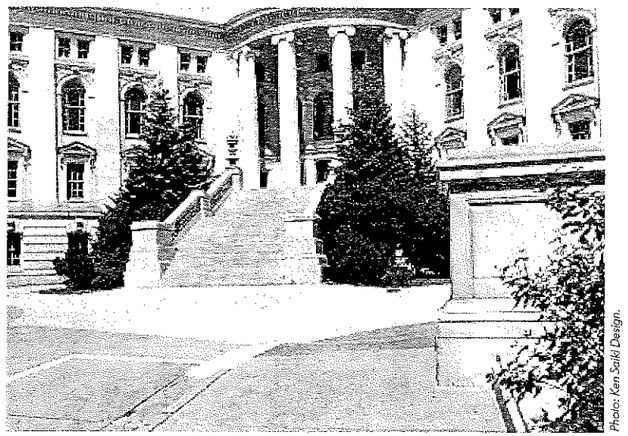


FIGURE 3.5 Overgrown vegetation and asymmetrical planting design at one of the grand staircases, 1998.

Annual Flower Beds The circular beds for annuals were eliminated, possibly during the 1920s or 1930s. No flower beds currently exist within the terrace.

Turf The turf panels remain in good condition, although their overall extent and shape has been modified by the elimination of the flower beds, and alterations to the edges of the terrace pavement.

CIRCULATION

The configuration of the paved areas of the terrace have been modified slightly, and the surface now exhibits a somewhat rough texture, and a rose-colored hue.

STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, & SITE FURNISHINGS

Some of the bronze drinking fountains are missing from their original locations; others are non-functional and need repair and conservation.

Drinking Fountains Most of these features remain intact, in varying physical condition (figure 3.6). Some of the bronze drinking fountains are missing from their original locations; other fountains are non-functional and in need of repair and conservation. A 1987 inventory determined that all of the park's the bronze fixtures and artwork suffer from varying levels of corrosion caused by pollution.[58]

Trash Receptacles There is no mention of trash receptacles in surviving records from the 1906-1917 construction period, nor are trash receptacles evident in any of the historic photos that date into the 1950s. Perhaps, due to the rise of consumer culture and the emergence and widespread use of "disposable" goods, such elements have become essential elements in public landscapes only during the last forty years. Trash receptacles may have first appeared on the terrace during the 1960s. By 1992 there were two different styles of trash receptacles in Capitol Park: wooden trash containers located in the perimeter walkway area, and modern, black metal receptacles on the terrace. That year, SCERB decided to replace these with 36 new containers of a uniform, standard design manufactured by the Victor Stanley Company.[59] These trash containers remain in use. There currently are no other structures, objects, or site furnishings on the terrace.

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 3.6 One of the historic bronze drinking fountains remaining in place on the terrace.

INFRASTRUCTURE

All of the original bronze light fixtures remain in place and in operable condition.

Lights All of the original bronze light fixtures remain in place and in operable condition (figures 3.7-3.9). The fixtures produce a warm, soft light, although illumination levels are less than in other areas of the park. A 1987 inventory determined that all of the park's the bronze fixtures and artwork suffer from varying levels of corrosion caused by pollution.[59]

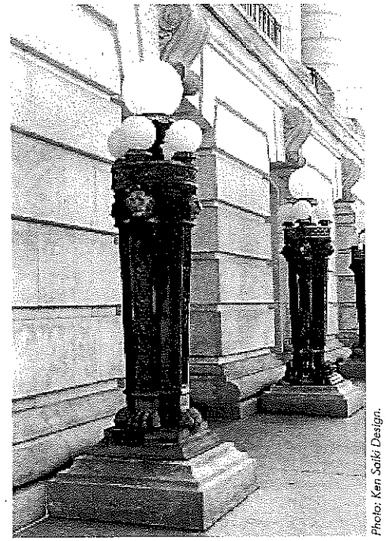


Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 3.7 Ornamental bronze light fixtures located at one of the Capitol porticos.

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 3.8 One of the historic bronze light fixture located at the terrace balustrade.

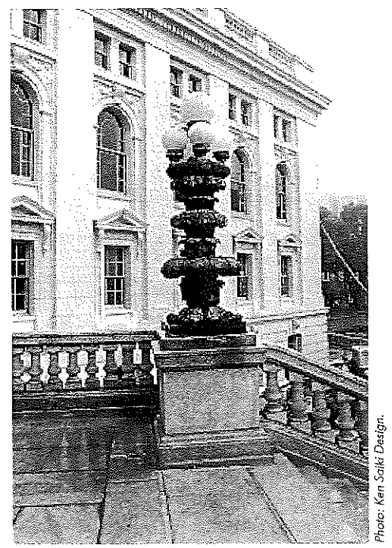


Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 3.9 Historic bronze light fixture located at one of the Capitol's grand stairways.

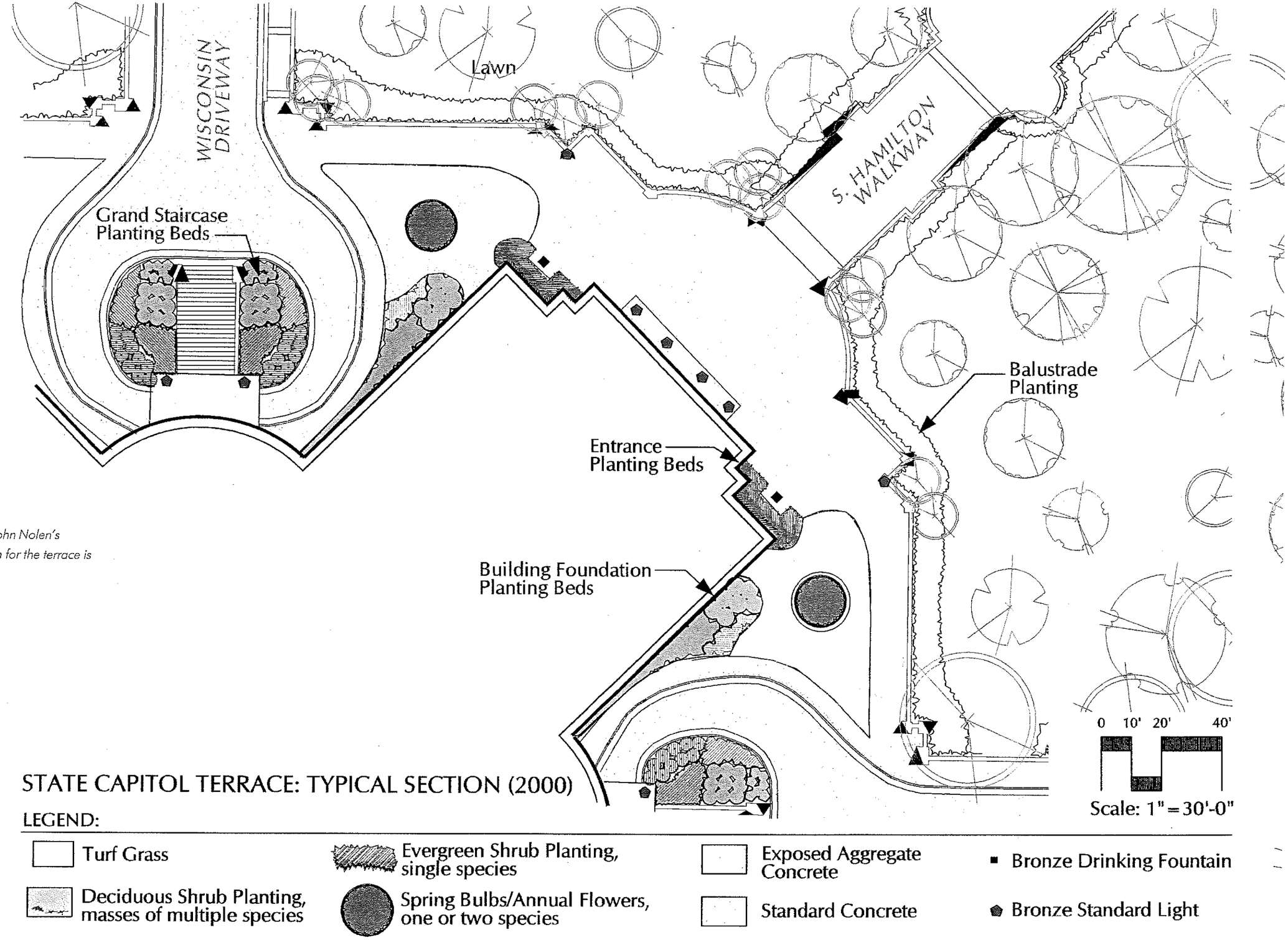


DIAGRAM 3.2 Little of John Nolen's original planting design for the terrace is evident today.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

VEGETATION

The ordering system that characterized John Nolen's original planting plan should be restored.

Shrubs The ordering system that characterized John Nolen's original planting plan should be restored. The four wing entrances should be framed with low, neatly-clipped evergreen shrubs that replicate the visual hierarchy evident in John Nolen's planting plan. The grand stairways should be flanked by new plantings of deciduous shrubs and ground cover to replicate the aesthetic effect intended by Nolen (diagram 3.3).

The annual flower beds within the turf panels should be restored.

Annual Flower Beds The annual flower beds within the turf panels should be restored. The arrangement of plants in these beds should emphasize simple, geometric patterns that complement the Capitol's Neoclassical architecture, rather than elaborate, florid patterns more typical of Victorian-era carpet bedding. The plant palette utilized in each bed design should be limited to only a few varieties, although the variety of annual plants used throughout the park may be more broad.

Turf The turf panels should be restored to their historic size and shape. No trees should be planted within the terrace.

CIRCULATION

The original configuration of the terrace paving should be restored. The color, texture, and scoring pattern of the new pavement should replicate the visual appearance of the historic paving surface. The existing terrace paving may be replaced incrementally, as necessary.

STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, AND SITE FURNISHINGS

No new structures or objects should be added to the Capitol terrace.

Structures & Art Objects No new structures or objects should be added to the Capitol terrace.

Drinking Fountains The historic bronze drinking fountains should be repaired and returned to their original locations. A professional conservator should regularly assess the condition of the bronze. The green patina, which has accrued naturally to the metal, should be preserved, unless its removal is deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of the fountains. No new drinking fountains should be added to the terrace.

No new site furnishings should be added to the terrace.

Trash Receptacles The existing metal trash receptacles may be removed, retained, OR replaced with new containers of an unobtrusive, contemporary design. These items should not be placed within the shaft of space defined by the eight axial approaches. If necessary, trash containers may be present on the terrace, but they should be visually innocuous.

Other Site Furnishings Benches and other site furniture historically have been absent from the terrace. No new site furnishings should be added to the terrace.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Lights The condition of the bronze light fixtures should be assessed on a regular basis. The historic lights should be maintained, and conserved as necessary. The green patina, which naturally has accrued to the bronze surfaces, should be preserved, unless its removal is deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of the light standards. No new light fixtures should be added to the terrace.

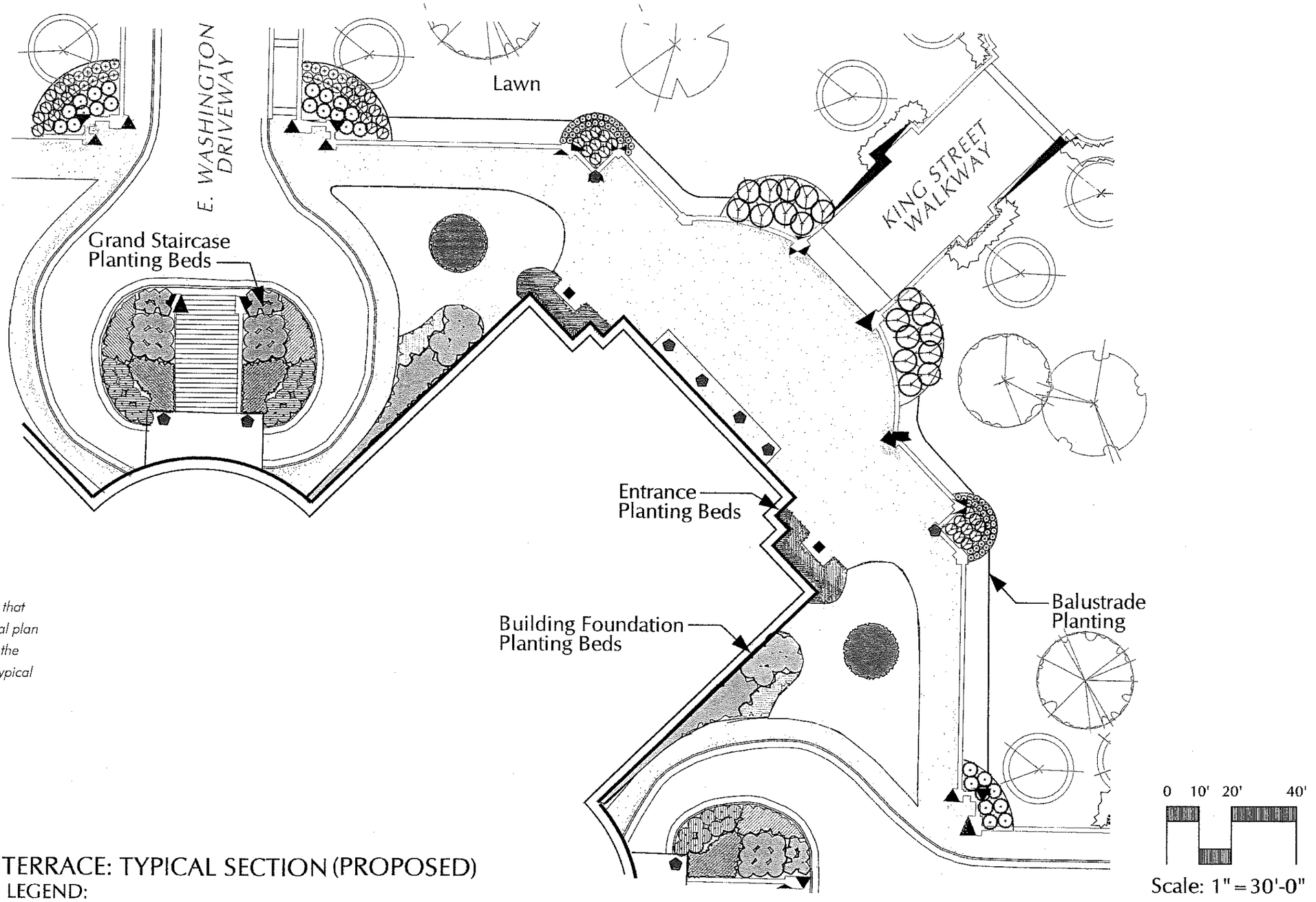
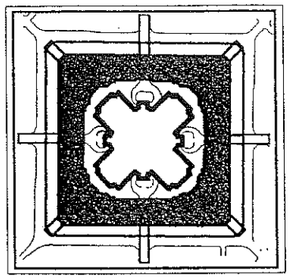


DIAGRAM 3.3 The ordering system that characterized John Nolen's original plan should be restored as depicted in the proposed landscape plan for the typical terrace section of Capitol Park.



Lawn

HISTORY & DESIGN CONCEPTS

The lawns were to be large, flat canvases of green—a foil to further emphasize the grandeur of the white granite Capitol building.

The most expansive portion of Capitol Park was devoted to tree-shaded lawn. Although grassy lawns harkened back to the previous park landscape, the designers and the Capitol Commission did not intend this area to function as a pleasure ground for leisurely strolling or picnicking. Instead, the lawns were to be large, flat canvases of green—a foil to further emphasize the grandeur of the white granite Capitol building (figure 4.1). For several decades after completion of the Capitol, 'keep off the grass" signs confined visitors to the concrete-paved walkways. The boundary between the formal, elevated terrace and the broad lawns was articulated by a white granite balustrade and a low border of flowering shrubs and perennials. Within the lawn, shade trees were grouped in irregular clusters (diagram 4.1). The tree species consisted of Wisconsin natives: American elm, white oak, red oak, hickory, American linden, sugar maple, white ash, and green ash.

VEGETATION

By the 1890s much of the park landscape had become a dense forest of American elm, ash, white oak, and sugar maple trees.

Trees The planting of shade trees was one of the earliest landscape improvements undertaken within Capitol Park. Throughout the mid-nineteenth century the parks' superintendents planted trees along the perimeter of the square, and within the lawn areas of the park. Photographs of the park taken during the 1860s and 1870s depict the Capitol building set within a thicket of small trees. By the 1890s much of the park landscape had become a dense forest of American elm, ash, white oak, and sugar maple trees. A 1911 inventory identified at least nine different species of trees within the park, all of which were native Wisconsin species.[60] The most abundant species were American elm, ash, and white oak, which represented 48, 24, and 13 per cent of all trees, respectively.

In developing the new landscape plan in 1911, John Nolen took direction from the Wisconsin Capitol Commission and Geo. B. Post & Sons, both of whom recommended preserving as many of the existing

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (Ph2744).

FIGURE 4.1 *Lawn and mature shade trees in Capitol Park shortly after the landscape was completed.*

The selection and placement of shade trees within the park ultimately was based on considerations that derived from the design of the Capitol building.

trees as possible.[61] As with other elements of the landscape design, however, the selection and placement of shade trees within the park ultimately was based on considerations that derived from the design of the Capitol building. In 1906 Geo. B. Post & Sons remarked that ". . . it would be extreme folly to remove more of the very beautiful trees in the Park which is to contain the Capitol than necessary."[62] Within the interior lawn areas, the architects suggested that shade trees should remain in informal clusters. They further advised Nolen that it would be

> folly to attempt to make any plan for the treatment of the spaces outside of the terrace and [the] approaches to it without a most thorough and careful study of the position and character of the present trees on these areas, study which can only be made by a thorough consideration of the matter on the spot.[63]

Nolen's planting plan reflected the direction given to him by Geo. B. Post & Sons. Nolen proposed no new tree plantings for the interior areas of the lawns, but instead proposed to selectively remove certain specimens, thereby producing a more open, informal, grove-like character. The species composition of the tree plan developed by Nolen consisted of 58 percent

American elm, 20 percent ash, 10 percent white oak, and 6 percent American linden.[64]

Turf Beneath the park's shade trees, Nolen specified an uninterrupted expanse of turf. Capitol Park's lawns initially were seeded in 1913 with Kentucky blue grass, Redtop, and white clover combined in the proportion of 30, 30, and 10, respectively.[65]

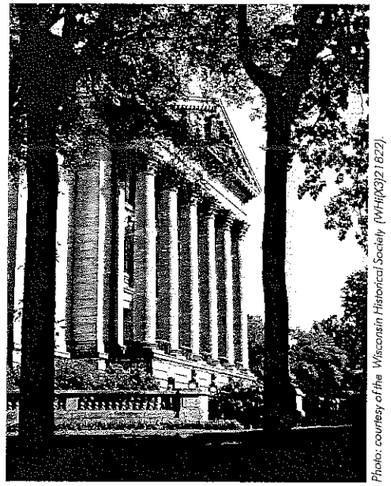


Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHI[X3]21822).

FIGURE 4.2 *Capitol Park's tree-shaded lawn, 1957. Note the low balustrade plantings in the background.*

Nolen used groupings of shrubs and herbaceous perennials to provide a transition between the balustrade and the planar surfaces of the site

Balustrade Plantings A granite balustrade defined the edge between the terrace and the lawns. Nolen used groupings of shrubs and herbaceous perennials to provide a transition between the balustrade and the planar surfaces of the site (figure 4.2). His planting design reinforced the principles of hierarchy and balance that guided the general spatial organization of the landscape. For example, the scheme for the balustrade planting beds was balanced in terms of scale and form about the four major axes, although the individual beds were not strictly symmetrical. The largest shrubs were located near the entrances to the building. Clusters of smaller shrubs were planted at the mid-points of the balustrade sections, with low-growing perennials filling some of the spaces between (figure 4.3). Nolen strategically located the perennial plantings in areas where the ground sloped steeply away from the balustrade; positions where they would be most visually striking (diagram 4.1).

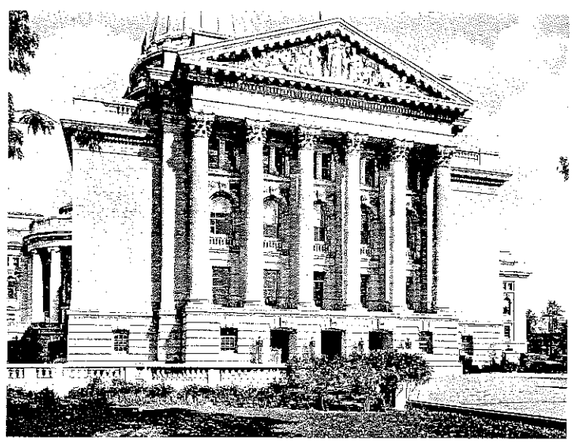


Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (Album 9, 9.35).

FIGURE 4.3 *Nolen's planting design for the balustrade specified clusters of deciduous shrubs near the entrance to the terrace, and low-growing perennials between these points of emphasis.*

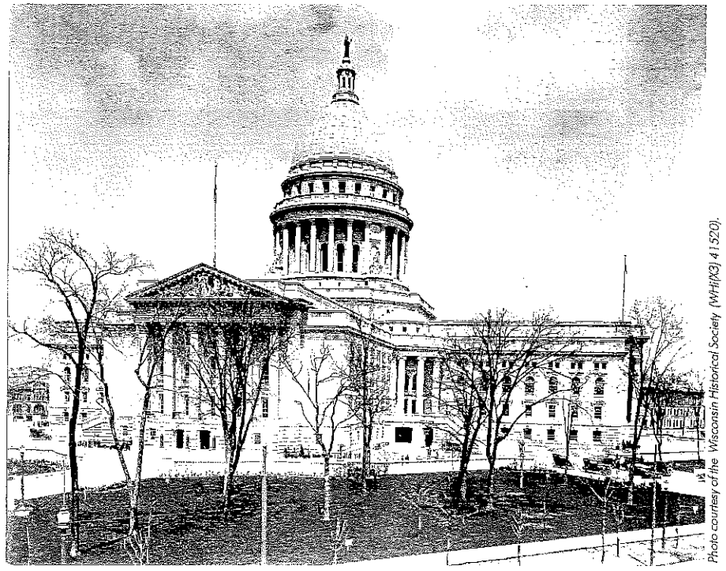


Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHI[X3]41520).

FIGURE 4.4 *View of Capitol Park, ca. 1920. The small white signs in the lawn warn visitors to "keep off grass."*

Circulation

For many years a "keep off the grass" policy prevented people from occupying the lawns.

Capitol Park's designers intended the landscape's broad lawns to serve a singular, aesthetic purpose. They were spaces to be viewed, not occupied. Nolen's initial plan for the park included four diagonal "short-cut" paths that connected the perimeter walkway with the balustrade ends of the four pedestrian approaches. The architects vetoed this aspect of the design, stating that the diagonal walkways "would save little or nothing in distance and certainly would mar seriously the effect of the lawn."[66] The lawns thenceforth remained free of walkways and circulation routes of any sort. For many years a "keep off the grass" policy prevented people from walking across or otherwise occupying the lawns (figure 4.4).

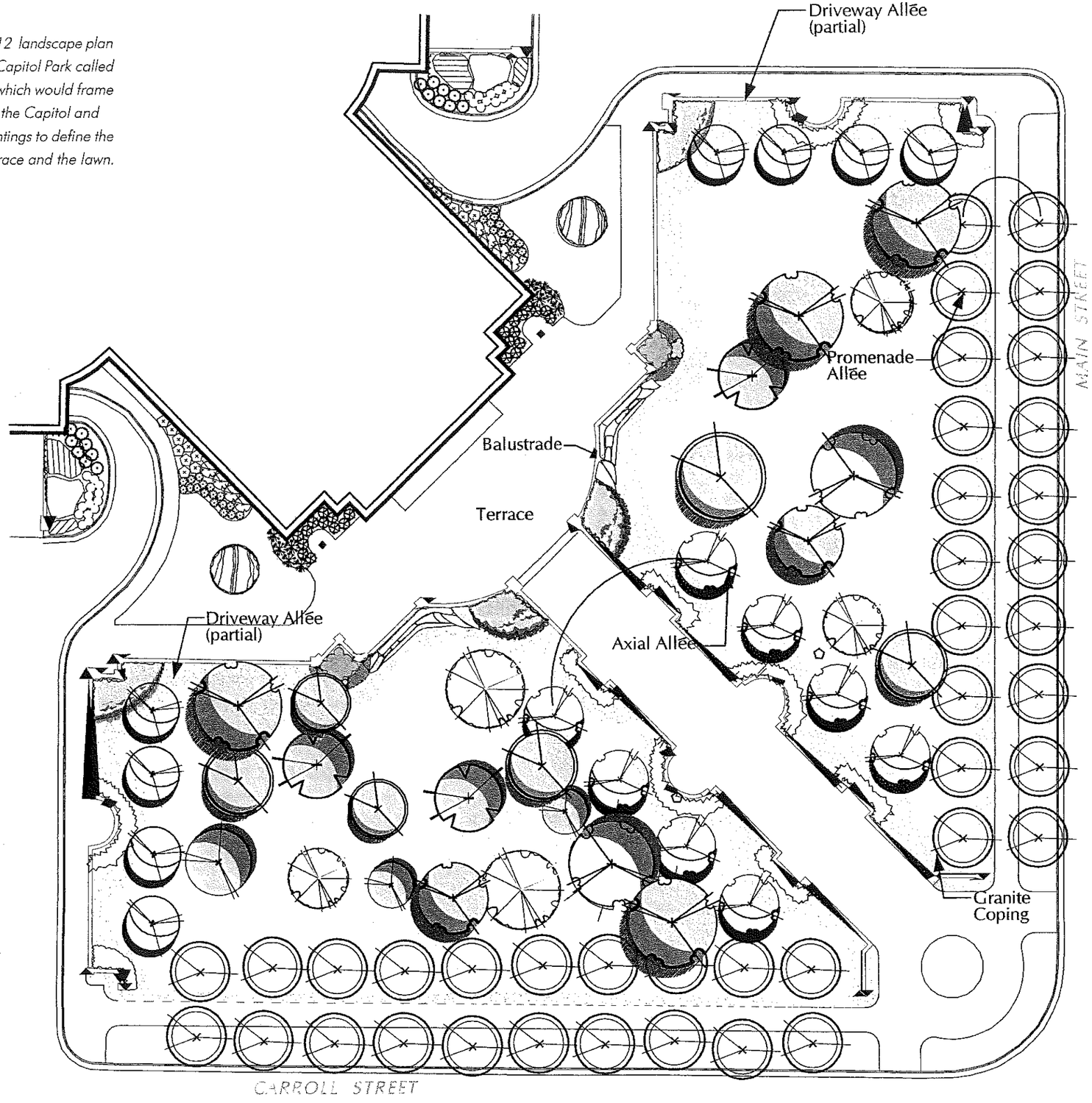
Structures, Objects, & Site Furnishings

No structures, objects, or site furnishings were designed for the lawn areas of the park. Such amenities were contrary to the intended aesthetic purpose of the lawns.

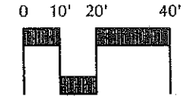
Infrastructure

Lights With the exception of eight cast iron light fixtures located alongside the four pedestrian approaches, no light fixtures were placed within the lawns.

DIAGRAM 4.1 The 1912 landscape plan for the lawn areas of Capitol Park called for large shade trees which would frame the veiws to and from the Capitol and lower ballustrade plantings to define the edge between the terrace and the lawn.



STATE CAPITOL LAWN TYPICAL SECTION (1912)



Scale: 1" = 40'-0"

NOTES:

1. Shade tree species include-Sugar Maple, Red Horsechestnut, Hickory, White Ash, Green Ash, White Oak, PinOak, Red Oak, American Linden, and American Elm
2. "Keep off Grass" signs posted along edge of coping and sidewalk.
3. Perennial flower beds are located where they would be most visually striking. This occurs where the ground slopes away from the balustrade (Wisconsin Ave., State St.), and at the southern-most exposure (South Hamilton).

LEGEND:

- Turf Grass
- Shade Tree in Lawn, ten species
- Deciduous Shrubs, masses of two or three species
- Perennial Flowers, nine species

Historical Integrity

Vegetation

The general character and spatial quality of the park's lawns retain a high degree of historical integrity, although the species composition of the planting design retains a low level of integrity.

Trees The general character and spatial quality of the park's the lawns retain a high degree of historical integrity. However, in terms of species composition, the planting design retains a low level of integrity (diagram 4.2). Many of the historic shade trees have been replaced. Several new trees have been added to the lawn areas of the park in commemoration of historic events since 1918. For example, in 1972 a "test tube tree"—one of the first four trees to be propagated successfully from tissue culture-was planted in the lawn south of the East Washington Avenue driveway. The tree was a gift from the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, which had developed the propagation technique.[67] The tree was lost in a storm in the 1980s.[68] In 1976 the Wisconsin Federation of Garden Clubs donated an American beech in commemoration of the United States bicentennial. Also that year the Wisconsin Arborists Association donated a hackberry tree in celebration of Arbor Day. The beech was planted in the lawn opposite the American Exchange Bank, and the hackberry was located opposite Home Saving & Loan.[69]

The general character and species composition of the lawn shade trees probably changed little until the mid to late 1960s. At that time the park's mature elm trees, most of which were planted during the nineteenth century, began dying due to Dutch Elm disease. During the late 1970s and early 1980s landscape managers developed plans that called for a more diverse species composition, including non-native species (figure 4.5). This practice represented a departure from the traditional species composition of the park's shade trees, which comprised a limited palette, most of which were native to southern Wisconsin. The trees in the lawn area during the 1912-1918 period consisted of ten genera or species: sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), red horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), hickory (*Carya* sp.), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), American linden (*Tilia americana*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). The most recent tree plan, approved in 1995, called for the planting of new trees representing 14 different species.[70]

Total Trees Present within the Lawn Area

1912: 228; average density = 41.5 trees/acre

1998: 115; average density = 21 trees/acre

(includes all trees in the area bounded by balustrade foundation, granite coping, and the inside edge of perimeter walkway)

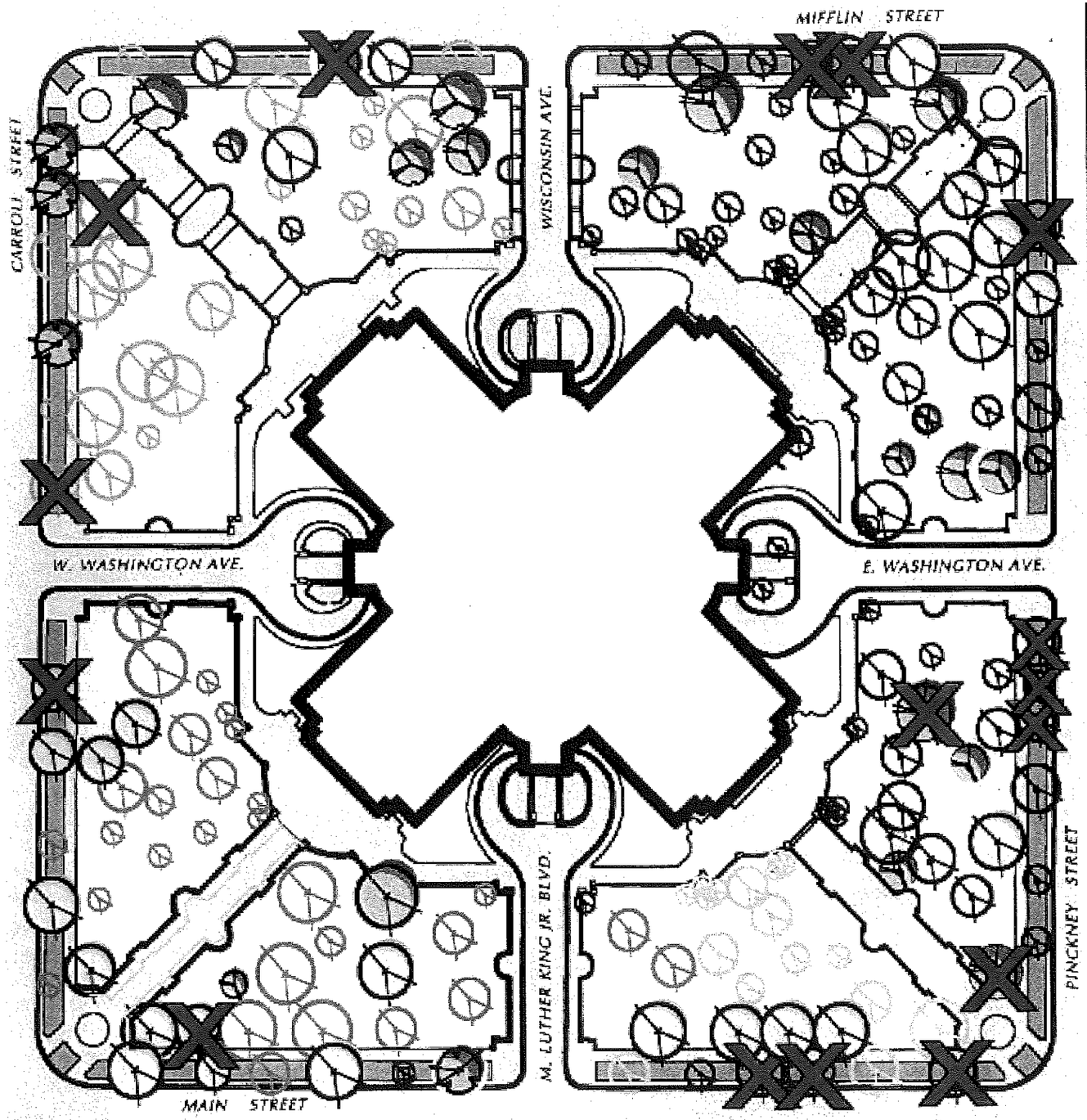
Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 4.5 Two Kentucky coffeetrees, non-native species planted in Capitol Park during the 1980s.

The lawn areas currently contain fewer shade trees, however, the relative number and spatial distribution of shade trees remains similar to that of circa 1918.

The current species composition of the park's shade trees is markedly different from the historic period.

The lawn areas currently contain fewer shade trees, however, the general character and spatial distribution of shade trees remains similar to that of circa 1918. A more significant change is the greater diversity of tree species present within the park. American elm, once the most abundant species in the park, is largely absent, and many non-native species are now present. Species currently present include: Norway maple (*Acer platinoides*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), Ohio buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*), Baumann horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Baumannii'), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), yellowbud hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), katsura tree (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*), yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*, and *Fraxinus americana* 'Autumn Purple'), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), cucumbertree magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*), American hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), Amur corktree (*Phellodendron amurense*), swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*), bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), American linden (*Tilia americana*, *Tilia* x 'Redmond'), American elm (*Ulmus americana*, *Ulmus* x 'Sapporo Autumn Gold', and *Ulmus* x 'Regal'). The existing trees are highly variable not only in their genetic diversity but also their condition. A report by Allison Tree Care (diagram 4.2) inventories and categorizes each tree located in the Capitol Park lawn. The health and longevity of the trees should be taken into consideration when planning implementation phases of this rehabilitation master plan.



CAPITOL PARK TREE CONDITION REPORT
BY: ALLISON TREE CARE NOV. 30, 1999

LEGEND

- HEALTHY
- PRUNE
- WATCH
- PRUNE, WATCH
- REMOVE
- PRUNE, REMOVE
- WATCH, REMOVE
- PRUNE, WATCH, REMOVE

Current Condition of Trees in Capitol Park

All of Capitol Park's trees were inspected in November 1999 by a professional, certified arborist. The trees were examined for defects including decay, lightning scars, hanging limbs, dead wood, burls, cracks, cavities, fungi, and poor branch structure. The inspection identified several trees with conditions that jeopardize public safety. Trees requiring immediate action are indentified in the diagram. A full copy of the arborist's report is included as an appendix.

DIAGRAM 4.2 Inventory of the existing trees in the Capitol Park lawn.

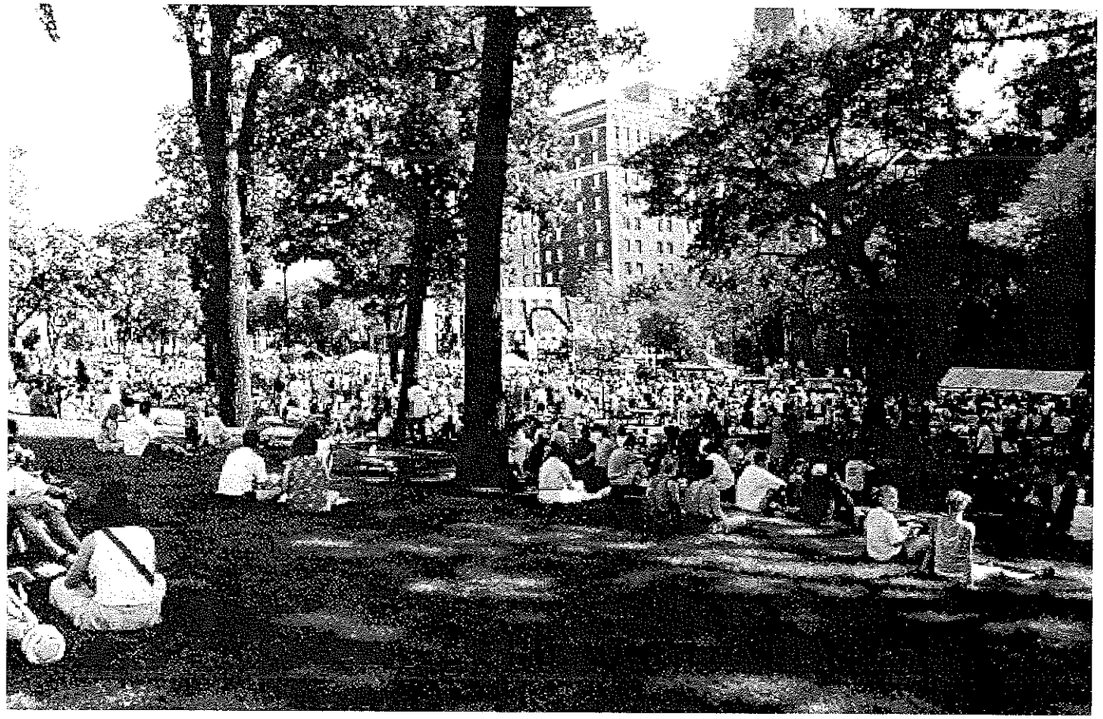


Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 4.6 *Capitol Park's lawns are heavily used during special events such as farmers' markets, Concerts on the Square, and Taste of Madison. During weekdays the lawns are occupied to a lesser extent throughout the warm season.*

A combination of cultural, social, environmental factors have impacted the historical integrity of the turf grass surface of the lawns.

Turf A combination of cultural, social, and environmental factors have impacted the historical integrity of the turf grass surface of the lawns. For several decades after the park's lawns were established, groundskeepers meticulously maintained the turf. Until 1950 at least, the strict "keep off the grass" policy prohibited visitors from trampling the grass in the lawn and terrace areas.[71] During the 1960s and 1970s, however, the health of the turf declined, largely due to the dense shade produced by the many large trees present in the park. Light conditions probably improved during the late 1960s and early 1970s, when many of the park's American elm trees died due to Dutch elm disease. Just as micro-environmental conditions improved, however, social use of the lawns changed.

As Capitol Park increasingly became a setting for political rallies and demonstrations, the state's "keep off the grass" policy became more difficult to enforce. In addition, Madison residents again began to view Capitol Park as an appropriate place for passive recreation. During the 1980s and 1990s large public events drew large crowds to the park (figure 4.6). Consequently, the lawns today are generally open to casual public use, such as strolling or picnicking, as well as more intensive use during special events.

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 4.7 *Special events may seriously damage the health of the turf. The 1998 Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Celebration left behind the large patches of dead turf pictured here.*

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 4.8 *Heavy social use, especially during periods when the soil is wet, caused the damage pictured here.*

Photo: Ken Saiki Design.

FIGURE 4.9 *The cumulative, long-term effect of heavy social use may be large areas of compacted soil, capable of supporting only a sparse turf.*

In many areas the turf is in poor condition, due to insufficient light, and soil compaction caused by heavy human use.

The current health of the turf is variable. In many areas the turf is in poor condition, due to insufficient light and soil compaction caused by heavy human use (figures 4.7 and 4.8). In 1989 landscape managers began utilizing temporary fencing to minimize human impacts during heavily attended events such as Saturday farmers' markets. Nonetheless, patches of sparse turf occur over extensive areas, especially beneath shade trees where the grass may be slower to recover (figure 4.9). Events such as Concerts on the Square and the 1998 statehood sesquicentennial celebration have the capacity to inflict severe damage.

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (3-2480, Places File).

FIGURE 4.10 *The Gold Star Mothers flower bed in Capitol Park, 1939.*

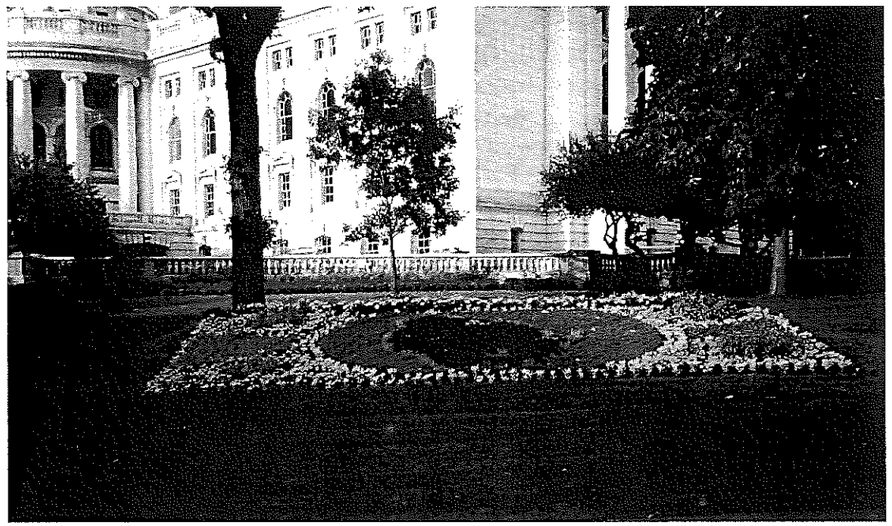


Photo: Rebecca Mund.

FIGURE 4.11 *One of the large ornamental flower beds installed in Capitol park during the 1980s.*

The integrity of the lawns also has been impaired by the addition of new ornamental plantings. The park's lawn areas remained unbroken by planting beds until a flower bed commemorating World War I veterans was situated in the northwestern lawn in 1922.[72] The bed took the shape of a five-pointed star, a form that it retained until at least 1948 (figure 4.10).[73] The Gold Star bed remains at its historic location near the northwestern corner of the Wisconsin Avenue approach, although it currently has a circular form. The turf areas of the park lawns otherwise retained a remarkable degree of integrity until the late 1970s, when a new bed for the display of summer annuals was constructed within the lawn. Other beds subsequently were added to the lawn. The most notable of these were a large rectangular bed in the southwestern quadrant (figure 4.11), and a linear bed located in the northwestern quadrant.

The plantings along the balustrade foundation have changed dramatically during the past eighty years.

Balustrade Plantings The plantings along the balustrade foundation have changed more dramatically than the shade tree composition during the past eighty years. Photographs from the 1920s suggest that the scale and extent of vegetation along the terrace balustrade still reflected Nolen's intent during that time. Some of the 1912-1918 plantings, especially individuals of long-lived species such as forsythia and peonies, may have remained in place until the mid-1960s. A 1965 plan shows Nolen's bed configuration mostly intact, but specifies an entirely new palette of plants. Apparently most, if not all, of the perennials were absent from the balustrade beds by that time. New shrub species also were present, and most, if not all of the evergreen shrubs were absent. Former landscape managers recall that funds for the park were scarce during the 1960s and 1970s, a situation that may have prompted the installation of a lower-maintenance planting scheme.[74]

The next documented redesign of the shrub and perennial planting beds occurred during the mid-1980s. By the early 1980s the deciduous shrubs located next to the building and along the balustrade were rapidly declining. In 1984 the Department of Administration developed a new planting scheme for the beds. The proposal called for new evergreen plantings at the corners of the Capitol building and at points where the balustrade meets the axial approaches. Smaller deciduous shrubs were located in front of the evergreens to offer seasonal interest. The new plan also called for wider planting beds. In some areas the depth of the bed was to be increased from six feet to eighteen feet.[75] The plan was implemented first at the King Street approach in 1985.[76]

In 1987 the Department of Administration developed plans for the other areas of the balustrade and terrace based on the King Street installation. The plan aimed to: (1) provide a combination of evergreen plantings and deciduous flowering small-scale trees (15'-20') and shrubs; (2) provide color during all four seasons; (3) not cover or hide the building; (4) provide background for flowering annuals; (5) place similar plant materials in all four quadrants, selected for micro-climates, and (6) maintain views along axial walkways and drives.[77] In April 1987, SCERB approved the implementation of the design concept at the other three wings.[78] The entire balustrade replanting scheme was phased over a four-year period.[79]

Nolen's use of scale, form, and habit to achieve a sense of balance, unity, and hierarchy is lost in the current planting scheme.

The most recent articulation of design concepts for the shrub and perennial planting beds was developed in 1995, and derived from the redesign effort that began in 1985. Most of the plants from the mid-1980s installations now are gone.[80] The composition of the beds has continued to evolve apart from a comprehensive planting plan. The size, configuration, and planting design for the balustrade beds differ significantly from the John Nolen plan of 1912 (figure 4.12). In many places the deep beds, and the large masses of plants that they contain, completely obscure views of the balustrade (figures 4.13-4.15). Nolen's use of scale, form, and habit to achieve a sense of balance, unity, and hierarchy is lost in the current planting scheme (diagram 4.3).

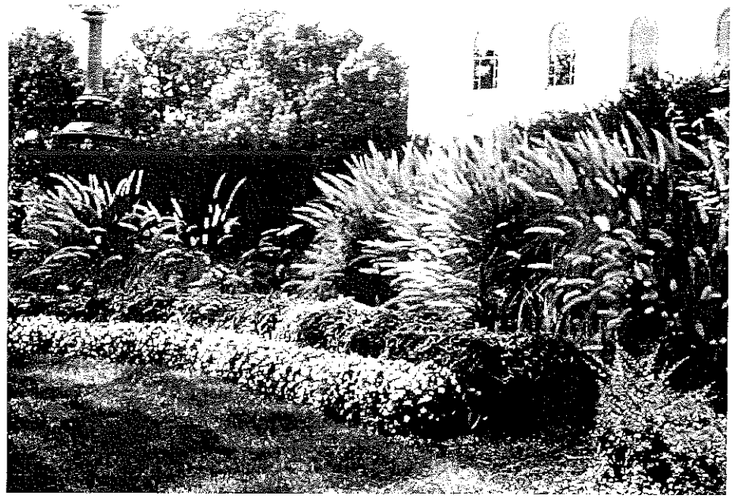


Photo: Rebecca Mund.

FIGURE 4.12 Balustrade planting, 1999. In contrast to John Nolen's planting design, the current planting scheme emphasizes bold textures and colors. The wide beds contain a mixture of large, evergreen and deciduous shrubs, as well as flowering annuals.

Photo: Rebecca Mund.

FIGURE 4.13 The current balustrade plantings generally are more extensive and more formal than John Nolen's original planting design.

Photo: Rebecca Mund.

FIGURE 4.14 In some places the balustrade plantings include small trees.

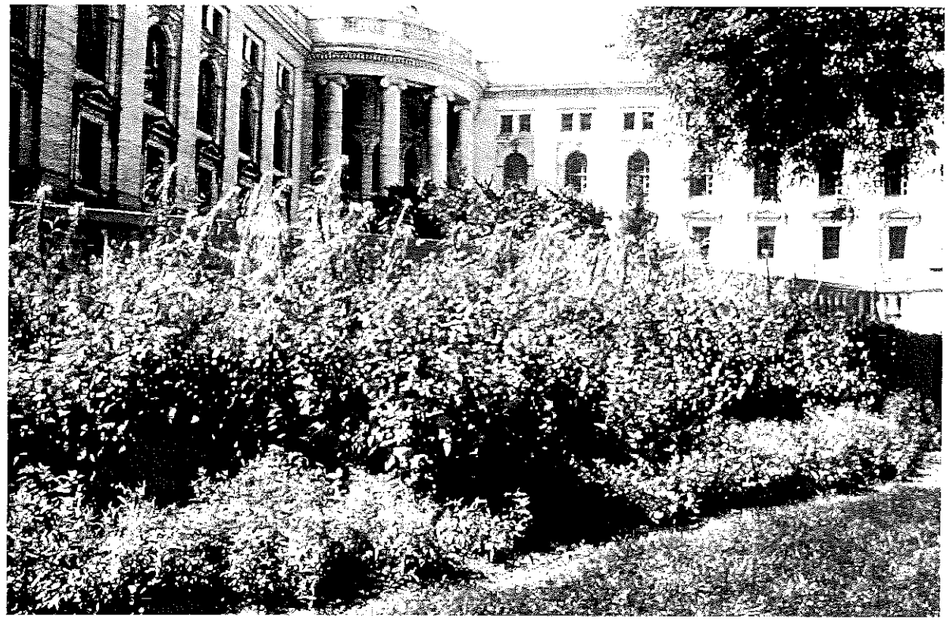


FIGURE 4.15 In many areas, the current balustrade plantings completely obscure the granite balustrade.

CIRCULATION

No formal circulation elements have been added to the Capitol Park's lawns. In some places, however, the lawns are traversed by linear patches of worn turf created by heavy pedestrian traffic. These "desire" paths are especially visible near entry points and within heavily-shaded areas.

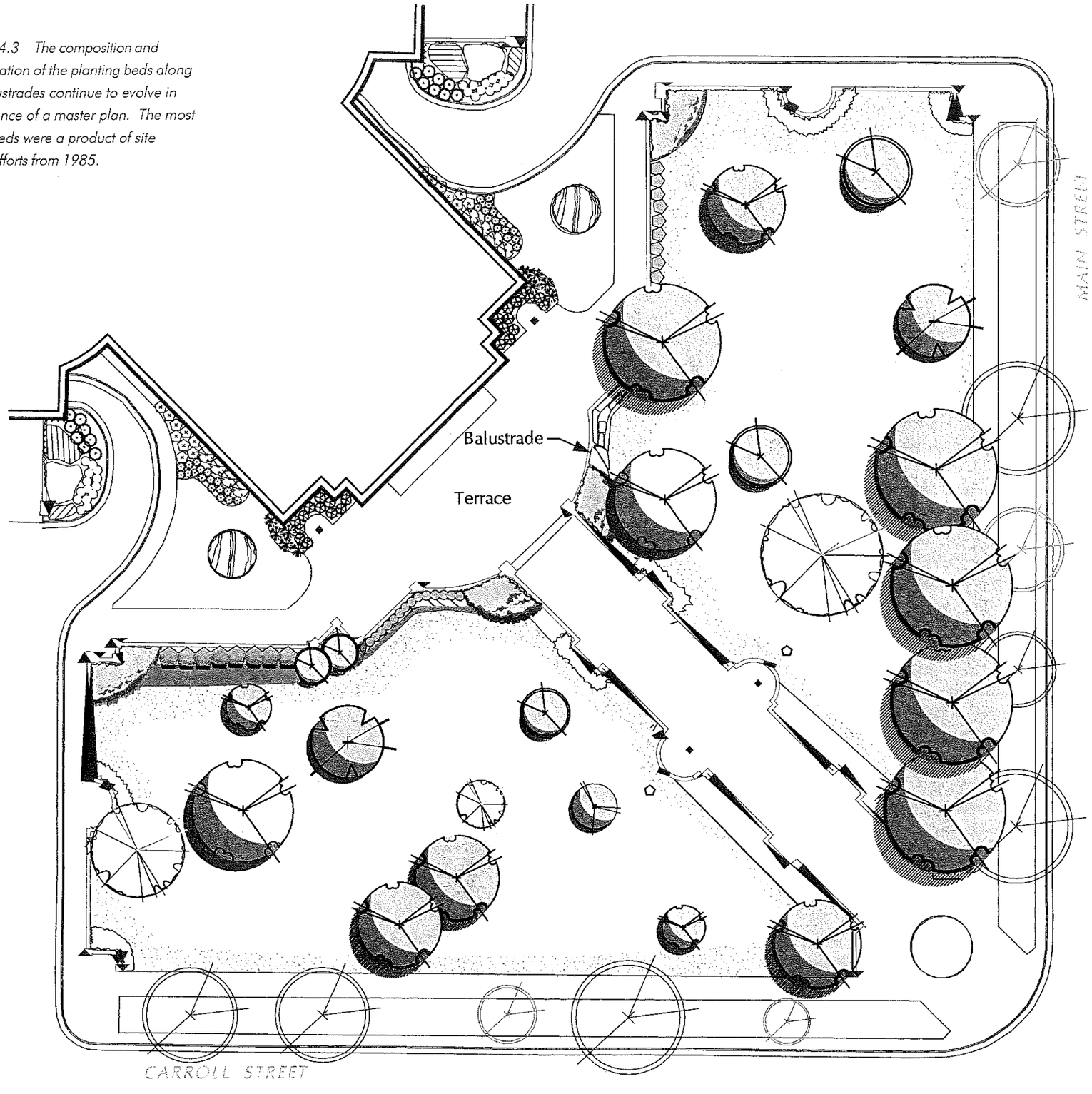
STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, & SITE FURNISHINGS.

Capitol Park's lawns remain free of structures, objects, and site furnishings.

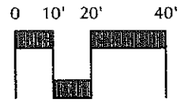
INFRASTRUCTURE

No new light fixtures have been added to the lawns. Nonetheless, the lawns are well-illuminated, largely by the Modern light fixtures located along the axial approaches and the promenade. See pages 27 and 58 for a discussion of the historic and current light fixtures in these areas.

DIAGRAM 4.3 The composition and configuration of the planting beds along the ballustrades continue to evolve in the absence of a master plan. The most recent beds were a product of site design efforts from 1985.



STATE CAPITOL LAWN TYPICAL SECTION (2000)



Scale: 1" = 40'-0"

NOTES:

1. Existing shade tree species include: Sugar Maple, Horsechestnut, Hickory, White Ash, Green Ash, White Oak, PinOak, Red Oak, American Linden, Norway Maple, Red Maple, Ohio Buckeye, Hackberry, Katsura Tree, American Beech, European Beech, Ginkgo, Kentucky Coffeetree, Black Walnut, Cucumbertree Magnolia, American Hornbeam, Amur Corktree, Swamp White Oak, Bur Oak.

2. Planting beds at the balustrade are wider than those of the 1911 plan. The plant material includes both deciduous, and evergreen tree and shrubs, and both perennial and annual herbaceous material

LEGEND:

- Turf Grass
- Shade Tree in Lawn, 25 or more species
- Deciduous Shrubs, mostly hedge form
- Perennial Flowers
- Annual Flowers

Treatment Recommendations

Vegetation

The current tree canopy density and spatial distribution should be maintained.

Trees The current tree canopy density (21 trees/acre) and spatial distribution should be maintained. Hazardous or aesthetically compromised trees should be removed and replaced in kind. New trees should be selected in an attempt to restore the historic species composition of the park's shade trees (*i.e.*, non-native species should not be used) The new trees may be contemporary cultivars of the following ten genera or species: sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), red horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastsnum*), hickory (*Carya* sp.), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), American linden (*Tilia americana*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). Capitol Park administrators should experiment with new disease-resistant cultivars of American elm. If feasible, landscape administrators may strive to approximate the historic species composition of 58 percent American elm, 20 percent ash, 10 percent white oak, and 6 percent American linden. This long-term goal would be dependent upon the future availability of suitable plant materials. (diagram 4.4)

New trees should be selected in an attempt to restore the historic species composition of the park's shade trees.

Management of the tree plantings is a perpetual operation. Tree presence should be managed carefully within each quadrant of Capitol Park. A balance of mature trees and young trees impacts safety and security, and affects the overall aesthetic quality of the park.

The lawns should be protected from trampling by the installation of visually innocuous barriers to pedestrian traffic.

Turf The health of turf within the park's lawn areas is a factor of insufficient light, human use, and maintenance practices. The tree canopy density should be managed carefully to ensure sufficient light penetration to the underlying turf grass. The lawns should be protected from trampling by the installation of visually innocuous barriers to pedestrian traffic.

With the exception of the Gold Star Flower Bed (see below), all flower beds located within the lawns should be removed. No new flower beds should be developed within the lawns.

The ordering system that characterized John Nolen's original planting plan for the balustrade should be restored.

Balustrade Plantings The ordering system that characterized John Nolen's original planting plan for the balustrade should be restored. The ends and midpoints of the balustrade should be emphasized by low deciduous shrubs that replicate the visual hierarchy evident in John Nolen's planting plan. To accommodate current public expectations for lavish floral displays, the perennial plantings may be extended to sections of the balustrade that remained open in Nolen's planting design. Trees, evergreen shrubs, and annuals should not be planted in the balustrade beds. The new plant palette should reflect the aesthetic attributes reflected in the plants selected by Nolen. For a list of recommended plant materials, see the Appendix.

Gold Star Flower Bed The Gold Star Flower Bed should be retained and restored to its original size and configuration.

Circulation

The existing informal pathways should be eliminated. No permanent circulation structures should be established within the lawns.

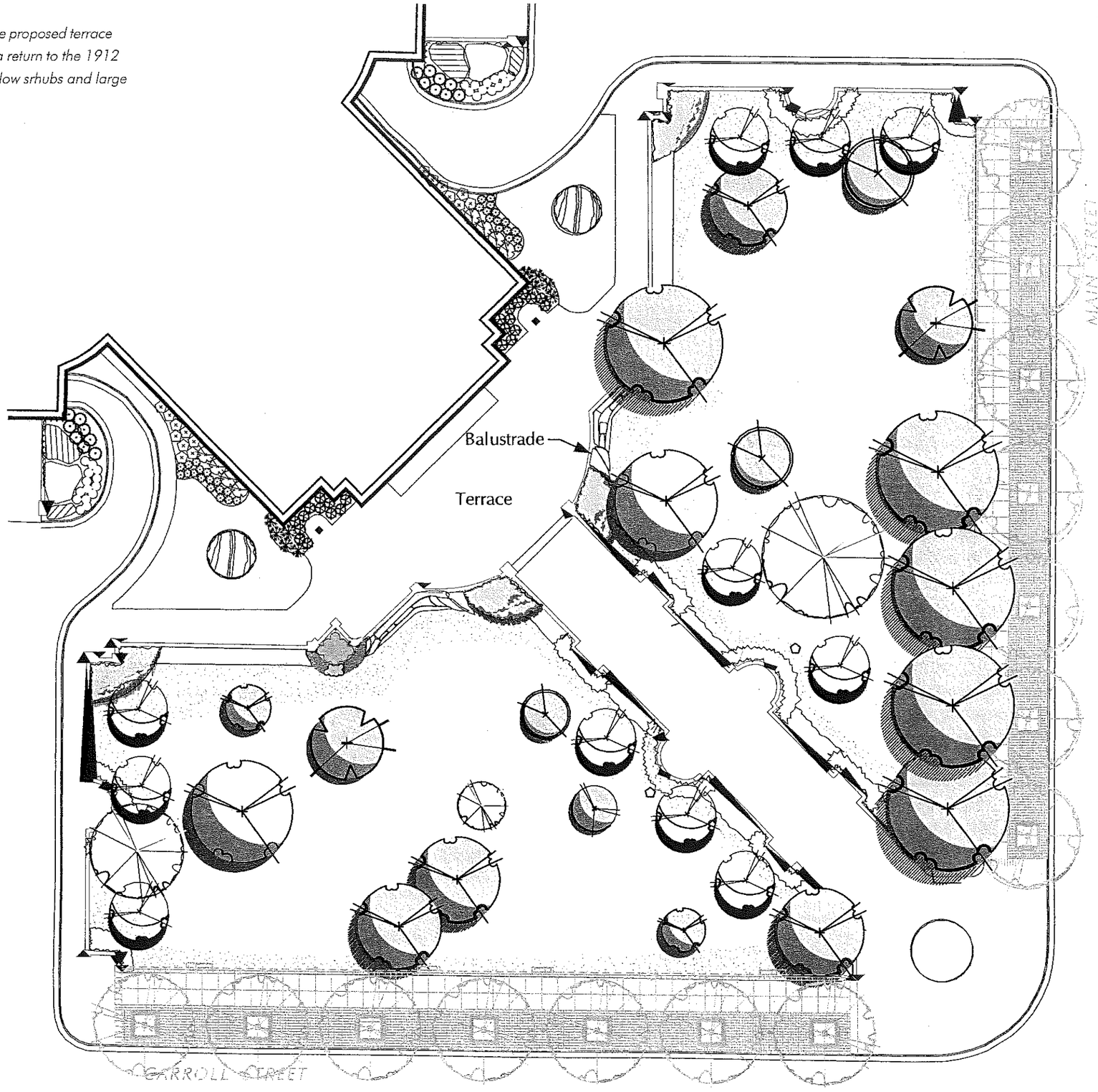
Structures, Objects, & Site Furnishings

No structures, objects, or site furnishings should be located within the lawns.

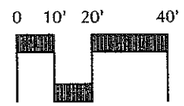
Infrastructure

Lights No new light fixtures should be added to the lawns. Instead, adequate illumination and distribution should be obtained from new light fixtures installed along the axial approaches and the promenade.

DIAGRAM 4.4 The proposed terrace section calls for a return to the 1912 Nolen plan with low srhubs and large canopy trees.



STATE CAPITOL LAWN TYPICAL SECTION (PROPOSED)



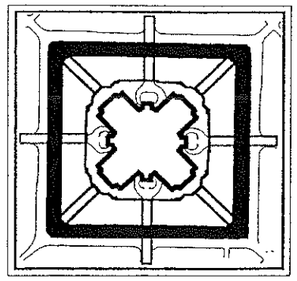
Scale: 1" = 40'-0"

NOTES:

1. Maintain similar amount of canopy cover as the existing lawn. As existing shade trees die, replace with native species of Wisconsin.
2. Planting beds at balustrade are narrower than existing beds. Perennial bed has similar species composition as found in the Nolen Landscape Plan (1911) Deciduous shrubs planted in masses and have similar characteristics as those in the 1911 plan.

LEGEND:

- Turf Grass
- Shade Tree in Lawn, 25 or more species
- Deciduous Shrubs, mostly hedge form
- Perennial Flowers



Promenade

History & Design Concepts

Geo. B. Post & Sons and John Nolen attempted to create a distinct, unifying boundary for Capitol Park.

Geo. B. Post & Sons and John Nolen attempted to create a distinct, unifying boundary for Capitol Park. The architects initially proposed a granite coping to line the outer edges of the lawn areas, thereby creating both a physical and perceptual boundary between park and cityscape, and visually uniting the outer reaches of the park with the terrace and Capitol building. Early in the design process, the architects also recommended that the perimeter of the park be "fringed with trees."[81] Neither the granite coping nor the perimeter tree plantings was successfully implemented as the designers intended. The final form of the promenade—a walkway bordered by a single row of Norway maple trees—was a compromise solution that only partially created the aesthetic effect sought by the designers.

Vegetation

Trees Nolen's initial design for the perimeter of the park, proposed in 1911, called for the existing single row of elm, ash, and white oak trees to remain in place, with a new row of red oak trees planted along the inside edge of the walkway. Finding the hodge-podge character of the existing row of trees to be objectionable, Nolen successfully convinced the commission to replace these trees with a single row of evenly-spaced red oaks. In 1912, after the Wisconsin Capitol Commission refused to reconsider building the granite coping due to budget constraints, Nolen proposed a double row, or *allée*, of red oak trees along the perimeter walkway (figure 5.1).

The designers intended the perimeter allées to visually frame the park, defining a "space" for strolling.

Like the coping, the designers intended the *allées* to visually frame the park, defining a "space" for strolling (diagram 5.1). The outer row was to contain a total of 112 trees planted six feet inside the street curb and twelve feet from the outer edge of the sidewalk. The inner row contained 104 trees planted twelve feet from the inside edge of the sidewalk. The trees were to be planted 19 feet apart. Nolen indicated on the

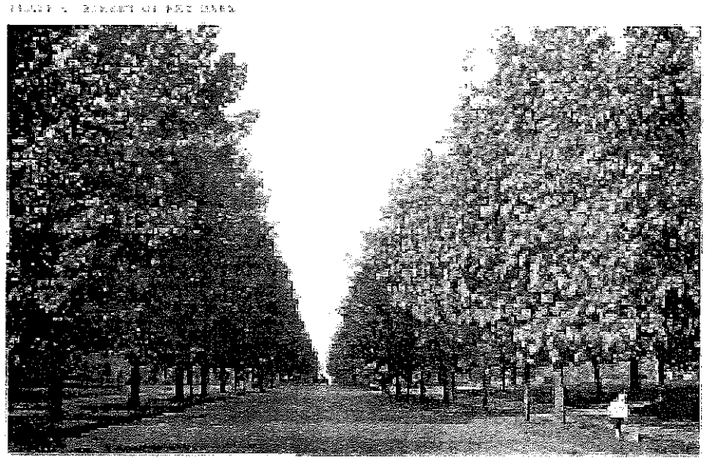


FIGURE 5.1 Photograph of street planting of red oaks published in William Solotaroff's book, Shade Trees in Towns and Cities, *and used by John Nolen and Lew Porter to convince the Wisconsin Capitol Commission to pursue a similar effect for the outer perimeter of Capitol Park.*

Photo courtesy of the State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration.

FIGURE 5.2 Installation of a utility cable along the perimeter of Capitol Park, ca. 1914. The truck in this photo is framed by the double row of young red oak trees, which suggests the allée effect that the park's designers attempted to create along the edge of the park.

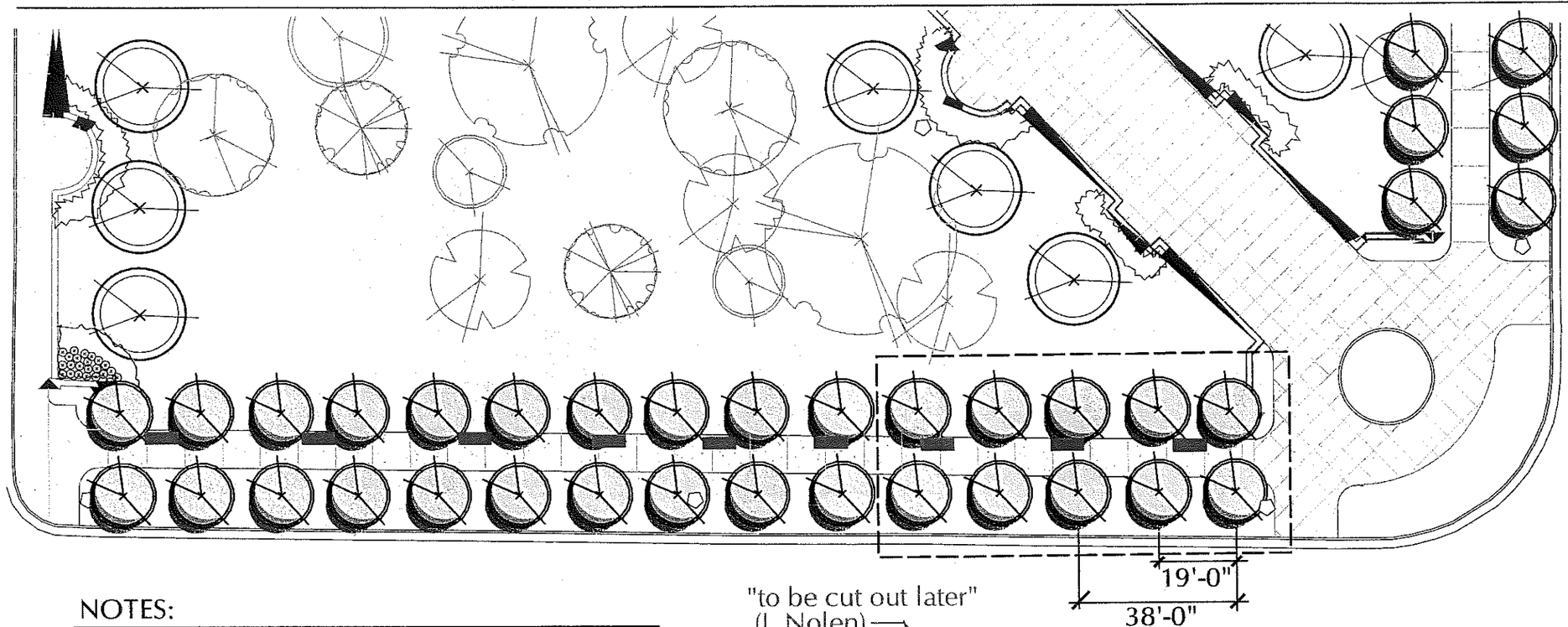
plan that every other tree was "to be cut out later," leaving a double row of seven pairs spaced 38 feet on centers. The plan did not indicate when this thinning was to occur; however, in a letter Nolen suggested that all of the trees should be left in place for the first ten years, and recommended that the removal should occur "when they begin to interfere."[82]

The red oak *allées* were longer and somewhat narrower than the tree plantings designed for the axial approaches. Nevertheless, the red oak *allées* clearly were subordinate to the axial *allées*; they followed lines that were transverse to the principle axes of the site, and framed shafts of space that converged at the entrances to the park. The red oak *allées* were intended to evoke a sense of continuity and uniformity, and provide a sense of enclosure for the perimeter walkway (figure 5.2).

The Capitol CDiagram 3.1 The 1912 landscape plan by John Nolen called for understated plantings consisting of flat, turf panels, small circular planting beds for annuals, and beds for shrubs flanking the stairways.

ommission planted Nolen's proposed red oak *allées* in 1912. Although a few individuals of the inner row of oaks survived into the following season, most or all of the trees comprising the outer row died. Undaunted by this initial failure, Lew Porter, the Secretary to the Wisconsin Capitol Commission, repeatedly attempted to establish the outer row of red oaks. In 1915, following three years of failure, Porter wrote: "The arguments which Mr. Nolen has advanced for the use of these trees have appealed to the Commission and it is determined to, if possible, follow out his recommendation."[83] The following year, however, Porter finally gave up on planting red oaks, and instead planted 80 Norway maple trees along the outside edge of the walkway. The single rows of Norway maples defined the edge of the park, and provided a contiguous and uniform band of green around the

PROMENADE-TYPICAL SECTION (1912)



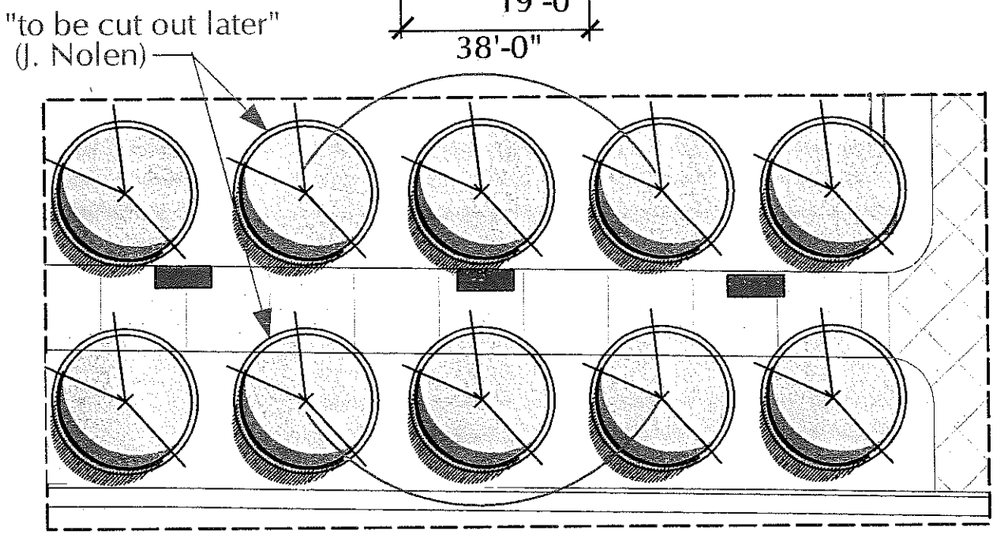
0 10' 20' 40'

Scale: 1" = 30'-0"

DIAGRAM 5.1 John Nolen's plan for the promenade that demonstrates exploration of spatial qualities of the allee at the time of installation as well as ten to fifteen years afterward.

NOTES:

1. Red Oaks of the allee were planted at 19'-0" on center, and were intended to be thinned out soon after ten years. Every other oak removed would allow for a 38' o.c. spacing. Nolen intended for the allee to eventually consist of a total of 16 trees.
2. 72 benches, representing Wisconsin counties, were found around the entire Promenade. The benches consisted of a light metal frame and green painted wooden slats. People were not allowed to sit in the lawn, and as such relied heavily on these benches.



0 5' 10' 20'

Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

LEGEND:

- Proposed Shade Tree, single species
- Shade Tree in Lawn, 25 or more species
- Turf Grass
- Standard Concrete
- Light Metal and Wooden Bench
- Cast-Iron Standard Park Light, 1912-1964

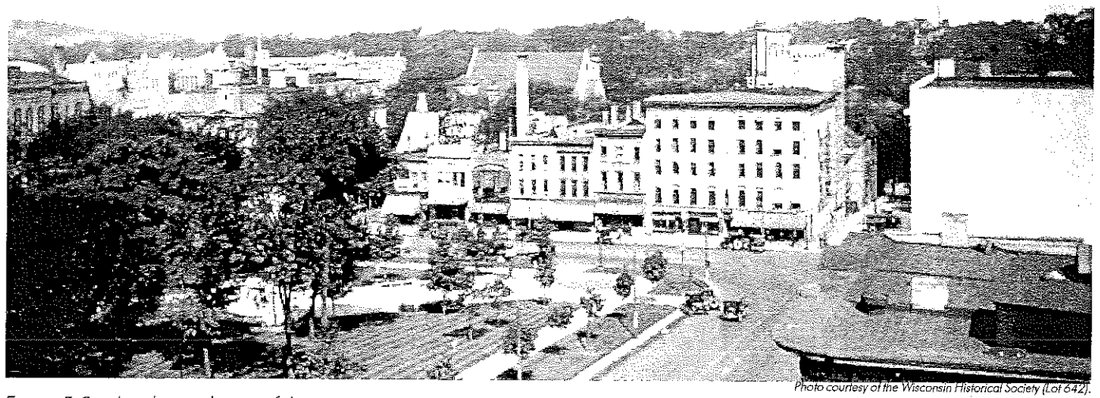


Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (Lot 642).

FIGURE 5.3 *An elevated view of the northern corner of Capitol Park showing the perimeter turf median and single row of young Norway maple trees.*

perimeter of the square. Nevertheless, they did not produce the spatial quality intended by the architects and John Nolen.

Turf In his final scheme for Capitol Park, John Nolen called for a narrow turf panel, or median, to separate the perimeter walkway from the outer curb. The outer row of the red oak *allées* was to be planted within the center of the turf median. The grass panels between the sidewalk and the curb provided a sense of balance and a coherent spatial hierarchy for the entire promenade area (figure 5.3).

Circulation

The perimeter walkway formed the center of the space defined by the allées, and consequently directed the path of movement and led the eye into the vista.

Although the outer curb was the ultimate limit of the park, the most important organizing element in the scheme was the walkway that circumscribed the square. This line formed the center of the space defined by the *allées*, and consequently directed the path of movement and led the eye into the vista. Geo. B. Post & Sons recognized the importance of this line as a device to bound the landscape and unify the Capitol with its setting. The architects' original design for the grounds articulated the edge of the sidewalk with a low, granite coping, a feature that would have vertically conveyed the importance of the boundary between walkway and lawn. In fact, the architects considered the coping to be integral to the entire scheme, and after the Wisconsin Capitol Commission omitted it from the budget in 1910 they forcefully protested:

> We think that the omission of the exterior coping would be a decided blunder. That the substitution for it of a double row of trees would be a mistake. That the latter would eventually form a solid line of verdure which would shut out all possible view of the Capitol except its base and possibly the top of the Dome from all points not almost exactly in line with the approaches.... We believe that it would have the effect of decreasing the apparaent [sic] size of the Park and in an artistic point of view, that the loss of the white margin formed by the coping would be unfortunate. Would there be any real economy, or rather would there be a sufficient economy in the omission of the coping ... to make the change desirable? You will note that the copings have never been omitted from our drawings.[84]

The elimination of the granite coping and, later, the abandonment of the allée concept, deprived the landscape of a clear, distinct landscape boundary. The distinct edge between turf and the concrete sidewalk became the most tangible boundary between the lawn and the perimeter of the square.

After the coping was omitted from the park plan, Lew Porter asked Nolen to revise his planting design because the change would have rendered the perimeter walkway off-center with the *allées*, a condition that Porter believed would be objectionable.[85] Thus, the designers were aware of the important relationship between this line and the space defined by the *allées*. The elimination of the granite coping and, later, the abandonment of the *allée* concept, deprived the landscape of a clear, distinct landscape boundary. The distinct edge between turf and the concrete sidewalk became the most tangible boundary between the lawn and the perimeter of the square.

The executive committee of the Wisconsin Capitol Commission awarded the contract for the walkways to George Nelson in 1912. The terms set by the commission required the contractor to construct the walks "as fast as the building operations now going on in the Park will permit." The contractor was expected to complete the project in phases, working where and when the commission directed him, and in a manner so as to "inconvenience the occupants of the Capitol and public in general as little as possible."[86] The walkways were constructed of concrete to match the pavement of the axial approaches and the terrace.

Structures, Objects, and Site Furnishings

Benches No structures or art objects were located within the promenade area. However, Capitol administrators did place movable park benches along the perimeter walkways during periods of warm weather. Rather than purchasing new site furniture, historic photographs suggest that the commission utilized park benches that had been in place before the disastrous fire of 1904.[87] These benches were of two different yet similar styles, consisting of a light metal frame and wooden slats. Whatever their origin, seventy-two

Photo by Richard Vessey, courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHI(V4)134).

FIGURE 5.4 *Perimeter benches, grass median, and Norway maple trees, Carroll Street, 1949.*

of these benches, all of which were painted green, were in place on the grounds by 1914.[88] According to R. Smith, these benches represented Wisconsin's seventy-two counties.[89] Whereas the benches had previously lined the pathways that wended through the park and the small "courtyard" spaces near the Capitol building, all of the site furniture after 1914 was placed on the perimeter walkway, or along the four pedestrian approaches (figure 5.4).

INFRASTRUCTURE

Lights The park lighting scheme developed by Geo. B. Post & Sons called for a total of 24 light fixtures to be evenly spaced within the grass median separating the perimeter walkway from the outer curb. The design of these fixtures was identical to that of the cast-iron units placed along the four pedestrian approaches. The architects recommended that either luminous arc lamps, or a new type called "Mazda," be installed in these fixtures. In May, 1914 the Wisconsin Capitol Commission approved the purchase of General Electric ornamental "Monolux Lighting Units" in a style known as the "Baltimore type" for the perimeter locations.[90] Hecla Iron Works accepted the commission to produce the cast iron fixtures for the park walkways.

The park lighting scheme developed by Geo. B. Post & Sons called for a total of 24 light fixtures to be evenly spaced within the grass median separating the perimeter walkway from the outer curb.

The design of the Capitol park lighting scheme reflects the keen interest in matters of urban design, and the spirit of cooperation that existed between state administrators and the City of Madison during the early 1900s. In 1913, as construction of the new park landscape was underway, Madison's Mayor Heim asked the Wisconsin Capitol Commission to inform him of the state's plans regarding the park lighting design, "so that [the city] might carry out the same scheme in the surrounding streets."[91] The architects also advised that "the luminous Arc Lamp be used for street lighting by the City."[92] Matching light fixtures subsequently were installed on both sides of the streets bordering the Capitol square.

Fire Hydrants Early in the history of the landscape, fire hydrants were installed at the four corners of Capitol Park. The hydrants occupied positions directly upon the site's four principle organizing axes—unfortunate locations for such aesthetically banal, utilitarian structures.

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

VEGETATION

Trees The character of the promenade, or perimeter area, has changed more drastically than that of the lawns (figure 5.2). The allee effect that Nolen intended is generally absent, except for some sections where a few of the stately red oaks planted during 1912-1915 remain. Even in such areas the tall, dignified red oaks contrast sharply with the shorter, often malformed Norway maples, and thus fail to produce the aesthetic effect that Nolen and the Capitol Commission desired (figure 5.5).

The successive attrition of many of the original trees also has diminished the effectiveness of the outer row of Norway maple trees as an architectonic element. Until the mid-1980s, lost trees were rarely replaced. Of the 80 trees planted in 1916, an estimated 31 individuals remain extant. Thirteen new trees replace some of the 34 trees that have been lost. Consequently, the perimeter of the square now is defined by a single row of Norway maples of variable spacing and size. Many of the trees are malformed and/or in poor condition (figure 5.6).

The effectiveness of the outer row of Norway maple trees as an architectonic element has been diminished by the successive attrition of many of the original trees.

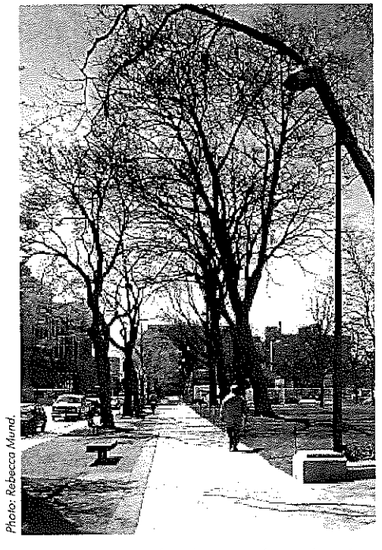


Photo: Rebecca Mund.

FIGURE 5.5 *Red oak trees planted in the lawn during the mid-1910s now tower over the perimeter Norway maples.*

FIGURE 5.6 *Many of the perimeter Norway maples exhibit visible defects including decay, lightning scars, hanging limbs, dead wood, burls, cracks, cavities, and poor branch structure. Several trees are public safety hazards.*

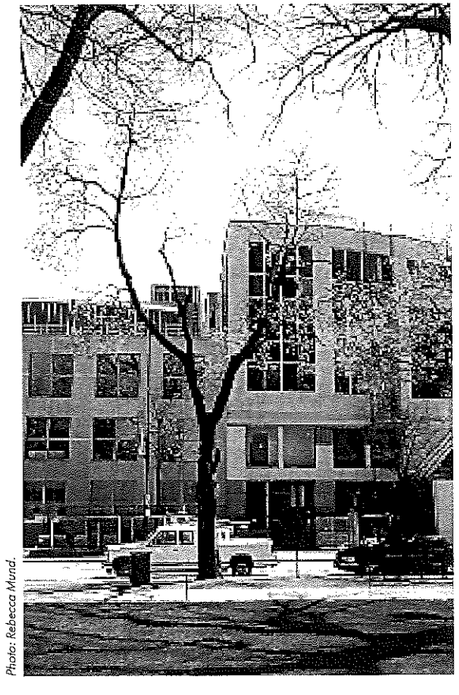


Photo: Rebecca Mund.

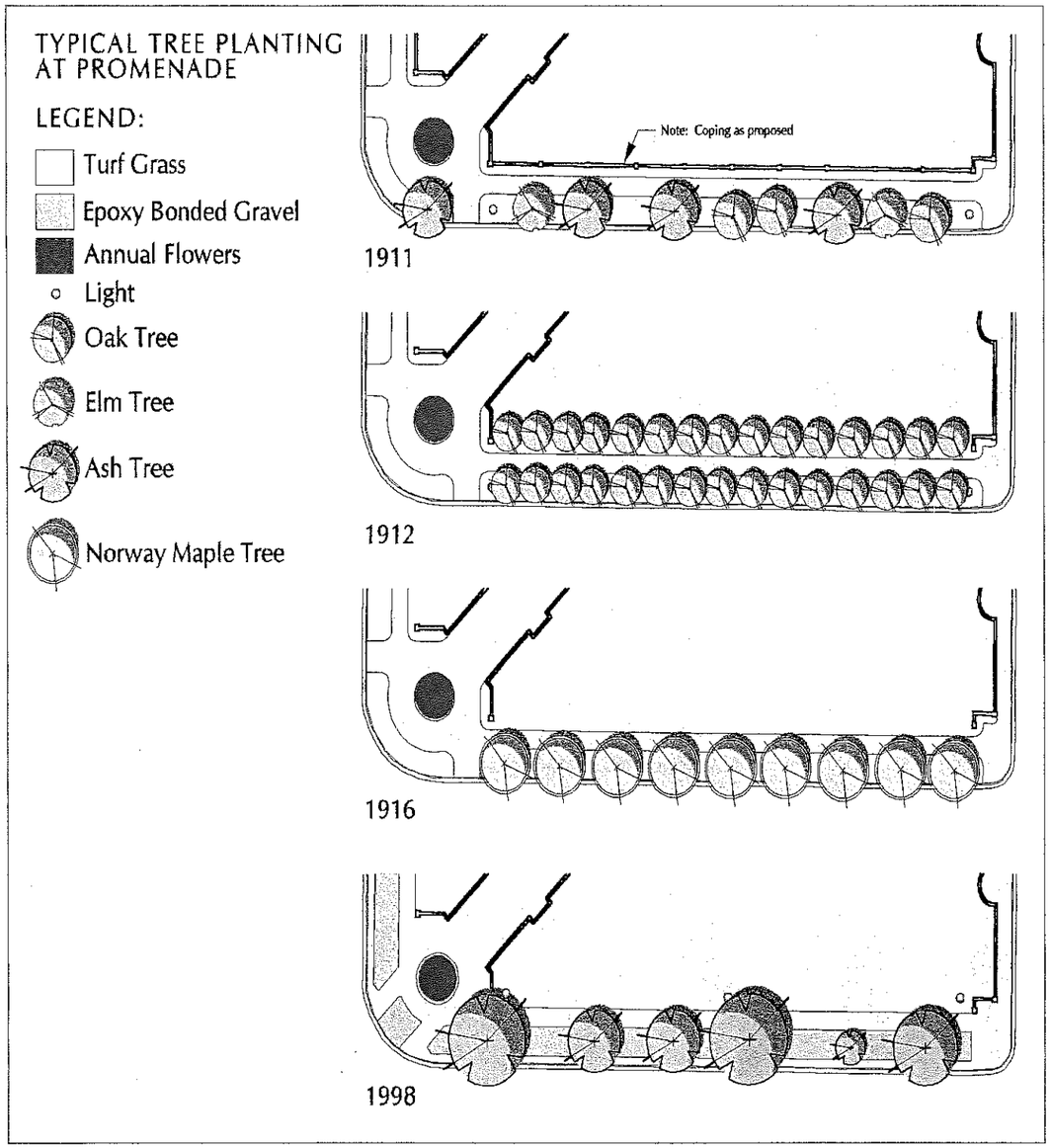


DIAGRAM 5.2 The evolution of the Capitol Park perimeter design, 1911-2000.

Trees Present along the Park Perimeter

1916: 80 trees
1998: 44 trees (31 remaining from 1916)

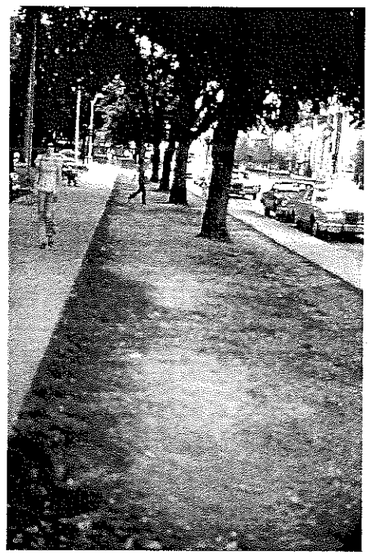


Photo courtesy of Richard Smith.

FIGURE 5.8 Heavy pedestrian traffic ruined the grass medians that lined the outer perimeter of the park. By the mid-1970s, the medians consisted primarily of compacted earth.

The elimination of the turf median drastically altered the overall character and spatial quality of the promenade walkway.

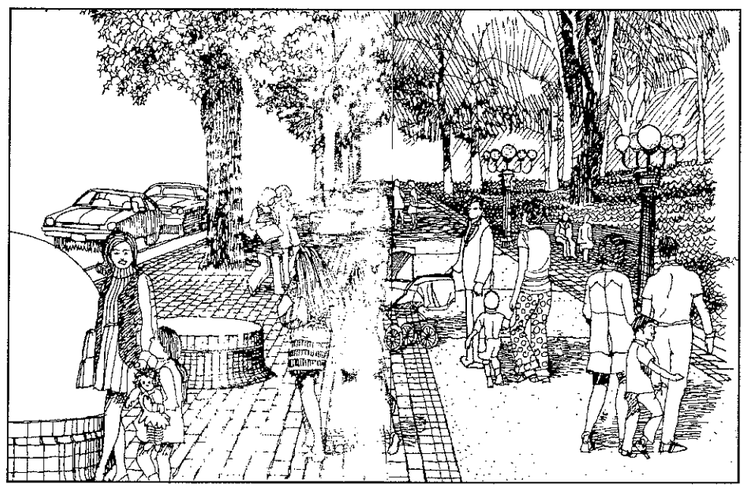


FIGURE 5.9 Sketch of the "Capitol Promenade" design developed by M. Paul Friedberg and Associates, 1975.

Turf The grass medians between the sidewalk and the curb, which provided a sense of balance and a coherent spatial hierarchy for the entire promenade area, remained intact until the late 1960s. During that time the effects of increased social activity at Capitol Park became especially acute along the outer perimeter, where both the grass and the Norway maple trees suffered from soil compaction caused by pedestrian traffic (figure 5.8). During 1965-1968 workers installed four-foot-wide "mini-sidewalks" along the curbs in an initial attempt to better accommodate increased foot traffic near the street edge.[93]

During the 1970s, park managers considered several alternatives for reviving the grass medians. "Capitol Promenade," a design solution proposed by M. Paul Friedburg and Associates during the early 1970s, featured a continuous paved surface between the existing curb and the sidewalk, where grass was "difficult to maintain" (figure 5.9).[94] Park managers rejected the Friedburg and Associates scheme, and considered the installation of a paved surface to be a last-resort solution. Nevertheless, by the end of the decade, replacement of the turf with a hard-surface material seemed to be the only solution.

During summer 1980 construction crews implemented the "Capitol Park Terrace Project," which replaced the turf medians with a hard, epoxy-bonded gravel surface. The elimination of the turf median drastically altered the overall character and spatial quality of the promenade walkway. The epoxy-bonded gravel surface visually diminished the distinct edge that historically bounded the park, and visually merged the median with the adjacent concrete walkway.

Epoxy-bonded Gravel Medians

Condition Report

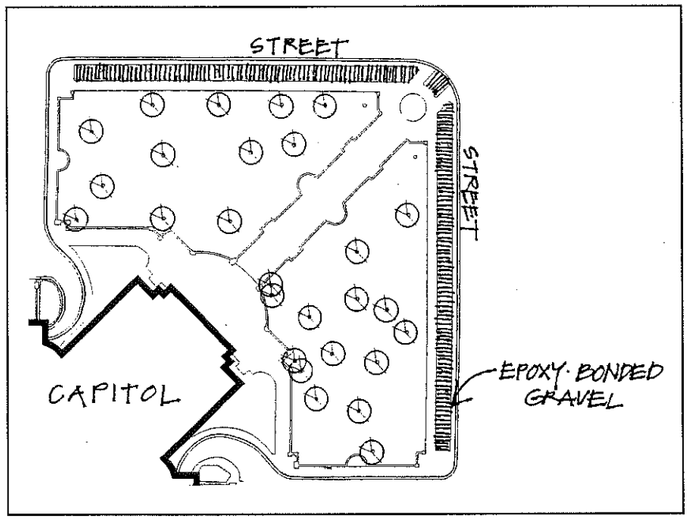


Figure 5.10 Location of epoxy-bonded gravel medians within a typical quadrant of Capitol Park

The Capitol Park promenade zone includes 30,850 square feet of epoxy-bonded gravel surface located between the perimeter sidewalk and the street curb (figure 5.10). The epoxy-bonded-gravel medians currently contain numerous benches, signs, trash containters, and 44 Norway maple trees. The semi-porous pavement was installed in 1980 to allow air and water to reach tree roots and accomodate heavy pedestrian impacts and occasional vehicular traffic (figure 5.11). The interface between the trees and the surface material is not uniform throughout the promenade. The epoxy-bonded gravel surface extends to the trunks of 28 trees; the remaining 16 trees are located in 9' x 9' sections of bark mulch (figure 5.12).

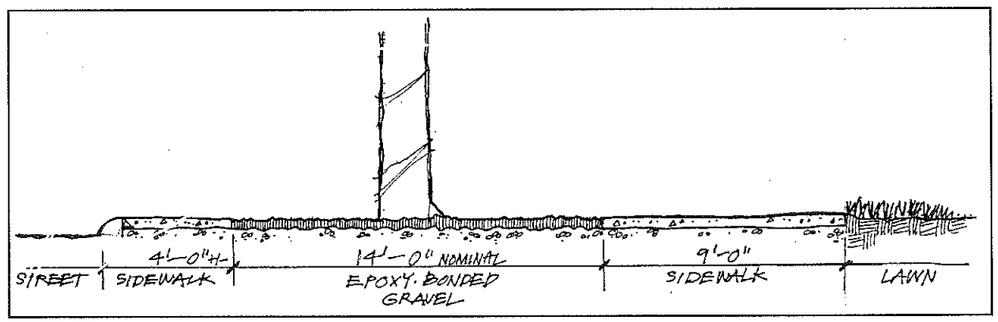


Figure 5.11 Typical cross-section of the promenade surface.

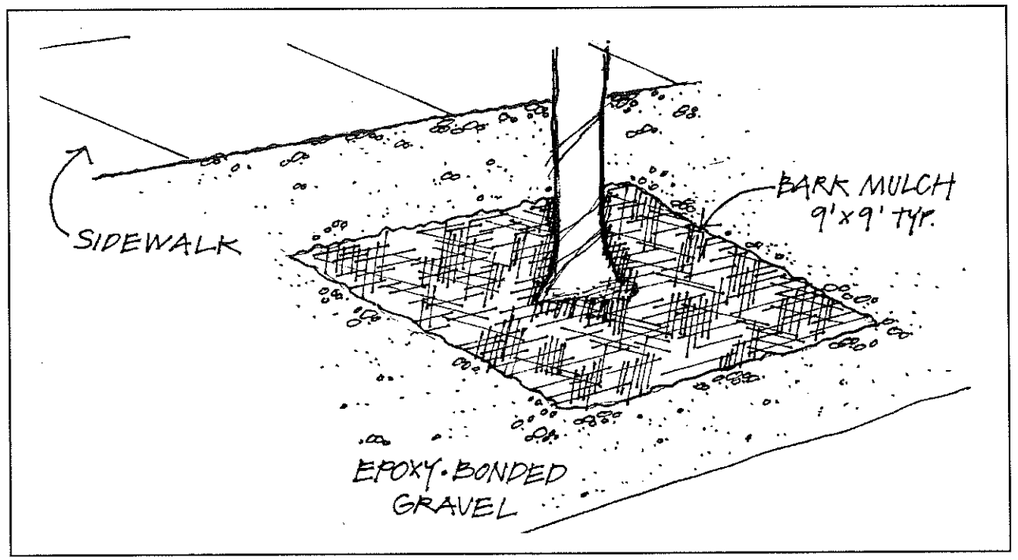
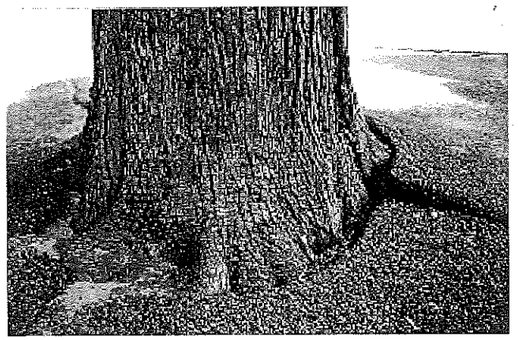
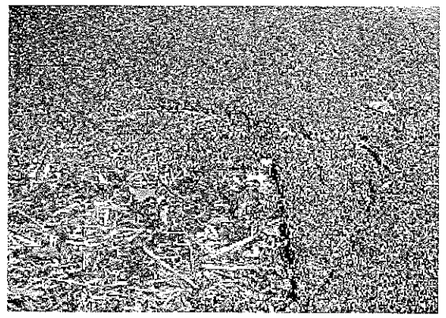


Figure 5.12 Typical bark mulch detail found at 16 of the 44 Norway maple trees within the epoxy-bonded gravel median.

The condition of the epoxy-bonded-gravel surface varies considerably throughout the promenade area. As the older material has failed, the surface has been successively patched. Consequently, much of the medians lacks a uniform appearance. Recent patches are visually distinguishable from older areas. New patches are glossy, and the pebbles are secure within the epoxy. Older areas areas have a more weathered appearance, and often display a number of structural flaws. The gradual deterioration of the epoxy-bonded gravel surface may be characterized as follows:



Stage 1
Upheaving
Tree roots and frost raise panels or small sections of the epoxy-bonded gravel as much as 3-1/2." The raised sections may pose a significant trip hazard. This condition is especially severe where the epoxy-bonded gravel is in direct contact with the tree trunks.

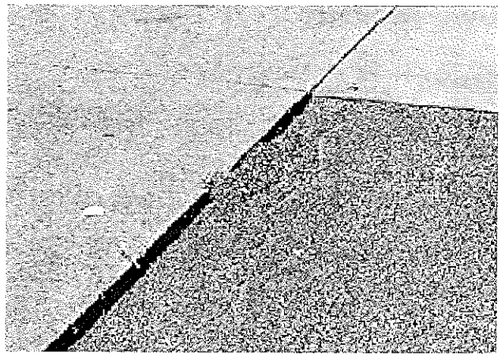


Buckling
The pavement crumples under pressure of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. This condition is most apparent along edges that border bark mulch and on slopes.

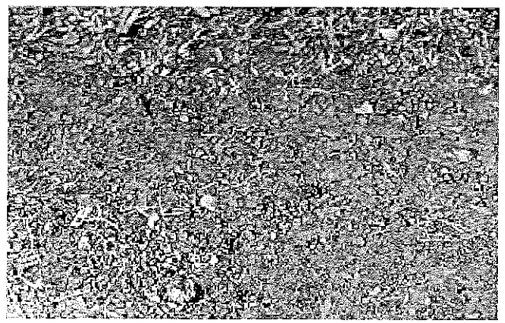
Stage 2
Crumbling
As the upheaved and buckled areas continue to deteriorate, the gravel within the pavement breaks off and washes away. This loose gravel can be a public safety concern, and an on-going maintenance hassle. This condition is evident at nearly one-third of the tree trunks that are in direct contact with the epoxy-bonded gravel.

Stage 3
Bare roots
Once the epoxy-bonded pavement has crumbled and eroded away, the tree roots are exposed. This compromises the health of the tree and poses a hazard for pedestrian. Exposed roots are a problem at 11 of the 28 tree trunks that are in direct contact with the paving.

Stage 4
Crevasse or Cavity
The upheaving and settling of the epoxy-bonded gravel can create cavities where small animals may hide, and crevasses where feet get caught. Significant cavities exist at nearly two-thirds of the tree trunks that are in direct contact with the epoxy-bonded gravel.



Stage 5
Continued Settling Along Edges
The epoxy-bonded gravel settles over time, often causing a ½"-2" gap between the surface of the median and adjacent surfaces. The degree of settling depends on a number of factors including: age of material, drainage, amount of traffic pressure, sub-base material, and the adjacent material (concrete or bark mulch).



Impact of Epoxy-Bonded Gravel on the Adjacent Lawn
The loose pebbles migrate onto the adjacent sidewalks. Snow removal equipment and other maintenance vehicles eventually transport the pebbles into the lawn. Pebbles from the epoxy-bonded gravel medians accumulate in the turf, especially along the edge of the sidewalk. The pebbles diminish the health and vigor of the turf adjacent to the promenade walkways. They also plug up the turf aeration equipment, and dull lawn mower blades.

SUMMARY

The highly variable condition of the epoxy-bonded-gravel surface affects both public safety and the health of the trees within the promenade. Loose pebbles, settled areas, gaps, and cavities constitute trip hazards and detract from the aesthetic quality of the promenade. Continual repair of the epoxy-bonded gravel exposes Capitol maintenance crews to toxic materials and ruins equipment. In addition, 25 of the 28 trees without a bark mulch base suffer from the adverse conditions caused by deterioration of the epoxy-bonded gravel pavement.

Photos and drawings: Ken Saiki Design.

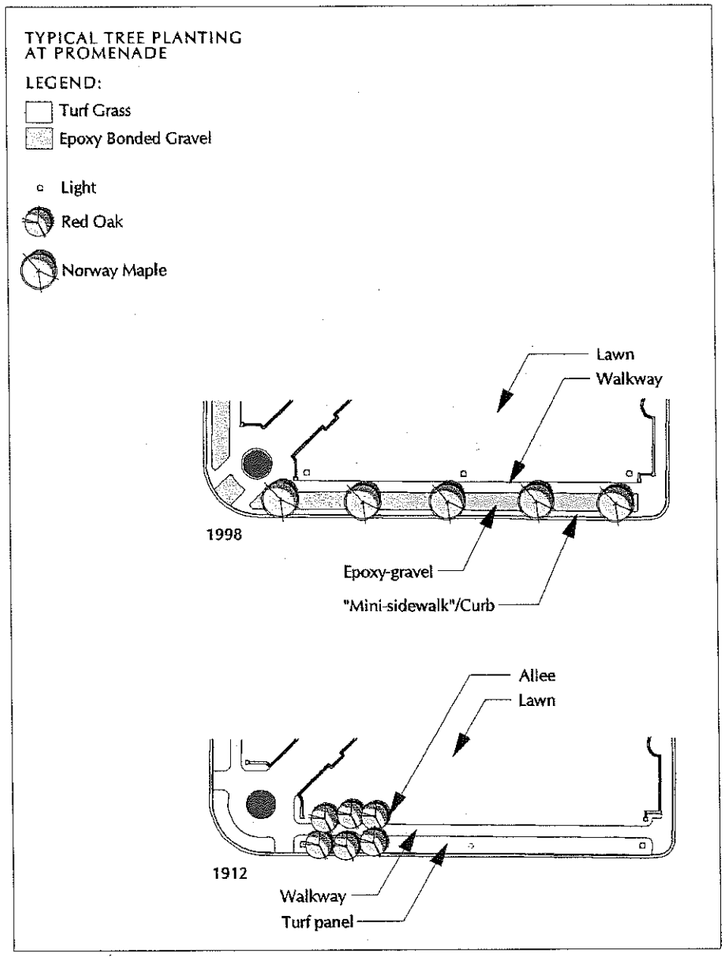


DIAGRAM 5.3 Differences in the spatial organization of the promenade area as demonstrated by a comparison from 1912 and 1998.

CIRCULATION

Installation of the adjacent epoxy-bonded gravel median, effectively expanded the pedestrian circulation zone.

The 1980 Capitol Park Terrace Project slightly shifted the position of the perimeter walkway. Installation of the adjacent epoxy-bonded gravel median effectively expanded the pedestrian circulation zone to include the entire area from the edge of the lawn to the curb that defines the physical limit of the park (diagram 5.2).

The walkway currently has a rose-colored, exposed aggregate surface. Although adequate for normal day-to-day pedestrian traffic, it is too narrow to comfortably accommodate large crowds of people such as those typically attracted to the Saturday farmers' markets. In addition, the prominent surface roots of Norway maples continually erode the integrity of the epoxy-bonded gravel surface. The median surface is unattractive and difficult to maintain (diagram 5.4)

STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, & SITE FURNISHINGS

Structures and Objects There currently are no significant structures or art objects within the promenade.

Benches Throughout the park's history, many site furnishings were added to the park landscape in a piecemeal manner. This tendency continued even after the dramatic redesign of the landscape during the early twentieth century. By the early 1970s the park's "standardized lighting fixtures, seating, and trash receptacles" were deemed to be "incongruent with [the park's] purpose."[95] As social use of the promenade intensified during the 1970s, some people also began to perceive the benches as obstacles. A 1978 study of the promenade area noted that the movable metal benches that had lined the walkway for more than sixty years "obstructed the flow of pedestrian traffic."[96] Certainly, this was a problem only during periods of concentrated pedestrian traffic, such as the Saturday morning farmers' markets.

These conditions persisted even after the redesign of the promenade area during the early 1980s and into the 1990s. Several aesthetically "incongruent" site furnishings were installed as part of the Capitol Park Terrace Project, including fixed wooden benches of two different designs. The wooden benches were installed within the epoxy-bonded gravel median between the walkway and curb, connoting a change in both the social and aesthetic functions of this space. The historic metal and wooden benches remained along the perimeter walkway, although their condition steadily deteriorated. By 1992 only 43 of the original 70 benches remained on the site, and of those, only about 25 or 30 were in usable condition. In 1992, SCERB voted to replace the old metal and wood benches with 72 new black metal benches of a standard design manufactured by Victor Stanley.[97]

The modern wooden benches contrast with Neoclassical architecture of the Capitol building.

Photo: Rebecca Mund

FIGURE 5.13 One of the wooden benches installed within the promenade during 1980.

The modern wooden benches remain in place within the epoxy-bonded gravel medians (figure 5.13). Their design contrasts with the Neoclassical architecture of the Capitol building, but they are otherwise unobtrusive.

Trash Receptacles There is no mention of trash receptacles in the Wisconsin Capitol Commission records, nor are trash receptacles obvious in any of the historic photos that date into the 1950s. It is possible that such elements have become essential elements in public landscapes only during the last forty years, due to the rise of consumer culture and the emergence and widespread use of "disposable" goods. In 1980, wood-clad trash recep-

tacles were installed in the epoxy-bonded gravel medians as part of the Capitol Park Terrace Project. By 1992 there were two different styles of trash receptacles in Capitol Park: wooden trash containers located in the perimeter walkway area, and modern, black metal receptacles on the terrace. That year, SCERB decided to replace these with 36 new containers of a standard design manufactured by the Victor Stanley Company.[98] Both wooden and metal trash containers currently are located within the promenade medians.

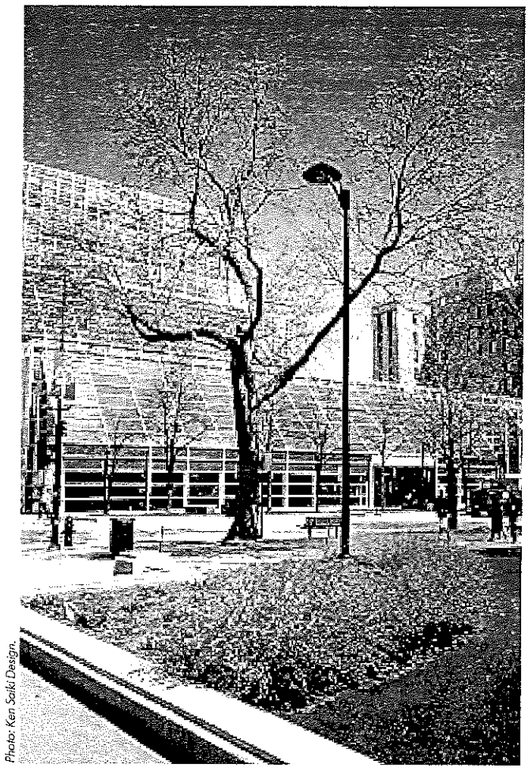


FIGURE 5.14 *One of two styles of tall, modern lights along the Capitol Park promenade.*

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Promenade lights are aesthetically incongruous with the Neoclassical park setting.

Lights Along with the cast-iron lights flanking the four pedestrian approaches, the original lights of the park perimeter were removed in 1964. In their place, tall, modern lights were installed on the lawn side of the perimeter walkway. Additional lights of a different style were installed in 1980 as part of the Capitol Park Terrace Project. Both lights are aesthetically incongruous with the Neoclassical park setting (figure 5.14). However, the current lighting scheme does provide adequate illumination of both the promenade and adjacent areas of the lawns.

Fence Park maintenance crews frequently install light, temporary plastic chain fences along the inside edge of the promenade walkway. The fences protect the adjacent turf from trampling during periods of intense pedestrian traffic, such as Saturday farmers' markets. The fences are only somewhat effective, however. They are easily breached or circumvented by pedestrians who wish to access the lawns. Futhermore, the poorly-anchored fence posts often shift and lean, producing an irregular and unattractive visual boundary.

Parking Signs Numerous parking signs currently clutter the perimeter of Capitol Park (figure 5.15). The utilitarian signs perform a necessary function, but they are visually unappealing and detract from the overall aesthetic quality of the promenade.

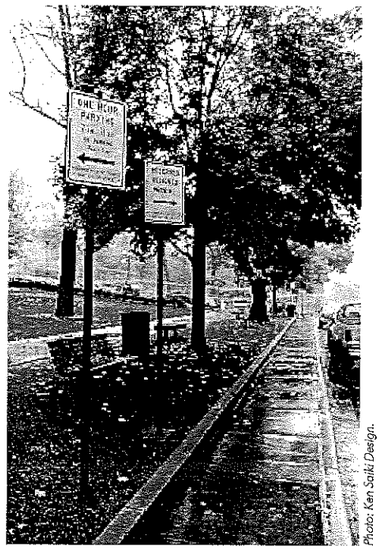
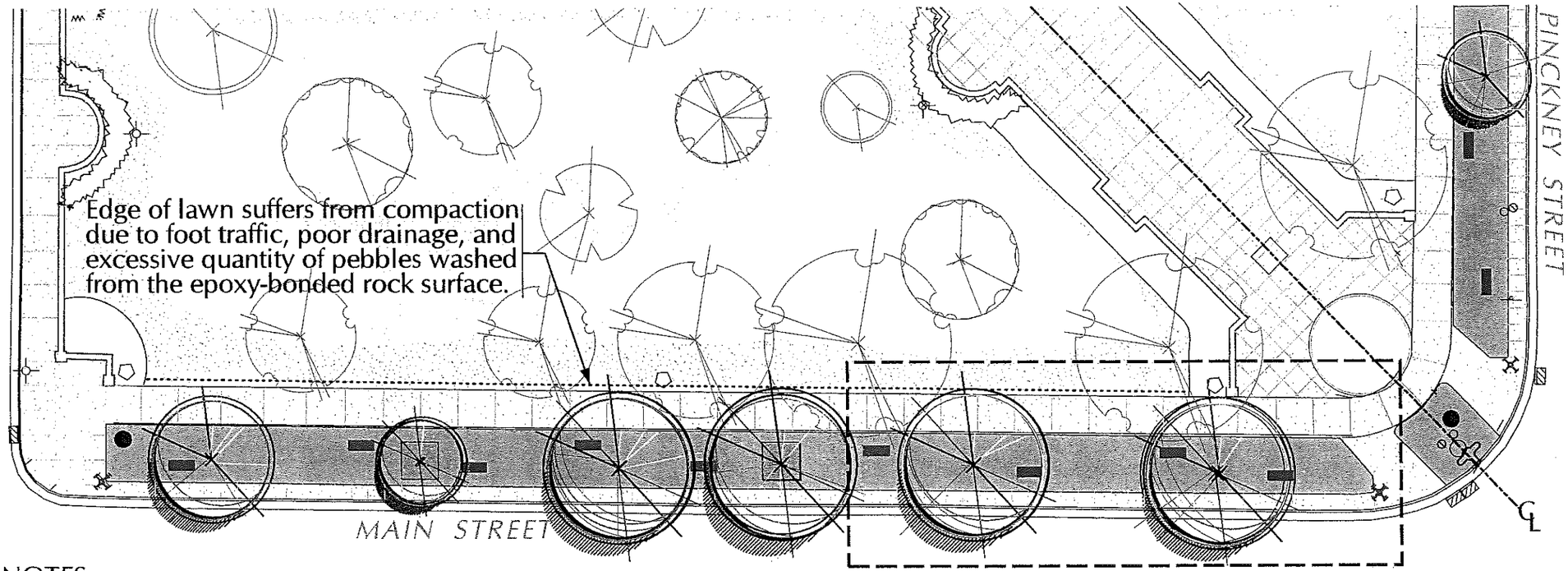
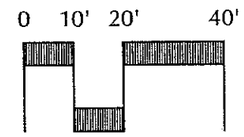


FIGURE 5.15 *Numerous parking signs such as these line the curb of the promenade.*

PROMENADE-TYPICAL SECTION (2000)



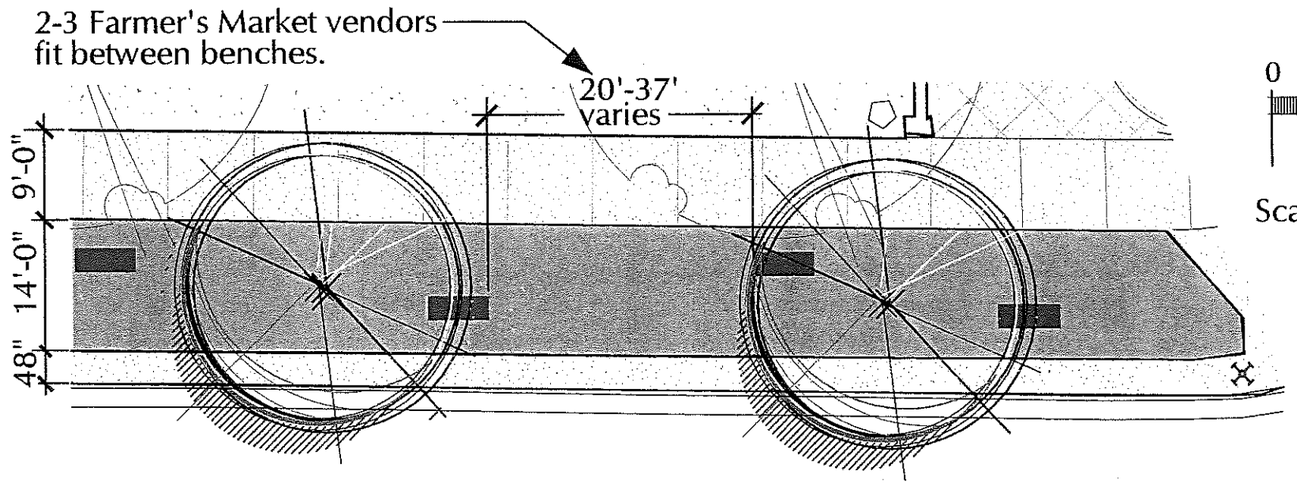


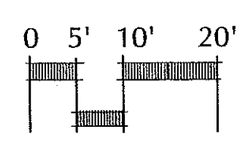
Scale: 1" = 30'-0"

Fire Hydrant and Drinking Fountain located directly on central axis of walkway.

NOTES:

1. Existing sidewalk is 9'-0" wide and has a rose colored aggregate finish.
2. Epoxy-bonded rock paving surface shows significant signs of deterioration.
3. Tall modern light at lawn has hanging flower basket.
4. Temporary fence at edge of lawn is unstable and often fails as a barrier to the pressures of pedestrian traffic during high-use events.





Scale: 1" = 16'-0"

LEGEND:

Existing Norway Maples

Turf Grass

Bark Mulch, 9'x9'

Removable Fence, steel pole, plastic chain

Traffic Light

Trash Receptacle

Shade Tree in Lawn, 25 or more species

Epoxy-bonded Gravel Pavement

6' Wood Bench, two styles

Tall Modern Light

Fire Hydrant

Concrete

DIAGRAM 5.4 The existing condition of the promenade with a malformed allee and epoxy-coated gravel pavement in the terrace.

Treatment Recommendations

Vegetation

The current situation resembles the condition that John Nolen confronted when he began developing his design for the perimeter of the park.

Trees Many of the existing Norway maple trees of the promenade are in poor health and/or malformed. Several of these trees are public safety hazards and should be removed within the next two or three years. The prominent surface roots of these trees become tripping hazards and cause failures in the epoxy-bonded gravel pavement. Repair of the pavement surface is a continual maintenance burden. As an architectonic element, the aesthetic quality of the planting has been compromised by the disparate sizes, forms, and spacing of the individual trees. The current situation resembles the condition that John Nolen confronted when he began developing his design for the perimeter of the park. Nolen's solution was to replace the existing hodge-podge rows of trees with a new, uniform planting of red oaks.

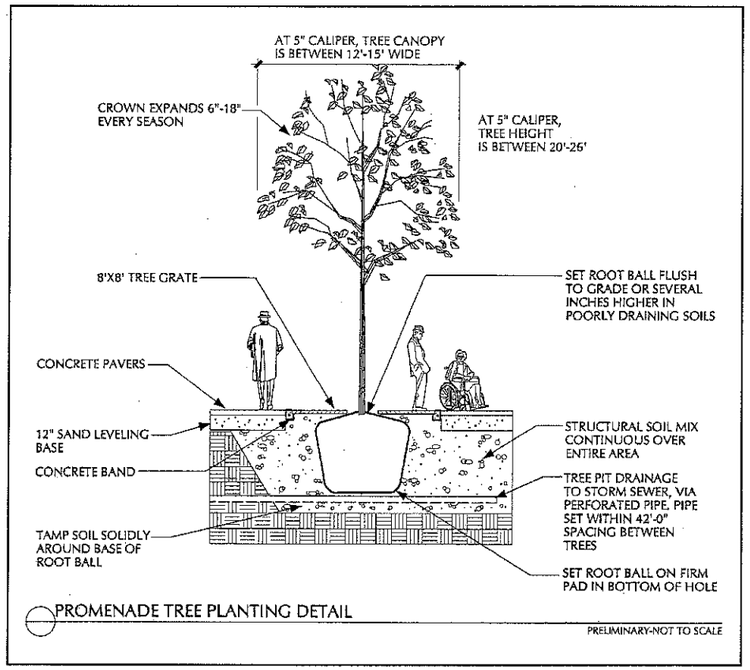
The existing Norway maple trees should be replaced by a new, uniform planting of trees that are tolerant of urban street conditions.

As in 1911, the existing Norway maple trees should be replaced by a new, uniform planting of trees that are tolerant of urban street conditions. Implementation of formal *allees* as originally intended by Nolen, would require the removal of existing trees on the lawn side of the walkway, including several large, healthy red oaks from the original 1912 planting. Therefore, it is not recommended that the new tree plantings take the form of allees. Rather, the new plantings should replicate the solution eventually adopted by Lew Porter in 1916—a single, monotypic (*i.e.*, single species) row of trees planted in the median between the perimeter walkway and the curb. The selected species should resemble the red oaks in mature form and size, and the plantings should provide the qualities of uniformity and repetition that are reflected in Nolen's plan. The new trees should be purchased two or three years prior to the anticipated installation. This will allow the trees to increase in size and become acclimated to local growing conditions.

The promenade median should be reconstructed to ensure the future health of the trees.

The promenade median should be reconstructed to ensure the future health of the trees. Within the medians, the existing compacted soil should be removed and replaced with a structural soil system. The structural soil will prevent future compaction, and ensure an adequate supply of moisture and air to the tree roots. The structural soil also will provide a stable base for the median pavement. Each tree should be planted within an open well that is covered by a cast-iron grate. The grates should be weathered to achieve an even patina prior to installation (diagram 5.5).

Turf Given current social use patterns, restoration of the turf medians in the promenade area is not feasible.



Circulation

The existing median surface should be replaced with a new, porous pavement system.

Walkways The perimeter walkways should be reconstructed with concrete pavement to match the color and texture of the axial walkways and the terrace. To accommodate increased pedestrian traffic, the overall width of the walkway may be expanded from approximately nine feet to 12 feet.

Medians The existing epoxy-bonded gravel surface of the promenade medians is in variable condition. In numerous locations the prominent surface roots of Norway maple trees have caused the surface to warp and buckle. Such incidents of structural failure, and numerous "patches" installed to remedy them, make the surface visually inconsistent and unattractive. Furthermore, repair of the epoxy-bonded gravel surface is costly in terms of materials and equipment, and exposes park maintenance workers to hazardous materials. For these reasons, the existing median surface should be replaced with a new, porous pavement system.

Reconstruction of the promenade walkways and the adjacent medians should restore the sense of order and balance exhibited in the 1918 design.

Reconstruction of the promenade walkways and the adjacent medians should restore the sense of order and balance exhibited in the historic design. One of the unfortunate results of the installation of the epoxy-gravel surface in 1980 was that it eroded the visual language (*i.e.*, relationship between line and space) that the designers used to define and clearly articulate the promenade as a space. The designers established the walkway

as an important datum: it was both the boundary of the park, and the centerline of the allee. The addition of the "mini-sidewalks" along the curb both visually and functionally detracted from the importance of the main walkway. Furthermore, after installation of the epoxy-bonded gravel surface, the mini-sidewalks became redundant. The mini-sidewalks should be removed, thereby encouraging pedestrian use of the walkway rather than the curb.

The potency of the walkway as a design element should be enhanced by reestablishing the aesthetic contrast between the walkway and the median. The distinction between the walkway and median surface materials should be both visual and tactile. The color saturation and visual texture of the median pavement should approximate that of the turf on the opposite side of the walkway. The median pavement should be noticeably rougher than the walkway, and the color should be innocuous and compatible with the surroundings. Small, dark gray, concrete pavers are recommended for the surface of the median. The pavement should be set upon a stable, structural soil sub-surface.

STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, & SITE FURNISHINGS

Structures and Objects No new structures or objects should be added to the promenade area.

The existing wooden benches should be replaced with new benches that are compatible with the Neoclassical architecture of the Capitol and the park, OR replaced with new benches that replicate the design of the historic benches.

Benches The existing modern wooden benches should be replaced with new benches that have an unobtrusive, contemporary design that is compatible with the Neoclassical architecture of the Capitol and the park, OR replaced with new benches that replicate the design of the historic wood and metal benches. The new benches may be fabricated from heavier materials to deter theft and vandalism.

Seventy-two new benches should be placed along the perimeter walkway, in similar location and configuration as the pre-Capitol Park Terrace Project benches. To facilitate traffic flow, the new benches should not be placed within the walkways, but rather on paved pads provided alongside the inner edge of the sidewalks. The surface of the pads should match the median pavement on the opposite side of the walkway.

Trash Receptacles The existing trash containers should be replaced by new receptacles that have an unobtrusive, contemporary design that is compatible with the Neoclassical architecture of the Capitol and the park.

New drinking fountains should be installed near the park's four principal pedestrian approaches.

Drinking Fountains New drinking fountains should be installed near the park's four principal pedestrian approaches. The new fountains should have an unobtrusive, contemporary design that is compatible with the Neoclassical architecture of the Capitol and park.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The historic cast iron light fixtures should be recreated according to Geo. B. Post & Sons' original design, and installed in their historic locations.

Lights The historic cast iron light fixtures should be recreated according to Geo. B. Post & Sons' original design, and installed in their historic locations. The replicas may contain lighting units that conform to contemporary illumination standards.

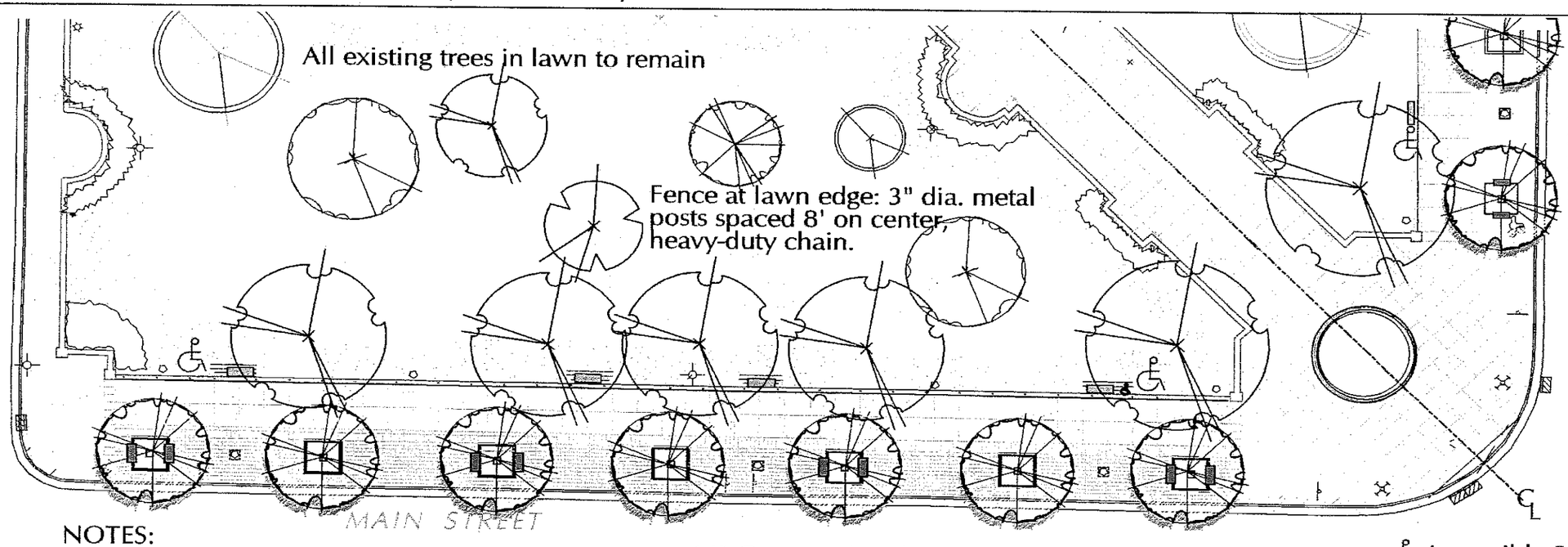
In locations where light fixtures historically were not present, the existing Modern lights should be replaced by new units that have an unobtrusive, contemporary design that is compatible with the Neoclassical architecture of the Capitol and the park. The more recent "additions" should thus be distinguishable from the historic features of the landscape design. Special hardware may be necessary to ensure adequate light levels and distribution.

To protect the health of the lawn, a removable fence and a trench drain system should be installed along the inside edge of the promenade walkway.

Removable Fence with Integrated Trench Drain To protect the lawn from trampling, a removable fence system should be installed along the entire inside edge of the promenade walkway. The fence posts should be securely anchored in permanent bases, which may be integrated into a trench drain system. To improve drainage of the lawn, and thereby enhance the resilience and general health of the turf, a trench drain should be installed in key locations along the inside edge of the promenade walkway. The trench drains will channel runoff from the adjacent turf and paved surfaces.

Parking Signs New signs should be installed along the outer curb of the promenade. The signs should be designed to be informative and legible, yet visually unobtrusive. The color of the sign posts should match that of the replica historic park lights.

PROMENADE-TYPICAL SECTION (PROPOSED)



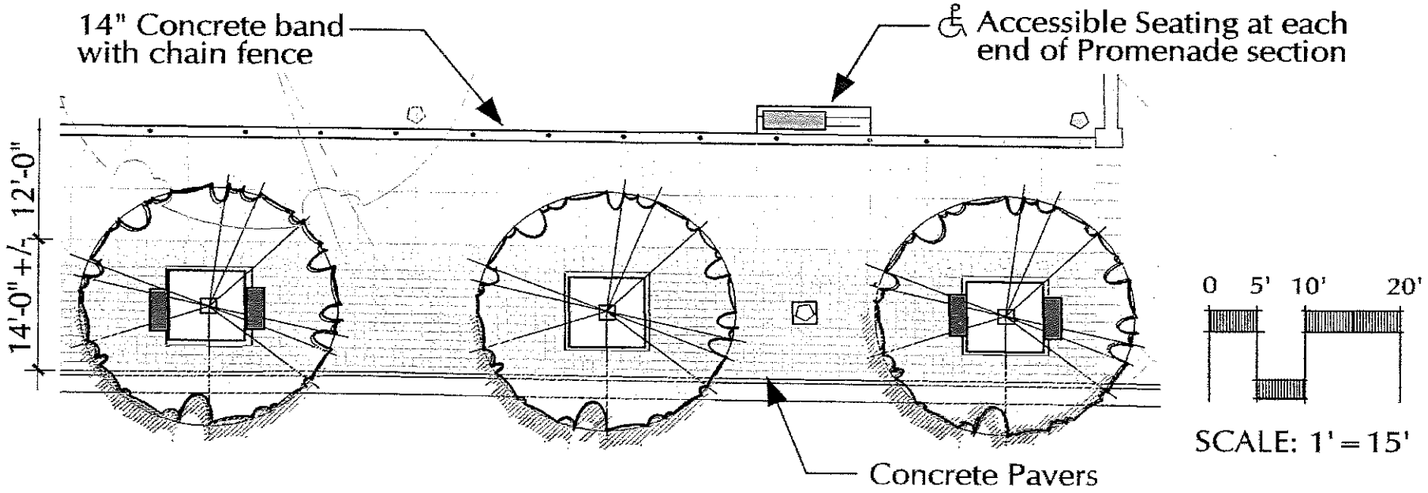
0 5' 15' 30'

SCALE: 1'=30'

Fire Hydrant and Drinking Fountain relocated from the central axis of walkway.

NOTES:

1. Existing sidewalk is 9'-0" wide. Proposed score pattern is typical of City sidewalk, 6'x6'.
2. 8'x8' metal tree grate protects tree roots from pressures of foot traffic.
3. Park light rests on square granite base.
4. 14" concrete band at lawn edge contains removable posts and, where necessary, trench drains. On Mifflin St. and Carroll St., band acts as retaining wall for slope in lawn.
5. Structural soil underneath concrete pavers and sidewalk, and in tree well.



0 5' 10' 20'

SCALE: 1'=15'

LEGEND:

- Proposed Shade Tree, single species
- Shade Tree in Lawn, 25 or more species
- Turf Grass
- Cast Iron Tree Grate
- 4' Metal Strap Bench (flat, backless)
- 6' Metal Strap Bench
- Replica Historic Park Light
- Tall Modern Light
- Traffic Light

DIAGRAM 5.5 The proposed condition of the promenade a permeable paving in the terrace and the return of an allee-like canopy.

Notes

[1] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1991).

[2] *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Secretary of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996), p. 7.

[3] Eric MacDonald, Arnold R. Alanen, and Holly Smith-Middleton, "Wisconsin's Capitol Park, 1838-2000: A Landscape History," (draft), 1999.

[4] U. S. Secretary of the Interior, "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties" (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Secretary of the Interior, National Park Service, 1992), pp. 6-13.

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Secretary of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

[7] Geo. B. Post to Wisconsin Capitol Commission, 12 June 1906. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, State Historical Scoeity of Wisconsin (SHSW).

[8] John Nolen, "Planting List for Wisconsin State Capitol," [1911]. John Nolen Papers, #2903, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library.

[9] The surviving records of the Wisconsin Capitol Commission do not indicate whether the commission intentionally omitted the potted plants that were part of Nolen's original design. The last mention of these elements occur in the minutes of the commission's 3 October meeting, which indicate that "It was further decided that nothing should be done at present with regard to the Bay trees" (Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW). The correspondence of Lew F. Porter suggest that, at least until the autumn of 1913, the commission considered the potted bay trees and hydrangeas to be worthy elements of the plan.

[10] John Nolen Papers, #2903, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library.

[11] John Nolen to George B. Post & Sons, 14 September 1911. John Nolen Papers, #2903, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library.

[12] Geo. B. Post & Sons to John Nolen, 20 September 1911. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[13] Geo. B. Post & Sons to Lew F. Porter, 21 February 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[14] R. R. Houston to Lew F. Porter, 26 July 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[15] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, untitled request for proposals, n.d. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[16] Capitol employees to Wisconsin Capitol Commission, 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[17] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, request for proposals [for construction of "cement walks"], n.d., ca. 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[18] Lew F. Porter to James Otis Post, 13 April 1916. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[19] Lew F. Porter to George Nelson, 10 January 1917. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[20] Lew F. Porter to Johnson Construction Co., 18 May 1916. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW; Executive Committee, Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes, Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[21] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes, 11 December 1916. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[22] Geo. B. Post & Sons to Lew F. Porter, 11 November 1914. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[23] Executive Committee, Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes, 18 May 1911, p. 326. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[24] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes, 23 August 1911, p. 330. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[25] Executive Committee, Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes, 12 May 1916. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[26] Lew F. Porter to F. S. Bellaire, 26 February 1915. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[27] R. R. Houston to Lew F. Porter, 10 December 1915. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[28] Lew F. Porter to Swain Nelson & Sons Co., 27 October 1917. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[29] Elizabeth Mrazik, "Tour of Capitol Grounds," State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, 1982. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[30] *Wisconsin State Journal* (*WSJ*), 11 July 1920.

[31] SCERB, meeting minutes, 27 April 1987. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[32] SCERB, meeting minutes, 3 August 1995. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[33] *State of Wisconsin Blue Book* (Madison, Wisc.: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, 1927).

[34] Elizabeth Mrazik, "Additional Background Material on the Statue of Hans Christian Heg," 1982. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[35] SCERB minutes 30 November 1993, pp. 2-3.

[36] SCERB minutes, 15 May 1995, p. 6.

[37] Charlie Quagliana to SCERB, 28 January 1998. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[38] Dale W. Dumbleton, "State Capitol Park Site Amenities," State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, 1992. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[39] Llewellyn G. Roberts, "Two-phase Operation to Give State Capitol Major Facelifting," *WSJ*, n.d. [1964], p. 4.

[40] Edwin A. Sanborn and Associates, Inc., Capitol Terrace, Madison, Wisc.: Edwin A. Sanborn, Inc, 1978.

[41] "Capitol, State Offices Granted Extra Guards," *WSJ*, 5 September 1970, p. 1:4; James D. Selk, "Capitol Gets 60-man Armed Police Force," *WSJ*, 23 September 1970, p. 4:1; "Lawmakers Stall Plans for Capitol Security," *WSJ*, 8 October 1970, p. 1:18; "State Capitol Police Now Pack Guns," *WSJ*, 13 November 1970, p. 4:1.

[42] Geo. B. Post to Wisconsin Capitol Commission, 12 June 1906. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[43] Georgiana Fischer to Lew F. Porter, 8 June 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[44] The statues were eliminated from the design in 1917due to fiscal constraints. At the time, it was assumed that the statues would be completed at a later date.

[45] Geo. B. Post & Sons to Lew F. Porter, 11 December 1914. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[46] Geo. B. Post & Sons to Lew F. Porter, 11 December 1914. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[47] James Otis Post to Lew F. Porter, 9 November 1916. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[48] Geo. B. Post & Sons to Lew F. Porter, 17 January 1917. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[49] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes, 9 February 1917. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[50] Lew F. Porter to Geo. B. Post & Sons, 3 February 1917. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[51] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes. 10 December 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[52] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes, 29 April 1913. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[53] Lew F. Porter to W. C. Clifford, 1 April 1915. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[54] Geo. B. Post & Sons to Lew F. Porter, 20 March 1914. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[55] R. R. Houston to Lew F. Porter, 10 December 1915. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[56] Edwd. F. Caldwell to Lew F. Porter, n.d. [ca. 1916]. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[57] Anon., "Wisconsin State Capitol Landscape Development Plan," 1985; SCERB, meeting minutes, 27 April 1987. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[58] SCERB, meeting minutes, 27 April 1987. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[59] SCERB, meeting minutes, 28 April 1992; Dale W. Dumbleton, "State Capitol Park Site Amenities," State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, 1992. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[60] Lew F. Porter, "Tree List, Existing Trees," [1911]. John Nolen Papers, #2903, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library. The inventory did not differentiate between species of ash; some of the trees identified as "white oak" may have been bur oaks.

[61] Geo. B. Post to Lew F. Porter, 4 October 1906. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[62] Geo. B. Post to Wisconsin Capitol Commission, 12 June 1906. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[63] Geo. B. Post to Wisconsin Capitol Commission, 12 June 1906. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[64] John Nolen, "Arrangement of Trees for Wisconsin State Capitol," drawing, 1911. John Nolen Papers, #2903, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library.

[65] Georgiana Fischer to Lew F. Porter, 8 June 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[66] Geo. B. Post & Sons to John Nolen, 20 September 1911. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[67] Arnold E. Grummer to John E. Short, 14 December 1971. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[68] Neal K. Steinhoff, State Capitol and Executive Residence Board meeting minutes, 16 July 1991. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[69] Anon., hand-written note, n.d. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[70] Michael Stark, "Capitol Park Grounds Status Report," 15 May 1995. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[71] Arnold Alanen interview with Richard Smith, 18 December 1998; Holly Smith-Middleton interview with Neal Steinhoff, 10 February 1999.

[72] Elizabeth Mrazik, "Tour of Capitol Grounds," State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, 1982. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[73] The earliest known photograph of the bed dates from 1930; Arnold Alanen interview with Richard Smith, 18 December 1998.

[74] Arnold Alanen interview with Richard Smith, 18 December 1998; Holly Smith-Middleton interview with Neal Steinhoff, 10 February 1999.

[75] State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, "Request for State Capitol and Executive Residence Board Action," 1984. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[76] Anon., "Wisconsin State Capitol Landscape Development Plan," 1985; SCERB, meeting minutes, 27 April 1987. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[77] Michael Stark, "State Capitol Balustrade Gardens," 27 April 1987. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[78] SCERB, meeting minutes, 27 April 1987. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[79] SCERB, meeting minutes, 27 April 1987; Anon., "Wisconsin State Capitol Landscape Development Plan," 1988. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[80] State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, "Request for State Capitol and Executive Residence Board Action," 1984. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[81] Geo. B. Post to Wisconsin Capitol Commission, 12 June 1906. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[82] John Nolen. "Revised Plan for Typical Quarter Section Showing Temporary and Permanent Planting of Red Oaks for Boundary of Capitol Park," 1912. Original drawing ink on tracing cloth, 30" x 20". John Nolen Papers, #2903, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library; John Nolen to Lew F. Porter, 15 January 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[83] Lew F. Porter to *The National Nurseryman*, 5 October 1915. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[84] Geo. B. Post & Sons to Lew F. Porter, 21 February 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[85] Lew F. Porter to John Nolen, 26 December 1911. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[86] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, request for proposals [for construction of "cement walks"], n.d., ca. 1912. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[87] Evidence that the Wisconsin Capitol Commission purchased new movable benches for Capitol Park has not been located in the surviving records held at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Photographs of the park before and after construction of the new Capitol depict suggest that the commission merely reused the benches that previously had been placed within the park.

[88] Negative # WHi(X3)29194. Visual Materials Archive, SHSW.

[89] Arnold Alanen interview with Richard Smith, 18 December 1998.

[90] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes, 23 May 1914. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[91] Wisconsin Capitol Commission, meeting minutes, 3 October 1913. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[92] Geo. B. Post & Sons to Lew F. Porter, 20 March 1914. Series 833, Manuscripts Collection, SHSW.

[93] John Short to Leslie H. Fishel, 15 December 1967 (SCERB files).

[94] M. Paul Friedburg & Associates, "Capitol Promenade: A Walk through Wisconsin's State History," n.p., n.d. [ca. 1975?].

[95] *Ibid.*

[96] Edwin A. Sanborn and Associates, Inc., Capitol Terrace, Madison, Wisc.: Edwin A. Sanborn, Inc, 1978.

[97] Dale W. Dumbleton, "State Capitol Park Site Amenities," State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, 1992. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

[98] SCERB, meeting minutes, 28 April 1992; Dale W. Dumbleton, "State Capitol Park Site Amenities," State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, 1992. Filed at State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Buildings and Police Services.

Appendix A

Summary Historical Integrity Analysis of Character-defining Features in Capitol Park

Landscape Element	Historical Integrity (Quantitative)	Historical Integrity (Qualitative)	Condition	Remarks
Spatial Organization				
Principal Axes				
N-S Axis	●	Excellent	Excellent	
E-W Axis	●	Excellent	Excellent	
NE-SW Axis	●	Excellent	Excellent	
NW-SE Axis	●	Excellent	Excellent	
Spatial Definition				
Terrace	◑	Good	Good	Paved area reduced.
Lawn	◑	Good	Good	New annual beds break up space.
Driveways and Walkways	◑	Good	Good/Fair	Original tree plantings lost.
Promenade	◑	Poor	Poor	Inner row of trees mostly missing; spacing of outer row trees is irregular; epoxy-bonded gravel surface of treeway obscures definition of walkway.
Vegetation				
Terrace				
Turf Grass Panels	◑	Good	Fair/Good	The area of the panels has been modified slightly by alterations to the shrub planting beds, and the paved area of the terrace. Health of turf depends on aeration and irrigation. Kept short, it does not respond well to compaction of special events held in lawn.
Annual Flower Beds	●	Excellent	Excellent	The circular flower beds originally located within the turf panels were restored in 2001.
Shrub Beds - Wings	○	N/EV	N/EV	Shrub beds are absent.
Shrub Beds - Grand Staircases	○	N/EV	N/EV	Shrub beds are absent.
Lawn				
Shrub Beds - Balustrade	◑	Good	Good	Reconstructed to replicate the formality and symmetry of 1911 plan during 2001-2003.
Shrub Beds - Approaches	◑	Poor	Fair	Reconstructed to replicate formality and symmetry of 1911 plan during 2001-2003.
Urns	●	Excellent	Excellent	The planting scheme for the bronze urns remains similar to those of eighty years ago. Healthy annual flowers are aesthetic enhancement to semi-circular seat alcove.
Turf Grass	◑	Good	Fair	The turf areas of the lawn have been reduced slightly due to the increased depth of shrub and annual beds. Health of turf varies from good to poor.
Shade Trees	◑	Poor	Good	Most of the original shade trees have been lost. New tree plantings have been generally consistent with the original design concept. The most significant change has been the addition of exotic species during the past twenty years.
Gold Star Flower Bed	◑	Fair	Excellent	Although not part of the original landscape plan, the Gold Star bed has acquired historical significance. It retains integrity of location, although the design has been altered from a five-pointed star to a circular form.
Promenade				
Turf Grass	○	N/EV	N/EV	Replaced by epoxy-bonded gravel in 1980.
Perimeter Tree Planting (Norway Maples)	◑	Poor	Fair	Of the 80 trees planted around the perimeter of the park in 1916, 42 remain.
Red Oak Allee	○	Poor	Good	Outer row replaced by Norway maples in 1916. Only a few individuals of the inner row, planted during 1912-1915, survive.
Annual Flower Beds	◑	Fair	Good	Two of the three original circular flower beds at the corner of the park survive.
Circulation				
Terrace				
Terrace pavement	◑	Good	Excellent	Area of pavement reduced slightly; exposed aggregate surface of pavement differs from historic material; few cracks.
Lawn				
Axial Walkways	●	Good	Good	Retain integrity of location and design; exposed aggregate surface of pavement differs from historic material. Mineral stains near bases of bronze urns and railings. Concrete surface on the State Street and North Hamilton axes have been replaced.
Driveways	●	Excellent	Good	Alignment of parking stalls changed from angle to parallel to curb line; three stalls added at the foot of grand staircases.
Promenade				
Promenade Walkways	●	Fair	Good	Retain integrity of location and design; exposed aggregate surface of pavement differs from historic material.
Promenade Treeway	◑	Poor	Poor	Tree roots upheave pervious epoxy-gravel paving. Material is more than 20 years old, uneven, and greatly degraded.
Parking Lane	◑	Fair	Good	Alignment of parking stalls changed from angle to parallel to curb line; consequent reduction in total number of stalls.
Structures & Architectonic Elements				
Terrace				
Balustrade	●	Good	Excellent	Retain integrity of location, materials, and design--Skylights and air vents on SW side obscure granite foundation.
Lawn				
Walkway and Driveway Copings	●	Excellent	Good	Retain integrity of location, materials, and design. Rust stains caused by metal snow removal equipment. Foundation exposed from erosion.
Semi-circular Granite Seat Alcoves (16)	●	Excellent	Good	Retain the integrity of location, materials, and design.
Flat Granite Seats (16)	●	Excellent	Excellent	Retain the integrity of location, materials, and design.
Promenade				
Kiosk	◑	N/C	N/C	Removed from its original location at the end of the State Street approach sometime between 1916 and the mid 1920's.
Granite Coping	N/E	N/E	N/E	Eliminated from the landscape design in 1911 by the Wisconsin Capitol Commission.

Historical Integrity Analysis

Objects				
Terrace				
Bronze Drinking Fountains (8)	◑	Excellent	Good	The original fountains have been repaired and reinstalled.
Figures - Grand Stairways	N/E	N/E	N/E	Never completed.
Figures - Balustrade	N/E	N/E	N/E	Never completed.
Lawn				
Bronze Urns (16)	●	Excellent	Excellent	Retain integrity of location, materials, and design.
Perimeter				
"Forward" (original cast)	N/E	N/E	Good	Original statue has been restored, and moved to a new location at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
"Forward" (replica)	N/C	N/C	Excellent	Replica duplicates the design and aesthetic qualities of the original, but it is not situated at the statue's historic location nor of the same material.
"Hans Christian Heg"	●	Excellent	Good	Although not part of the original landscape plan, the statue has acquired historical significance. It remains in good conditions at its original site.
Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial	N/C	N/C	Excellent	Constructed in 1998. The design is unobtrusive, and situated in accordance with the park's scheme of spatial organization.
Site Furniture				
Terrace				
Black Metal Trash Receptacles (93)	N/C	N/C	Good	Simple, unobtrusive design is compatible with historic landscape.
Lawn				
Movable Wood and Metal Benches	N/E	N/E	N/E	Missing
Fixed Brown Metal Benches	N/C	N/C	Good	Simple, unobtrusive design is compatible with historic landscape.
Promenade				
Fixed Wood Benches	N/C	N/C	Fair	Incompatible material and design; slightly weathered.
Black Metal Trash Receptacles	N/C	N/C	Good	Simple, unobtrusive design is compatible with historic landscape.
Contemporary Drinking Fountains	N/C	N/C	Fair/Good	Simple, unobtrusive design is compatible with historic landscape.
Movable Wood and Metal Benches	N/E	N/E	N/E	Missing
Infrastructure - Lighting				
Terrace				
Bronze Fixtures - Portico	●	Excellent	Good	
Bronze Fixtures - Grand Staircases	●	Excellent	Good	
Bronze Fixtures - Balustrade	●	Excellent	Good	
Lawn				
Cast Iron Fixtures	N/E	N/E	N/E	Missing
Modern Light I	N/C	N/C	Fair	Incompatible design detracts from historic landscape character.
Promenade				
Cast Iron Fixtures	N/E	N/E	N/E	Missing
Modern Light II	N/C	N/C	Fair	Incompatible design detracts from historic landscape character.
Modern Light III	N/C	N/C	Good	Incompatible design detracts from historic landscape character.
Security Cameras				
Existing Cameras - Balustrade	N/C	N/C	Fair/Good	

	Landscape Element	Overall Historical Integrity	Significance	Treatment Approach I	Treatment Approach II	Treatment Approach III	Treatment Approach IV
1	***Spatial Organization***						
	Principal Axes						
1.1	N-S Axis	●	■	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
1.2	E-W Axis	●	■	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
1.3	NE-SW Axis	●	■	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
1.4	NW-SE Axis	●	■	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
	Spatial Definition						
1.5	Terrace	◑	N/C	Restore (see 2.1, 3.1)	Restore (see 2.1, 3.1)	Restore (see 2.1, 3.1)	No treatment
1.6	Lawn	◑	N/C	Restore (see 2.9, 2.12)	Restore (see 2.9, 2.12)	Rehabilitate (see 2.9, 2.12)	Rehabilitate (see 2.8, 2.12)
1.7	Driveways and Walkways	◑	N/C	Restore (see 3.2, 3.3)	Restore (see 3.2, 3.3)	Rehabilitate (see 3.2, 3.3)	Repair and Preserve.
1.8	Promenade	◑	N/C	Restore (see 2.15 - 2.17, 3.4, 3.5)	Restore (see 2.15 - 2.17, 3.4, 3.5)	Rehabilitate (see 2.15 - 2.17, 3.4, 3.5)	Rehabilitate (see 2.15 - 2.17, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)
2	***Vegetation***						
	Terrace						
2.1	Turf Grass Panels	◑	◨	Restore panels to original design.	Restore panels to original design.	Restore panels to original design.	No treatment.
2.2	Annual Flower Beds	●	□	Reconstruction	Reconstruction	Reconstruction	No treatment.
2.3	Shrub Beds - Wings	○	◨	Reduce depth to 1912 dimensions; replant using Nolen planting plan.	Reduce depth to 1912 dimensions; replant using Nolen planting plan.	Maintain current bed depth; replant with mixture of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, using new planting list inspired by 1912 Nolen plan.	Reduce depth to 1912 dimensions; replant iwht mixture of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, emphasizing Wisocnsin natives and low-maintenance species.
2.4	Shrub Beds - Grand Staircases	○	◨	Replant using Nolen planting plan.	Replant using Nolen planting plan.	Replant with new planting list inspired by 1912 Nolen plan.	Replant with mixture of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, emphasizing Wisocnsin natives and low-maintenance species.
2.5	Tender Shrubs in Containers	N/C	N/C	Place planters containing bay trees and Japanese hydrangeas on terrace lawn, as proposed in 1912.	No action.	No action.	No action.
	Lawn						
2.6	Shrub Beds - Balustrade	◑	◨	Reduce depth to 1912 dimensions; replant using Nolen planting plan.	Reduce depth to 1912 dimensions; replant using Nolen planting plan.	Maintain current bed depth; replant with deciduous shrubs and perennial herbs, using new planting list inspired by 1912 Nolen plan.	Reduce depth to 1912 dimensions; replant with deciduous shrubs and perennial herbs, emphasizing Wisocnsin natives and low-maintenance species.

				Reduce depth to 1912 dimensions; replant using Nolen planting plan.	Reduce depth to 1912 dimensions; replant using Nolen planting plan.	Maintain current beds; replant with mixture of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, using new planting list inspired by 1912 Nolen plan.	Return beds to 1912 design; replant with mixture of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, emphasizing Wisconsin natives and low-maintenance species.
2.7	Shrub Beds - Approaches	◑	◧				
2.8	Urns	●	□	No Treatment.	No Treatment.	No Treatment.	No Treatment.
2.9	Turf Grass	◑	◧	Restore to original specifications.	Replace with stabilized turf grass surface	Replace with stabilized turf grass surface	Replace with stabilized turf grass surface
2.10	Shade Trees	◑	□	Eliminate exotic species; replant to achieve historic density and species composition.	Eliminate exotic species; replant to achieve historic density and species composition.	Gradually eliminate exotic species; replant to achieve lower density and historic species composition.	Continue replanting according to 1995 tree plan.
2.11	Axial Shade Tree Plantings	○	■	Restore to 1912 design.	Restore to 1912 design.	Replant using new species.	No treatment, OR replant using medium-height species.
2.12	Gold Star Flower Bed	◑	□	Restore to original size and design.	Restore to original size and design.	Restore to original size and design.	No treatment.
2.13	Other Annual Flower Beds (2)	N/C	□	Remove.	Remove.	Remove.	No treatment.
	Promenade						
	Turf Grass	○	■	Restore with stabilized turf grass surface.	Restore with stabilized turf grass surface.	No action (see 3.5).	No action (see 3.5).
	Perimeter Tree Planting (Norway Maples)	◑	■	Remove (see 2.17)	Replace in kind, as necessary, OR implement 2.17.	Replace using substitute species.	Replace in kind, as necessary.
	Red Oak Allee	○	■	Restore to 1911 design.	No action, OR restore to 1912 design.	No action.	No action.
	Annual Flower Beds	◑	◧	Restore to 1912 design.	Restore to 1912 design.	Restore to 1912 design.	No treatment.
3	**Circulation**						
	Terrace						
3.1	Terrace pavement	◑	■	Reconstruct to original design and specifications.	Reconstruct to original design and specifications.	Reconstruct to original design and specifications.	Replace in-kind, as necessary.
	Lawn						
3.2	Axial Walkways	●	■	Reconstruct to original specifications.	Reconstruct to original specifications.	Reconstruct to original specifications.	Replace in-kind, as necessary.
3.3	Driveways	●		Restore parking to 1912-1918 arrangement.	Restore parking to 1912-1918 arrangement.	Eliminate spaces at foot of grand staircases; retain current alignment.	Eliminate spaces at foot of grand staircases; retain current alignment.
	Promenade						
3.4	Promenade Walkways	●	■	Reconstruct to original specifications.	Reconstruct to original specifications.	Reconstruct to original specifications.	Replace in-kind, as necessary.
3.5	Promenade Treeway	◑	N/C	Replace with stabilized turf grass surface (see 2.15).	Replace with stabilized turf grass surface (see 2.15).	Replace with new porous, hard surface material.	Replace in-kind.
3.6	Parking	◑	◧	Restore 1912 angle parking scheme.	Restore 1912 angle parking scheme.	No treatment.	Move perimeter curb line; eliminate parking from perimeter.
4	**Structures & Architectonic Elements**						

	Terrace						
4.1	Balustrade	●	■	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
	Lawn						
4.2	Walkway and Driveway Copings	●	■	Clean / conserve.	Clean / conserve.	Clean / conserve.	Clean / conserve.
4.3	Semi-circular Granite Seat Alcoves (16)	●	◨	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
4.4	Flat Granite Seats (16)	●	◨	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
	Promenade						
4.5	Kiosk	◑	□	Reconstruct as weather station.	Reconstruct with new function.	No action.	No action.
4.6	Granite Coping	N/C	N/C	Construct according to original design and specifications.	No action.	No action.	Construct according to new, contemporary design.
5	**Objects**						
	Terrace						
5.1	Bronze Drinking Fountains (8)	◑	□	Repair / conserve originals; replace missing fountains with replicas.	Repair / conserve originals; replace missing fountains with replicas.	Repair / conserve originals; replace missing fountains with replicas.	Remove.
5.2	Figures - Grand Stairways	N/E	N/E	Execute and install stulptures in accordance with original deisgn intent.	No action.	No action.	No action.
5.3	Figures - Balustrade	N/E	N/E	Execute and install stulptures in accordance with original deisgn intent.	No action.	No action.	No action.
	Lawn						
5.4	Bronze Urns (16)	●	◨	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
	Perimeter						
5.5	"Forward" (original cast)	○	◨	Relocate to original site.	No treatment.	No treatment.	No treatment.
5.6	"Forward" (replica)	◑	◨	Remove.	Relocate to North Hamilton Street approach.	Move to North Hamilton Street approach.	No treatment.
5.7	"Hans Christian Heg"	●	◨	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
5.8	Wisconsin Law Enforcement Memorial	N/C	◨	Remove.	Remove.	Relocate to State Street approach.	No treatment.
6	**Site Furniture**						
	Terrace						
6.2	Black Metal Trash Receptacles (93)	○	N/C	Remove.	Remove.	Replace with new design.	No action.
	Lawn						
6.3	Movable Wood and Metal Benches	○	□	Fabricate replicas; place along axial walkways.	Fabricate replicas; place along axial walkways.	No action.	No action.
6.4	Fixed Brown Metal Benches	N/C	N/C	Remove.	Remove.	No treatment.	No treatment.
	Promenade						
6.5	Fixed Wood Benches	N/C	N/C	Remove.	Remove.	Remove.	Replace with new design within treeway.

Summary of Treatment Recommendations

6.6	Black Metal Trash Receptacles	N/C	N/C	Remove.	Remove.	Replace with new design.	No treatment.
6.7	Contemporary Drinking Fountains	N/C	N/C	Remove.	Remove.	Replace with new design; remove from axis.	No treatment.
6.8	Movable Wood and Metal Benches	○	□	Fabricate replicas; place along perimeter walkways.	Fabricate replicas; place along perimeter walkways.	Fabricate replicas; place along promenade, off walkway.	No action.
7	**Infrastructure - Lighting**						
	Terrace						
7.1	Bronze Fixtures - Portico	●	◨	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
7.2	Bronze Fixtures - Grand Staircases	●	◨	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
7.3	Bronze Fixtures - Balustrade	●	◨	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.	Conserve.
	Lawn						
7.4	Cast Iron Fixtures	N/E	N/E	Fabricate replicas; place at circle seats along walkways only.	Fabricate replicas; place at circle seats along walkways and driveways.	Fabricate replicas; place at circle seats along walkways only.	No action.
7.5	Modern Light I	N/C	N/C	Remove.	Remove.	Remove; install new, contemporary fixtures at circule seats along driveways.	Replace with new, contemporary fixtures.
	Promenade						
7.6	Cast Iron Fixtures	N/E	N/E	Fabricate replicas; place at historic locations in treeway.	Fabricate replicas; place at historic locations in treeway.	Fabricate replicas; place at historic locations in treeway.	Replace with new, contemporary fixtures at historic locations in treeway.
7.7	Modern Light II	N/C	N/C	Remove.	Remove.	Replace with new, contemporary fixtures.	Replace with new, contemporary fixtures.
7.8	Modern Light III	N/C	N/C	Remove.	Remove.	No action.	No action.
8	**Security Cameras**						
8.1	Existing Cameras - Balustrade	N/C	N/C	No action.	No action.	No action.	No action.

Appendix B
CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities

MASTER PLANTING PLAN

DRAWING INDEX

SHEET #	SHEET TITLE
C1	Cover Sheet
L1	Master Planting Plan - Overall Plan
L2	Master Planting Plan - Northeast Quadrant
L3	Master Planting Plan - Southeast Quadrant
L4	Master Planting Plan - Southwest Quadrant
L7	Master Planting Plan - Northwest Quadrant
L6	Master Planting Plan - Perennials
L7	Master Planting Plan - Perennials
L8	Master Planting Plan - Skylight Planting

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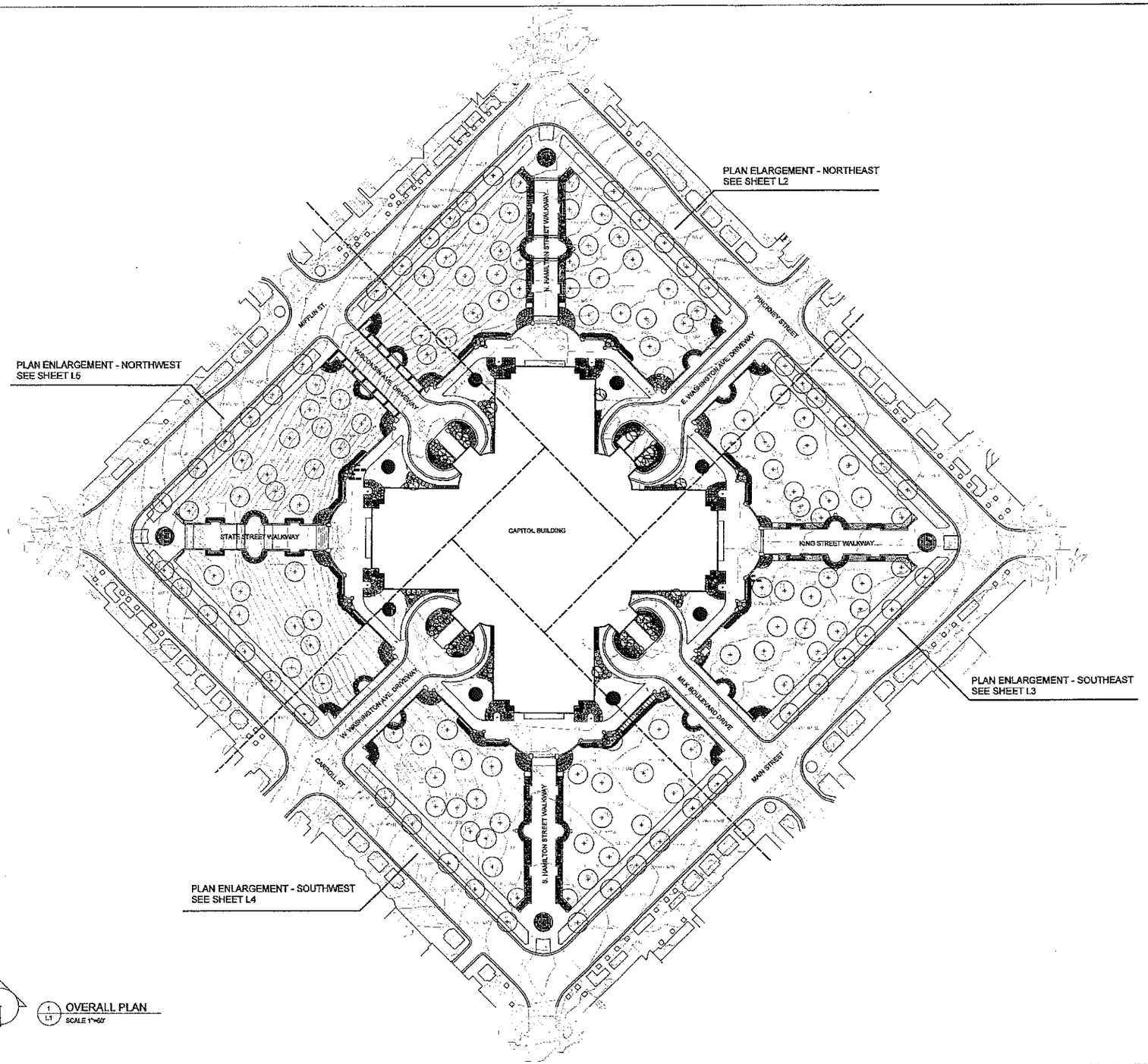
CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities
MASTER PLANTING PLAN - COVER SHEET

Project:	KSD 2003-45
Project Location:	Madison, Wisconsin
Scale:	Indicated
Designed By:	KSD
Drawn By:	KSD
Checked By:	KSD
Date:	5-17-04

Revision	Date

Sheet:
C1
1 of 9 sheets

Master Plan Implementation-Planting Plan



1 L1 OVERALL PLAN
SCALE 1"=60'

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CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

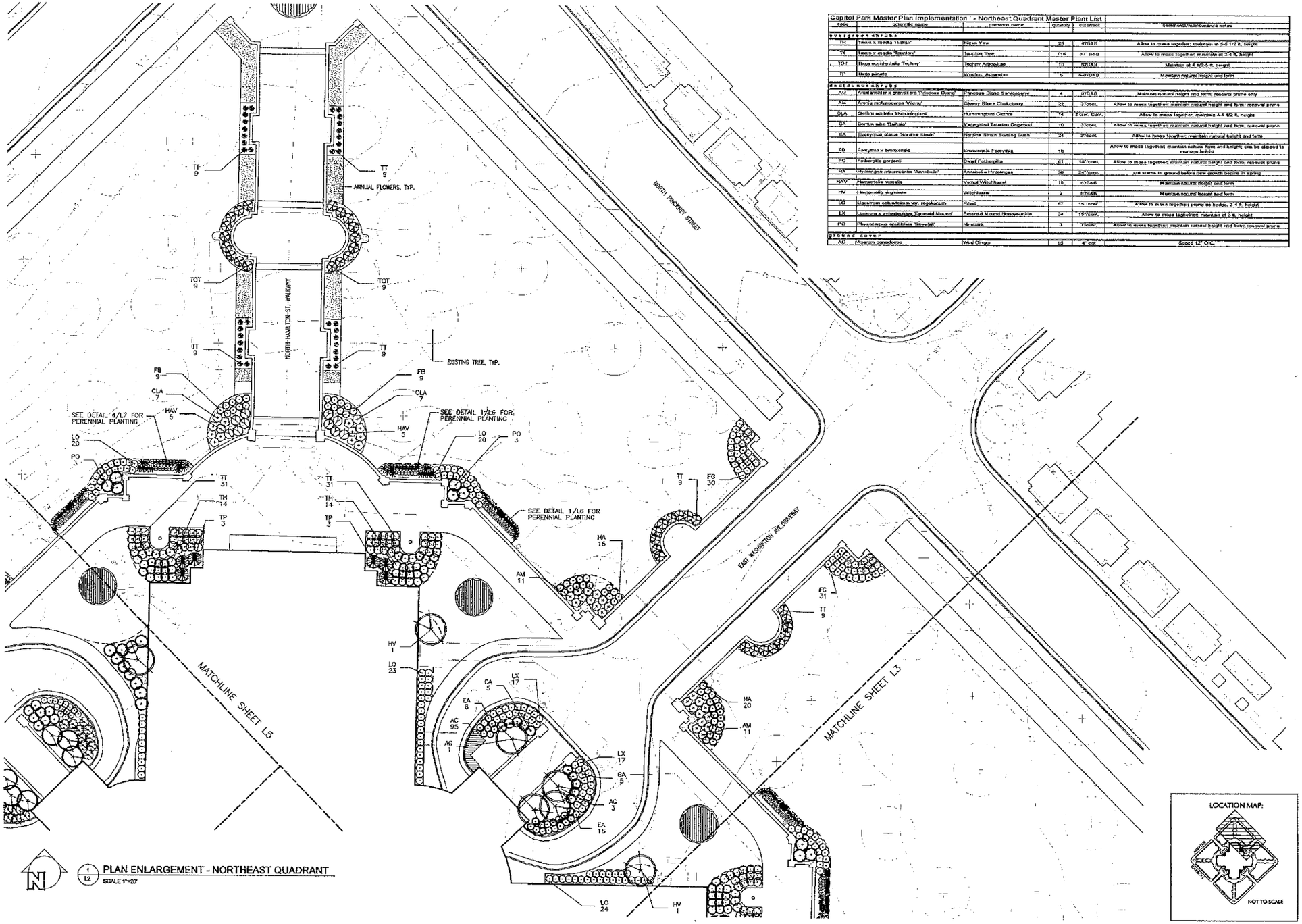
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities

MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION - OVERALL PLAN

Project:	KSD 2003-45
Project Location:	Madison, Wisconsin
Scale:	Indicated
Designed By:	KSD
Drawn By:	KSD
Checked By:	KSD
Date:	5-17-04

Revision	Date

Sheet: L1
2 of 9 sheets



Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Northeast Quadrant Master Plant List

code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/spacing	comments/maintenance notes
evergreen shrubs					
TH	Taxus x media 'Hatfieldi'	Hatfield Yew	24	4'B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain at 5-6 1/2' ft. height
TY	Taxus x media 'Taunton'	Taunton Yew	118	30" B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain at 3-4 ft. height
TO	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Techny Arborvitae	10	8'O.C.B&B	Maintain at 4 1/2-5 ft. height
TP	Thuja panda	Western Arborvitae	6	5-7'B&B	Maintain natural height and form
deciduous shrubs					
AG	Aronia arbutifolia x prunifolia 'Princess Diana'	Princess Diana Serviceberry	4	3'O.C.	Maintain natural height and form; removal prune only
AM	Aronia melanocarpa 'Viking'	Glossy Black Chokeberry	22	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; removal prune
CLA	Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird'	Hummingbird Clethra	14	3 Gal. Cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain 4-4 1/2 ft. height
CA	Cornus alba 'Sibirica'	Variegated Tatarian Dogwood	10	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; removal prune
EA	Euonymus alatus 'Nordine Strain'	Nordine Strain Burning Bush	24	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form
FB	Forsythia x bronxensis	Bronxensis Forsythia	18		Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; can be clipped to maintain hedge
FG	Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla	61	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; removal prune
HA	Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'	Annabelle Hydrangea	30	24"/cont.	cut stems to ground before new growth begins in spring
HAV	Hamamelis vernalis	Vernal Witchhazel	10	6'B&B	Maintain natural height and form
HV	Hamamelis virginiana	Witchhazel	2	6'B&B	Maintain natural height and form
LO	Ligustrum obtusifolium var. regelianum	Privet	87	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; prune as hedge, 3-4 ft. height
LX	Lonicera x xylosteoides 'Emerald Mound'	Emerald Mound Honeysuckle	34	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain at 3 ft. height
PO	Physocarpus opulifolius 'Dirwolfii'	Ninebark	3	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; removal prune
ground cover					
AG	Aegopodium podagraria	Wild Ginger	90	4" pot	Space 12" O.C.

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CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities
MASTER PLANTING PLAN - NORTHEAST QUADRANT

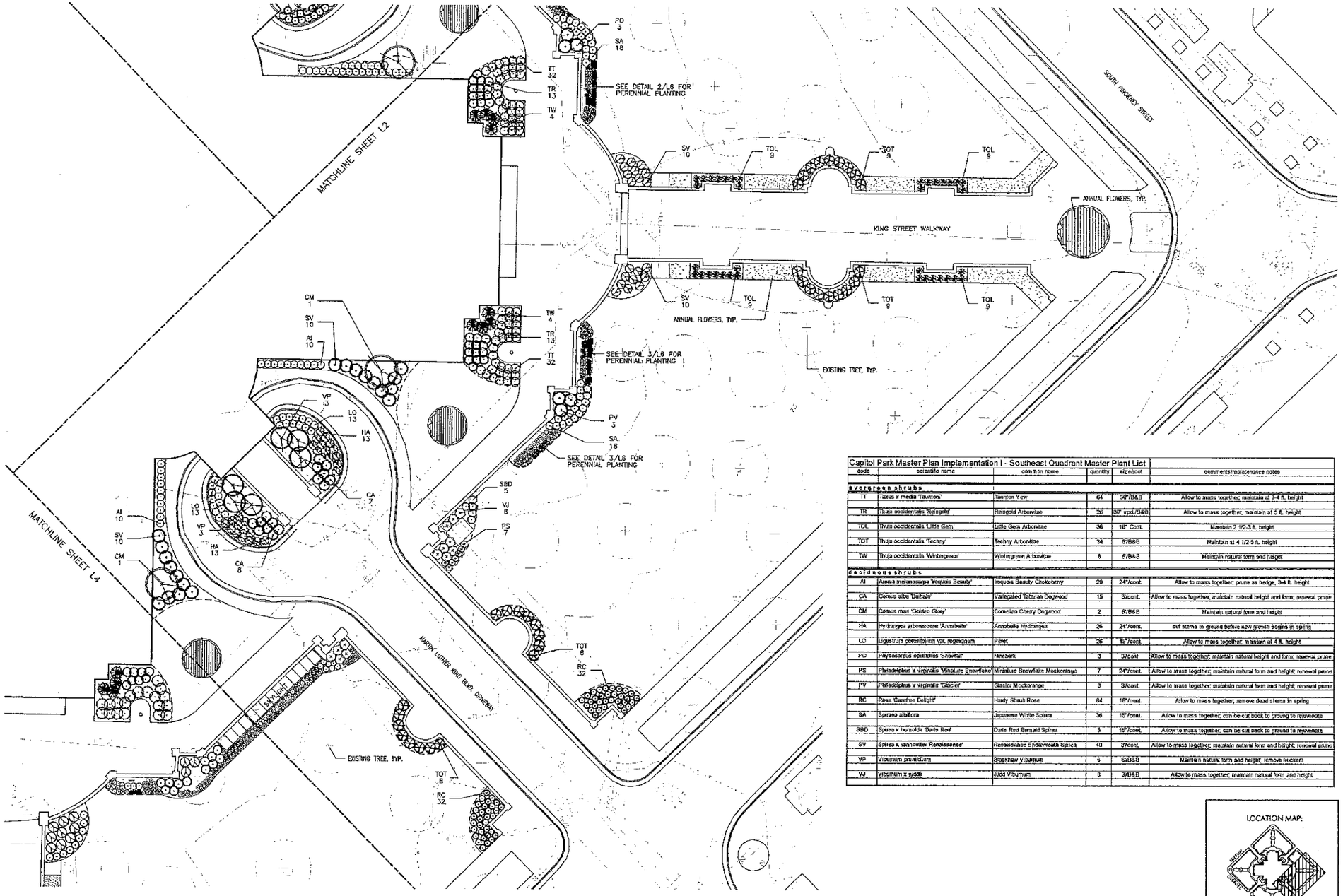
Project:	KSD 2003-45
Project Location:	Madison, Wisconsin
Scale:	Indicated
Designed By:	KSD
Drawn By:	KSD
Checked By:	KSD
Date:	5-17-04

Revision	Date

Sheet: L2
3 of 9 sheets

Master Plan Implementation-Planting Plan

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Northeast Quadrant Master Plant List					
code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
evergreen shrubs					
TH	Taxus x media 'Hicksii'	Hicks Yew	28	4'/B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain at 5-5 1/2 ft. height
TT	Taxus x media 'Tauntoni'	Taunton Yew	116	30" B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain at 3-4 ft. height
TOT	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Techny Arborvitae	18	6'/B&B	Maintain at 4 1/2-5 ft. height
TP	Thuja plicata	Western Arborvitae	6	6-8'/B&B	Maintain natural height and form
deciduous shrubs					
AG	Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Princess Diana'	Princess Diana Serviceberry	4	6'/B&B	Maintain natural height and form; renewal prune only
AM	Aronia melanocarpa 'Viking'	Glossy Black Chokeberry	22	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
CLA	Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird'	Hummingbird Clethra	14	3 Gal. Cont.	Allow to mass together, maintain 4-4 1/2 ft. height
CA	Cornus alba 'Baihalo'	Variegated Tatarian Dogwood	10	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
EA	Euonymus alatus 'Nordine Strain'	Nordine Strain Burning Bush	24	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form
FB	Forsythia x bronxensis	Bronxensis Forsythia	18		Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; can be clipped to manage height
FG	Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla	61	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
HA	Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'	Annabelle Hydrangea	36	24"/cont.	cut stems to ground before new growth begins in spring
HAV	Hamamelis vernalis	Vernal Witchhazel	10	6'/B&B	Maintain natural height and form
HV	Hamamelis virginiana	Witchhazel	2	6'/B&B	Maintain natural height and form
LO	Ligustrum obtusifolium var. regelianum	Privet	87	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; prune as hedge, 3-4 ft. height
LX	Lonicera x xylosteoides 'Emerald Mound'	Emerald Mound Honeysuckle	34	15"/cont.	Allow to mass toghether; maintain at 3 ft. height
PO	Physocarpus opulifolius 'Snowfall'	Ninebark	3	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
ground cover					
AC	Asarum canadense	Wild Ginger	95	4" pot	Space 12" O.C.



PLAN ENLARGEMENT - SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
SCALE 1"=20'

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Southeast Quadrant Master Plant List

code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
evergreen shrubs					
TT	Taxus x media 'Taunton'	Taunton Yew	64	30"/B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain at 3-4 ft. height
TR	Thuja occidentalis 'Reingold'	Reingold Arborvitae	26	30" spd./B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain at 5 ft. height
TCL	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Little Gem Arborvitae	36	18" Cont.	Maintain 2 1/2-3 ft. height
TOT	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Techny Arborvitae	34	6'/B&B	Maintain at 4 1/2-5 ft. height
TW	Thuja occidentalis 'Wintergreen'	Wintergreen Arborvitae	8	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height
deciduous shrubs					
AI	Aronia melanocarpa 'Iroquois Beauty'	Iroquois Beauty Chokeberry	20	24"/cont.	Allow to mass together; prune as hedge, 3-4 ft. height
CA	Cornus alba 'Bailhalo'	Variegated Tatarian Dogwood	15	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
CM	Cornus mas 'Golden Glory'	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	2	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height
HA	Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'	Annabelle Hydrangea	26	24"/cont.	cut stems to ground before new growth begins in spring
LO	Ligustrum obtusifolium var. regelianum	Privet	26	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain at 4 ft. height
PO	Physocarpus opulifolius 'Snowfall'	Ninebark	3	3'/cont	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
PS	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Miniature Snowflake'	Miniature Snowflake Mockorange	7	24"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
PV	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Glacier'	Glacier Mockorange	3	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
RC	Rosa 'Carefree Delight'	Hardy Shrub Rose	64	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; remove dead stems in spring
SA	Spiraea albiflora	Japanese White Spirea	36	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to ground to rejuvenate
SBD	Spiraea x bumalda 'Darts Red'	Darts Red Bumald Spirea	5	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to ground to rejuvenate
SV	Spiraea x vanhoutte 'Renaissance'	Renaissance Bridalwreath Spirea	40	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
VP	Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum	6	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height; remove suckers
VJ	Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum	8	3'/B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height

LOCATION MAP:

NOT TO SCALE

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CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities
MASTER PLANTING PLAN - SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

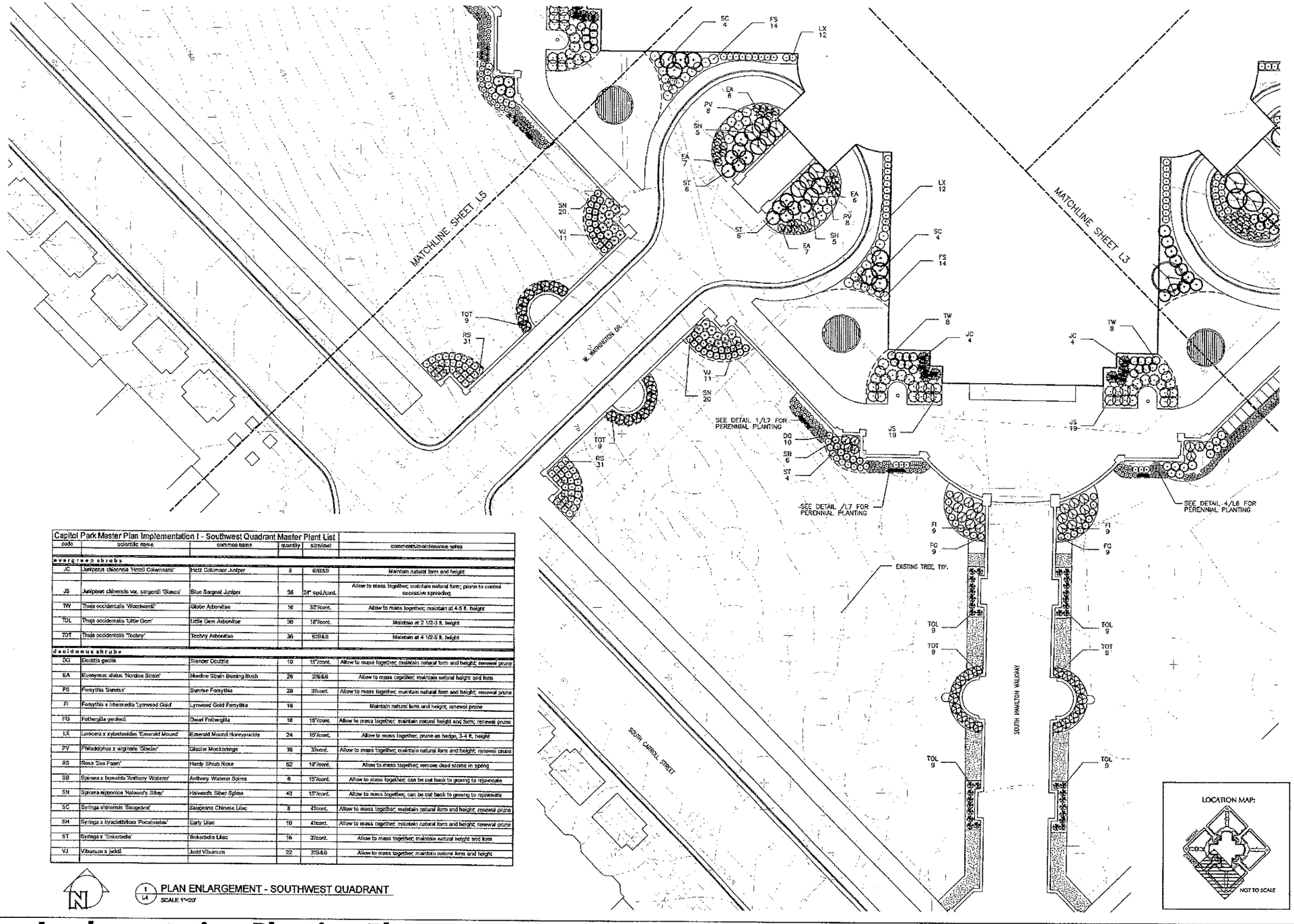
Project: KSD 2003-45
Project Location: Madison, Wisconsin
Scale: Indicated
Designed By: KSD
Drawn By: KSD
Checked By: KSD
Date: 5-17-04

Revision	Date

Sheet: L3
4 of 9 sheets

Master Plan Implementation-Planting Plan

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Southeast Quadrant Master Plant List					
code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
evergreen shrubs					
TT	Taxus x media 'Tauntoni'	Taunton Yew	64	30"/B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain at 3-4 ft. height
TR	Thuja occidentalis 'Reingold'	Reingold Arborvitae	26	30" spd./B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain at 5 ft. height
TOL	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Little Gem Arborvitae	36	18" Cont.	Maintain 2 1/2-3 ft. height
TOT	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Techny Arborvitae	34	6'/B&B	Maintain at 4 1/2-5 ft. height
TW	Thuja occidentalis 'Wintergreen'	Wintergreen Arborvitae	8	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height
deciduous shrubs					
AI	Aronia melanocarpa 'Iroquois Beauty'	Iroquois Beauty Chokeberry	20	24"/cont.	Allow to mass together; prune as hedge, 3-4 ft. height
CA	Cornus alba 'Baihalo'	Variegated Tatarian Dogwood	15	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
CM	Cornus mas 'Golden Glory'	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	2	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height
HA	Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'	Annabelle Hydrangea	26	24"/cont.	cut stems to ground before new growth begins in spring
LO	Ligustrum obtusifolium var. regelianum	Privet	26	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain at 4 ft. height
PO	Physocarpus opulifolius 'Snowfall'	Ninebark	3	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
PS	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Minature Snowflake'	Miniature Snowflake Mockorange	7	24"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
PV	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Glacier'	Glacier Mockorange	3	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
RC	Rosa 'Carefree Delight'	Hardy Shrub Rose	64	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; remove dead stems in spring
SA	Spiraea albiflora	Japanese White Spirea	36	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to groung to rejuvenate
SBD	Spirea x bumalda 'Darts Red'	Darts Red Bumald Spirea	5	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to ground to rejuvenate
SV	Spirea x vanhouttei 'Renaissance'	Renaissance Bridalwreath Spirea	40	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
VP	Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum	6	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height; remove suckers
VJ	Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum	8	3'/B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height



Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Southwest Quadrant Master Plant List					
code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
evergreen shrubs					
JC	Juniperus chinensis 'Hetzi Columnaris'	Hetz Columnar Juniper	8	6'B&B	Maintain natural form and height
JS	Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii 'Glauca'	Blue Sargent Juniper	38	24" spd./cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form; prune to control excessive spreading
TW	Thuja occidentalis 'Woodwardii'	Globe Arborvitae	16	30"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain at 4-5 ft. height
TOL	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Little Gem Arborvitae	36	18"/cont.	Maintain at 2 1/2-3 ft. height
TOT	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Techny Arborvitae	36	6'B&B	Maintain at 4 1/2-5 ft. height
deciduous shrubs					
DG	Deutzia gracilis	Slender Deutzia	10	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
EA	Euonymus alatus 'Nordine Strain'	Nordine Strain Burning Bush	26	3'B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form
FS	Forsythia 'Sunrise'	Sunrise Forsythia	28	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
FI	Forsythia x intermedia 'Lynwood Gold'	Lynwood Gold Forsythia	18		Maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
FG	Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla	18	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
LX	Lonicera x xylosteoides 'Emerald Mound'	Emerald Mound Honeysuckle	24	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; prune as hedge, 3-4 ft. height
PV	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Glacier'	Glacier Mockorange	16	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
RS	Rosa 'Sea Foam'	Hardy Shrub Rose	62	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; remove dead stems in spring
SB	Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony Waterer Spirea	6	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to ground to rejuvenate
SN	Spiraea nipponica 'Halward's Silver'	Halwards Silver Spirea	40	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to ground to rejuvenate
SC	Syringa chinensis 'Saugeana'	Saugeana Chinese Lilac	8	4'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
SH	Syringa x hyacinthiflora 'Pocahontas'	Early Lilac	10	4'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
ST	Syringa x 'Tinkerbelle'	Tinkerbelle Lilac	16	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form
VJ	Viburnum x jodii	Jodd Viburnum	22	3'B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height

1 L4 PLAN ENLARGEMENT - SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
SCALE 1"=20'

LOCATION MAP:
NOT TO SCALE

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CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities
MASTER PLANTING PLAN - SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

Project:	KSD 2003-45
Project Location:	Madison, Wisconsin
Scale:	Indicated
Designed By:	KSD
Drawn By:	KSD
Checked By:	KSD
Date:	5-17-04

Revision	Date

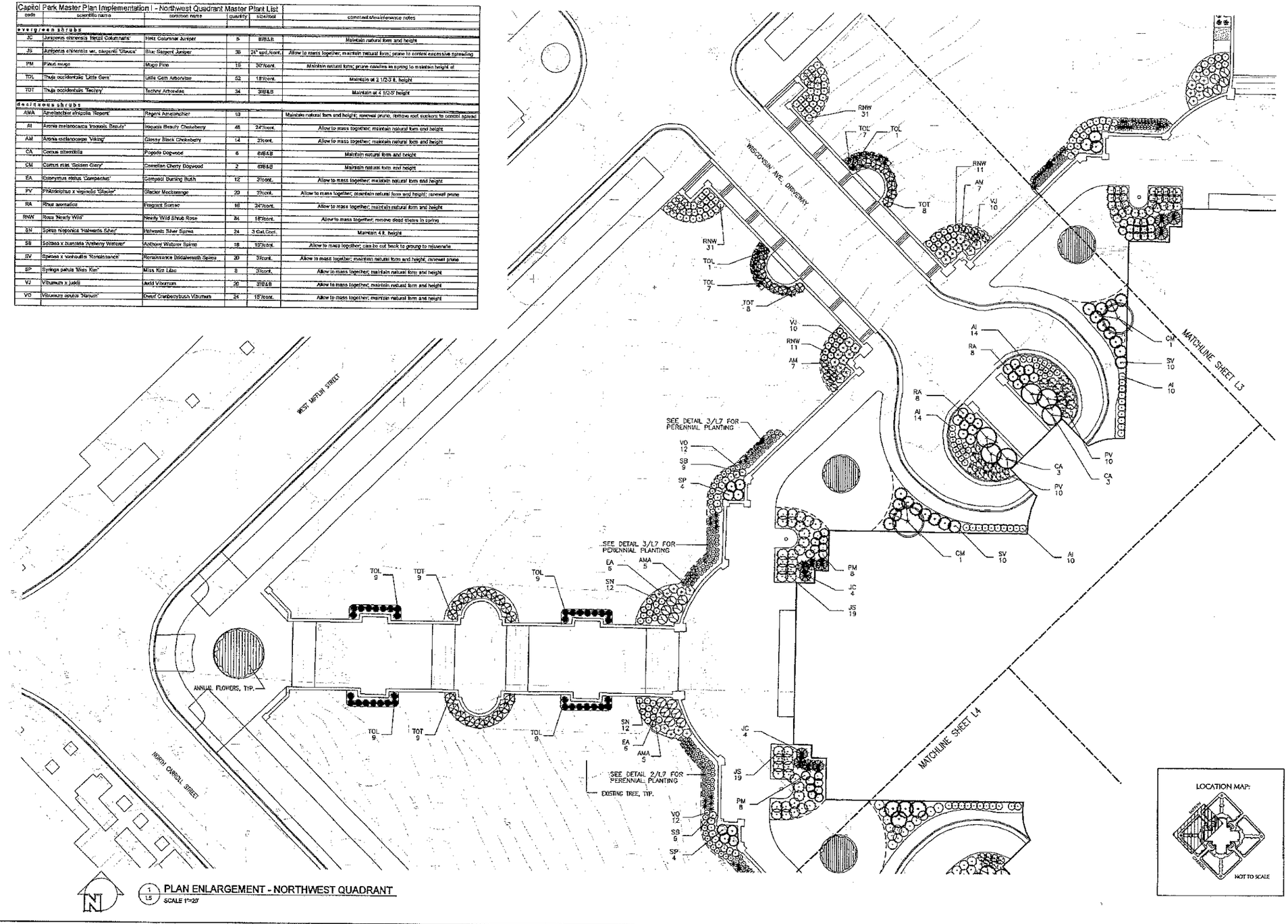
Sheet: L4
5 of 9 sheets

Master Plan Implementation-Planting Plan

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Southwest Quadrant Master Plant List					
code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
evergreen shrubs					
JC	Juniperus chinensis 'Hetzii Columnaris'	Hetz Columnar Juniper	8	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height
JS	Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii 'Glauca'	Blue Sargent Juniper	38	24" spd./cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form; prune to control excessive spreading
TW	Thuja occidentalis 'Woodwardii'	Globe Arborvitae	16	30"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain at 4-5 ft. height
TOL	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Little Gem Arborvitae	36	18"/cont.	Maintain at 2 1/2-3 ft. height
TOT	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Techny Arborvitae	36	6'/B&B	Maintain at 4 1/2-5 ft. height
deciduous shrubs					
DG	Deutzia gacilis	Slender Deutzia	10	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
EA	Euonymus alatus 'Nordine Strain'	Nordine Strain Burning Bush	26	3'/B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form
FS	Forsythia 'Sunrise'	Sunrise Forsythia	28	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
FI	Forsythia x intermedia 'Lynwood Gold'	Lynwood Gold Forsythia	18		Maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
FG	Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla	18	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form; renewal prune
LX	Lonicera x xylosteoides 'Emerald Mound'	Emerald Mound Honeysuckle	24	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; prune as hedge, 3-4 ft. height
PV	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Glacier'	Glacier Mockorange	16	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
RS	Rosa 'Sea Foam'	Hardy Shrub Rose	62	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; remove dead stems in spring
SB	Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony Waterer Spirea	6	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to groung to rejuvenate
SN	Spiraea nipponica 'Halward's Silver'	Halward's Silver Spirea	40	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to groung to rejuvenate
SC	Syringa chinensis 'Saugeana'	Saugeana Chinese Lilac	8	4'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
SH	Syringa x hyacinthiflora 'Pocahontas'	Early Lilac	10	4'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
ST	Syringa x 'Tinkerbelle'	Tinkerbelle Lilac	16	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural height and form
VJ	Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum	22	3'/B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Northwest Quadrant Master Plant List

code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comment/maintenance notes
evergreen shrubs					
JC	Juniperus chinensis 'Hetzii Columnaris'	Hetz Columnar Juniper	5	3'B&B	Maintain natural form and height
JS	Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii 'Glauca'	Blue Sargent Juniper	38	24" spd./cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form; prune to control excessive spreading
PM	Pinus mugo	Mugo Pine	18	3#/cont.	Maintain natural form; prune candles in spring to maintain height at
TOL	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Little Gem Arborvitae	53	18"/cont.	Maintain at 2 1/2-3 ft. height
TOT	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Techny Arborvitae	34	3'B&B	Maintain at 4 1/2-5' height
deciduous shrubs					
AMA	Amelanchier alnifolia 'Regent'	Regent Amelanchier	10		Maintain natural form and height; renewal prune, remove root suckers to control spread
AI	Aronia melanocarpa 'Iroquois Beauty'	Iroquois Beauty Chokeberry	48	24"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
AM	Aronia melanocarpa 'Viking'	Glossy Black Chokeberry	14	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
CA	Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood	6	6'B&B	Maintain natural form and height
CM	Cornus mas 'Golden Glory'	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	2	6'B&B	Maintain natural form and height
EA	Euonymus alatus 'Compactus'	Compact Burning Bush	12	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
FV	Physocarpus x vigorodii 'Glacier'	Glacier Mockorange	33	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; steer/train natural form and height; renewal prune
RA	Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac	16	24"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
RNW	Rosa 'Nearly Wild'	Nearly Wild Shrub Rose	84	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; remove dead stems in spring
SN	Spiraea nipponica 'Halwards Silver'	Halwards Silver Spirea	24	3 Gal./Cont.	Maintain 4 ft. height
SB	Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony Waterer Spirea	18	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to ground to rejuvenate
SV	Spiraea x vanhouttei 'Renaissance'	Renaissance Bridalwreath Spirea	20	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
SP	Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Lilac	8	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
VJ	Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum	20	3'B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
VO	Viburnum opulus 'Nanum'	Dwarf Cranberrybush Viburnum	24	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height



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CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities
MASTER PLANTING PLAN - NORTHWEST QUADRANT

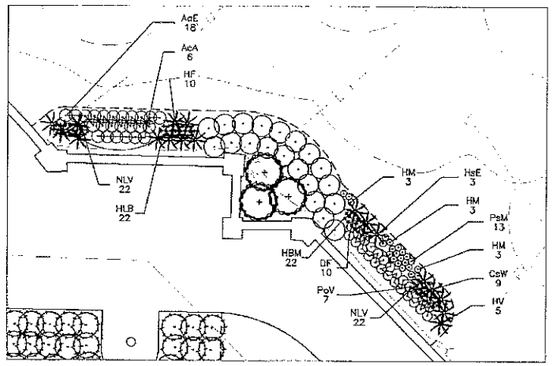
Project: KSD 2003-45
Project Location: Madison, Wisconsin
Scale: Indicated
Designed By: KSD
Drawn By: KSD
Checked By: KSD
Date: 5-17-04

Revision	Date

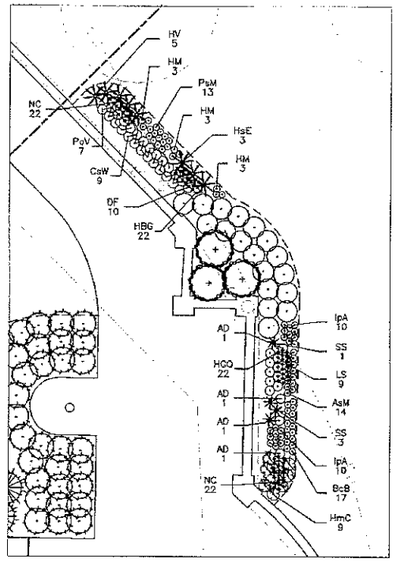
Sheet: L5
6 of 9 sheets

Master Plan Implementation-Planting Plan

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Northwest Quadrant Master Plant List					
code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
evergreen shrubs					
JC	Juniperus chinensis 'Hetzii Columnaris'	Hetz Columnar Juniper	8	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height
JS	Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii 'Glauca'	Blue Sargent Juniper	38	24" spd./cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form; prune to control excessive spreading
PM	Pinus mugo	Mugo Pine	16	30"/cont.	Maintain natural form; prune candles in spring to maintain height at
TOL	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Little Gem Arborvitae	52	18"/cont.	Maintain at 2 1/2-3 ft. height
TOT	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Techny Arborvitae	34	3'/B&B	Maintain at 4 1/2-5' height
deciduous shrubs					
AMA	Amelanchier alnigolia 'Regent'	Regent Amelanchier	10		Maintain natural form and height; renewal prune, remove root suckers to control spread
AI	Aronia melanocarpa 'Iroquois Beauty'	Iroquois Beauty Chokeberry	48	24"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
AM	Aronia melanocarpa 'Viking'	Glossy Black Chokeberry	14	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
CA	Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood	6	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height
CM	Cornus mas 'Golden Glory'	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	2	6'/B&B	Maintain natural form and height
EA	Euonymus alatus 'Compactus'	Compact Burning Bush	12	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
PV	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Glacier'	Glacier Mockorange	20	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
RA	Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac	16	24"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
RNW	Rosa 'Nearly Wild'	Nearly Wild Shrub Rose	84	18"/cont.	Allow to mass together; remove dead stems in spring
SN	Spirea nipponica 'Halwards Silver'	Halwards Silver Spirea	24	3 Gal.Cont.	Maintain 4 ft. height
SB	Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony Waterer Spirea	18	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to groung to rejuvenate
SV	Spiraea x vanhouttei 'Renaissance'	Renaissance Bridalwreath Spirea	20	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
SP	Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Lilac	8	3'/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
VJ	Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum	20	3'/B&B	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
VO	Viburnum opulus 'Nanum'	Dwarf Cranberrybush Viburnum	24	15"/cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height

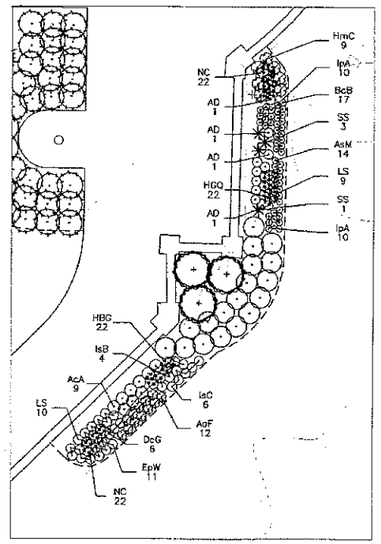


1 / L6 PERENNIAL PLAN ENLARGEMENT 1
SCALE 1"=10'

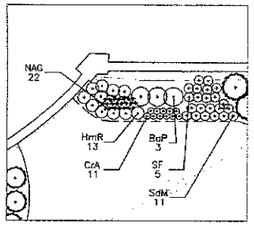


2 / L6 PERENNIAL PLAN ENLARGEMENT 2
SCALE 1"=10'

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Master Plant List - Perennials					
code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
					All perennials, cut back and/or remove dead foliage annually in early spring or late fall; replenish mulch and divide as needed.
perennials					
AcA	Aconitum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	Monkshood	15	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
AsM	Anemone sylvestris 'Macrantha'	Snowdrop Anemone	28	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
AD	Aster divaricatus	White Wood Aster	8	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
AsE	Astilbe arendsii 'Elizabeth Bloom'	Astilbe	18	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
AsF	Astilbe arendsii 'Fanal'	Astilbe	12	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
BaP	Baptisia australis 'Purple Smoke'	False Indigo	3	Qt.	space 30" o.c.
BcB	Bergenia cordifolia 'Bressingham Ruby'	Bergenia	34	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
CsW	Cimicifuga simplex 'White Pearl'	Fairy Candle	18	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
CrA	Coreopsis rosea 'American Dream'	Pink Coreopsis	11	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
DcG	Deschampsia caespitosa 'Goldgehaenge'	Tufted Hair Grass	6	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
DF	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern	28	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
EpW	Echinacea purpurea 'White Swan'	White Coneflower	11	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
HmC	Hemerocallis x 'Chicago Silver'	Daylily	18	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
HmR	Hemerocallis x 'Red Volunteer'	Daylily	13	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
HF	Hosta 'Francee'	Hosta	10	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
HM	Hakonechloa macra	Hakone Grass	18	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
HsE	Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'	Hosta	6	Qt.	space 30" o.c.
HV	Hosta ventricosa	Hosta	10	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
IpA	Iris pallida 'Aurea Variegata'	Sweet Iris	40	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
IsB	Iris sibirica 'Blue King'	Siberian Iris	4	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
IsC	Iris sibirica 'Chilled Wine'	Siberian Iris	6	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
LS	Liatris spicata	Spike Gayfeather	28	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
PoV	Polygonatum odoratum 'Variegatum'	Variegated Solomon's Seal	14	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
PsM	Pulmonaria saccharata 'Mrs. Moon'	Lungwort	26	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
SdM	Sedum x 'Matrona'	Matrona Sedum	11	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
SF	Solidago x 'Fireworks'	Goldenrod	5	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
SS	Spodiopogon sibiricus	Silver Spikegrass	8	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
spring flowering bulbs					
HBG	Hyacinthes 'Blue Giant'	Hyacinth	44	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HBM	Hyacinthes 'Blue Magic'	Hyacinth	22	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HGQ	Hyacinthes 'Gipsy Queen'	Hyacinth	44	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HLB	Hyacinthes 'Lord Balfour'	Hyacinth	22	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NAG	Narcissus 'Arctic Gold'	Daffodil	22	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NC	Narcissus 'Camelot'	Daffodil	66	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NLV	Narcissus 'Las Vegas'	Daffodil	44	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.



3 / L6 PERENNIAL PLAN ENLARGEMENT 3
SCALE 1"=10'



4 / L6 PERENNIAL PLAN ENLARGEMENT 4
SCALE 1"=10'

KEN SAIKI DESIGN INC LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
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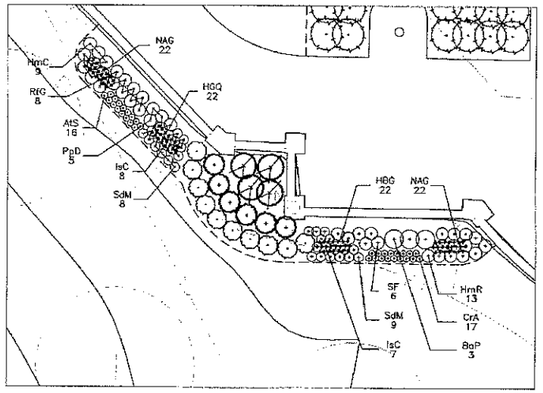
CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities
MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PLANTING PLAN - PERENNIALS

Project:	KSD 2003-45
Project Location:	Madison, Wisconsin
Scale:	Indicated
Designed By:	KSD
Drawn By:	KSD
Checked By:	KSD
Date:	5-17-04

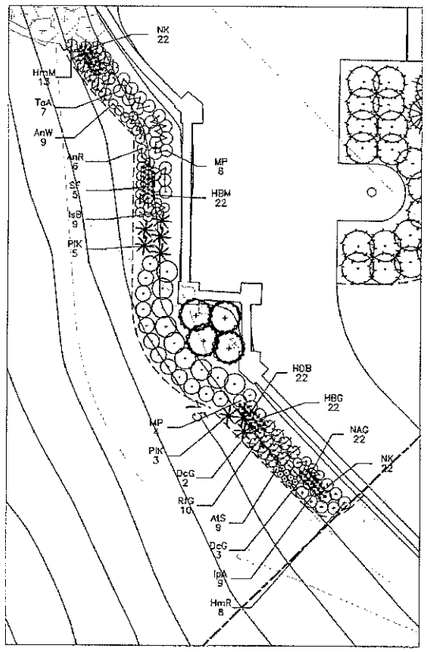
Revision	Date

Sheet: L6
7 of 9 sheets

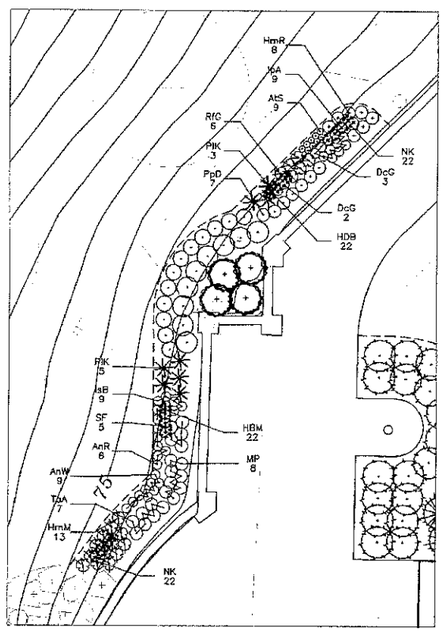
Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Master Plant List - Perennials for Plan Enlargement 1,2,3,4					
code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
					All perennials: cut back and/or remove dead foliage annually in early spring or late fall; replenish mulch and divide as needed.
perennials					
AcA	Aconitum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	Monkshood	15	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
AsM	Anemone sylvestris 'Macrantha'	Snowdrop Anemone	28	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
AD	Aster divaricatus	White Wood Aster	8	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
AaE	Astilbe arendsii 'Elizabeth Bloom'	Astilbe	18	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
AaF	Astilbe arendsii 'Fanal'	Astilbe	12	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
BaP	Baptisia australis 'Purple Smoke'	False Indigo	3	Qt.	space 30" o.c.
BcB	Bergenia cordifolia 'Bressingham Ruby'	Bergenia	34	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
CsW	Cimicifuga simplex 'White Pearl'	Fairy Candle	18	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
CrA	Coreopsis rosea 'American Dream'	Pink Coreopsis	11	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
DcG	Deschampsia caespitosa 'Goldgehange'	Tufted Hair Grass	6	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
DF	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern	20	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
EpW	Echinacea purpurea 'White Swan'	White Coneflower	11	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
HmC	Hemerocallis x 'Chicago Silver'	Daylily	18	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
HmR	Hemerocallis x 'Red Volunteer'	Daylily	13	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
HF	Hosta 'Francee'	Hosta	10	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
HM	Hakonechloa macra	Hakone Grass	18	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
HsE	Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'	Hosta	6	Qt.	space 30" o.c.
HV	Hosta ventricosa	Hosta	10	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
IpA	Iris pallida 'Aurea Variegata'	Sweet Iris	40	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
IsB	Iris siberica 'Blue King'	Siberian Iris	4	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
IsC	Iris siberica 'Chilled Wine'	Siberian Iris	6	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
LS	Liatris spicata	Spike Gayfeather	28	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
PoV	Polygonatum odoratum 'Varieagatum'	Variegated Solomon's Seal	14	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
PsM	Pulmonaria saccharata 'Mrs. Moon'	Lungworg	26	Qt.	space 1' o.c.
SdM	Sedum x 'Matrona'	Matrona Sedum	11	Qt.	space 18" o.c.
SF	Solidago x 'Fireworks'	Goldenrod	5	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
SS	Spodiopogon sibiricus	Silver Spikegrass	8	Qt.	space 2' o. c.
spring flowering bulbs					
HBG	Hyacinthus 'Blue Giant	Hyacinth	44	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HBM	Hyacinthus 'Blue Magic'	Hyacinth	22	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HGQ	Hyacinthus 'Gipsy Queen'	Hyacinth	44	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HLB	Hyacinthus 'Lord Balfour'	Hyacinth	22	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NAG	Narcissus 'Arctic Gold'	Daffodil	22	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NC	Narcissus 'Camelot'	Daffodil	88	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NLV	Narcissus 'Las Vegas'	Daffodil	44	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.



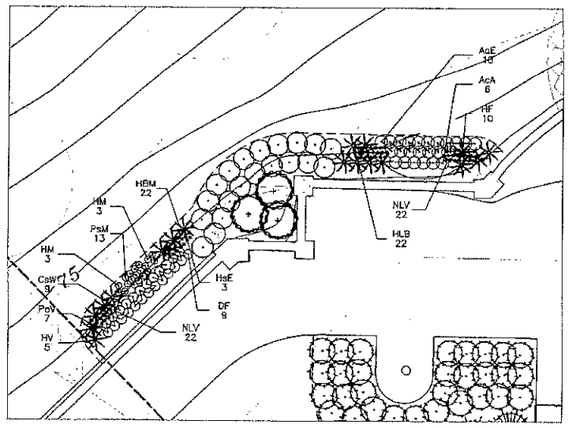
1 L7 PERENNIAL PLAN ENLARGEMENT 5
SCALE 1"=10'



2 L7 PERENNIAL PLAN ENLARGEMENT 6
SCALE 1"=10'



3 L7 PERENNIAL PLAN ENLARGEMENT 7
SCALE 1"=10'



4 L7 PERENNIAL PLAN ENLARGEMENT 8
SCALE 1"=10'

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Master Plant List - Perennials

code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/mat	comments/maintenance notes
					All perennials: cut back and/or remove dead foliage annually in early spring or late fall; replenish mulch and divide as needed.
perennials					
AcA	Acanthum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	Monkshood	6	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
AtS	Allium tanguticum 'Summer Beauty'	Ornamental Onion	34	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
AnR	Aster novi-belgii 'Red Star'	New York Aster	12	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
AnW	Aster novi-belgii 'Wood's Light Blue'	New York Aster	18	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
AaE	Astilbe arendsii 'Elizabeth Bloom'	Astilbe	15	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
BaP	Baptisia australis 'Purple Smoke'	False Indigo	3	Qt.	Space 30" o.c.
CsW	Cimicifuga simplex 'White Pearl'	Fairy Candle	9	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
CrA	Coreopsis rosea 'American Dream'	Pink Coreopsis	17	Qt.	Space 1' o.c.
DcG	Deschampsia caespitosa 'Goldgehange'	Tufted Hair Grass	10	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
DF	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern	9	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
HmC	Hemerocallis x 'Chicago Silver'	Daylily	9	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
HmM	Hemerocallis x 'Mary Todd'	Daylily	28	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
HmR	Hemerocallis x 'Red Volunteer'	Daylily	29	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
HF	Hosta 'Frances'	Hosta	10	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
HM	Hakonechloa macra	Hakone Grass	6	Qt.	Space 1' o.c.
HsE	Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'	Hosta	3	Qt.	Space 30" o.c.
HV	Hosta ventricosa	Hosta	5	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
IsA	Iris pallida 'Aures Variegata'	Sweet Iris	16	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
IsB	Iris sibirica 'Blue King'	Siberian Iris	18	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
IsC	Iris sibirica 'Chilled Wine'	Siberian Iris	15	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
MP	Miscanthus 'Purpurescens'	Red Flame Grass	29	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
PIK	Paeonia lactiflora 'Kinkaku White'	Peony	16	Qt.	Space 30" o.c.
PpD	Phlox paniculata 'David'	Garden Phlox	12	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
PoV	Polygonatum odoratum 'Variegatum'	Variegated Solomon's Seal	7	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
PsM	Pulmonaria saccharata 'Mrs. Moon'	Lungwort	13	Qt.	Space 1' o.c.
RfG	Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'	Black-eyed Susan	24	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
SdM	Sedum x 'Matrona'	Matrona Sedum	17	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
SF	Solidago x 'Fireworks'	Goldenrod	16	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
TaA	Thalictrum aquilegifolium 'Atropurpureum'	Meadow Rue	14	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
perennials					
HBG	Hyacinthus 'Blue Giant'	Hyacinth	44	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HBM	Hyacinthus 'Blue Magic'	Hyacinth	66	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HDB	Hyacinthus 'Delft Blue'	Hyacinth	44	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HGQ	Hyacinthus 'Gipsy Queen'	Hyacinth	22	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HLB	Hyacinthus 'Lord Balfour'	Hyacinth	22	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NAG	Narcissus 'Arctic Gold'	Daffodil	66	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NK	Narcissus 'Kissproof'	Daffodil	66	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NLV	Narcissus 'Las Vegas'	Daffodil	44	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.

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CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities
MASTER PLANTING PLAN - PERENNIALS

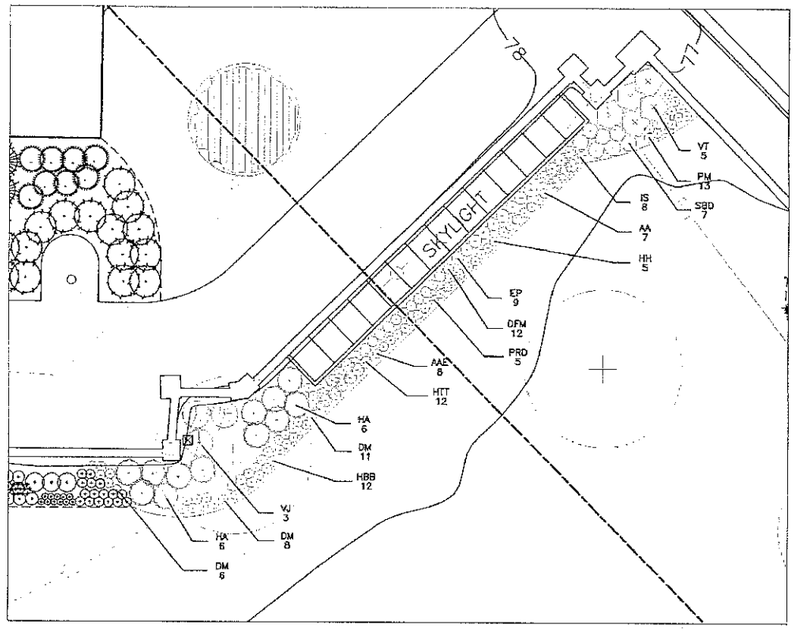
Project: KSD 2003-45
Project Location: Madison, Wisconsin
Scale: Indicated
Designed By: KSD
Drawn By: KSD
Checked By: KSD
Date: 5-17-04

Revision	Date

Sheet L7
8 of 9 sheets

Master Plan Implementation-Planting Plan

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Master Plant List - Perennials for Plan Enlargement 5,6,7,8					
code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
					All perennials: cut back and/or remove dead foliage annually in early spring or late fall; replenish mulch and divide as needed.
perennials					
AcA	Aconitum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	Monkshood	6	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
AtS	Allium tanguticum 'Summer Beauty'	Ornamental Onion	34	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
AnR	Aster nova-belgii 'Red Star'	New York Aster	12	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
AnW	Aster nova-belgii 'Wood's Light Blue'	New York Aster	18	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
AaE	Astilbe arendsii 'Elizabeth Bloom'	Astilbe	18	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
BaP	Baptisia australis 'Purple Smoke'	False Indigo	3	Qt.	Space 30" o.c.
CsW	Cimicifuga simplex 'White Pearl'	Fairy Candle	9	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
CrA	Coreopsis rosea 'American Dream'	Pink Coreopsis	17	Qt.	Space 1' o.c.
DcG	Deschampsia caespitosa 'Goldgehange'	Tufted Hair Grass	10	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
DF	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern	9	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
HmC	Hemerocallis x 'Chicago Silver'	Daylily	9	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
HmM	Hemerocallis x 'Mary Todd'	Daylily	26	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
HmR	Hemerocallis x 'Red Volunteer'	Daylily	29	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
HF	Hosta 'Francee'	Hosta	10	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
HM	Hakonechloa macra	Hakone Grass	6	Qt.	Space 1' o.c.
HsE	Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'	Hosta	3	Qt.	Space 30" o.c.
HV	Hosta ventricosa	Hosta	5	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
IpA	Iris pallida 'Aurea Variegata'	Sweet Iris	18	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
IsB	Iris siberica 'Blue King'	Siberian Iris	18	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
IsC	Iris siberica 'Chilled Wine'	Siberian Iris	15	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
MP	Miscanthus 'Purpurescens'	Red Flame Grass	20	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
PIK	Paeonia lactiflora 'Krinkled White'	Peony	16	Qt.	Space 30" o.c.
PpD	Phlox paniculata 'David'	Garden Phlox	12	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
PoV	Polygonatum odoratum 'Varieagatum'	Variegated Solomon's Seal	7	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
PsM	Pulmonaria saccharata 'Mrs. Moon'	Lungwort	13	Qt.	Space 1' o.c.
RfG	Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'	Black-eyed Susan	24	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
SdM	Sedum x 'Matrona'	Matrona Sedum	17	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
SF	Solidago x 'Fireworks'	Goldenrod	16	Qt.	Space 18" o.c.
TaA	Thalictrum aquilegifolium 'Atropurpureum'	Meadow Rue	14	Qt.	Space 2' o.c.
perennials					
HBG	Hyacinthus 'Blue Giant	Hyacinth	44	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HBM	Hyacinthus 'Blue Magic'	Hyacinth	66	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HDB	Hyacinthus 'Delft Blue'	Hyacinth	44	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HGQ	Hyacinthus 'Gipsy Queen'	Hyacinth	22	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
HLB	Hyacinthus 'Lord Balfour'	Hyacinth	22	16/17 cm circ.	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NAG	Narcissus 'Arctic Gold'	Daffodil	66	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NK	Narcissus 'Kissproof'	Daffodil	88	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.
NLV	Narcissus 'Las Vegas'	Daffodil	44	DN I	plant in fall, space 8" o. c.



1 / L8 SKYLIGHT PLANTING ENLARGEMENT
SCALE 1"=10'

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Master Plant List - Skylight Planting

code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
deciduous shrubs					
HA	Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'	Annabelle Hydrangea	12	3 gal. Cont.	cut stems to ground before new growth begins in spring
PM	Philadelphus 'Minature Snowflake'	Miniature Snowflake Mockorange	13	2 gal. cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
SBD	Spiraea x bumalda 'Dart's Red'	Dart's Red Spirea	7	2-3 gal. Cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to ground to rejuvenate
VJ	Viburnum x 'Juddii'	Judd Viburnum	3	3 gal. Cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
VT	Viburnum trilobum 'Bailey's Compact'	Dwarf Cranberrybush Viburnum	5	3 gal. Cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
perennials					
AAE	Aruncus aethusifolius	Dwarf Goatsbeard	8	4 1/4" pot	All perennials: cut back and/or remove dead foliage annually in early spring or late fall; replenish mulch and divide as needed.
AA	Astilbe arendsii 'Fanal'	Red Astilbe	7	3 gal. Cont.	
DFM	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern	12	1 gal. Cont.	
DM	Dryopteris marginalis	Leather Wood Fern	25	4 1/4" pot	
EP	Echinacea purpurea 'White Swan'	White Swan Coneflower	9	1 gal. Cont.	
HH	Hemerocallis x 'Happy Returns'	Happy Returns Daylily	5	1 gal. Cont.	
HBB	Hosta 'Blue Blazes'	Hosta	12	4 1/4" pot	
HTT	Hosta 'True Blue'	Hosta	12	4 1/4" pot	
IS	Iris sibirica 'Blue King'	Siberian Iris	8	1 gal. Cont.	
PRD	Pulmonaria 'Roy Davidson'	Lungwort	5	4 1/4" pot	

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CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities
MASTER PLANTING PLAN - SKYLIGHT PLANTING

Project: KSD 2003-45
Project Location: Madison, Wisconsin
Scale: Indicated
Designed By: KSD
Drawn By: KSD
Checked By: KSD
Date: 5-17-04

Revision	Date

Sheet: L8
9 of 9 sheets

Capitol Park Master Plan Implementation I - Master Plant List - Skylight Planting					
code	scientific name	common name	quantity	size/root	comments/maintenance notes
deciduous shrubs					
HA	Hydrangea argorescens 'Annabelle'	Annabelle Hydrangea	12	3 gal. Cont.	cut stems to ground before new growth begins in spring
PM	Philadelphus 'Miniature Snowflake'	Miniature Snowflake Mockorange	13	2 gal. cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
SBD	Spiraea x bumalda 'Dart's Red'	Dart's Red Spirea	7	2-3 gal. Cont.	Allow to mass together; can be cut back to ground to rejuvenate
VJ	Viburnum x 'Juddii'	Judd Viburnum	3	3 gal. Cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height
VT	Viburnum trilobum 'Bailey's Compact'	Dwarf Cranberrybush Viburnum	5	3 gal. Cont.	Allow to mass together; maintain natural form and height; renewal prune
perennials					
					All perennials: cut back and/or remove dead foliage annually in early spring or late fall; replenish mulch and divide as needed.
AAE	Aruncus aethusifolius	Dwarf Goatsbeard	8	4 1/4" pot	
AA	Astilbe arendsii 'Fanal'	Red Astilbe	7	3 gal. Cont.	
DFM	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern	12	1 gal. Cont.	
DM	Dryopteris marginalis	Leather Wood Fern	25	4 1/4" pot	
EP	Echinacea purpurea 'White Swan'	White Swan Coneflower	9	1 gal. Cont.	
HH	Hemerocallis x 'Happy Returns'	Happy Returns Daylily	5	1 gal. Cont.	
HBB	Hosta 'Blue Blazes'	Hosta	12	4 1/4" pot	
HTT	Hosta 'True Blue'	Hosta	12	4 1/4" pot	
IS	Iris siberica 'Blue King'	Siberian Iris	8	1 gal. Cont.	
PRD	Pulmonaria 'Roy Davidson'	Lungwort	5	4 1/4" pot	

Appendix C

ALLISON TREE CARE, INC.
1312 Culmen Street
Madison, WI 53713
608-257-4126

November 30, 1999

James S. Schumacher, Senior Project Manager
J.P. Cullen & Sons, Inc.
30 South Henry
Madison, WI 53703

Dear Mr. Schumacher:

Per your request, I have conducted a visual inspection of the Capitol Park trees to determine their current condition as part of the Capitol Parks Phase 1 construction project.

The attached report contains the following:

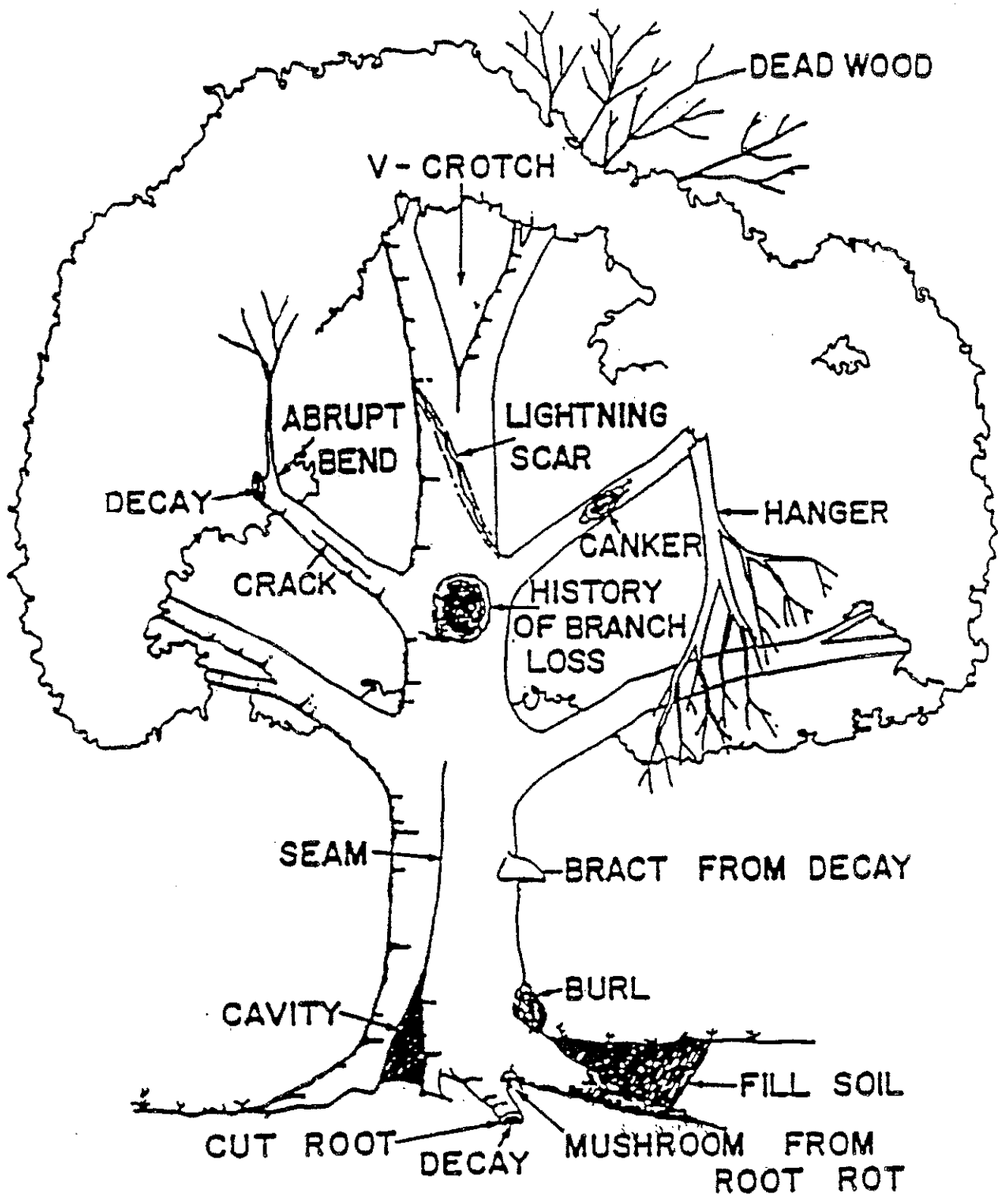
1. A listing of all the trees including identification number, species, trunk circumference in inches and comments on condition. Condition comments on each tree address four tree parts; the root collar area (R-), the trunk (T-), the main larger branches or scaffold limbs (S-) and the crown (C-). The abbreviation "N" after the tree part indicates no observed significant deviation from normal. Recommendations to consider action are capitalized (i.e., PRUNE, WATCH, REMOVE).
2. A map with tree identification numbers. The maples on the perimeter are numbered 1-46. The trees within the sidewalk are divided into quadrants I-IV.
3. A species identification map and index.
4. A diagram illustrating types of tree defects.
5. Photographs of most trees.

My inspection identified several trees with safety concerns requiring immediate action. All the older red oaks and Norway maples will minimally require regular watching.

Respectfully submitted,

R. Bruce Allison, Ph.D.
Registered Consulting Arborist, #272
Certified Arborist

CC:
Bill Beckman
Wisconsin Department of Administration
Department of Buildings & Police
Room 4 East/State Capitol Building
Madison, WI 53702

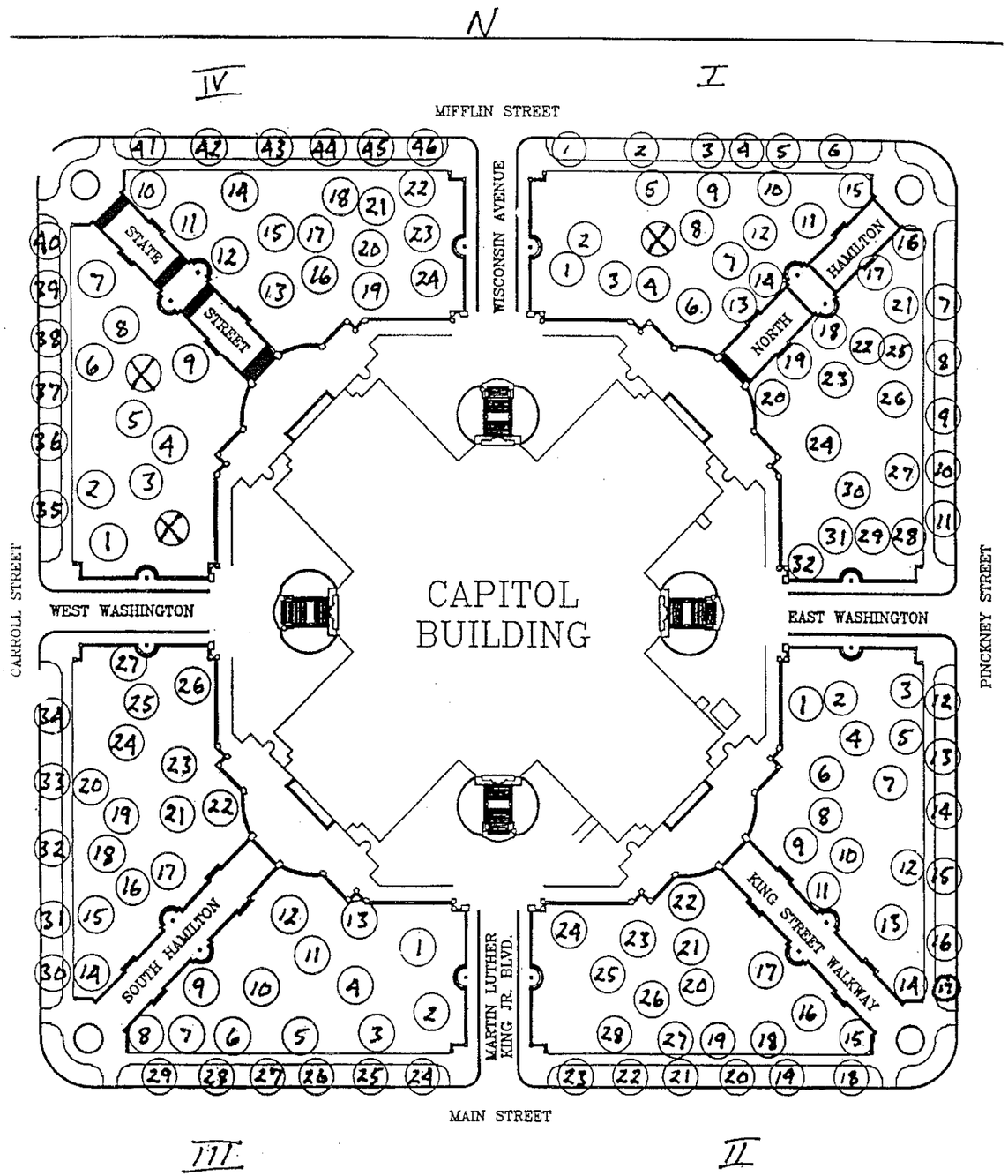


Schematic diagram of defects associated with hazardous trees.

ID	SP	CBH	COMMENTS
1	1	26"	R-lacks flair E side; T-seam; S-N; C-N
2	1	91"	R-restricted; T-seam, burl; S-N; C-N
3	1	36"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
4	1	48"	R-restricted; T-open cavity, canker @ 6'; S-N; C-decline; REMOVE
5	1	72"	R-restricted, girdling root; T-seam to crotch @ 18', crack, cavity, conks; S-seam to crotch @ 24'; REMOVE
6	1	100"	R-restricted; T-canker 16" wide at base, pruning wounds; S-seams; C-deadwood; PRUNE, WATCH
7	1	70"	R-restricted; T-large target canker; S-decay, cavity at crotch @ 12'; C-N; REMOVE
8	1	75"	R-restricted; T-seams w/ exudate, cavity 5" @ 12'; S-seams; C-open, decline, street risk; WATCH
9	1	20"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
10	1	78"	R-N; T-N; S-ridge seam, pruning wound; C-N
11	1	38"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
12	1	87"	R-restricted; T-seams; S-cracks, decay crotch @ 15'; C-hanger; REMOVE
13	1	30"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
14	1	67"	R-N; T-seams; S-decay crotch @ 10' from pruning wounds; C-dangerous deadwood @ 12'; REMOVE
15	1	73"	R-N; T-cavity; S-canker 50% @ 12', cavity, crack; C-N; REMOVE
16	1	25"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
17	1	35"	R-N; T-N; S-codominant branch @ 7', future problem; C-N
18	1	71"	R-N; T-N; S-6" street branch w/ rip, decay, risk; C-open, decline, pruning wounds; REMOVE
19	1	75"	R-N; T-cracks, pruning wounds, canker 6" x 36" @ 2'; S-seams, 8" cavity @ 12' over street, risk, C-open, decline; WATCH/REMOVE
20	1	73"	R-N; T-canker 12" x 24" @ 10', decay; S-broken branch stub @ 20' sidewalk risk; REMOVE
21	1	74"	R-N; T-lean over street, canker at old wound 48" x 14" @ 6' high & 5" @ 12", decay, conks; S-decay; C-N; REMOVE
22	1	37"	R-N; T-N; S-string inbedded in bark 4" limb @ 9'; C-N
23	1	45"	R-no root flair; T-N; S-N; C-mild chlorosis
24	1	77"	R-N; T-seams, cankers; S-12" walk branch w/ canker, cracked wood (risk), pruning wound decay; C-open, decline; PRUNE/WATCH
25	1	20"	R-N; T-canker 1" x 8" @ 3'; S-N; C-N
26	1	93"	R-N; T-pruning wound 18" @ 7', many pruning wounds, lean toward street; S-wounds; C-supressed by oak; WATCH
27	1	45"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
28	1	65"	R-N; T-large pruning wounds, small wound cavity, lean over street; S-wounds; C-supressed by oak; WATCH
29	1	93"	R-N; T-N; S-seam, tight codominant w/ no included bark; C-N; WATCH
30	1	18"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
31	1	94"	R-restricted; T-seam; S-pruning wound @ 10' toward road 8" wide w/ poor horseshoe callous, seam in crotch; C-open; WATCH
32	1	23"	R-lacks flair; T-seam; S-N; C-N
33	1	79"	R-restricted; T-seam below first crotch; S-poorly calloused pruning wound @ 12' by street; C-open; WATCH
34	1	88"	R-girdling, decay; T-burls, seams, pruning wound 10" @ 10', lean to street; S-seams, cracks 2 limbs; C-open; WATCH/REMOVE
35	1	77"	R-restricted, girdling, burl; T-burls, seams; S-12" pruning wound @ 10', decay, cavity central branch (street risk); C-N; REMOVE
36	1	17"	R-root ball exposed; T- 8" x 2" canker @ 1'; S-3" branch w/ included bark (prune); C-N
37	1	84"	R-restricted, girdling, burl, cankers; T-burls, seam; S-pruning wounds, seams; C-dieback over sidewalk; PRUNE/WATCH
38	1	70"	R-poor flair, flattened 2 sides; T-seams w/ crack 3' @ 6'; S-seams, sprouts from wounds, stub, rip over street; C-N; WATCH
39	1	69"	R-restricted, flattened; T-swollen area @ 8"; S-canker, decay @ 10' into crotch (risk), 4" cavity @ 12'; C-N; PRUNE/WATCH
40	1	76"	R-girdling, restricted; T-burl, seam with bulge; S-seam w/ canker 8" branch to crotch (street risk); C-closed; PRUNE/WATCH
41	1	23"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
42	1	83"	R-restricted, girdling; T-10' seam w/ bulge, seam, flattened area; S-seams, pruning wounds; C-open; WATCH
43	1	21"	R-flat by street; T-N; S-small cankers on 2" branch from trauma; C-N
44	1	76"	R-restricted, poor flair; T-seam, burl; S-cavity pruning wound @ 14' on 12" limbs (risk); C-N; PRUNE/WATCH/REMOVE
45	1	88"	R-restricted; T-seams to crotch; S-seams, 12" pruning wound w/ poor callous @ 10', 5' limb canker; C-assymetrical; WATCH
46	1	51"	R-no flair, girdling; T-seams; S-pruning wounds, poor callous; C-N
I-1	10	24"	R-N; T-N; S-cankers, trauma wounds; C-N
I-2	10	61"	R-N; T-cankers, split from codominate branch (risk); S-crack, included bark; C-N; WATCH/PRUNE
I-3	10	48"	R-girdling, canker w/ decay; T-cankers, dieback w/ decay; S-poor limb attachment; C-decline, open; WATCH
I-4	25	30"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
I-5	25	96"	R-burl, girdling sw side; T-lean to north over sidewalk, 12" canker pruning wound @ 12'; S-N; C-deadwood (risk); PRUNE
I-6	12	11"	R-N; T-2" flush pruning cuts; S-N; C-N

I-7	17	19"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
I-8	27	32"	R-N; T-N; S-low crotch with included bark; C-N
I-9	18	15"	R-N; T-24" wound, bark pulled off-taped; S-N; C-N
I-10	25	107"	R-flattened nw side; T-seams; S-N; C-N
I-11	16	18"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
I-12	23	132"	R-N; T-N; S-2 limbs 10" @ 18' canker underside (risk) C-deadwood; PRUNE/WATCH
I-13	3	84"	R-N; T-N; limb w/ large 24" defect from prior split (prune to reduce risk) C-deadwood; PRUNE/WATCH
I-14	3	63"	R-N; T-lean to east; S-crack from pruning wound w/ decay, cavities; C-N
I-15	3	98"	R-N; T-6" pruning wound w/ soft wood @ 10' high; S-N; C-deadwood; PRUNE
I-16	3	76"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
I-17	3	85"	R-flattened north side; T-N; S- codominate branches @ 12', poorly attached; C-N; WATCH
I-18	3	91"	R-N; T-lean to north; S-N; C-N
I-19	3	70"	R-flattened north side; T-N; S-N; C-N
I-20	8	32"	R-N; T-small canker; S-codominate branches 8" x 8" but no included bark yet; C-N
I-21	25	100"	R-flattened east side; T-buldging seams; S-sparse, sunscald; C-open, thin, decline, deadwood; DEADWOOD/WATCH
I-22	23	95"	R-N; T-lean to northeast; S-N; C-N
I-23	19	46"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
I-24	24	53"	R-N; T-seam, pruning wounds; S-N; C-N
I-25	22	11"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
I-26	23	114"	R-flattened on southwest; T-N; S-crotch w/ included bark; C-supressed by past tree
I-27	12	34"	R-N; T-N; S-few small cankers; C-N
I-28	25	118"	R-flattened east; T-pruning wounds, lean to east; S-N; C-over street, deadwood; PRUNE/WATCH
I-29	23	128"	R-N; T-seams; S-codominant, small cavities, seams; C-deadwood; PRUNE
I-30	21	37"	R-wounds, decay (risk) T-N; S-N; C-open, deadwood; PRUNE
I-31	21	38"	R-girdling, flattened wet side; T-N; S-N; C-open deadwood; PRUNE
I-32	4	96"	R-sprouts; T-N; S-pruning wounds, decay, cavities; C-N
II-1	1	85"	R-N; T-cavity 10" x 3" @ 8', seam; S-seam, canker, pruning wounds; C-N
II-2	25	15"	R-N; T-cankers; S-N; C-N
II-3	8	29"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-4	24	114"	R-flattened on east side; T-seam bulge entire length; S-crack, separation codominant (risk); C-deadwood; PRUNE/REMOVE
II-5	8	51"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-6	29	58"	R-girdling north; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-7	2	44"	R-extensive girdling limits growth; T-N; S-broken branch @ 6', decline, early color SE related to girdling roots; PRUNE/WATCH
II-8	26	83"	R-woody base from sprout cutting; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-9	26	109"	R-woody base from sprout cutting; T-N; S-codominate @ 10', no included bark; C-N
II-10	13	79"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-11	26	77"	R-N; T-N; S-two parallel branches, 4" cavity @ 16' over bench (risk); C-deadwood, suppressed; PRUNE/WATCH
II-12	25	119"	R-N; T-seam, pruning wounds @ 12'; S-N; C-N; WATCH
II-13	16	45"	R-N; T-flush pruning cuts, poor callous; S-three stem crotch future problem; C-N
II-14	24	145"	R-fungus; T-seams, pruning wounds; S-codominate; C-open, decline, deadwood (sidewalk risk); PRUNE/WATCH/REMOVE
II-15	25	99"	R-N; T-N; S-3 broken branches over walk area (risk); C-N; PRUNE
II-16	9	49"	R-girdling; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-17	6	10"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-18	25	120"	R-N; T-lean to street, seams; S-closed pruning wounds; C-N; WATCH
II-19	25	113"	R-flattened street side; T-canker 18" x 5' at base, soft wood, seam; S-crotch w/ seam & swelling at ridge; WATCH
II-20	2	23"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-21	11	53"	R-N; T-seams; S-N; C-N
II-22	1	48"	R-girdling, flattened; T-N; S-sharp crotch, included bark; C-N
II-23	17	41"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-24	22	48"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-25	17	45"	R-N; T-seam, 3" x 6' wound @ 4'; S-N; C-N
II-26	17	37"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
II-27	25	128"	R-N; T-lean, seams; S-seam @ crotch; C-N; WATCH
II-28	25	126"	R-N; T-seams, peeling bark; S-pruning wound; C-N; WATCH

III-1	15	60"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-2	15	51"	R-N; T-seam; S-N; C-N
III-3	25	44"	R-N; T-seam w/ exudate; S-poorly attached branch, cavity, pruning wounds; C-N; WATCH
III-4	23	107"	R-N; T-seam; S-seams, pruning wounds; C-N
III-5	25	115"	R-N; T-seam; S-seams, pruning woods; C-N
III-6	25	95"	R-N; T-seam; S-N; C-N
III-7	25	128"	R-flattened one side; T-conk at base, crack, possible interior decay; S-brand over walk included bark; C-N; WATCH/REMOVE
III-8	25	122"	R-N; T-seam; S-branch over walk w/ included bark seam; C-N; WATCH
III-9	3	23"	R-N; T-codominate @ 9' (prune off one); S-N; C-N
III-10	23	122"	R-N; T-pruning wound, lean; S-old rip wound; C-N
III-11	20	23"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-12	25	125"	R-N; T-lean, seams with bulge; S-N; C-N
III-13	23	122"	R-lack flair as if buried; T-N; S-N; C-deadwood; PRUNE
III-14	25	114"	R-N; T-seam; S-pruning wounds in a row; C-N; WATCH
III-15	25	20"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-16	8	16"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-17	22	19"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-18	30	20"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-19	23	84"	R-N; T-sprouts; S-N; C-N
III-20	23	88"	R-decay 6" x 8" area; T-lean; S-N; C-N; WATCH
III-21	14	24"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-22	7	42"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-23	8	58"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-24	5	74"	R-N; T-seam, codominant; S-socket wound w/ included bark and seam; C-N; WATCH
III-25	23	93"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
III-26	25	24"	R-N; T-wound @ base 5" x 6"; S-N; C-N
III-27	4	77"	R-N' T-lean; S-N; C-N
IV-1	23	83"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
IV-2	25	102"	R-flattened west side trunk; T-seam; S-seams; C-N
IV-3	11	13"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
IV-4	28	120"	R-N; T-long seam; S-old cable, some cracking at 1st crotch; C-N
IV-5	23	107"	R-flattened east side; T-N; S-1st and 2nd low crotches sharp angle included bark; C-N
IV-6	25	124"	R-N' T-seam east side, small conk @ 2'; S-N; C-N
IV-7	23	100"	R-N; T-N; S-8' long rip, 50% cross section gone (risk); C- 1/3 missing; REMOVE
IV-8	23	92"	R-N; T-pruning wounds; S-N; C-N
IV-9	25	78"	R-N; T-pruning wounds; S-N; C-N
IV-10	25	100"	R-nearby construction, compaction; T-N; S-N; C-deadwood; PRUNE
IV-11	25	25"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-dead stub to be removed; PRUNE
IV-12	3	30"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
IV-13	17	15"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
IV-14	25	114"	R-flattened east side, canker; T-lean to the north over walk, canker; S-N; C-suppressed to south
IV-15	13	138"	R-cavity, canker 2' x 4' wide at base; T-wounds 2 sides, cankering; S-pruing wounds; C-open, sunscald, decline; WATCH
IV-16	4	39"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-suppressed north side
IV-17	2	17"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
IV-18	8	20"	R-N; T-N; S-N; C-N
IV-19	3	27"	R-flattened eastside; T-N; S-N; C-N
IV-20	15	80"	R-N; T-lean to southeast; S-branch w/ broken end; C-N; PRUNE
IV-21	23	97"	R-N; T-N; S-3" cavity on low limb @ 18'; C-N
IV-22	25	111"	R-flattened eastside T-seams, burl, lean to north; S-seams, included bark; C-deadwood over walk (risk); PRUNE
IV-23	23	88"	R-N; T-lean to southeast; S-N; C-deadwood; PRUNE
IV-24	15	64"	R-N; T-pruning wounds, poor callous; S-N; C-N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CARROLL STREET
WEST WASHINGTON
EAST WASHINGTON
PINCKNEY STREET
SOUTH HAMILTON
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BLVD.
KING STREET WALKWAY
MAIN STREET
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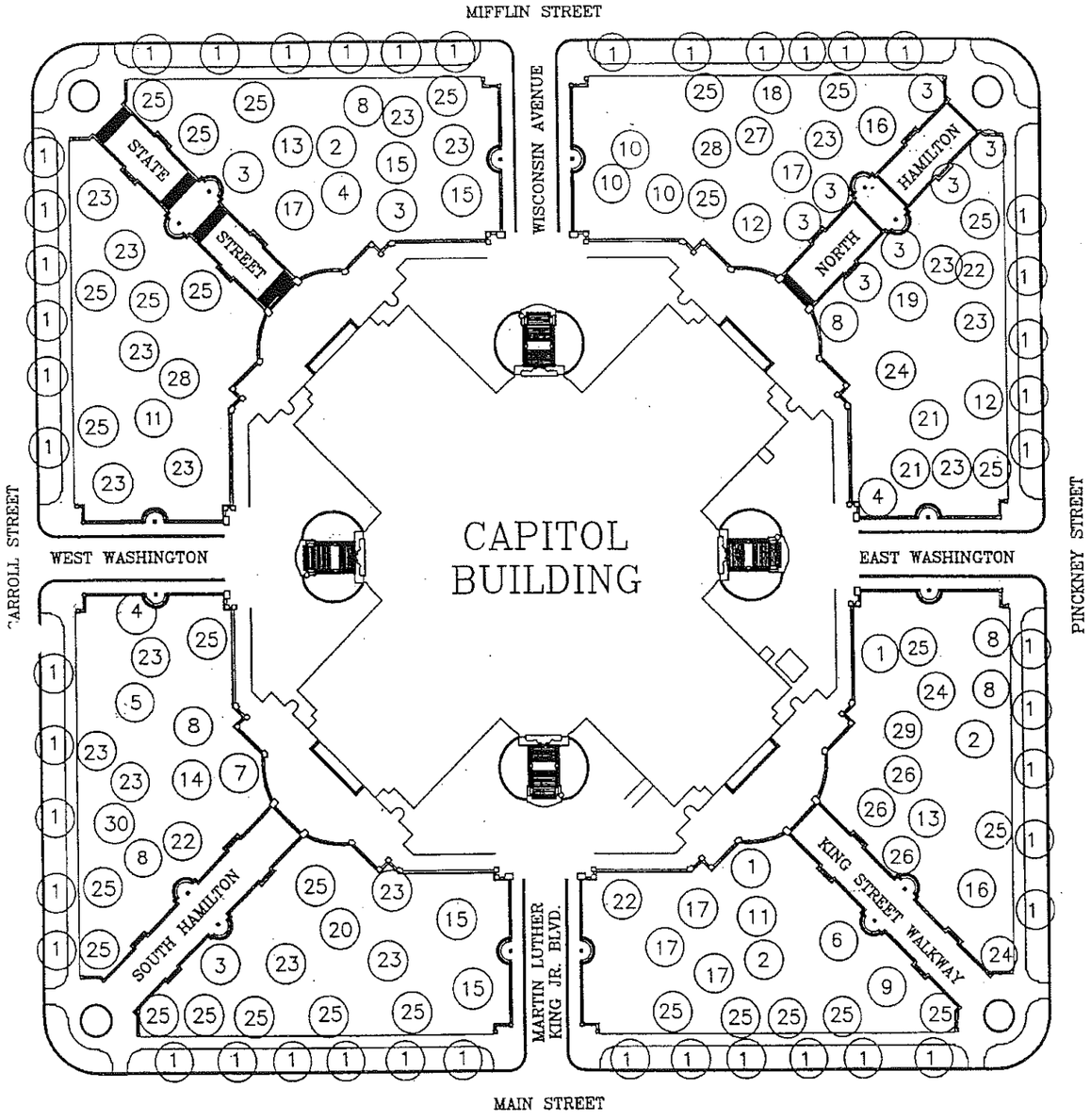

WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL PARK
SHADE TREE GUIDE

Ref. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides*
2	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*
3	Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*
4	Ohio Buckeye	*Aesculus glabra*
5	Baumann Horsechestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum 'Baumannii'*
6	Shagbark Hickory	*Carya ovata*
7	Yellow Bud Hickory	*Carya cordiformis*
8	Common Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*
9	Katsura Tree	*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*
10	American Yellowwood	*Cladastris lutea*
11	American Beech	*Fagus grandifolia*
12	European Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*
13	White Ash	*Fraxinus americana*
14	Autumn Purple Ash	*Fraxinus americana 'Autumn Purple'*
15	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
16	Ginkgo Tree	*Ginkgo biloba*
17	Kentucky Coffeetree	*Gymnocladus dioica*
18	Black Walnut	*Juglans nigra*
19	Cucumbertree Magnolia	*Magnolia acuminate*
20	American Hophornbeam	*Ostrya virginiana*
21	Amur Corktree	*Phellodendron amurense*
22	Swamp White Oak	*Quercus bicolor*
23	Bur Oak	*Quercus macrocarpa*
24	Pin Oak	*Quercus palustris*
25	Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
26	American Linden	*Tilia Americana*
27	Redmond Linden	*Tilia x Redmond*
28	American Elm	*Ulmus Americana*
29	Sapporo Autumn Gold Elm	*Ulmus x 'Sapporo Autumn Gold'*
30	Regal Elm	*Ulmus x 'Regal'*

Appendix D 2

15. Quercus rubra,168 plants, 12-14', 3-3½" diameter
    Red Oak
16. Aesculus rubicunda, 16 plants,7-8'
    Red Horsechestnut
17. Acer saccharum, 16 plants,12-14', 2-3" diameter
    Sugar Maple
18. Tilia Americana, 8 plants, 12-14', 2-3" diameter
    American Linden
19. Quercus palustris, 16 plants, 12-14', 2-3" diameter
    Pin Oak
20. Ulmus Americana, 8 plants, 18', 3-4" diameter
    American Elm
21. Philadelphus coronarius, var. nanus, 2' apart, 80 plants, 2-3'
    Dwarf Mock Orange
22. Euonymus Bungeanus, 3' apart, 16 plants, 4-5'
    Spindle Tree
23. Rhodotypos kerrioides, 2½' apart, 83 plants, 3'
    White Kerria
24. Ligustrum Regelianum, 3' apart, 54 plants, 3-4'
    Regel's Privet
25. Syringa vulgaris, 3' apart, 70 plants, 4-5'
    Lilac
26. Populus nigra, var. Italica, 4 plants, 10-12', 1½" diameter
    Lombardy Poplar.
27. Viburnum Opulus, 3' apart, 16 plants, 3-4'
    High Bush Cranberry

PLANTING LIST FOR WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL

MADISON, WISCONSIN

JOHN NOLEN, Landscape Architect

Cambridge, Mass.

1. Hydrangea hortensis, 72 plants, 2-3', 2' spread
   Japanese Hydrangea
2. Laurus Nobilis (Standard), 120 plants, 45" stems, 36" crown
   Bay
3. Thuya occidentalis, 1' apart, 224 plants, 2'
   Arbor Vitae
4. Tsuga Canadensis, 1' apart, 784 plants, 2'
   Hemlock
5. Berberis Thunbergii, 2½' apart, 218 plants, 2-2½'
   Japanese Barberry
6. Forsythia suspensa, 3' apart, 100 plants, 3-4'
   Golden Bell
7. Euonymus alatus, 3' apart, 33 plants, 3-4'
   Japanese Winged Euonymus
8. Lonicera Morrowi, 3' apart, 74 plants, 3-4'
   Bush Honeysuckle
9. Spiraea Van Houttei, 3' apart, 60 plants, 3-4'
10. " Anthony Waterer, 2' apart, 40 plants, 2'
11. " callosa alba, 2' apart, 67 plants, 2'
12. Deutzia gracilis, 2' apart, 16 plants, 2'
13. Spiraea Thunbergii, 2½' apart, 21 plants, 3'
14. Viburnum opulus nanus, 2' apart, 76 plants, 18"

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Comparison with John Nolen's 1912 Plant List

28. Aralia pentaphylla, 3' apart, 44 plants, 3-4'

29. Rhus typhina, 3' apart, 8 plants, 4-5'

Staghorn Sumach

30. Philadelphus coronarius, 3' apart, 16 plants, 3-4'

Mock Orange

31. Ampelopsis tricuspidata, 8 plants, 4 yrs.

Boston Ivy

32. Ampelopsis Engelmanni, 8 plants, 4 yrs.

Woodbine

33. Cornus Mas, 3' apart, 18 plants, 4-5'

Cornelian Cherry

34. Syringa Chinensis, 3' apart, 36 plants, 4-5'

Chinese Lilac

35. Syringa villosa, 3' apart, 16 plants, 3-4'

36. Syringa Japonica, 2 plants, 5-6'

Tree Lilac

37. Ligustrum Ibota, 3' apart, 16 plants, 3-4'

Asiatic Privet

38. Thuya occidentalis, var. G. Peabody, 3' apart, 40 plants, 6-8'

39. " " " pyramidalis, 3' apart, 24 plants, 8-9

40. " " " plicata, 3' apart, 48 plants, 3-4'

41. " " " Hoveyii, 2' apart, 32 plants, 2½-3'

42. Thuya occidentalis, 3' apart, 20 plants, 8-10'

Arbor Vitae

43. Tsuga Canadensis, 4' apart, 20 plants, 5-6'

Hemlock

44. Pinus mughus, 2½' apart, 32 plants, 2-3'

Dwarf Mountain Pine

45. Taxus Canadensis, 2' apart, 60 plants, 18-24"

American Yew

46. Juniperus communis, 2' apart, 48 plants, 18-24"

Prostrate Juniper

47. Phlox paniculata, 1½' apart, 244 plants

Hardy Phlox

48. Pyrethrum uliginosum, 1' apart, 40 plants

49. Helenium superbum rubrum, 1' apart, 82 plants

50. Paeonia albiflora, 1½' apart, 140 plants

Peony

51. German Iris, 8" apart, 128 plants

52. Oenothera Youngii, 1' apart, 46 plants

Sundrops

53. Helianthus mollis, 1' apart, 12 plants

Hairy Sunflower

54. Hemerocallis flava, 8" apart, 20 plants

Lemon Lily

55. Hemerocallis Thunbergii, 8" apart, 20 plants

56. Dianthus barbatus, 8" apart, 120 plants

Sweet William

57. Boltonia latisquama, 1' apart, 32 plants

58. Hardy Chrysanthemum, 1' apart, 96 plants

59. Spiraea Aruncus, 1' apart, 48 plants

Goats Beard

All perennials 47-60 to be strong field grown plants

Comparison with John Nolen's 1912 Plant List

60. Rudbeckia speciosa, 1' apart, 24 plants
    Coneflower
61. Coreopsis lanceolata, 1' apart, 8 plants
    Hardy Coreopsis
62. Achillea The Pearl, 1' apart, 8 plants
63. Aquilegia caerulea, 1' apart, 8 plants
    Blue Columbine
64. Digitalis purpurea, 1' apart, 30 plants
    Foxglove
65. Althaea rosea, 1' apart, 30 plants
    Hollyhock
66. Iris laevigata, 1' apart, 48 plants
    Japanese Iris
67. Spring bulbs
68. Tulips followed by Scarlet Geraniums
69. Tulips followed by Salvia splendens
70. Narcissus followed by Begonia Vernon
71. Narcissus followed by Begonia Erfordii
72. Tulips followed by Heliotrope and Ageratum
73. Tulips followed by Scarlet Geraniums
74. Narcissus followed by Begonia Vernon
75. Narcissus followed by Begonia Erfordii
76. Tulips followed by Salvia splendens
77. Tulips followed by Scarlet Geraniums
78. Tulips followed by Begonia Vernon

Comparison with John Nolen's 1912 Plant List

COMPARISON PLANT LIST - NORTHEAST QUADRANT

John Nolen Species

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Spread	Comments
Staircase Plantings					
	Ampelopsis engelmanii	Engelman Ivy	vine		now Parthenocissus quinquefolia var. engelmannii
	Aralia pentaphylla	Fiveleaf Aralia	8-10'	8-10'	now Acanthopanax sieboldiana, useful for difficult conditions, not available from nurseries
	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	3-6'	4-7'	thorny, species adaptable - may be invasive, many cultivars
	Lonicera morrowi	Morrow Honeysuckle	6-8'	6-10'	invasive species
	Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Black Poplar	70'	10-15'	very fast growing tree, columnar form, weedy, canker disease
	Viburnum opulus	European Cranberrybush Vib.	8-12'	10-15'	showy flower and fruit, may be invasive, problem with aphids
Wing Foundation Plantings					
	Aralia pentaphylla	Fiveleaf Aralia	8-10'	8-10'	now Acanthopanax sieboldiana, useful for difficult conditions, not available from nurseries
	Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia	8-10'	10-15'	arching form, more cold hardy cultivars available for Wisc.
	Rhodotypos kerrioides	Jetbead	3-6'	4-9'	R. scandens?, white flowers late spring, may be invasive
Wing Entrance Plantings					
	Thuja occidentalis 'George Peabody	Arborvitae	25-30'	12-15'	same as Thuja occidentalis 'Lutea', golden foliage
	Thuja occidentalis 'Hoveyii'	Arborvitae	5'	10'	slow growing globe form, not available from nurseries
	Thuja occidentalis 'Pyramidalis'	Arborvitae	20-30'	5-8'	pyramidalis is catch-all name for pyramidal forms
	Thuja plicata	Western Arborvitae	25'+	6-8'	shade tolerant, attractive foliage, grows smaller in midwest
Balustrade Plantings					
Corners	Euonymus alatus	Winged Euonymus	15-20'	15-20'	may be invasive, lower growing cultivars available
	Philadelphus coronarius var. nanus	Dwarf Mockorange	4'	4-5'	not available from nurseries, similar to P. x virginalis 'Miniature Snowflake'
	Spiraea callosa 'Alba'	Japanese Spirea	2-3'	3'	now Spiraea japonica var. alba or S. albiflora, white flowers in summer
	Spiraea thunbergii	Thunberg Spirea	3-5'	3-5'	not available, similar to S. x arguta, white flowers in spring
	Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Bumald Spirea	3-4'	4-5'	pink-red flowers in summer
E. Wash. Drive	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	3-6'	4-7'	thorny, species adaptable - may be invasive, many cultivars
	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	8-15'	6-12'	mid May flwr, many cultivars, best fragrance and flower, powdery mildew
	Thuja occidentalis	Arborvitae	40-60'	15-20'	brown in winter, many forms and cultivars
N. Hamilt. Walk	Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia	8-10'	10-15'	arching form, more cold hardy forsythias for Wisc.
	Philadelphus coronarius var. nanus	Dwarf Mockorange	4'	4-5'	not available from nurseries, similar to P. x virginalis 'Miniature Snowflake'
	Viburnum opulus 'Nanum'	Dwarf Eur. Cranberrybush Vib.	2'	3'	non-flowering and fruiting dwarf cultivar, leaf spot disease
	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	40-70'	25-35'	difficult to provide correct microclimate

Comparison with John Nolen's 1912 Plant List

COMPARISON PLANT LIST - NORTHEAST QUADRANT

Master Plan Implementation Species

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Spread	Comments
Staircase Plantings					*Substitutions were generally made to increase shade tolerance, form and textural contrast, and seasonal interest. Some Nolen species were kept or related species or improved cultivars were added.*
	Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Princess Diana'	Serviceberry	20-25'	15-20'	shade tolerant, multi-season ornamental, sub. for Viburnum opulus
	Cornus alba 'Baihalo'	Variegated Tatarian Dogwood	5-6'	5-7'	shade tolerand, variegated foliage, red stems in winter
	Euonymus alatus 'Nordine Strain'	Burning Bush	5-6'	5-6'	more compact and winter hardy than species, shade tolerant
	Lonicera x xylosteoides 'Emerald Mound'	Emerald Mound Honeysuckle	3'	5'	sub. for L. morrowii
Wing Foundation Plantings					
	Hamamelis virginiana	Witchhazel	15-20'	15-20'	shade tolerant sub. for forsythia
	Ligustrum obtusifolium var. regelianum	Border Privet	4-5'	4-5'	shade tolerant, used frequently by Nolen, small shrub required because of space limitations along walk
Wing Entrance Plantings					
	Taxus x media 'Hicksii'	Hick's Yew	6'	5'	shade tolerant sub for Thuja, upright form
	Taxus x media 'Tauntoni'	Taunton Yew	3-4'	6-8'	shade tolerant, spreading form, sub for smaller Thuja forms
	Thuja plicata	Western Arborvitae	25'	6-8'	
Balustrade Plantings					
Corners	Ligustrum obtusifolium var. regelanium	Border Privet	4-5'	4-5'	shade tolerant sub, white flowers in summer, Nolen used elsewhere in capitol planting
	Physocarpus opulifolius 'Snowfall'	Ninebark	6-10'	8-10'	shade tolerant substitute, cultivar w/improved habit and flowering
E. Wash. Drive	Aronia melanocarpa 'Viking'	Glossy Black Chokeberry	3-6'	5-6'	shade tolerant substitute, compact habit, large fruits
	Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla	2-3'	3'	shade tolerant substitute
	Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'	Annabelle Hydrangea	3-4'	3-4'	summer flowers, good textural contrast
	Taxus x media 'Tauntoni'	Taunton Yew	3-4'	6-8'	shade tolerant substitute
N. Hamilt. Walk	Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird'	Sumersweet Clethra	2-3'	3'	frangrant white flowers in summer, yelow fall color
	Forsythia viridissima 'Bronxensis'	Bronxensis Greenstem Forsythia	1'	2-3'	early spring yellow flowers
	Hammamelis vernalis	Vernal Witchhazel	6-10'	10-15'	long lasting golden yellow fall color, yellow to red flowers early spring
	Taxus x media 'Tauntoni'	Taunton Yew	3-4'	6-8'	winter burn resistant
	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Arborvitae	10-15'	8-10'	pyramidal form, dark green foliage year-round
	Annuals				
perennials	Astilbe arendsii 'Elizabeth Bloom'	Astilbe			
	Aconitum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	Monkshood			
	Hosta 'Francee'	Hosta			
	Hakonechloa macra	Hakone Grass			
	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern			
	Polygonatum odoratum 'Varieagatum'	Variegated Solomon's Seal			
	Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'	Hosta			
	Pulmonaria saccharata 'Mrs. Moon'	Lungworg			
	Cimicifuga simplex 'White Pearl'	Fairy Candle			
	Hosta ventricosa	Hosta			

COMPARISON PLANT LIST - SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

John Nolen Species

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Spread	Comments
Staircase Plantings					
	Ampelopsis tricuspidata	Boston Ivy	vine		now Parthenocissus tricuspidata
	Ligustrum regalianum	Border Priver	4-5'	4-5'	now L. obtusifolium var. regelianum
	Syringa japonica	Japanese Tree Lilac	20-30'	15-20'	now S. reticulata, white June flower
	Syringa chinensis	Chinese Lilac	8-15'	8-15'	fragrant late May flwr, fine textured, hybrid betw vulgaris and persica
	Syringa villosa	Late Lilac	6-10'	4-10'	rose-white early June flwr, parent of Preston Hybrids, disease problem
	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	8-15'	6-12'	mid May flwr, many cultivars, best fragrance and flower, powdery mildew problem
Wing Foundation Plantings					
	Aralia pentaphylla	Fiveleaf Aralia	10-20'	20'+	now Acanthopanax sieboldiana, useful for difficult conditions, not availability from nurseries
	Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia	8-10'	10-15'	arching form, more cold hardy cultivars available for Wisc.
	Spiraea x vanhouttii	Vanhoutte Spirea	6-8'	10-12'	white flowers in spring, arching branches
Wing Entrance Plantings					
	Thuja occidentalis 'George Peabody	Arborvitae	25-30'	12-15'	same as Thuja occidentalis 'Lutea', golden foliage
	Thuja occidentalis 'Hoveyii'	Arborvitae	5'	10'	slow growing globe form, not available from nurseries
	Thuja occidentalis 'Pyramidalis'	Arborvitae	25'?	4-6'?	pyramidalis is catch-all name for pyramidal forms
	Thuja plicata	Western Arborvitae	25'	6-8'	shade tolerant, attractive foliage, grows smaller in midwest
Balustrade Plantings					
corners	Cornus mas	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	20-25'	15-20'	yellow flowers in early spring, lrg. red berries
	Philadelphus coronarius var. nanus	Dwarf Mockorange	4'	4-5'	not available from nurseries, similar to P. x virginalis 'Miniature Snowflake'
	Spiraea callosa 'Alba'	Japanese Spirea	2-3'	3'	now Spiraea japonica var. alba or S. albiflora, white flowers in summer
	Viburnum opulus 'Nanum'	Dwarf Eur. Cranberrybush Vib.	2'	3'	non-flowering and fruiting dwarf cultivar, leaf spot disease
King St. walk	Spiraea x vanhouttei	Bridalwreath Spirea	6-8'	10-12'	white flowers in spring, arching branches
	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	40-70'	25-35'	difficult to provide correct microclimate
MLK drive	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	3-6'	4-7'	thorny, species adaptable - may be invasive, many cultivars
	Lonicera morrowi	Morrow Honeysuckle	6-8'	6-10'	invasive species
	Philadelphus coronarius var. nanus	Dwarf Mockorange	4'	4-5'	not available from nurseries, similar to P. x virginalis 'Miniature Snowflake'
	Thuja occidentalis	Arborvitae	40-60'	15-20'	brown in winter, many forms and cultivars
	Viburnum opulus 'Nanum'	Dwarf Eur. Cranberrybush Vib.	2'	3'	non-flowering and fruiting dwarf cultivar, leaf spot disease

Comparison with John Nolen's 1912 Plant List

COMPARISON PLANT LIST - SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

Master Plan Implementation Species

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Spread	Comments
Staircase Plantings					*Substitutions were generally made to increase shade tolerance, form and textural contrast, and seasonal interest. Some Nolen species were kept or related species or improved cultivars were added.*
	Cornus alba 'Baihalo'	Variegated Tatarian Dogwood	5-6'	5-7'	shade tolerant, variegated foliage, red stems in winter
	Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'	Annabelle Hydrangea	3-4'	3-4'	summer flowers, provides textural contrast
	Ligustrum obtusifolium var. regelianum	Border Privet	4-5'	4-5'	horizontal branching, most attractive privet species
	Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum	12-15'	8-12'	all season interest
Wing Foundation Plantings					
	Aronia melanocarpa 'Iroquois Beauty'	Dwarf Black Chokeberry	3'	5'	all season interest, sub. species because of space limtations
	Cornus mas	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	20-25'	15-20'	sub. for forsythia (yellow flowers in early spring), lrg. red berries
	Spiraea x vanhouttei 'Renaissance'	Bridal Wreath Spirea	6-8'	8-10'	white flowers mid spring, arching form, sub. cultivar for species
Wing Entrance Plantings					
	Taxus x media 'Tauntoni'	Taunton Yew	3-4'	6-8'	shade tolerant
	Thuja occidentalis 'Rheingold'	Rheingold Arborvitae	3-5'	3-5'	dome shaped, golden foliage color
	Thuja occidentalis 'Wintergreen'	Wintergreen Arborvitae	20'	5'	pyramidal form, dk green foliage year-round
Balustrade Plantings					
corners	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Glacier'	Mockorange	4-6'	5'	double flower, fragrant, compact
	Spiraea albiflora	Japanese White Spirea	2-3'	3'	
King St. walk	Spiraea x vanhouttei 'Renaissance'	Bridal Wreath Spirea	6-8'	8-10'	white flowers mid spring, arching form, sub. cultivar for species
	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Arborvitae	3	4-6'	compact globe form sub. for species
	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Arborvitae	10-15'	8-10'	pyramidal form sub. for species; dark green foliage year-round
MLK drive	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Miniature Snowflake'	Mockorange	3-4'	1-2'	sub. for P. coronarius nanus
	Rosa 'Carefree Delight'	Hardy shrub rose	2-3'	5'	deep pink double flower, repeat bloomer, disease resistant
	Spiraea x bumalda 'Dart's Red'	Bumald Spirea	2-3'	4-5'	improved cultivar related to Anthony Waterer Spirea, dark red flowers
	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Arborvitae	10-15'	8-10'	pyramidal form, dark green foliage year-round
	Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum	5-6'	5-6'	all season interest
perennials	Aconitum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	Monkshood			
	Iris siberica 'Chilled Wine'	Siberian Iris			
	Echinacea purpurea 'White Swan'	White Coneflower			
	Deschampsia caespitosa 'Goldgehange'	Tufted Hair Grass			
	Astilbe arendsii 'Fanal'	Astilbe			
	Iris siberica 'Blue King'	Siberian Iris			
	Aster divaricatus	White Wood Aster			
	Anemone sylvestris 'Macrantha'	Snowdrop Anemone			
	Liatris spicata	Spike Gayfeather			
	Iris pallida 'Aurea Variegata'	Sweet Iris			
	Bergenia cordifolia 'Bressingham Ruby'	Bergenia			
	Hemerocallis x 'Chicago Silver'	Daylily			
	Sedum x 'Matrona'	Matrona Sedum			

COMPARISON PLANT LIST - SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

John Nolen Species

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Spread	Comments
Staircase Plantings					
	Ampelopsis engelmanii	Engelman Ivy	vine		now Parthenocissus quinquefolia var. engelmannii
	Aralia pentaphylla	Fiveleaf Aralia	8-10'	8-10'	now Acanthopanax sieboldiana, useful for difficult conditions, not availability from nurseries
	Euonymus alatus	Winged Euonymus	15-20'	15-20'	may be invasive, lower growing cultivars available
	Ligustrum ibota	Ibota Privet	6'	4-6'	similar to obtusifolium but less ornamental
	Lonicera morrowi	Morrow Honeysuckle	6-8'	6-10'	invasive species
	Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Black Poplar	70'	10-15'	very fast growing tree, columnar form, weedy, canker disease
	Rhodotypos kerrioides	Jetbead	3-6'	4-9'	R. scandens?, white flowers late spring, may be invasive
Wing Foundation Plantings					
	Cornus mas	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	20-25'	15-20'	yellow flowers in early spring, lrg. red berries
	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	8-15'	6-10'	mid May flower, many cultivars, best fragrance and flower, powdery mildew problem
Wing Entrance Plantings					
	Juniperus communis	Common Juniper	5-10'	8-12'	species is variable, brown winter color, cultivars available
	Pinus mugo	Mugo Pine	up to 20'		species is variable
	Taxus canadensis	Canadian Yew	3-6'	6-8'	open form, best in shade, x media types best for Wisc.
	Thuja occidentalis	American Arborvitae	40-60'	15-20'	species is variable
	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	40-70'	25-35'	difficult to provide correct microclimate
Balustrade Plantings					
corners	Deutzia gracilis	Slender Duetzia	2-4'	3-4'	white flowers in spring, dependable but requires continued maintenance for good appearance
	Rhodotypos kerrioides	Jetbead	3-6'	4-9'	R. scandens?, white flowers late spring, may be invasive
	Spirea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Bumald Spirea	3-4'	4-5'	pink-red flowers in summer
	Spirea callosa 'Alba'	Japanese Spirea	2-3'	3'	now Spiraea japonica var. alba or S. albiflora, white flowers in summer
	Syringa chinensis	Chinese Lilac	8-15'	8-15'	fragrant late May flwr, fine textured, hybrid betw vulgaris and persica
	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	8-15'	6-12'	mid May flower, many cultivars, best fragrance and flower, powdery mildew problem
S. Hamilt. Walk	Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia	8-10'	10-15'	arching form, more cold hardy cultivars available for Wisc.
	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	40-70'	25-35'	difficult to provide correct microclimate
W. Wash. Drive	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	3-6'	4-7'	thorny, species adaptable - may be invasive, many cultivars
	Philadelphus coronarius var. nanus	Dwarf Mockorange	4'	4-5'	not available from nurseries, similar to P. x virginalis 'Miniature Snowflake'
	Spiraea callosa 'Alba'	Japanese Spirea	2-3'	3'	now Spiraea japonica var. alba or S. albiflora, white flowers in summer
	Thuja occidentalis	Arborvitae	40-60'	15-20'	brown in winter, many forms and cultivars
	Viburnum opulus 'Nanum'	Dwarf Eur. Cranberrybush Vib.	2'	3'	non-flowering and fruiting dwarf cultivar, leaf spot disease
perennials	Paeonia albiflora	Peony			
	Pyrethrum uliginosum	Painted Daisy			
	Helenium superbum rubrum	Helen's Flower			
	Helianthus mollis	Sunflower			
	Phlox paniculata	Garden Phlox			
	Hemerocallis flava	Daylily			
	Iris germanica	Bearded Iris			
	Oenothera youngii	Sundrops			
	spring flowering bulbs				

Comparison with John Nolen's 1912 Plant List

COMPARISON PLANT LIST - SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

Master Plan Implementation Species

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Spread	Comments
Staircase Plantings					*Substitutions were generally made to account for sun/shade tolerance, to improve form and textural contrast, and seasonal interest. Some Nolen species were kept or related species or improved cultivars were added.*
	Euonymus alatus 'Nordine Strain'	Burning Bush	5-6'	5-6'	compact, more winter hardy
	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Glacier'	Mockorange	4-6'	5'	double flower, fragrant, compact
	Syringa x hyacinthaflora 'Pocahontas'	Early Lilac	8-10'	8-10'	purple red flower, early may
	Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Lilac	6-10'	6-10'	fragrant lilac lavendar flowers, early June, some fall color
Wing Foundation Plantings					
	Forsythia x 'Sunrise'	Forsythia	5'	5'	cold hardy, compact cultivar
	Lonicera x xylosteoides 'Emerald Mound'	Emerald Mound Honeysuckle	3'	5'	low growing, blue-green foliage, sub. small species because of space limitations
	Syringa x chinensis 'Saugeana'	Chinese Lilac	8-15'	8-12'	fragrant lilac red flowers, mid may, fine textured and graceful
Wing Entrance Plantings					
	Juniperus chinensis 'Hetzii Columnaris'	Hetz Columnar Juniper	15-20'	5-7'	sub. Juniper species, upright form, bright green fol., fruiting
	Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii 'Glauca'	Blue Sargent Juniper	18"-2'	6'	sub. Juniper species, spreading form, blue-green foliage
	Thuja occidentalis 'Woodwardii'	Globe Arborvitae	6-8'	8-10'	globe form, dark green foliage
Balustrade Plantings					
corners	Deutzia gracilis 'Nikko'	Slender Deutzia	2'	3-5'	white flowers in spring, fine texture, light green foliage
	Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony Waterer Spirea	3-4'	3-4'	red flowers in summer
	Syringa x 'Tinkerbelle'	Tinkerbelle Lilac	4-5'	5-6'	pink flowers late may
S. Hamilt. Walk	Forsythia x intermedia 'Lynwood Gold'	Border Forsythia	8-10'	10-12'	brilliant yellow flowers, most reliable flowering forsythia
	Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla	2-3'	2-3'	yellow to scarlet fall color
	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Arborvitae	3'	4-6'	dark green foliage, dwarf form
	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Arborvitae	10-15'	8-10'	pyramidal form, dark green foliage year-round
	annuals				
W. Wash. Drive	Spiraea nipponica 'Halward's Silver'	Halward's Silver Nippon Spirea	2-3'	2-3'	abundant white flowers, slow growing
	Rosa 'Sea Foam'	Hardy shrub rose	2-3'	5'	double white flowers, long bloom period, spreading arching form
	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Arborvitae	10-15'	8-10'	pyramidal form, dark green foliage year-round
	Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum	5-6'	5-6'	fragrant white flowers in spring, all season interest, related to Koreanspice Viburnum
perennials	Hemerocallis x 'Chicago Silver'	Daylily			
	Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'	Black-eyed Susan			
	Phlox paniculata 'David'	Garden Phlox			
	Iris pallida 'Aurea Variegata'	Sweet Iris			
	Iris siberica 'Chilled Wine'	Siberian Iris			
	Sedum x 'Matrona'	Matrona Sedum			
	Solidago x 'Fireworks'	Goldenrod			
	Hemerocallis x 'Red Volunteer'	Daylily			
	Coreopsis rosea 'American Dream'	Pink Coreopsis			
	Baptisia australis 'Purple Smoke'	False Indigo			
	Paeonia lactiflora 'Krinkled White'	Peony			
	Miscanthus purpurescens	Red Flame Grass			
	Deschampsia caespitosa 'Goldgehange'	Tufted Hair Grass			
	Allium tanguticum 'Summer Beauty'	Ornamental Onion			

COMPARISON PLANT LIST - NORTHWEST QUADRANT

John Nolen Species

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Spread	Comments
Staircase Plantings					
	Ampelopsis tricuspidata	Boston Ivy	vine		now Parthenocissus tricuspidata
	Ligustrum regelianum	Border Priver	4-5'	4-5'	now L. obtusifolium var. regalianum
	Lonicera morrowi	Morrow Honeysuckle	6-8'	6-10'	invasive species
	Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mockorange	10-12'	10-12'	fragrant flowers, many worthwhile spcecies and cultivars
	Rhodotypos kerrioides	Jetbead, White Kerria	3-6'	4-9'	R. scandens?, white flowers late spring, may be invasive
	Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac	15-25'	15-25'	suckers profusely, picturesque form and fruit, good fall color
Wing Foundation Plantings					
	Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia	8-10'	10-15'	arching form, more cold hardy cultivars available for Wisc.
	Rhodotypos kerrioides	Jetbead	3-6'	4-9'	R. scandens?, white flowers late spring, may be invasive
	Spiraea x vanhouttii	Vanhoutte Spirea	6-8'	10-12'	white flowers in spring, arching branches
Wing Entrance Plantings					
	Juniperus communis	Common Juniper	5-10'	8-12'	species is variable, brown winter color, cultivars available
	Pinus mugo	Mugo Pine	up to 20'		species is variable
	Taxus canadensis	Canadian Yew	3-6'	6-8'	open form, best in shade, x media types best for Wisc.
	Thuja occidentalis	American Arborvitae	40-60'	15-20'	species is variable
	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	40-70'	25-35'	difficult to provide correct microclimate
Balustrade Plantings					
corners	Spirea callosa 'Alba'	Japanese Spirea	2-3'	3'	now Spiraea japonica var. alba or S. albiflora, white flowers in summer
	Spirea thunbergii	Thunberg Spirea	3-5'	3-5'	thorny, species adaptable - may be invasive, many cultivars
	Spirea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte Spirea	6-8'	10-12'	white flowers in spring, arching branches
	Spirea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Bumald Spirea	3-4'	4-5'	pink-red flowers in summer
	Deutzia gracilis	Slender Deutzia	2-4'	3-4'	white flowers in spring, dependable but requires continued maintenance for good appearance
State St. walk	Euonymus alatus	Winged Euonymus	15-20'	15-20'	may be invasive, lower growing cultivars available
	Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia	8-10'	10-15'	arching form, more cold hardy cultivars available for Wisc.
	Lonicera morrowi	Morrow Honeysuckle	6-8'	6-10'	invasive species
	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	40-70'	25-35'	difficult to provide correct microclimate
Wisc. Ave. drive	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	3-6'	4-7'	thorny, species adaptable - may be invasive, many cultivars
	Euonymus bungeana	Winterberry Euonymus	18-24'	18-24'	not available from nurseries, similar to E. europaeus (tree euonymus), insect problem
	Ligustrum regelianum	Border Priver	4-5'	4-5'	now L. obtusifolium var. regalianum
	Philadelphus coronarius var. nanus	Dwarf Mockorange	4'	4-5'	not available from nurseries, similar to P. x virginalis 'Miniature Snowflake'
	Rhodotypos kerrioides	Jetbead	3-6'	4-9'	R. scandens?, white flowers late spring, may be invasive
	Thuja occidentalis	American Arborvitae	40-60'	15-20'	species is variable
perennials	Helenium superbum rubrum	Helen's Flower			
	Hardy Mum	Chrysanthemem			
	Rudbeckia speciosa	Black-eyed Susan			
	Iris laevigata	Japanese Iris			
	Paeonia albiflora	Peony			
	Spirea aruncus	Goatsbeard			
	Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove			
	Althea rosea	Hollyhock			
	spring flowering bulbs				
	Oenothera youngii	Sundrops			
	Phlox paniculata	Garden Phlox			
	Pyrethrum uliginosum	Painted Daisy			
	Iris germanica	Bearded Iris			
	Coreopsis lanceolata	Tickseed			
	Achillea 'The Pearl'	Yarrow			
	Aquilegia caerulea	Columbine			
	Boltonia latisquama	Boltonia			
perennials	Hemerocallis flava	Daylily			
	Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William			
	Hemerocallis thunbergii	Daylily			

Comparison with John Nolen's 1912 Plant List

COMPARISON PLANT LIST - NORTHWEST QUADRANT

Master Plan Implementation Species					
	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Spread	Comments
Staircase Plantings					*Substitutions were generally made to account for sun/shade tolerance, to improve form and textural contrast, and seasonal interest. Some Nolen species were kept or related species or improved cultivars were added.*
	Aronia melanocarpa 'Iroquois Beauty'	Dwarf Black Chokeberry	3'	5'	white flowers spring, dark berries, good fall color
	Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood	15-25'	15-25'	all season interest
	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Glacier'	Mockorange	4-6'	5'	double flower, fragrant, compact
	Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac	5-6'	5-6'	good in mass, adaptable to site, good fall color
Wing Foundation Plantings					
	Aronia melanocarpa 'Iroquois Beauty'	Dwarf Black Chokeberry	3'	5'	white flowers spring, dark berries, good fall color
	Cornus mas	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	20-25'	15-20'	sub. for forsythia (yellow flowers in early spring), lrg. red berries
	Spiraea x vanhouttei 'Renaissance'	Bridal Wreath Spirea	6-8'	8-10'	white flowers mid spring, arching form, sub. cultivar for species
Wing Entrance Plantings					
	Juniperus chinensis 'Hetzii Columnaris'	Hetz Columnar Juniper	15-20'	5-7'	sub. Juniper species, upright form, bright green fol., fruiting
	Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii 'Glauca	Blue Sargent Juniper	18"-2'	6'	sub. Juniper species, spreading form, blue-green foliage
	Pinus mugo var. mugo	Mugo Pine	3-5'	4-6'	low growing form of the species, compact rounded form
Balustrade Plantings					
corners	Spirea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Bumald Spirea	3-4'	4-5'	pink-red flowers in summer
	Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Lilac	6-10'	6-10'	fragrant lilac lavendar flowers, early June, some fall color
	Viburnum opulus 'Nanum'	European Cranberrybush Viburnum	18-24"	2-3'	non-fruiting and flowering dwarf form, glossy dark green foliage
State St. walk	Amelanchier alnifolia 'Regent'	Saskatoon Serviceberry	4-6'	4-8'	showy white flowers early spring, all season interest
	Euonymus alatus 'Nordine Strain'	Burning Bush	5-6'	5-6'	more compact and winter hardy than species, shade tolerant
	Spiraea nipponica 'Halward's Silver'	Halward's Silver Nippon Spirea	2-3'	2-3'	abundant white flowers early June, small blue-green leaves
	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Arborvitae	3'	4-6'	dark green foliage year-round, dwarf form
	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Arborvitae	10-15'	8-10'	pyramidal form, dark green foliage year-round
Wisc. Ave. drive	Aronia melanocarpa 'Viking'	Glossy Black Chokeberry	3-6'	5-6'	compact habit, large fruits
	Rosa 'Nearly Wild'	Hardy Shrub Rose	2.5'	4'	single pink fragrant flowers, repeat bloomer, disease resistant
	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Gem'	Arborvitae	3'	4-6'	dark green foliage year-round, dwarf form
	Thuja occidentalis 'Techny'	Arborvitae	10-15'	8-10'	pyramidal form, dark green foliage year-round
	Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum	5-6'	5-6'	fragrant white flowers in spring, all season interest, related to Koreanspice Viburnum
perennials	Cimicifuga simplex 'White Pearl'	Fairy Candle			
	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern			
	Hakonechloa macra	Hakone Grass			
	Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'	Hosta			
	Hosta ventricosa	Hosta			
	Polygonatum odoratum 'Varieagatum'	Variegated Solomon's Seal			
	Pulmonaria saccharata 'Mrs. Moon'	Lungworg			
	Aster nova-belgii 'Wood's Light Blue'	New York Aster			
	Thalictrum aquilegifolium 'Atropurpureum'	Meadow Rue			
	Hemerocallis x 'Mary Todd'	Daylily			
	Miscanthus purpurescens	Red Flame Grass			
	Aster nova-belgii 'Red Star'	New York Aster			
	Paeonia lactiflora 'Krinkled White'	Peony			
	Iris pallida 'Aurea Variegata'	Sweet Iris			
	Deschampsia caespitosa 'Goldgehange'	Tufted Hair Grass			
	Allium tanguticum 'Summer Beauty'	Ornamental Onion			
	Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'	Black-eyed Susan			
	Phlox paniculata 'David'	Garden Phlox			
	Iris siberica 'Blue King'	Siberian Iris			
	Solidago x 'Fireworks'	Goldenrod			
	Hemerocallis x 'Red Volunteer'	Daylily			