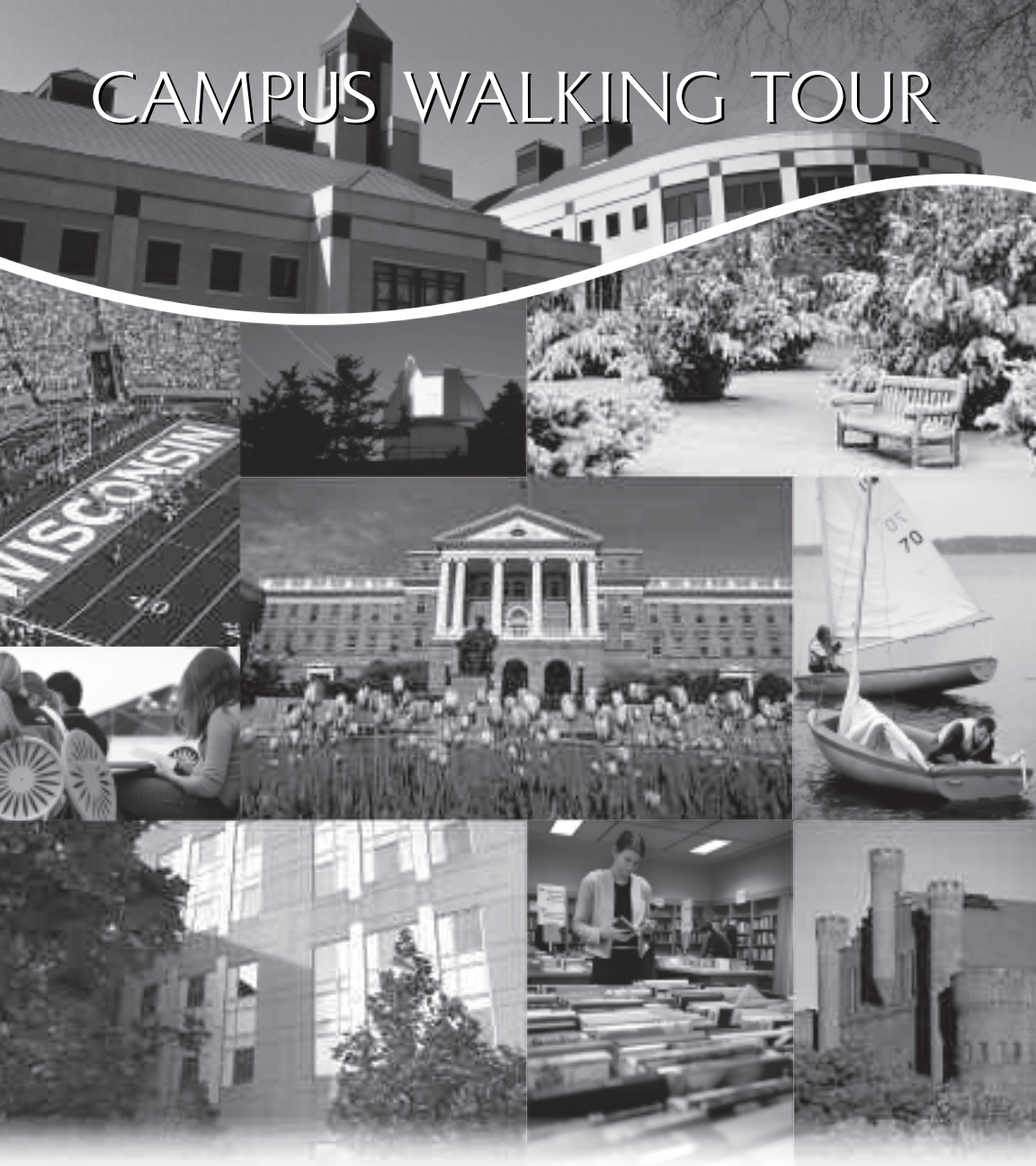


# CAMPUS WALKING TOUR



## Visitor & Information Programs



THE UNIVERSITY  
of  
**WISCONSIN**  
MADISON

# WELCOME TO UW-MADISON

*The University of Wisconsin–Madison is known throughout the world for excellence in teaching, research and service. For more than 150 years, we have nurtured innovation and creativity for the benefit of the state and beyond. We call this The Wisconsin Idea.*

*Those who visit campus soon agree with our students that UW–Madison offers an abundance of things to see and do, from exploring architectural, historic and natural marvels to experiencing the thrill of Big Ten athletics or a world-class arts performance.*

*Whether you are here for an hour or a day, we are delighted you chose to spend time on our beautiful campus. You will discover why this is one of the best learning and living environments in the world.*

*I hope you enjoy your time on campus and visit us again soon.*



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joe D. Wilf". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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The primary goal of Visitor & Information Programs is to answer questions about the UW–Madison campus. Our staff is eager to assist students, faculty and staff, prospective students and their families, and the general public in navigating the UW–Madison campus and surrounding community.

## **Visitor & Information Programs**

Red Gym, 716 Langdon Street  
608/263–2400 (voice/TTY)  
askbucky@uwmad.wisc.edu  
www.vip.wisc.edu

Produced by University Communications for Visitor & Information Programs.  
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# A BRIEF HISTORY OF UW-MADISON

The university traces its roots to a clause in the Wisconsin Constitution which decreed that the state should have a prominent public university. In 1848, Nelson Dewey, Wisconsin's first governor, signed the act that formally created the university. Its first class of 17 students met in a Madison school building on February 5, 1849. From those small beginnings, the university has grown into a large, diverse community, with approximately 40,000 students enrolled each year. Our students come from every state in the nation, as well as from countries from around the globe, making for a truly international population.



UW-Madison's history is marked by dramatic research breakthroughs, from the development of the first test of milk quality by Stephen Babcock in 1890 to the 1998 announcement of successful cultivation in the laboratory of human embryonic stem cells. Researchers here were the first to fortify foods with vitamin D (1924), the first to find the enzyme that controls the development of DNA (1970s), and the first to grow food plants from seed in space (1996).

Throughout its history, UW-Madison has remained steadfastly committed to the academic freedom of all who study here. That commitment is embodied by the famous "Sifting and Winnowing" statement, established by the university's regents in 1894 in defense of a faculty member under attack for teaching revolutionary ideas to students. The statement is commemorated on a plaque on the front of Bascom Hall and has served as a guiding principle for students and faculty throughout the past century.



# ABOUT THIS TOUR

## PARKING

Public parking is available in the State Street/Campus City of Madison public parking ramp on N. Lake Street. Parking is also available at the Welcome Center, 21 N. Park Street.

## START

The tour begins at the Red Gym, home of the Campus Information Center, 716 Langdon Street. Visitors to the Welcome Center at 21 N. Park Street can walk north three blocks to University Avenue and begin the tour at item 8. To take the tour in sequence, begin at the Red Gym.

## TIME AND DISTANCE

Walking at a steady pace, this 1.5-mile tour will take 60 to 90 minutes. An alternate three-quarter-mile route is available by walking up N. Charter Street to Observatory Drive (after item 20).



*Red Gym*

## WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBILITY

The prescribed route is accessible to individuals using wheelchairs. However, there are a number of moderately sloped sidewalks.

## CAMPUS BUSES

Free campus bus routes 80 and 85 serve the campus, offering 40- and 14-minute circuits, respectively. They are a great way to see much of the campus.

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For more information, visit the following UW–Madison Web sites:

- [www.wisc.edu](http://www.wisc.edu) (campus home page)
- [www.uc.wisc.edu/slideshow/slideshow.html](http://www.uc.wisc.edu/slideshow/slideshow.html) (slide show)
- [www.wisc.edu/about/facts/](http://www.wisc.edu/about/facts/) (facts)
- [www.wisc.edu/about/history/](http://www.wisc.edu/about/history/) (history)
- [digicoll.library.wisc.edu/UW/](http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/UW/) (UW Digital Collection)
- [www.lakeshorepreserve.wisc.edu/](http://www.lakeshorepreserve.wisc.edu/) (Lakeshore Nature Preserve)
- [www.vip.wisc.edu](http://www.vip.wisc.edu) (Visitor & Information Programs [VIP])

The following publications are available at Campus Information Center (Red Gym, 716 Langdon Street) and at the Welcome Center (21 N. Park Street):

- Campus Map and Guide
- Gallery Guide
- Performing Arts Guide
- Artworks

# CAMPUS TOUR

1. **Red Gym** — The Red Gym houses Undergraduate Admissions, the Student Organization Office, the Multicultural Student Center, International Student Services, the Morgridge Center for Public Service, and the Campus Information Center. The Armory and Gymnasium, as it is officially called, was built as a citizen militia training facility in 1893. But from the beginning, the building was used as an athletic and student activity center. “On Wisconsin” was performed here for the first time in 1909. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1994 and after years of planning and construction, the “new” Red Gym re-opened in 1998 as the university’s first student and visitor services center.

2. **Library Mall** — Library Mall is the heart of campus and the site for performances, political activism, art exhibitions, demonstrations, and sales. A memorial service here recognizing the events of September 11, 2001, drew 20,000 participants.



*Library Mall*

3. **Memorial Library** — The UW–Madison library system has the 11th largest research library collection in North America. More than 40 general, professional, and special-purpose libraries serve the campus, and Memorial Library is the largest library in Wisconsin. There are 77 miles of shelving in Memorial Library — more than the distance between Madison and Milwaukee.

4. **Wisconsin Historical Society** — The Wisconsin Historical Society began as one shelf in the capitol building. The library has one of the largest genealogical collections in the country as well as a vast collection of books, periodicals, manuscripts, relics, newspapers, audio and graphic, and cinematic materials. In addition to the library and research facility in this location, the society also operates a museum on the Capitol Square and a statewide system of historic preservation sites.



*State Street*

5. **State Street** — Much of the vitality of the campus comes from being located in downtown Madison. State Street offers specialty shops, restaurants, theaters, and museums, all close at hand for students.

**6. Chazen Museum of Art** — Named for alumni Simona and Jerome A. Chazen, the museum has more than 16,000 works. The impressive collection includes paintings, sculpture, prints, and other art-work from the prehistoric to the present day. An expansion of the Chazen is planned for 2009. It will add gallery, classroom, and performance space.



**Chazen Museum of Art**

**7. Southeast Residence Halls** — About 3,250 students live in the three-block area that contains Sellery, Witte, and Ogg halls. Nearby on N. Park Street, Newell Smith Hall opened in 2006. Eighty-seven percent of first-year students and 25 percent of all undergrads live in the residence halls.

**8. Vilas Communication Hall** — Theater and drama, communication arts, journalism, and the studios of Wisconsin Public Television and Wisconsin Public Radio are found here. The Daily Cardinal, one of UW–Madison’s two independent newspapers, is also located here.



**Vilas Communication Hall**

**9. Mosse Humanities Building** — The Humanities Building is home to the study of music, history, and art. It was named for UW–Madison professor of history George L. Mosse, a scholar of European history. It is home to Mills Concert Hall, Morphy and Eastman recital halls, and 7th Floor and '734' galleries.

**10. Chadbourne Hall** — The Chadbourne Residential College offers the feel of a small liberal arts college in a major research university. Residents participate in extra activities, such as workshops, faculty lectures and dinners, and theater and museum trips. Students work closely with faculty and staff to design the programs.

**11. Grainger Hall** — Grainger is home to the School of Business. The undergraduate program ranked 11th in a recent *U.S. News & World Report* ranking. Real estate placed 2nd, insurance/risk management was 3rd, and nine other programs were in the top 20 programs evaluated.



**Grainger Hall**

- 12. Lathrop Hall** — Opened in 1910 as a social and recreational center for university women, Lathrop Hall became home to the country's first academic dance program in 1926 under the leadership of Margaret H'Doubler. The Renaissance Revival building was restored and renovated in 1998 to include a 240-seat state-of-the-art dance performance space and computer and video labs. The building is named for the university's first chancellor, John Hiram Lathrop.



**Lathrop Hall**

- 13. Botanical Garden** — The Botanical Garden is an important resource for teaching and research, and an oasis of tranquility in the middle of a busy campus. The garden, with more than 500 species representing 100 families and 40 taxonomic orders of plants from all over the world, is the first in the world to be based on the new Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (APGII) system of molecular classification of plants.



**Botanical Garden**

- 14. Chemistry Building** — Home to the Department of Chemistry, the building was renovated in 2000 to include a new seminar hall and a research tower.

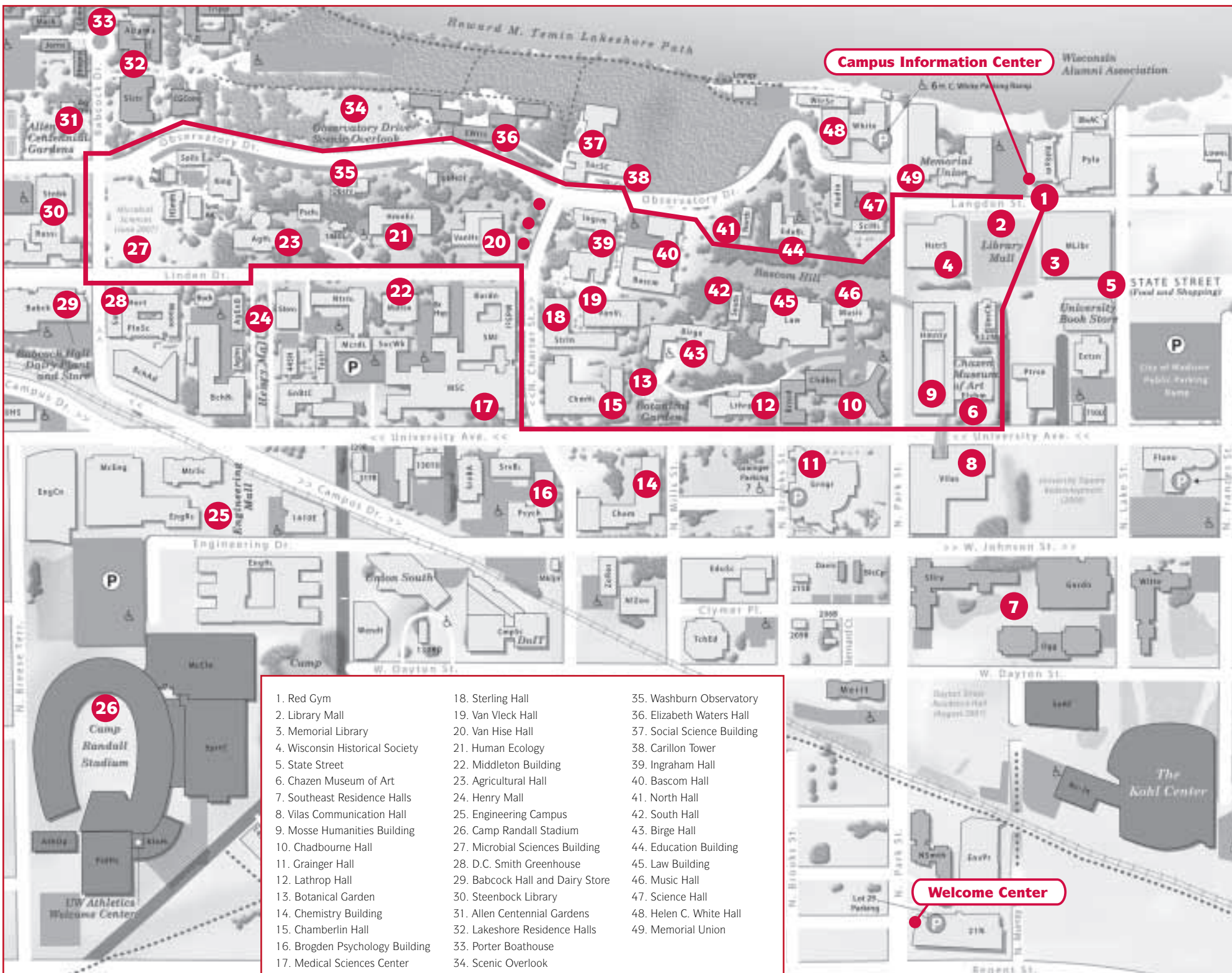
- 15. Chamberlin Hall** — Home to the School of Pharmacy from 1956–2001, this building was recently renovated to house the Department of Physics. The Ingersoll Museum of Physics is located on the first floor.



**Chemistry Building**

- 16. Brogden Psychology Building** — The Department of Psychology was founded in 1888 and is among the oldest in the country. Three exterior walls have no windows, only bricks, which are said to resemble inkblot tests.

- 17. Medical Sciences Center** — This was the State General Hospital until 1979, when the UW Hospital and Clinics opened in the health sciences neighborhood on the west side of campus. The building later housed the medical school and today is home to a number of departments and programs, including biomolecular chemistry, the Institute on Aging, physical therapy, and statistics.



- |                                 |                                  |                             |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Red Gym                      | 18. Sterling Hall                | 35. Washburn Observatory    |
| 2. Library Mall                 | 19. Van Vleck Hall               | 36. Elizabeth Waters Hall   |
| 3. Memorial Library             | 20. Van Hise Hall                | 37. Social Science Building |
| 4. Wisconsin Historical Society | 21. Human Ecology                | 38. Carillon Tower          |
| 5. State Street                 | 22. Middleton Building           | 39. Ingraham Hall           |
| 6. Chazen Museum of Art         | 23. Agricultural Hall            | 40. Bascom Hall             |
| 7. Southeast Residence Halls    | 24. Henry Mall                   | 41. North Hall              |
| 8. Vilas Communication Hall     | 25. Engineering Campus           | 42. South Hall              |
| 9. Mosse Humanities Building    | 26. Camp Randall Stadium         | 43. Birge Hall              |
| 10. Chadbourne Hall             | 27. Microbial Sciences Building  | 44. Education Building      |
| 11. Grainger Hall               | 28. D.C. Smith Greenhouse        | 45. Law Building            |
| 12. Lathrop Hall                | 29. Babcock Hall and Dairy Store | 46. Music Hall              |
| 13. Botanical Garden            | 30. Steenbock Library            | 47. Science Hall            |
| 14. Chemistry Building          | 31. Allen Centennial Gardens     | 48. Helen C. White Hall     |
| 15. Chamberlin Hall             | 32. Lakeshore Residence Halls    | 49. Memorial Union          |
| 16. Brogden Psychology Building | 33. Porter Boathouse             |                             |
| 17. Medical Sciences Center     | 34. Scenic Overlook              |                             |

- 18. Sterling Hall** — Sterling Hall is often remembered for its Vietnam War protest bombing in 1970, which historians have called a watershed moment in American history. The sobering impact of the death of a young researcher, Robert Fassnacht, brought a halt to the violence to which antiwar protesters and police had resorted. This may explain why the Sterling Hall bombing remained the largest act of domestic sabotage until the Oklahoma City bombing of 1995. Sterling Hall now houses the Department of Astronomy.



**Sterling Hall**

- 19. Van Vleck Hall** — Home to the Department of Mathematics. Built in 1961, it was the first high rise on Bascom Hill. Some say it resembles a calculator.
- 20. Van Hise Hall** — This is the tallest building on campus and the study of languages and cultures is centered here. UW–Madison is recognized internationally as a leader in language instruction. The university teaches more than 60 languages on a regular basis and intensive summer language institutes offer instruction in 20 less commonly taught languages. The top floors are home to the UW System Administration and Board of Regents.  
*(Alternate route: continue north on N. Charter St. to Observatory Drive to shorten your tour. Resume tour at item 37.)*

- 21. Human Ecology** — The School of Human Ecology offers majors in consumer science, family and consumer journalism, interior design, and human development and family studies. It is also home to the Helen Louise Allen Textile Collection, one of the largest university textile collections in the United States, and to the Gallery of Design, located on the first floor.



**Human Ecology**

- 22. Middleton Building** — Formerly a health sciences library, the Middleton Building is now home to the McBurney Disability Resource Center, the Division of Continuing Studies, and Letters and Science/Human Ecology Career Services.

- 23. Agricultural Hall** — This is headquarters for the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALs). The largest lecture hall on campus is here, with seating for 593. Since its establishment in 1889, CALs has carried out undergraduate instruction, research and graduate student training, and outreach and extension in disciplines focused on agriculture, human health, biology and genetics, natural resources, community development, food and nutrition, and related topics.



***Agricultural Hall***

- 24. Henry Mall** — Looking south from the steps of “Ag Hall,” starting on the left, are: State Hygiene Lab, Biology Education, Genetics and Biotechnology Center, (cross Henry Mall and back north toward Ag Hall:) Biochemistry, Life Sciences Communication, and Biological Systems Engineering. Across University Avenue and past the fountain you can see:



***Engineering Campus***

- 25. Engineering Campus** — Engineering offers 13 majors and both the undergraduate and graduate programs are well-regarded.

- 26. Camp Randall Stadium** — The stadium was first used in 1895 for a game against the Minnesota Golden Gophers. (Wisconsin won, 6–0.) It now seats 80,312.



***Camp Randall Stadium***

- 27. Microbial Sciences Building** — The Microbial Sciences Building (under construction) will house bacteriology, food microbiology and toxicology, and medical microbiology and immunology. This will create an international center of excellence in the microbial sciences. It will open in 2007.

- 28. D.C. Smith Greenhouse** — The D.C. Smith Greenhouse provides plant-growing space for CALs departments and programs. The greenhouse environment is computer-controlled, allowing users to program the environment to suit the needs of the plants. The building has won several architectural awards.

- 29. Babcock Hall and Dairy Store** — Babcock Hall houses the Department of Food Science and the much beloved Dairy Store. The dairy plant produces a variety of products, including famous Babcock Hall ice cream. Stop in for some famous ice cream or cheese, or a delicious sandwich!



***Babcock Hall and Dairy Store***

**30. Steenbock Library** — This is the primary library for the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. Many students from the Lakeshore Residence Halls study here.

**31. Allen Centennial Gardens** — This 2.5-acre site on the grounds of the former Agricultural Dean's Residence was developed with private funds after the house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. The gardens were designed as an outdoor laboratory for horticulture, landscape architecture, and related disciplines, illustrating 22 different gardening styles from around the world. Featured are prominent herbaceous and woody ornamental cultivars labeled with scientific and common names.



***Allen Centennial Gardens***

**32. Lakeshore Residence Halls** — There are eight halls located on the lake, accommodating from 200 (Slichter) to 488 (Liz Waters) students. Cole Hall is the only all-female hall on campus. Bradley Learning Community offers extra programming for residents, similar to Chadbourne, but it is exclusively for freshmen.

**33. Porter Boathouse** — Dedicated in 2005, this state-of-the-art facility complements the classic architectural style of the adjacent lakeshore residence halls and their wooded surroundings. The building was designed to preserve and protect the beautiful mature oak trees in the neighboring lakeshore area.



***Porter Boathouse***

**34. Scenic Overlook** — From this spot one of the most well-known natural areas on the Madison campus is visible: Picnic Point, a 1/2-mile peninsula with hiking trails, a beach, and picnic sites with fireplaces. Other campus natural areas include the Howard Temin Lakeshore Path, which connects the Memorial Union to Picnic Point. Howard Temin, the late professor of virology and oncology, was a beloved campus figure whose outstanding research was recognized with a Nobel Prize.

- 35. Washburn Observatory** — Washburn Observatory, completed in 1881, was a major research facility for approximately 50 years. The Observatory houses a 15-inch refractor with a magnification of about 500. Washburn is now used primarily by the public during open houses and by students in introductory astronomy courses. Behind the observatory you will find the President's Burr Oak. This majestic tree, more than 300 years old, was here more than a century before European settlement, when Native American gatherings were held at effigy mounds located on what is now Observatory Hill.



*Washburn Observatory*

- 36. Elizabeth Waters Residence Hall** — Formerly the last all-female residence hall on campus, “Liz” went co-ed in 2006. The smaller Cole Hall became all-female.



*Elizabeth Waters Residence Hall*

- 37. Sewell Social Science Building** — Home to the departments of economics, history of science, anthropology, legal studies, and sociology, the Social Science Building was renamed in 2006 in honor of the late sociology scholar and former UW–Madison chancellor.

- 38. Carillon Tower** — The Carillon Bell Tower was originally dedicated in 1936 with 25 bells. Additions and replacements resulted in the current configuration of 56 bells. The Carillon is one of just three in Wisconsin, and is the 25th largest instrument in North America.



*Carillon Tower*

- 39. Ingraham Hall** — In addition to women's, African, Middle East, Asian American, Jewish, and religious studies, Ingraham houses the Cross-College Advising Service (CCAS). CCAS provides advising and career exploration tools for all students on campus; it is an especially helpful resource for students who are undecided on a major.

**Bascom Hill Historic District (BHHD)** — The picturesque land surrounding Bascom Hill was originally designated to be a municipal cemetery. In 1848, when Wisconsin's first governor signed a law establishing a state university "at or near Madison, the seat of government," Bascom Hill became the campus for the University of Wisconsin. Bascom Hill and Bascom Hall are named for John Bascom, who became president of the university in 1874. Bascom Hall is one of the most famous buildings on campus. Originally built in 1857, it has had numerous additions over the years. A fire in 1916 destroyed its dome, which was never replaced. North Hall, opened in 1851, served as the university's first classroom and dormitory. Several other nearby buildings, including South Hall, Bascom Hall, Science Hall, and the Red Gym, trace their roots to the 19th century. Civil War soldiers once drilled here, and maypole celebrations, parades, gatherings, demonstrations, and romantic meetings have all taken place on the hill. While exploring the hill area, watch for plaques—they have more information on university history.

**40. Bascom Hall (BHHD)** — Home to many administrative offices including Office of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellors, Provost, Dean of Students, and Graduate School. Bascom Hall is also home to the study abroad office, offering students more than 100 different programs on every continent except Antarctica. It is exactly one mile from Bascom Hall to the capitol building to the east.



*Bascom Hall*

**41. North Hall (BHHD)** — North Hall was the first building on campus, opening in 1851. For four years, North Hall was the entire campus, and it is still in service today. It contained a dormitory, museum, classrooms, mess hall, and library, all within four floors. About 30 students signed up for the first semester in North Hall. The faculty — all three of them — lived in the building along with the students and janitor. Today, the building houses the Department of Political Science.

**42. South Hall (BHHD)** — South Hall was completed in 1855 and is an exact replica of North Hall. In 1863 it became home to the all-female Normal School, which trained students to become teachers. At that time, the Civil War had severely depleted the male university population and women were allowed to enroll. Today, South Hall houses the administrative offices of the College of Letters and Science.

**43. Birge Hall (BHHD)** — Birge Hall houses the Department of Botany and the State of Wisconsin Herbarium. This museum collection, spanning 150 years, is an international resource that holds the world's largest collection of Wisconsin plants, with most of the world's flora also well represented. The Botany Greenhouse serves as a laboratory of learning and oasis of tranquility in the middle of a busy campus. It features more than 1,000 species comprising distinct aquatic, desert, and tropical communities.

**44. Education Building (BHHD)** — The Education Building exemplifies the Beaux Arts architectural style through its balanced, layered, symmetrical design and elaborate decorative touches. The building initially housed the College of Mechanics and Engineering. The names of 19th-century scientists and engineers are carved on the building's exterior.

**45. Law Building (BHHD)** — The most recent building on Bascom Hill, the Law Building was completed in 1962, replacing the original from 1863. A major expansion and renovation took place in 1996. The upper glassed area is the Law Library, the lower glassed area looks in on the mock courtroom, where students hone their trial skills.



*Law Building*

**46. Music Hall (BHHD)** — Built in 1878 as Assembly Hall, this was the university's gathering place and also housed the original university library. Renamed Music Hall in 1910, the building was home to the School of Music until 1969. Today, University Opera performs here, and it is home to the Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

**47. Science Hall (BHHD)** — This National Historic Landmark was built in 1887 to replace a building that was destroyed by fire four years earlier. Science Hall was the first fire-proof building on campus, as well as one of the first to utilize steel I-beams. The hall houses the Department of Geography, the Cartography Lab, and the Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies.



*Science Hall*

**48. Helen C. White Hall and College Library** — The departments of English, philosophy, and Afro-American studies are housed here. College Library is the main undergraduate library on campus.

**49. Memorial Union (BHHD)** — Constructed in 1928, Memorial Union is considered the university's living room, and is the second oldest student union in the country, after Harvard's. An estimated 15,000 people pass through each day, taking advantage of theaters, dining areas, a travel agency, galleries, a games room, and more. The building is dedicated to veterans of World War I and World War II.



*Memorial Union*



**VISITOR & INFORMATION  
PROGRAMS**

University of Wisconsin-Madison

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