



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Perspectives of a university: a survey of the campus architectural, historical, archaeological and memorial resources, and recommendations for preservation. 1978

University of Wisconsin--Madison

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, 1978

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/F2SQLPMCJXCG9D>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use, see

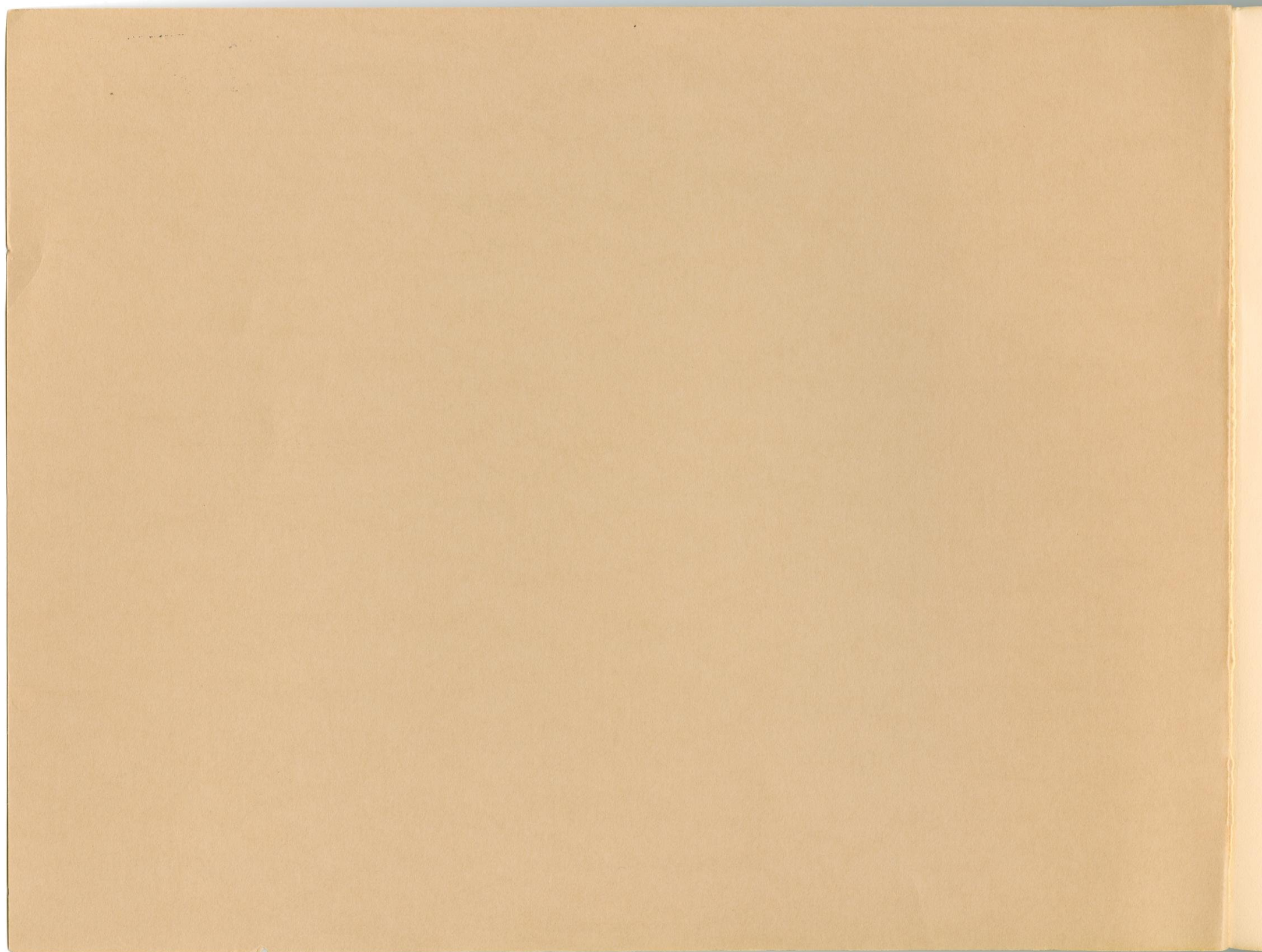
<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

PERSPECTIVES OF A UNIVERSITY

ES REFERENCE
Planning & Construction



ARCHIVES
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
B134 MEMORIAL LIBRARY
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

PERSPECTIVES OF A UNIVERSITY

A Survey of the Campus

Architectural, Historical, Archaeological and Memorial Resources

and

Recommendations for Preservation

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Bascom Hall



CONTENTS

Chancellor's Remarks	7
Preface	8
Introduction	11
Purpose	12
Summary	15
Procedures	23
Visual Documentation	23
Departmental Survey	23
Questions of Merit	24
Findings	29
Data Compilation and Recording	29
Plan Development	34
Significance	39
Criteria	39
The Existing Bascom Hill District	40
Observatory Hill Historic District	40
The Agricultural District	46
Recommendations	52

Archaeological Sites	54
Buildings	57
Historic Districts	58
Appendix A - Architectural Evaluation of Campus Buildings	60
Appendix B - Building Data-Architects	64
Appendix C - Historical Data - Building Occupancy	79
Appendix D - Historical Data - Departmental Locations	103
Appendix E - Archaeological Sites	124
Appendix F - Sites, Monuments and Memorials	128
Appendix G - Buildings Designed by Laird and Cret	132
Study Committee	134

ILLUSTRATIONS

Architectural Evaluation Map	31
Agriculture Dean's Residence	27
Agriculture Hall	44
Area Code Map	59
Bascom Hall	2
Dairy Barn	50
E. B. Fred Bacteriology Building	47
Hiram Smith Hall	16
King Hall	13
Mounds Map - Arboretum	55
Mounds Map - Picnic Point	56
Proposed Districts	53
Red Gym	36
Short Course Monument	32
Stock Pavilion	19
UW Composite Map	22
Washburn Observatory	41

The University's concern for historical preservation has been an ongoing activity. Through the years we have worked hard to maintain the high quality of our buildings and to adapt our existing structures to accommodate new program needs.

Formal recognition of the historic value and significance of our campus architecture has been demonstrated through the designation of North Hall as a National Historic Landmark and the placement of the Knapp Fellows House (Old Executive Residence) and the Bascom Hill Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places.

This booklet builds upon the work of the University's active historians of campus development. We have received valuable cooperation from our academic departments in securing important information about campus facilities, sites, and monuments.

"Perspectives of a University" provides an accessible and comprehensive information source for understanding the University's man-made and natural facilities. We feel it represents an important resource which will assist us in preserving our architectural heritage while serving as a significant guide in planning for the future.

Irving Shain
Chancellor

April 1978

Preface

A great University is the product of many people and their ideas as found in their teaching, their research accomplishments, and their public services. A great University, too, can see itself in the physical environment that it created. Certain buildings may reflect a single architectural idea expressing the design philosophies of the educational concept of its founder or the artistic genius that created the plan and many of its buildings. Other institutions may display a succession of architectural concepts showing the taste and technology of the periods of growth within the University.

The University of Wisconsin is a product of many minds and several concepts. The leadership has always attempted to express the best that was available or what current contemporary thought suggested.

This study endeavors to capture the values that the institution's buildings have brought to the campus and to record them. It is not possible to illustrate every building in each period of the University's growth in this booklet; rather this is an attempt to document the buildings and their contributions both as elements of design in the campus pattern and as homes for various University activities and sites of uncommon contributions made by the University and its people.

In doing so, the Department is grateful to faculty, staff, and students who have contributed toward the success of this project. Special thanks must be given to Professor William Tishler of the Department of Landscape Architecture, Professor James Stoltman of the Department of Anthropology, Professor Narciso Menocal of the Department of Art History, and Mr. Jeffrey Dean of the Historic Preservation Division of the State

Historical Society for their assistance and encouragement in the three years of work. The State Historical Society provided funding assistance so that the results of this study may be useful in National Register of Historic Places nominations. Mr. Joel Skornicka, Assistant Chancellor, has supported this project and secured funding for publication. Mr. James Edsall, Director of the Department of Planning and Construction, supported the efforts within the staff during production and offered encouragement throughout its work. Mr. John Gruber of the Office of Information Services provided valuable assistance in the production of the Report.

There is no way that a study of this nature could have been undertaken without the valuable resources that people of the University of Wisconsin have produced through the years. Reuben G. Thwaites' history "The University of Wisconsin: Its History and Alumni" of 1900, Merle Curti and Vernon Carstensen's book "The University of Wisconsin: The History 1848-1925" published in 1949, Robert E. Gards' "University--Madison--U.S.A." published in 1970 and the recent "A Resourceful University--University of Wisconsin-Madison in its 125th Year" edited by Allan G. Bogue and Robert Taylor and published in 1975, all added immeasurably to the stepping stones necessary to arrive at the point where this study could commence. Particular note must be made of Emeritus Dean Kurt Wendt's chapter "The Growth of the University Resources, 1949-1974" in the last book, as well as his interest in providing miscellaneous documents to us. President Emeritus E. B. Fred's "A University Remembers" went beyond buildings and touched on miscellaneous memorials which prompted us to search further in this area. President Fred's personal help and warm encouragement aided this project. The useful compilation by Alden Aust of University buildings in 1937 was another useful chronological source for our work. To each one of these authors and researchers we owe a large debt. The University Archives, and in particular Frank Cook, the archivist, were most gracious in letting our student researchers delve through many volumes of interesting letters, photographs and other documents.

A number of students have participated in the work from its inception, and their contributions are listed elsewhere, but particular note must be made of the work done by Mr. Lee Melahn, now at Kansas State University, and Ms. Dorothy E. Steele, now a graduate student in the preservation program of the Department of Landscape Architecture.

It is with the hope that this will be a valuable document for the University that the study was undertaken and the Report compiled.

Gordon D. Orr, Jr., AIA
Campus Architect

Department of Planning and Construction
University of Wisconsin-Madison
February 6, 1978

Introduction

Background

Concurrent with the celebration of the University of Wisconsin's 125th anniversary in 1974 was the listing of the Bascom Hill Historic District, a proposal that was initiated within the Campus Planning Committee and approved by the Board of Regents. Subsequently the nation celebrated its bicentennial in 1976, and the University community as well as the public interested in preservation of our cultural resources, expressed a continuing interest in the architectural heritage of the campus.

The completion of the successful study of architecture and history that comprised the Bascom Hill area of the Madison Campus raised questions concerning the possibility of inventorying the balance of the Madison Campus. Proposed nominations and inquiries of other campus properties have been received by the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board for consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. While the buildings mentioned for consideration might warrant favorable action, it seemed unfair to select randomly several additional buildings outside the Bascom Hill Historic District without giving due consideration to the many other buildings on the campus that might possess significant historical merit or be of distinguished architectural character to warrant placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Additionally, the University is located on properties that abound in traces of important prehistoric archaeological remains. Remnants of a mound builder culture can be seen in effigy, linear and conical mounds that are on lands owned by the University, and they demand documentation and preservation. One is all too well aware that

important elements of the past have been lost to unknowing or careless placement of buildings, roads, utilities, and walks, reinforcing the case for timely recording. Beyond this, the University has acquired, through the years, monuments, memorials, gardens, and paths that represent a concern for the beauty of the campus environment and for a memory of events and people. Portions of this have been documented but little seems to have been carefully and systematically reported and made available for future use.

Purpose

Clearly, one of the most important aspects of the Madison Campus Architectural, Historical and Archaeological Study is the compilation of a meaningful inventory of the University's architectural, historical, and archaeological sites, buildings, and monuments. By recording and locating information on each of these elements, an archival record is developed for the use of future research programs, and important documentation concerning the physical campus of the University. Placement of this material in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and in the archives of the University of Wisconsin will enable the institution to maintain a concise and accurate depository of pertinent campus information.

A further goal of the study is to uncover possible nominations for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria as outlined in Section IV may be met by a significant number of University properties. The number and disposition of the significant buildings will determine whether a possible historic district exists on the Madison Campus and if it might be added to the already existing Bascom Hill Historic District. A concept of non-contiguous districts might provide an additional means for the University of Wisconsin-Madison to expand an already existing historic district into a larger and more meaningful area.

King Hall



The identification of the buildings and sites becomes an important tool in planning for the future. Identification of these important buildings can clearly provide a key for those structures which warrant continual monitoring for structural soundness and demand an investment in maintenance funds.

A building that possesses architectural quality or historical significance deserves to remain part of the campus heritage, providing a reminder of the historical progression that enhances the campus. It produces a challenge to study and understand the facility so that its retention is wisely planned and its physical maintenance and structural soundness is carefully provided for.

Summary

Indeed, the study confirmed that the Campus of the University of Wisconsin-Madison does possess a fine assemblage of buildings, monuments and archaeological remains that should be preserved, cherished, and remain a part of active campus life. As Jefferson had planned his "academic village" of the University of Virginia to be a living demonstration of architectural excellence wherein his students could experience and learn from visual examples of past architectural achievements, so the University of Wisconsin-Madison should continue to use its campus as a demonstration of man-built environment that has represented a concern for quality throughout its existence.

Not every building, in itself, might represent the very best of its period, yet collectively they reinforce the sensitivities of each era. A group of buildings such as King Hall, the Ag Heating Station, Hiram Smith Hall, Bacteriology Building, and Agriculture Hall provide an assemblage of structures that are handsomely related in scale and offer the opportunity to retain a sensitive human

Hiram Smith Hall



environment. They do not force themselves upon an on-looker, yet maintain a comfortable repose with each other. Their individual designs provide an example of the period of their architectural heritage. In retaining these buildings, and others identified in the study, care must be taken that their design integrity not be broken with additions or modifications that are not sensitive to the inherited design quality. When additions or exterior modifications are proposed, qualified judges, without prejudicial interests, ought to be consulted and their assessments heeded.

The reliance upon sound evaluations of quality is not without precedent, as the Regents in 1906 established such an architectural commission to oversee new design developments for the campus drawing upon the talents of Paul Philippe Cret and Warren Powers Laird.

This present study indicates that several groupings of buildings exist that possess qualities warranting nomination for an additional Historic District. These are not necessarily contiguous, but there is no necessity that they need be. While not every building contained within the boundaries of a historic district would merit individual nomination to the National Register, together with the significant or key structures they all create a cultural environment justifying a district nomination.

Difficult decisions lie ahead when faced with the question of continuing the use of some of the facilities. What once were isolated farm facilities housing animals, today represent outdated facilities for the care and operations of programs relying upon research animals. They now are closely surrounded by modern research laboratories and instructional buildings, and pose a hazard both to the occupants and to the neighboring buildings. Replacement of the facilities offers the simplest solution in terms of providing animal facilities with the required levels of

Stock Pavilion



sanitary care and safety. This solution would require expensive investments in new buildings to meet the same housing capabilities of the present buildings. On the other hand, nostalgia might suggest the retention of every building in the area in order not to lose the farm atmosphere. Some compromise must be sought that retains the best, such as the Dairy or Horse barn, perhaps in a new use, requiring a new investment, with a sensitive respect for the entire area in the creation of adequate new facilities.

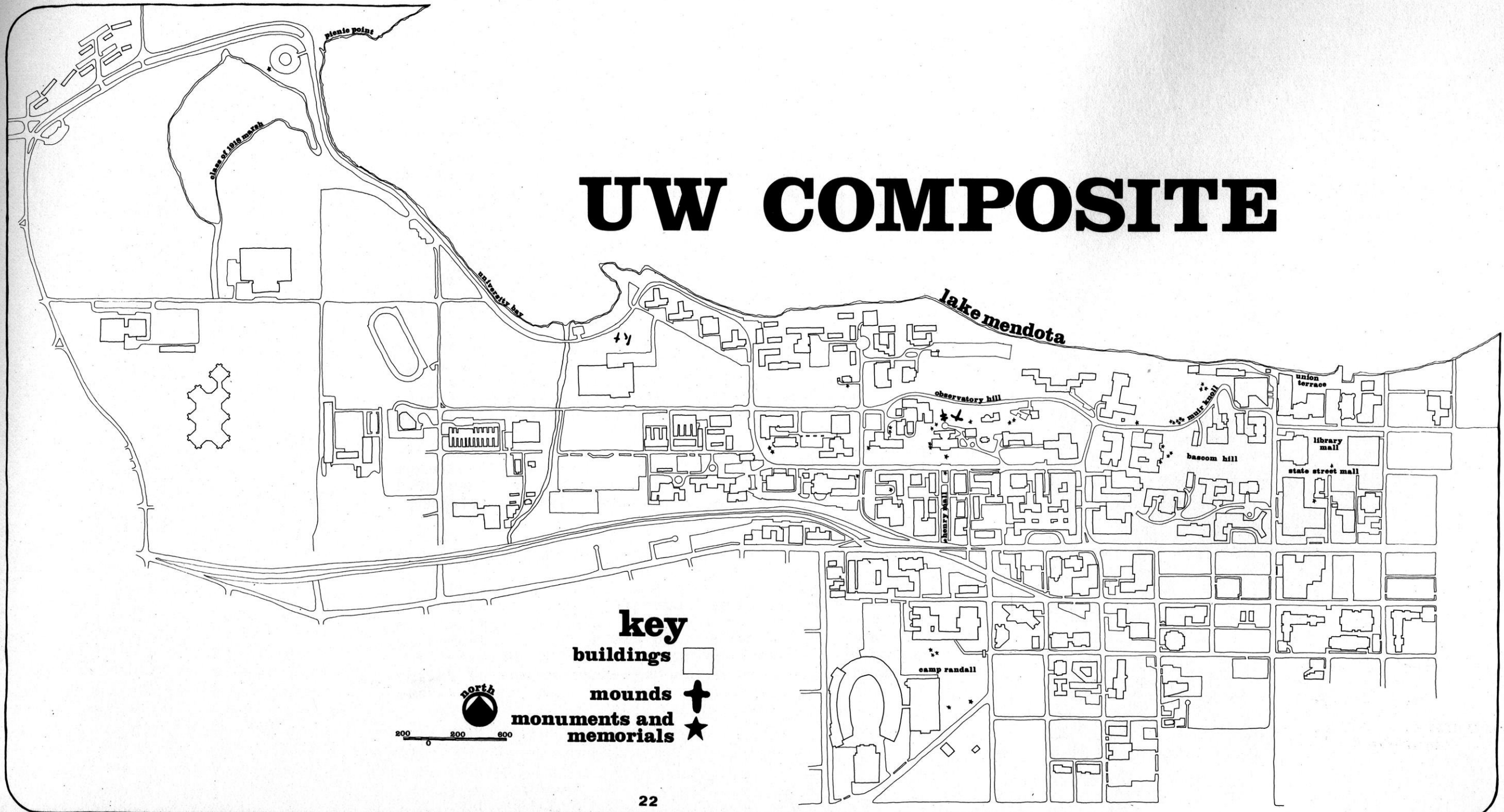
The study indicates that the most impressive area for an additional district exists in the area of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, and is indicated on the map titled, "UW Campus, Proposed Historic Districts." Recommendations for this area are included in a later part of this study.

The study also noted that important archaeological sites existed on the campus and that only a few had been marked. The remaining sites should be identified in a way that visitors might be aware of their existence, and users of the campus would recognize their importance and respect them. Left unnoticed, vandalism to the sites could occur, or projects might even develop obliterating them forever.

A large number of other sites and monuments exist on the campus. Often gifts and memorials to lives that touched the University, they should remain. Not always would it be necessary that their location remain inviolate, as some are already in second and third locations. The preservation of the sites and markers indicates that the University has cared for those that it has memorialized in the past. The policy undoubtedly will continue.

Lastly, some suggestions for the continued preservation of the campus' important cultural resources are included in the closing section.

UW COMPOSITE



Procedures

Visual Documentation

The study of the Madison Campus consisted of a series of steps that were taken for both a visual evaluation and an historical statement. In order to establish a visual record of the structures of the campus, at least as they exist in 1976, a series of 35mm black and white photographs was taken of every campus building other than temporary sheds or miscellaneous storage buildings and the residences acquired by the University for future building sites unless they possessed architectural merit in their own right.

Photographs were also taken and drawings made of the sites where archaeological indications were visible. The numerous types of site identifications that exist on the campus, such as stones, plaques, marked trees, gardens and exterior furniture also were documented.

A card file (5" x 7") identifying each building and resource was prepared from the photographs, drawings and research. Significant sites were then plotted on maps to determine patterns suggesting possible historic districts.

Departmental Survey

It was felt important to canvass the departments on the campus to obtain important answers to questions concerning their origins and their contributions to the advancement of their areas of endeavor. The questionnaire was intended to be simple and encouraged a voluntary elaboration in the response generated by each answering department.

Each department was asked to identify the dates of establishment and the locations where the department had existed with the dates, if known. Each department was also requested to list significant contributions that had been generated by their discipline or important people that had been a part of their faculty.

The campus sites and monuments were visited by the staff to make notes concerning the markings that have been placed at each one. The information was similarly recorded.

Questions of Merit

It was important to assess the architectural merit of the structures. A subcommittee was established to assign a relative grade to each building, using criteria developed by the National Park System and used by the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board.

The question of historical evaluation presented an entirely different situation. There was enough information to draw upon, as the University community outdid itself in providing a strong response to the questionnaire. It was obvious that the academic departments of the campus had a fierce pride in their accomplishments and the value of the contributions of their faculty. The worth of one accomplishment, whether it be in biochemistry, physics, literature or medicine, over another would be an assessment that the committee found impossible to attempt. Yet the means was at hand to compile concise record cards on the responses, valuable abstractions for the appendices of this report, and material for the study to work with.

The committee felt that the presence of important scientific, educational or artistic developments was not reason enough to determine a building was eligible for National Register nomination or consideration for a landmark designation. If the presence of the space where an

event of significant historical importance still existed, essentially unchanged, so that spectators today and in the years to come could appreciate the conditions under which an event took place, or a distinguished faculty member worked, and the effect of these conditions could be felt by the viewer, then an historical space, or building was present. In the very special cases where the facility has in itself become symbolic of an historical event and condition, such as Bascom Hall's association with the "sifting and winnowing" case of Richard T. Ely and the cause of academic freedom, then a building of historic importance did exist.

Historical importance in University facilities then became a very difficult case to demonstrate. Yet, an interesting corollary exists as those buildings that housed the faculty and events that shaped the greatness of the University are also those that possess unique architectural characteristics. Historical importance would become a reinforcing argument for a building's status, and rather than dedicate a plethora of buildings upon single historical incidents or developments, they would be used to further justify a building whose worth was already established by other means.

The architecture of the campus is significant. The fact that the University's Board of Regents would have sought the consultation of several of the nation's finest academic reform architects, Paul Philippe Cret and Warren Powers Laird, at the turn of the century to assist in campus plan development and in specific building design indicated a real concern for campus development. Arthur Peabody, the State Architect, actively participated in these exercises and frequently was responsible for the final execution of the design. The existence of fine buildings before and after this period is no surprise.

With the presence of important architectural developments on the campus, the case for historical districts, in

addition to that already on the National Register, i.e., the Bascom Hill Historic District, is strengthened. Should additional districts be created on the Madison Campus, or should the Madison Campus' Bascom Hill Historic District be expanded to accommodate additional buildings? Are there other districts on the campus equally important? Perhaps the expansion of the existing district, in a non-contiguous manner, would respond to the needs for campus designation. This study will answer these questions.

Agriculture Dean's Residence



Findings

Data Compilation and Recording

The University of Wisconsin's rich architectural heritage is often overshadowed by the beauty of its natural surroundings. Appealing landscape on Bascom Hill, reflections from Lake Mendota along a shoreline, peaceful walks among the buildings, and colorful gardens spotted in several locations may draw the attention of a walker, allowing buildings of the quality of Bacteriology, King Hall, the Dairy Barn, Lathrop or Home Economics to escape their view. Familiarity can also remove a splendid structure from one's vision until a reacquaintance is established through a walking tour, a slide presentation or a crisis, such as an unsympathetic addition or alteration, occurs. Even those buildings that are constructed during our active period of participation in campus life that evoked strong feelings, meld into the campus-scape with the passage of time. Their continued presence may provide an asset of far greater significance than first realized. A building of only passing quality may become even less important in the visual environment as others of far more interest become the focal points.

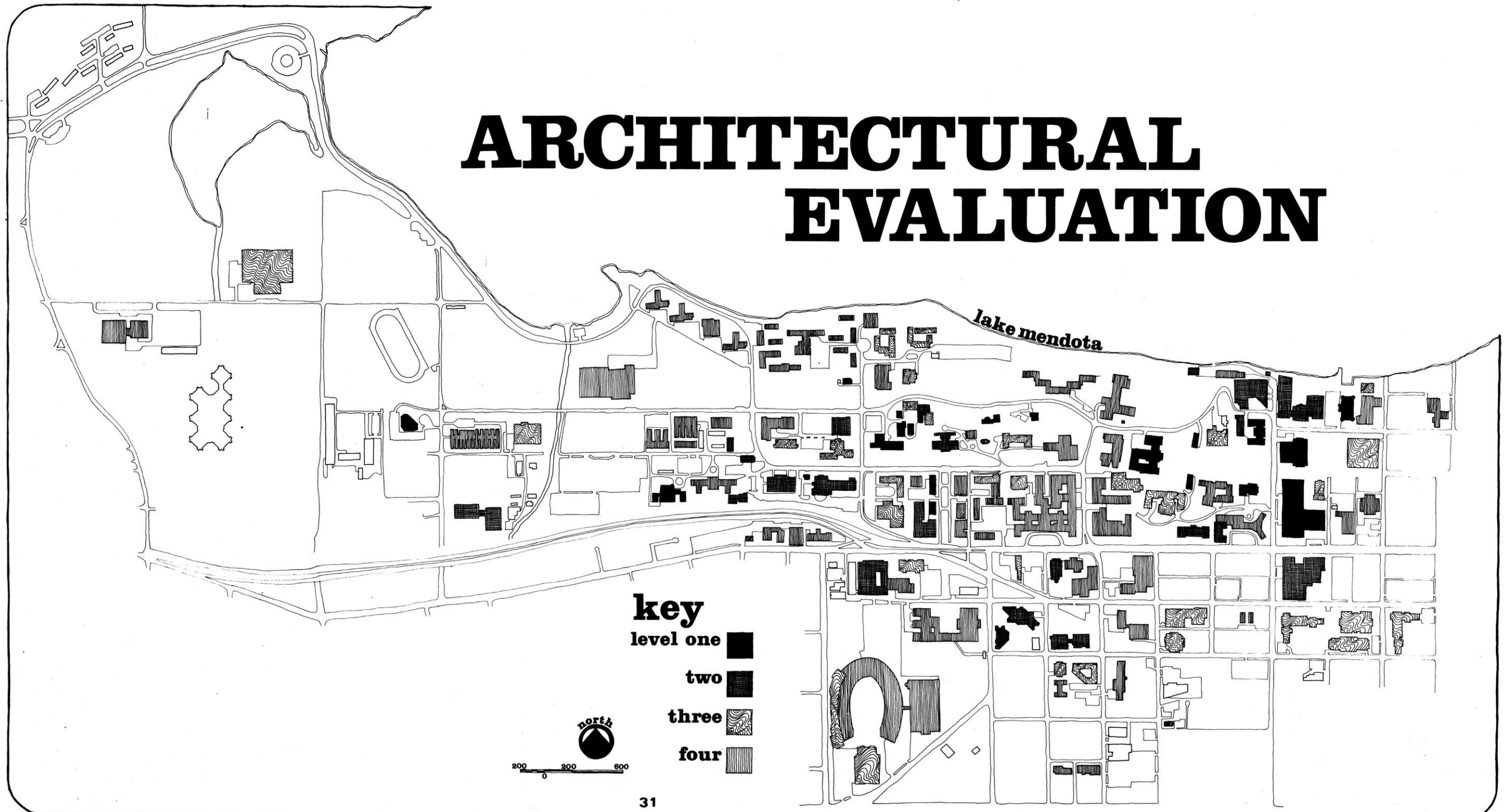
An assessment of building quality discovered a richness of the built environment that merited attention. That the study participants would identify buildings as being of a first quality, and additional buildings of a second level of architectural significance, attests to the quality of campus development that has taken place. Even those buildings of a lesser quality have adapted well so as to unify the total fabric with a quality that should be valued and preserved. Wisconsin cannot afford to let unconscionable additions or alterations occur to some of these buildings, thus the establishment of a "campus

landmark" status or of an historic district will focus attention and help to support retention and preservation.

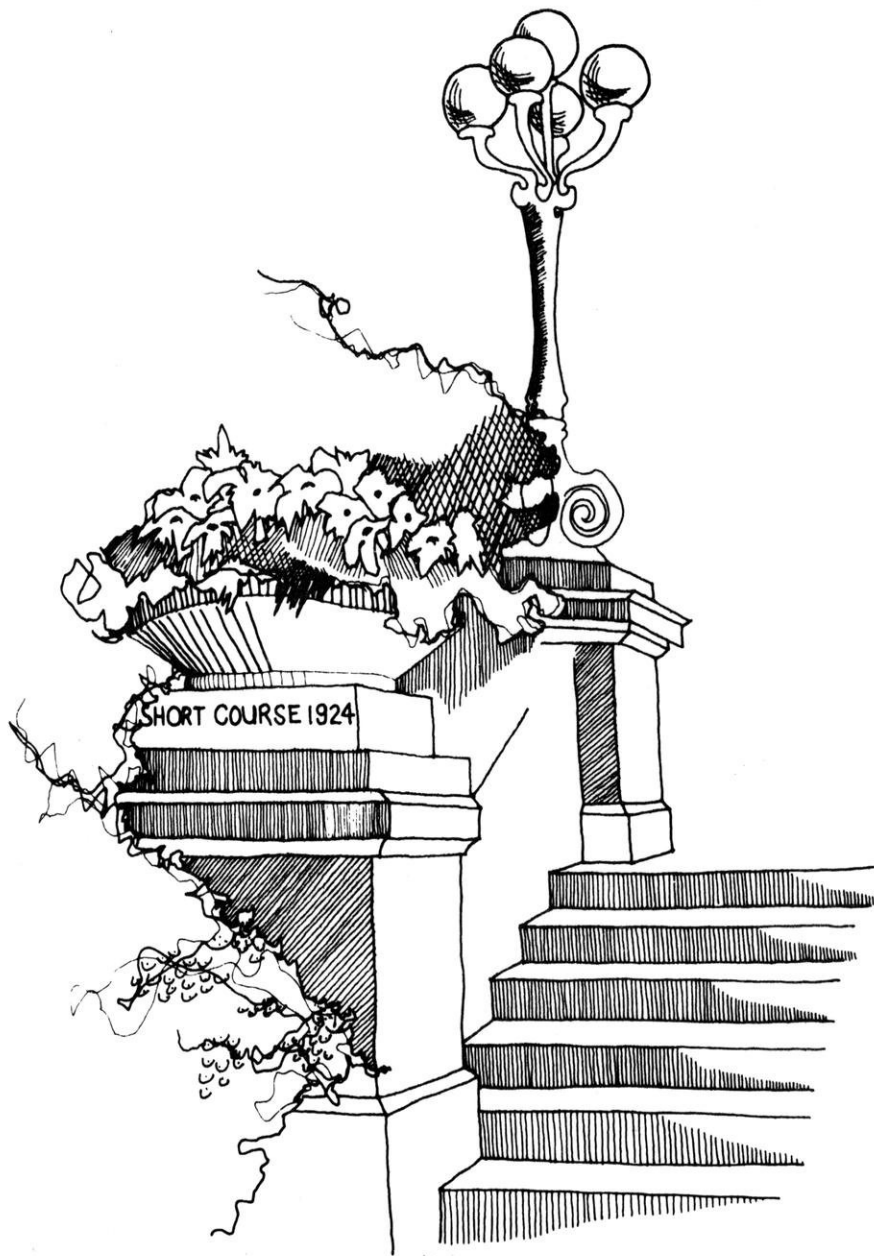
The results of the survey and inventory provides a valuable resource. Locations of departments and activities throughout the years, a chronological listing of building occupants and pertinent information on building history, are now recorded as a part of the study. Each building has a card produced which serves as a valuable record of its designer, its date, its location, and the committee's assessment of its quality. Architectural quality of the campus buildings is listed in Appendix A. These cards are available for the use of future architectural historians or others interested in each building's history during the development of the campus. The cards will be deposited with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, with the University Archives, and in the Department of Planning and Construction. The building data has been condensed in Appendix B. Appendix B also contains an architectural biography of those architects that have played a role in the development of the campus, both as individual members of architectural firms, the firms themselves, or participants in the campus administration important in this role.

Equally important in the history of the campus are the relationships of building occupants to the buildings, and a chronological listing of the departments or units within each building has also been established. A listing of the locations for each of the departments has been established so that one may follow the moves, and also the growth of a university unit, by tracing its successive locations. These card files are permanently stored, as are the building records. A compilation of data appears in Appendices C and D; the Historical Records. The first record is of the building and a chronological listing of its occupants. This is shown in Appendix C. The second historical listing traces each department through its successive locations and is shown in Appendix D.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION



Short Course Monument



A similar process was developed for the archaeological listing in Appendix E. Sites, Monuments and Memorials on the campus are listed in Appendix F.

The permanent record of the results of this study, both through the Report with its appropriate Appendices, and graphic material, along with the archival material placed on deposit provides a resource available for future study, and was the essential material which enabled the judgments to be made that this study visualized.

Plan Development

The historical development of the campus was considered during the study. The fact that a continuous monitoring of the development was present, often under the auspices of different administrative heads, made for a reasoned expansion. The planning began in 1851 when John Rague of Milwaukee prepared a suggested development of the campus that resulted in the placement of Bascom Hall (formerly University Hall and Main Hall) and North and South Halls, although the two additional proposed buildings flanking North and South Halls were never built. In 1908 the "General Design for Future Constructional Development" by an Architectural Commission consisting of Warren Powers Laird, Paul Philippe Cret and Arthur Peabody was prepared. This plan included perspective drawings proposing a Renaissance development not unlike the "Great White City" of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. While the proposal was on a lavish scale, it was an important milestone at almost the fiftieth birthday of the University in suggesting areas for growth in the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, and a series of unsigned buildings for expansion in many disciplines. Athletic fields and student housing developments were addressed in this proposal.

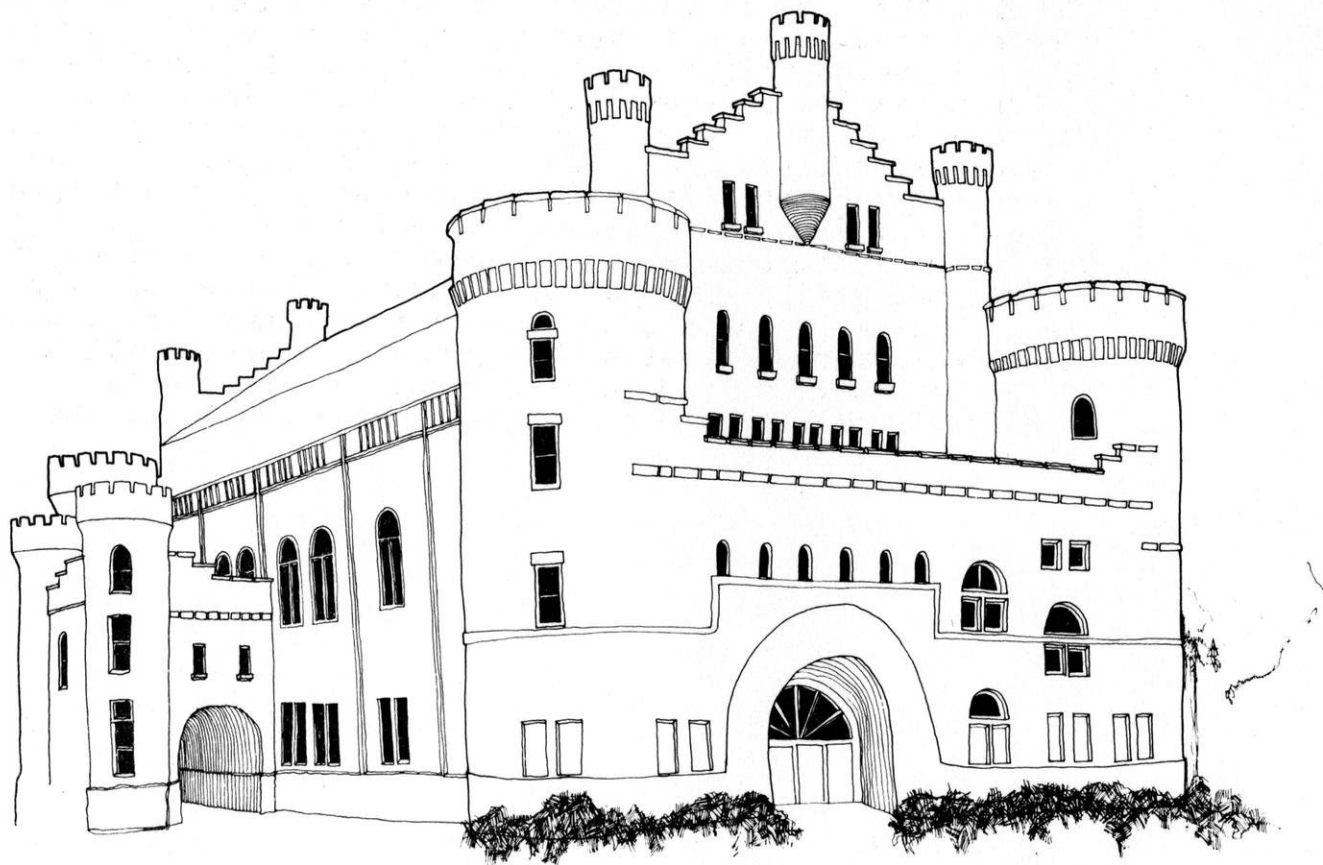
As imposing as this proposal was, it did present to the Regents, under whose direction it had been prepared, a means for systematically planning new facilities. Some of these have proven correct, even though the assumptions of growth were grossly underestimated as the campus today stands at 39,000 rather than this plan's assumed growth to 20,000. This Architectural Commission's work must have been appreciated by the Regents as subsequently Warren Powers Laird and Paul Philippe Cret were commissioned to undertake the design of a series of buildings on the campus. It appears as though they initiated the design and developed some of the details for the buildings. The actual working drawings were prepared under the direction of Arthur Peabody, the State Architect. Many of the construction documents, however, credit Laird and Cret with a role in the design of the buildings. A list of the known buildings whose design had been determined by these nationally important architects is attached as Appendix G.

A further plan was developed in 1927 by Arthur Peabody that embodied many of the same design concepts as the Plan of 1908. Marked differences were noted in the lower campus area, however, where a quadrangle of buildings appeared in place of the large open mall area, with a diagonal street pattern as proposed by the prior plan. This was also accompanied by a perspective drawing showing formal buildings in a grand style.

The last important plan that attempted to place buildings and predict the campus growth was prepared through the office of the State Planner in 1941. This was the more realistic of the proposals, as less emphasis was placed upon the concepts of grand architecture than on the grouping of academic facilities that belonged together.

More recent campus planning documents have not taken the form of physical proposals, but rather statements of design and planning philosophies related not only to buildings but to circulation considerations, landscaping concerns,

Red Gym



building densities, parking determinations, and physical growth patterns of campus population. With changing enrollment patterns, with varying patterns of human concern for scientific exploration, for world food problems, for health care and education, and social and cultural developments, it is impossible to size a facility upon a predetermined volume to meet a campus plan predicated upon a static volumetric concept. This makes the development of preservation programs for the campus so important. The campus cannot lose the scale of earlier occupants to mammoth structures that ignore a comforting scale to human users. Enrollment limitations, of course, play a helpful role in retaining the scale of campus areas, but it is not possible to believe that our future civilizations will experience similar population trends or require similar facilities. In the speculation of the future, the campus has tied us to the past with a protected Bascom Hill Historic District, and these suggestions for similar treatments of the campus made sense as a result of the study.

Significance

Criteria

The evaluation of a large assemblage of structures, both for architectural merit or for historical worth, is a subjective task. The National Park Service, in developing their Criteria for Evaluation for Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, prepared important guidelines that may be used by professionals in the respective areas of interest. The conciseness of the criteria make it readily understandable and usable by those willing to undertake the work and educated in the areas to the level that they may apply the criteria. The study chose to consider these as their guidelines inasmuch as a goal of the study would be to determine if additional nominations to the National Register did, indeed, exist either as individual landmarks or as districts. The National Park Service says,

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

(A) That are associated with events that have significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

or

(B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

or

(C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of

construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

or

(D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

The Existing Bascom Hill Historic District

The existing Bascom Hill Historic District possesses so many of the criteria that it made an ideal initial selection. Buildings expressed architectural character that could be identified readily with the period through style and the use of indigenous materials. Remarkable historical events occurred in those buildings. It was the initial campus plan and it retained the spacious mall terminating in Bascom Hall. The unfortunate fire of October 1916 that removed the dome from Bascom left a void, a terminating pinnacle from the view that reaches up from the base of Lincoln Mall, and it has never been replaced. Changes in the east facade of Bascom altered the dome and portico composition not unlike Strickland's Philadelphia Exchange, so that a new relationship developed that was neither Bullfinch nor Strickland. But beyond the important architectural and historical importance of the district, an important relation of building masses to broad landscaped malls created a visual enrichment that lent a coherence of plan and space, of building and nature, that made the district important in other ways.

Observatory Hill Historic District

While interesting groups of buildings do occur elsewhere

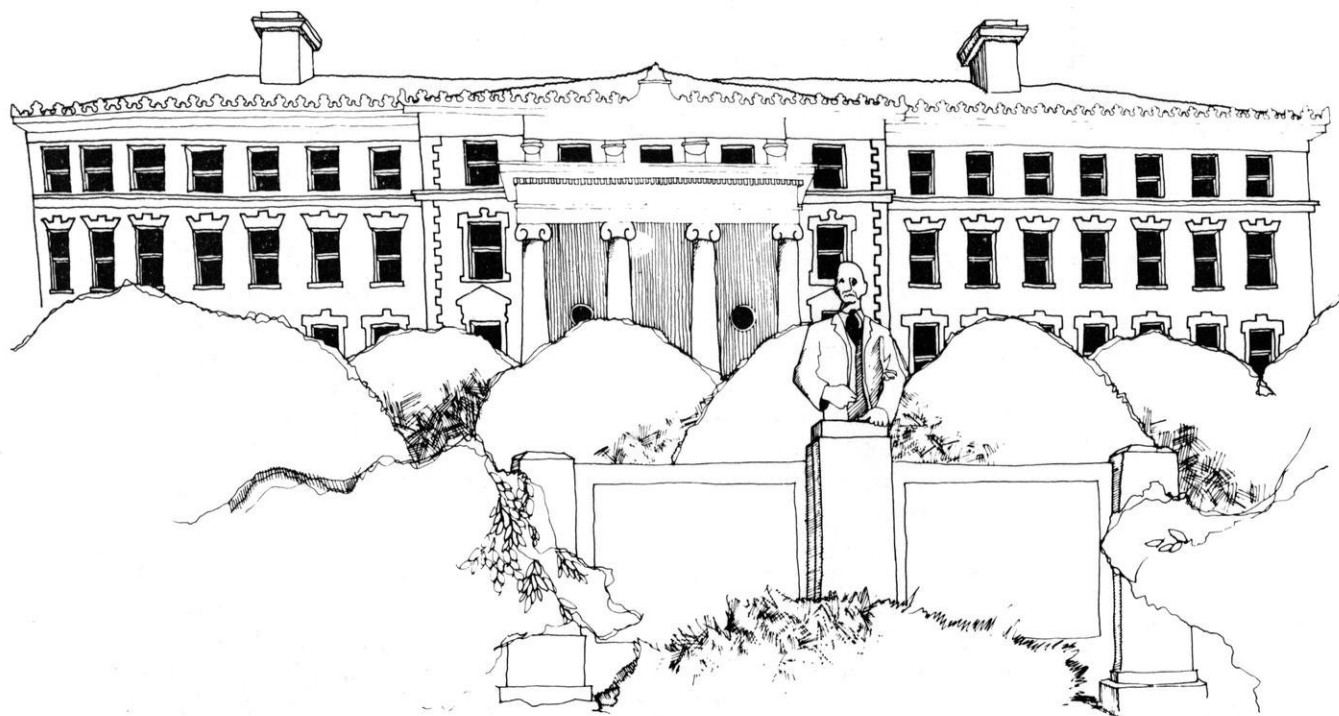
Washburn Observatory



on the campus, none makes such a complete district grouping as those on Bascom Hill. However, a second important, but considerably smaller, district does exist in the vicinity of Washburn Observatory. The natural scenic overlook is representative of one of the University of Wisconsin's great assets--its location on Lake Mendota. From the knoll at the crest of Observatory Drive a magnificent panoramic view stretches northwestward across University Bay to Picnic Point, a preserved arboretum-like property of natural beauty available to all for walking along the paths to the point, past Indian Mounds amid the beauty of nature in all seasons. Looking eastward toward Maple Bluff, a glance of the State Capitol building may be obtained. The potential district includes the Washburn Observatory as the principal building. Located atop the hill, the Observatory, an 1878 gift of Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, commanded an ideal site for astronomical observations during the early years of its life. The handsome building is built of a local buff colored stone with classical details and remains today as an important home for the Institute for Research in the Humanities. The building is flanked by two important archaeological Indian effigy mounds; one a bird and the other a turtle. Immediately to the east of the Observatory is the original home for the presidents of the University. This fine Italianate house was built in 1855 and was occupied by the presidents until in 1878 the director of the Washburn Observatory moved in, gaining the name "the Astronomer's House."

The creation of a scenic historic district, the Washburn Historic District, or the Observatory Hill Historic District, becomes a priority goal in the preservation of important cultural and natural resources that the University has inherited.

Agriculture Hall



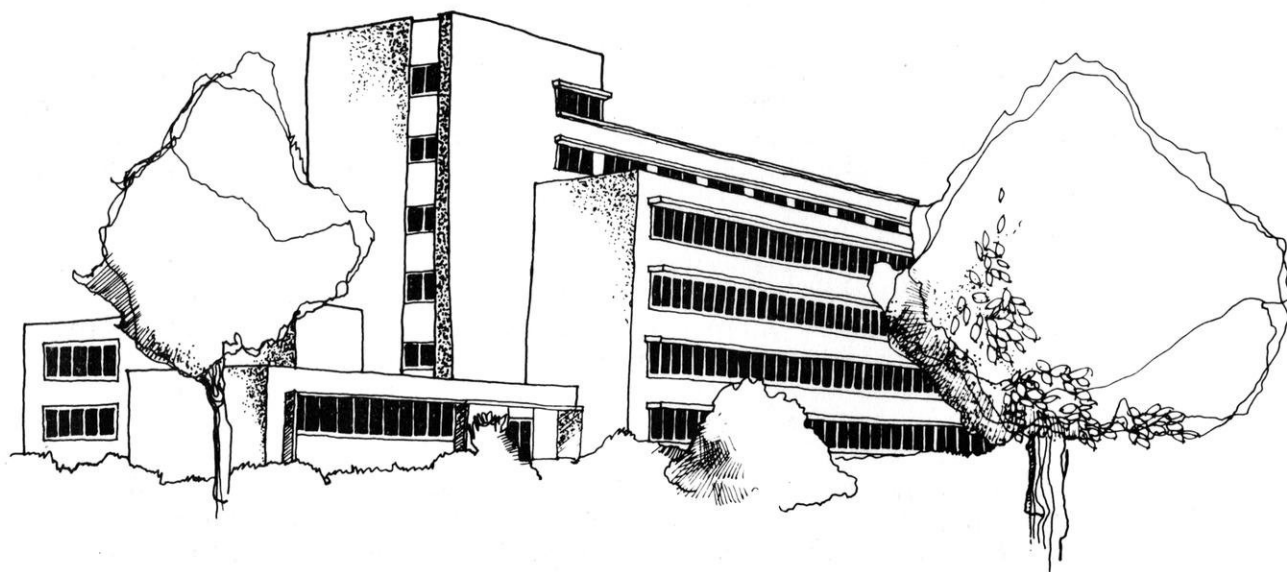
The Agricultural District

Other potential nominations captured the attention of the study group. The approach to Agriculture Hall, looking up Henry Mall, provides a studied planning composition that was almost complete. The southernmost buildings, Agricultural Chemistry (now Biochemistry) and the Wisconsin High School (now named by its address, 425 Henry Mall) commence the design in a Beaux Arts classicism. While not of the magnificence that Paul Philippe Cret created for the Folger Shakespeare Library or for the Pan American Union Building, both in Washington, the fact that his talents were utilized in establishing the design for these two buildings testifies to the Regents' determination to provide handsome architectural statements for the campus. The terminus of the Mall, Agriculture Hall, dates earlier than Cret's work (in association with Warren Powers Laird and Arthur Peabody, the State Architect) and represents one of J. T. W. Jennings' finest works. Mr. Jennings was the supervising architect for the University of Wisconsin from 1899 to 1906, on a part-time appointment.

Other buildings on the west side of the Mall, Dairy Science (now Agricultural Journalism) and Agricultural Engineering complete the essential buildings for the composition. Neither Genetics nor the Stovall Laboratory of Hygiene, on the east side of the Mall, were included as their designs did not appear to relate to the other buildings considered of importance, yet their scale and placement makes them important visual limits to the Mall's plan.

Important historical discoveries in agricultural chemistry (now biochemistry) add further reasons for considering the importance of Henry Mall and its buildings as a keystone in an Agricultural Historic District, recognizing both the significant architectural developments and the importance to Wisconsin's, the Nation's and the world's

E. B. Fred Bacteriology Building



food and health improvements centered within this area.

Located nearby, and representing other important buildings considered in the district, are the Bacteriology Building, the University's best example of work in the International Style, Hiram Smith Hall, the Agricultural College Heating Plant (now the Ag Bulletin Building), the annex to Hiram Smith and King Hall. Of recent origin, yet complimentary to the buildings about it, handsome and quiet, is the Steenbock Library, already a structure that has received considerable comment and appreciation.

Of further consideration in creating a discontinuous Agricultural Campus Historic District, are several other nearby buildings. Grouped near the Stock Pavilion, another design from the office of Warren Powers Laird and Paul Philippe Cret of Philadelphia, are the Artist in Residence House (now housing a Landscape Architecture design studio) and Babcock Hall on the east, and to the west the Horse Barn. The Artist in Residence House was originally built as a foreman's residence for the agricultural farms, later housing distinguished artists John Steuart Curry and Aaron Bohrod. Located even further to the west is the distinctive design of the Dairy Barn with its decorative silo and striking entrance.

Standing apart, yet a proud reminder of important personages that have served as deans of the College of Agriculture, is the home at 10 Babcock Drive, built in 1897 for that purpose.

Scattered within these areas are various monuments and memorials that have been placed to commemorate events or people. These have been identified in Appendix F and shown on the maps so that their inclusion in a district is identified.

Dairy Barn



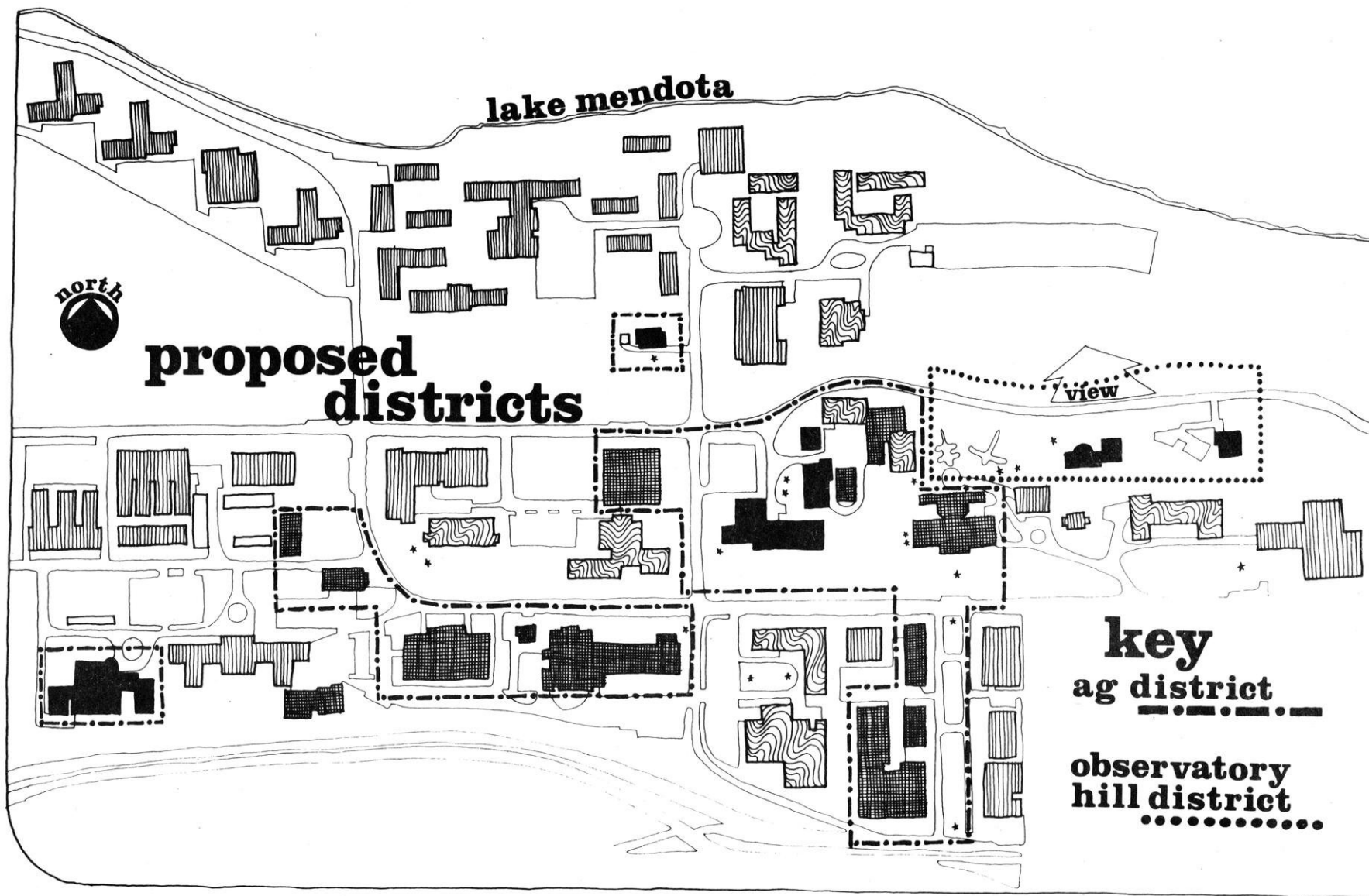
Recommendations

The study has demonstrated with enough certainty that the University of Wisconsin does possess buildings and areas beyond that originally designated as the Bascom Hill Historic District that warrant continued care and preservation. It was further found that groupings of buildings did exist so that the two distinct district nominations were present and should be pursued in nomination to the National Register. The first, an Observatory Hill Historic District, embraces the unique combination of archaeology, history, architecture and natural beauty. Because this so clearly represents a pre-Columbian culture, a scenic overlook that is unmatched in the area, a reminder of the University's very early concern for excellence in the sciences and fine architecture, the areas within the proposed district boundaries should remain inviolate.

The second area for nomination to the National Register would comprise a discontinuous district representative of the fine architecture and important work of the teachers and scientists who developed the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. Those buildings of the first priority should remain without exterior alteration in the hope that their good design in their time will not be insensitively altered or destroyed and thus valuable examples of our cultural heritage will remain. Those identified as of the second priority should have changes only if no other alternative exists, and that the proposal is sympathetically executed.

Concerns for the retention of the scale of Henry Mall, and that it remain without massive intrusions, are important in retaining the original human scale and building relationship.

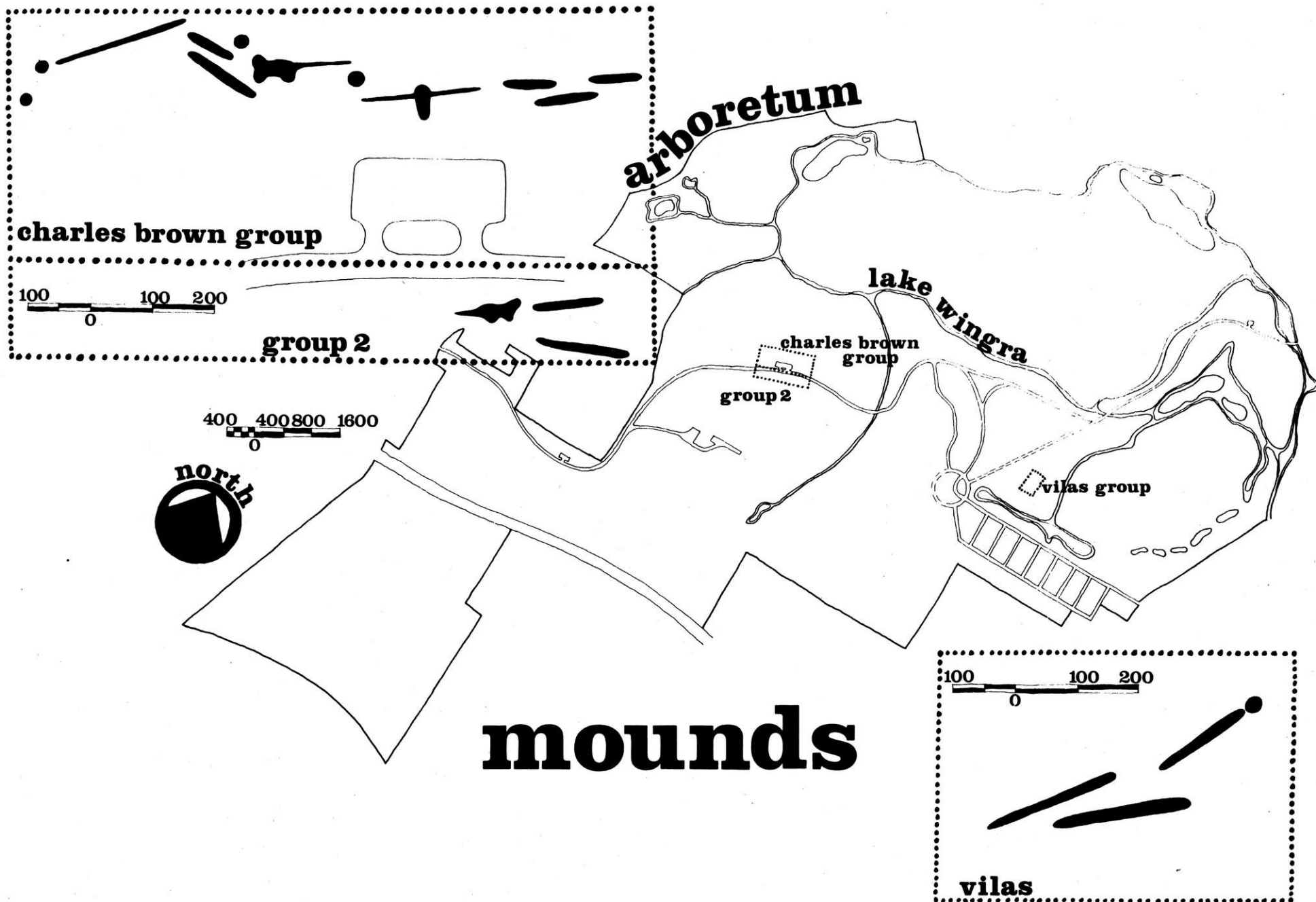
In the evaluation of the quality of the cultural resources defined in this survey, certain conclusions were



reached that ought to be included in a plan for the future development of the areas identified as historic districts, or of other prime significance to the campus.

Archaeological Sites

All conical, linear and effigy Indian mounds should remain inviolate, and any project contemplating any removal, destruction or defacement must be prohibited.



Page 56
**image missing/
not available**

Buildings

- Buildings identified as Priority One (see Appendix A) are essential to the District or to the Campus and their retention is a necessity. Any work contemplated within or around the building should be done with the intention of preservation of the building, which may include modifications to prolong its life, to improve its operation, but always in keeping with the building's character. Adaptive reuses of the building are encouraged, which includes the improvement of building services, the updating of safety provisions and creation of barrier-free access.

- Buildings identified as Priority Two (see Appendix A) are considered of historical or architectural interest and whose removal would constitute a serious loss to the District. Any replacement must be carefully balanced against the impact that the building's loss will have upon the District, and that a replacement, if deemed the only acceptable alternative, must be carefully related in mass, scale, color, texture, form and siting.

- Buildings identified as Priority Three (see Appendix A) are considered as contributing to the character and background of the District, while not possessing significant architectural or historical merit to warrant definite identification requiring preservation. Their importance upon the District is not to be minimized, however, as even the loss of some of the Priority Three buildings might constitute a void that could not be readily replaced in keeping with the District.

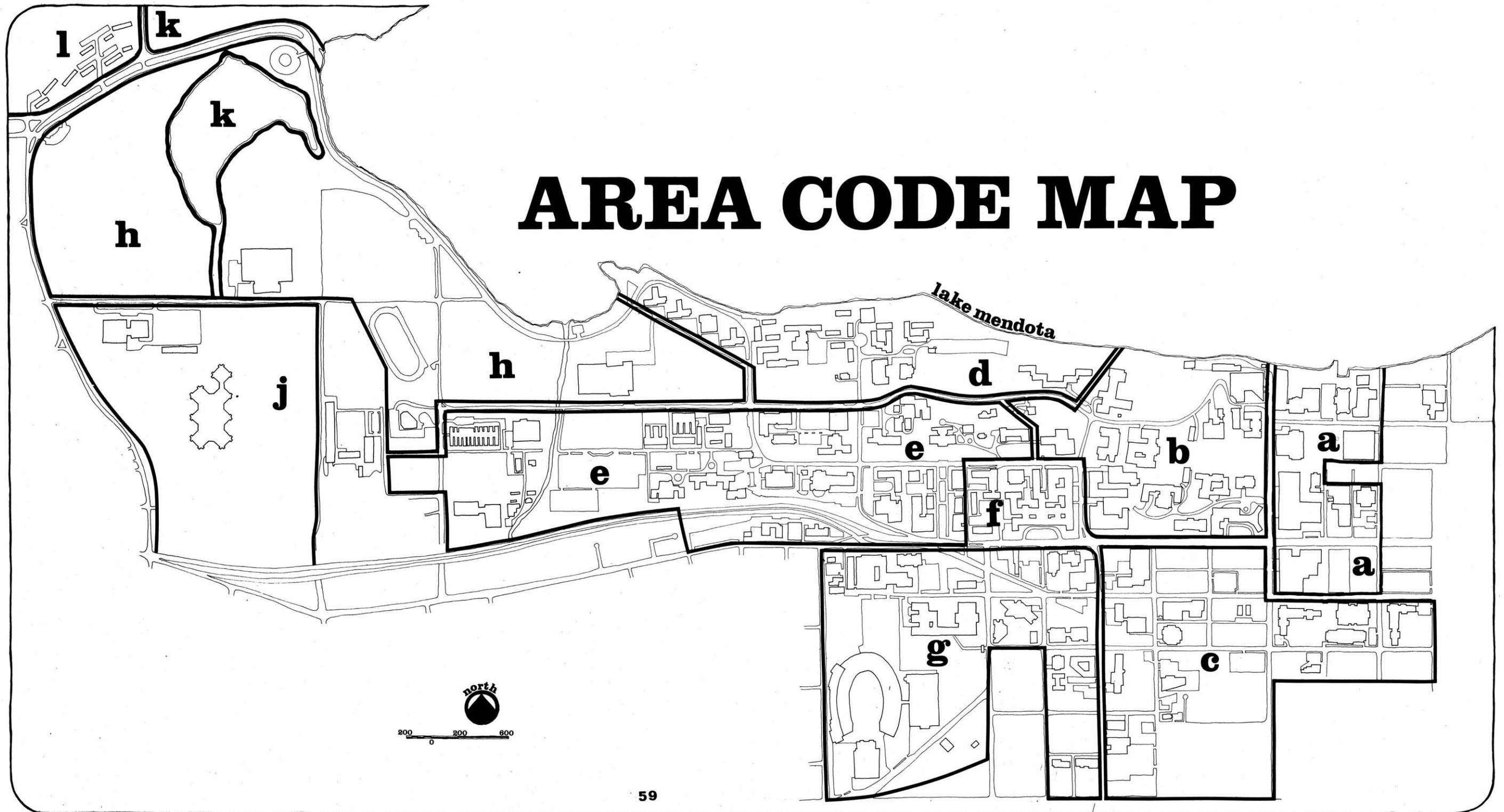
- Buildings identified as Priority Four (see Appendix A) were noted as not possessing architectural or historical merit to the point that they were essential to the District, or in some cases where the construction period is so recent as to render an evaluation of its architectural value premature.

Historic Districts

- The recommendations of this study are threefold:

- One - That a historic district be created to be known as the Observatory Hill Historic District, and that this be nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Two - That a historic district be created to be known as the Agricultural Campus Historic District, and that this be nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Three - That statements of criteria be developed similar to that in the Bascom Hill Historic District to guide the future development of the districts.

AREA CODE MAP



APPENDIX A

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION OF CAMPUS BUILDINGS

architectural evaluation

PRIORITY DESCRIPTION

- FIRST PRIORITY: Those buildings possessing a high degree of architectural or historical integrity and whose retention is essential.
- SECOND PRIORITY: Buildings possessing a strong degree of integrity and whose retention is highly desirable. Modifications or additions should be undertaken only after careful study so that any visual effects will not adversely affect its character.
- THIRD PRIORITY: Those buildings that develop a sense of unity to the campus, yet their individual values may not possess that high degree of architectural or historical value to warrant an individual designation.
- FOURTH PRIORITY: Those buildings whose individual merit cannot be considered of high value or, in some cases, where the construction period is so recent as to render an evaluation of its architectural value premature.

FIRST PRIORITY

Agricultural Bulletin	Knapp House
Agriculture Dean's Residence	Music Hall
Bacteriology (E. B. Fred Hall)	North Hall
Bascom Hall	Observatory Hill Office Building
Dairy Barn	Science Hall
Elvehjem Art Center	South Hall
Gymnasium: Red Gym-U.W. Armory	State Historical Society, Wisconsin
Hiram Smith Hall	Washburn Observatory
Humanities Building	WARF Office Building

architectural evaluation

SECOND PRIORITY

Agricultural Engineering Building	Lifesaving Station
Agricultural Journalism Building	Limnology Laboratory
Agriculture Hall	1645 Linden Drive (Artist-in-Residence)
Animal Research Laboratory-Muscle Biology Laboratory	Mechanical Engineering Building
Babcock Hall	Memorial Union
Barnard Hall	Memorial Union South
Beef Barn	President's House
Biochemistry Building	Radio Hall
Computer Science and Statistics Building	Steenbock Memorial Library
Heating Station: University Avenue	Stock Pavilion
Heating Station: West (Walnut Street)	Vilas Hall for the Communication Arts
Horse Barn	Wendt Engineering and Physical Sciences Library
King Hall (Land Tenure Center)	White Hall, Helen C.
Lathrop Hall	

THIRD PRIORITY

Adams Hall	Meteorology and Space Science Building
Alumni House	Middleton Medical Library
Audio Visual Instruction, Bureau of	Nielsen Tennis Stadium
Biotron	Ogg Hall
Birge Hall	Russell Laboratories
Brittingham House	Sea Grant Building
Carson Gulley Commons	Sellery Hall
Children's Hospital	Soil Science Building
Education Building	Stadium Addition-Communication Center
Educational Science Building	Teacher Education
Field House	Tripp Hall
Gordon Commons	University Club
Home Economics Building	Van Vleck Hall
Horticulture-Moore Hall	Veterinary Science
Memorial Library	Weeks Hall for the Geological Sciences, Lewis G.
Metallurgical and Minerals Engineering Building	Witte Hall

architectural evaluation

FOURTH PRIORITY

Agricultural Engineering Laboratory	Mathews Laboratories for Chemical Research, J. Howard
Agronomy Seeds	McArdle Laboratories for Cancer Research
Animal Science Building	Medical Sciences Building
Bardeen Memorial Medical Laboratory	Meiklejohn House
Bayliss Dormitory, Zoe	Molecular Biology and Biophysics
Bradley Hall	Noland Zoology Building, Lowell E.
Bradley Memorial Hospital, Mary Cornelia	420 North Charter Street
Brogden Hall	Peterson Office Building, A. W.
Camp Randall Sports Center	Preschool Laboratory
Camp Randall Stadium	Primate Laboratory
Chadbourne Hall	Rust House, Henry
Chamberlin Hall, Thomas C.	Schreiner House, David
Cole Hall	Service Building
Commerce Building	Service Memorial Institutes
Crew House	Short Course Dormitories
Dairy Cattle Research Center	Slichter Hall
Daniels Chemistry Building, Farrington	Social Science Building
Davis Dormitory, Susan B.	Sterling Hall
Engineering Building	Stovall Hygiene Laboratory, State
Engineering Research Building	Student Infirmary
Extension Building	Sullivan Hall
Extension Services Building	Temporary Buildings, 21, 23, 24, 27
Genetics Building	1402 University Avenue
Genetics Research Building	University Bay Center for Continuing Education
Greenhouses: Walnut Street	University Health Services
Gymnasium: Natatorium	University Hospital
Heating Station: Charter Street	Van Hise Hall
425 Henry Mall	Waisman Center on Mental Retardation and Human Development
Holt Commons	Waters Hall, Elizabeth
Home Management House	1925 Willow Drive
Hydraulics Laboratory	1975 Willow Drive
Institute for Enzyme Research	Wisconsin Center
Kronshage Hall	Wisconsin Regional Primate Center
Law Building	Zoology Research Building
427 Lorch Street	
Lowell Hall	

APPENDIX B

BUILDING DATA

building	date	architect	style	remarks
Adams Hall 1520 Tripp Circle	1925	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	Plans drawn by Wm. Stevens office of the state archi- tect 1960 remodeled- Karel Yasko, state architect 1968 alterations- Shinji Yamamoto, state archi- tect
Agricultural Bulletin 1535 Observatory Drive	1889	J. T. W. Jennings, university architect	Richardsonian Romanesque	
Agricultural Engineering 460 Henry Mall	1907	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Beaux Arts	1968 remodeled- Peters & Martinson, Madison, WI
Agricultural Engineering Laboratory 540 Elm Drive	1959	Professor S. A. Witzel Dept. of Agricultural Engineering Madison, WI	Post World War II	1967 addition- Kurtz Architects, Milwaukee, WI
Agricultural Journalism 440 Henry Mall	1906	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Beaux Arts	
Agriculture Dean's Residence 10 Babcock Drive	1897	Conover & Porter Madison, WI	Victorian Gothic	
Agriculture Hall 1450 Linden Drive	1903	J. T. W. Jennings, university architect	Beaux Arts	1913 addition-Arthur Peabody, state architect 1928 library addition- Arthur Peabody, state architect 1956 remodeled-Physical Plant Planning 1968 remodeled- Krueger, Shutter & Associ- ates, Madison, WI
Agronomy Seed 1930 Linden Drive	1936	Bureau of Engineering Madison, WI		
Alumni House 650 N. Park Street	1965	Berners, Schober & Kilp, Green Bay, WI	Post World War II	
Animal Research Laboratory Muscle Biology Laboratory 1805 Linden Drive	1931	Arthur Peabody, state architect		1958 addition-Department of Agricultural Engineering, Madison, WI 1969 addition-Bureau of Engineering, Madison, WI
Animal Science Building 1675 Observatory Drive	1963	Grellinger, Rose, Klumb, Rappl, Haas, Inc., Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Audio Visual Instruction, Bureau of 1327 University Avenue	1913	Claude & Starck	Prairie School	Originally the Schlimgen Store
Babcock Hall 1605 Linden Drive	1948	Grassold & Johnson, Milwaukee, WI	International Style	1956 milk tower addition- E. W. Phillips & E. Eble, Milwaukee, WI

building	date	architect	style	remarks
Bacteriology Building (E. B. Fred Building) 1550 Linden Drive	1953	Brimeyer, Grellinger, & Rose, Milwaukee, WI	International Style	1973 alterations-Bureau of Facilities Management
Bardeen Memorial Medical Laboratory 1215 Linden Drive	1955	Brimeyer, Grellinger, & Rose, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	Built as addition to Service Memorial Institutes 1966 remodeled & addition, Grellinger & Rose, Milwaukee, WI
Barnard Hall 970 University Avenue	1912	Arthur Peabody, state architect Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA, advisors	Renaissance Revival	1960 remodeled-Weiler & Strang, Madison, WI
Bascom Hall 500 Lincoln Drive	1857	Wm. Tinsley, Indianapolis, IN	Renaissance Revival	1894-semi circular portico removed 1895-present Jeffersonian portico built & dome enlarged 1895 south wing addition- Ferry & Clas, Milwaukee, WI 1906 north wing addition- Arthur Peabody, state archi- tect 1916-dome destroyed by fire 1926-west wing addition- Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA 1941 alterations-Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect 1964 remodeled-Weiler & Strang, Madison, WI 1975 remodeled-Graven, Kenney & Iverson, Madison, WI
Bayliss House, (Zoe) 915 W. Johnson Street	1955	Weiler & Strang Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Beef Barn 1810 Linden Drive	1924			
Biochemistry Building 420 Henry Mall	1912	Arthur Peabody, state architect Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA advisors	Beaux Arts	1938 addition-Law, Law & Potter, Madison, WI 1954 addition-Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford & Jahn, Green Bay, WI 1965 remodeled-Kreuger, Kraft & Associates, Madison, WI
Biotron 2115 Observatory Drive	1964	Grassold & Johnson, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Birge Hall 430 Lincoln Drive	1910	Arthur Peabody, state architect Jarvis Hunt, Chicago, IL	Renaissance Revival	1931 vivarium addition- Arthur Peabody, state architect 1948 alterations-Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect 1955 addition-Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison, WI 1961 addition of greenhouses- Karel Yasko, state architect

building	date	architect	style	remarks
Bradley Hall 1905 Willow Drive	1959	Mittelbushner & Tourtelot, Chicago, IL	Post World War II	
Bradley Memorial Hospital (Mary Cornelia) 1225 Linden Drive	1918	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	1964 remodeled-John J. Flad & Associates, Madison, WI
Brogden Hall 1202 W. Johnson Street	1964	Shattuck, Stewart & Associates, Neenah, WI	Post World War II	
Camp Randall Memorial Shell Sports Center 1430 Monroe Street	1954	Fitzhugh Scott & Fitzhugh Scott, Jr., Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Camp Randall Stadium 1440 Monroe Street	1916	Arthur Peabody, state architect		1923 addition-Arthur Peabody, state architect 1940 addition-Bureau of Engineering 1950 addition-Ebling, Plunkett & Keyman, Milwaukee, WI 1965 addition-Osborne Engineering, Cleveland, OH
Carson Gulley Commons 1515 Tripp Circle	1926	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	1943 addition-Bureau of Engineering 1960 remodeled-John J. Flad & Associates, Madison, WI
Chadbourn Hall 420 Park Street	1959	Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect	Post World War II	
Chamberlin Hall, Thomas C. 425 N. Charter Street	1905	J. T. W. Jennings, university architect	Beaux Arts	1911 addition-Arthur Peabody, state architect 1927 addition-Arthur Peabody, state architect 1954 addition-Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect 1963 remodeled-Graven, Kenney & Iverson, Madison, WI 1970 Physics-Astronomy Project-Fitzhugh Scott, Milwaukee, WI
420 N. Charter Street	1938	Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect	Renaissance Revival	1950 addition-Schmidt, Garden & Erikson, Chicago, IL
Children's Hospital 1415 Linden Drive	1930	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	1962 addition of the Jos. P. Kennedy Memorial Lab-Karel Yasko, state architect 1970 remodeled-Siberz, Purcell & Cuthbert, Madison, WI
Cole Hall 625 Elm Drive	1957	Mittelbushner & Tourtelot, Chicago, IL	Post World War II	
Commerce Building 1155 Observatory Drive	1954	Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison, WI	Post World War II	1975 remodeled-Graven, Kenney & Iverson, Madison, WI

building	date	architect	style	remarks
Computer Science & Statistics 1220 W. Dayton Street	1965	Weiler, Strang & McMullin, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Crew House 680 Babcock Drive	1966	John J. Flad & Assoc., Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Dairy Barn 1915 Linden Drive	1897	J. T. W. Jennings, university architect	Normandy Design	
Dairy Cattle Instruction and Research Center 1815 Linden Drive	1952	Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Daniels Chemistry Building, Farrington 1101 University Avenue	1965	Grellinger & Rose, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Davis Dormitory, Susan B. 917 W. Johnson Street	1961	Weiler & Strang, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Education Building 1000 Bascom Mall	1899	J. T. W. Jennings, university architect	Beaux Arts	1910 addition-Arthur Peabody, state architect 1951 remodeled-Lewis Siberz, Madison, WI
Educational Sciences 1025 W. Johnson Street	1970	Durrant, Deininger, Dommer, Kramer & Gordon, Watertown, WI	Post World War II	
Elvehjem Art Center 800 University Avenue	1965	Harry Weese, Chicago, IL	Post World War II	
Engineering Building 1415-25 Johnson Drive	1948	Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford & Jahn, Green Bay, WI	Post World War II	Unit 1
	1961	Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford & Jahn, Green Bay, WI		Units 2 & 3
Engineering Research 1500 W. Johnson Drive	1966	Berner, Schober & Kilp, Green Bay, WI	Post World War II	
Extension Building 432 N. Lake Street	1960	Brust & Brust, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Extension Services Building 45 N. Charter Street	1962	Wm. Horne & Assoc., Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Field House 1450 Monroe Street	1929	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	1935 remodeled-Arthur Peabody, state architect 1975 remodeled-Bureau of Facilities Management
Genetics Building 445 Henry Mall	1961	Siberz & Purcell, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Genetics Research Building 1910 Linden Drive	1956	Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Gordon Commons 717 W. Johnson Street	1964	J. & G. Daverman & Co., Grand Rapids, MI	Post World War II	

building	date	architect	style	remarks
Greenhouses: Babcock Drive 425 Babcock Drive	1941	Walter Kelsey, New York, N.Y.		
Greenhouses: Walnut Street 515 N. Walnut Street	1953	Walter Kelsey, New York, N. Y. Weiler & Strang, Madison, WI		1968 addition-Bureau of Engineering
Gymnasium: Old Red Gym and U.W. Armory 716 Langdon Street	1894	Conover & Porter, Madison, WI	Richardsonian Romanesque	
Gymnasium: Physical Educa- tion (Natatorium) 2000 Observatory Drive	1965	Grassold & Johnson, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Heating Station: Charter 115 N. Charter Street	1958	Engineering Services Co., Hammond, IN	Post World War II	
Heating Station 1225 University Avenue	1908	Arthur Peabody, state architect Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA, advisors	Renaissance Revival	1919 remodeled-Arthur Peabody, state architect
Heating Station: West Campus Heating & Chilling 505 N. Walnut Street	1974	Sample & Potter, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
425 Henry Mall	1913	Arthur Peabody, state architect Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA, advisors	Renaissance Revival	1941 remodeled-Bureau of Engineering 1964 remodeled-Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison, WI
Hiram Smith Hall 1545 Observatory Drive	1891	Ferry and Clas, Milwaukee, WI	Picturesque	1901 addition of curing rooms-J. T. W. Jennings, university architect
Hiram Smith Annex (Soils Annex) 1545 Observatory Drive	1909	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Picturesque	1951 alterations-Livermore & Samuelson, Madison, WI
Holt Commons 1650 Kronshage Drive	1957	Mittelbush & Tour- telot, Chicago, IL	Post World War II	
Home Economics Building 1300 Linden Drive	1912	Arthur Peabody, state architect Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA, advisors	Beaux Arts	1948 alteration-Weiler & Strang, Madison, WI 1964 remodeled-Law, Law, Potter and Nystrom, Madison, WI
Home Management House 1430 Linden Drive	1940	Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect	Post World War II	
Horse Barn 520 Elm Drive	1899	J. T. W. Jennings, university architect	Normandy Design	
Horticulture Building 1575 Linden Drive	1910	Arthur Peabody, state architect James Law, Madison, WI advisor	Beaux Arts	1967 remodeled-Robert C. Kraft & Assoc., Madison, WI
Horticulture Greenhouses and Potting Shed 1575 Linden Drive	1910	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Beaux Arts	

building	date	architect	style	remarks
Humanities Building 455 N. Park Street	1966	Harry Weese, Chicago, IL	Post World War II	
Hydraulics Laboratory 660 N. Park Street	1906	Arthur Peabody, state architect		1928-Tank House-Arthur Peabody, state architect W. G. Kirchoffer, consult- ing engineer
Institute for Enzyme Research 1710 University Avenue	1948	Lewis Siberz, Madison, WI	Post World War II	1959 addition-Siberz, Purcell & Cuthbert, Madison, WI 1967 addition-Ames & Torkelson, Madison, WI
King Hall 1525 Observatory Drive	1894	J. T. W. Jennings, university architect	Richardsonian Romanesque	1907 greenhouse addition- Arthur Peabody, state architect 1914 addition (Soils Build- ing)-Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA 1954 greenhouse addition- Weiler & Strang, Madison, WI 1968 remodeled-Klund & Assoc., Madison, WI
Kronshage Hall 1650 Kronshage Drive	1938	Roger C. Kirchhoff state architect	Renaissance Revival	
Lathrop Hall 1050 University Avenue	1908	Arthur Peabody, state architect Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA, advisors	Renaissance Revival	1930 addition-Arthur Peabody, state architect 1973 remodeled-Sample & Potter, Madison, WI
Law Building 957 Bascom Mall	1939	Roger C. Kirchhoff state architect	Majority-Post World War II	1939 section was the northeast addition to the original Law Building (1899) which was razed in 1960 1959 library addition- Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect 1962 addition-Karel Yasko, state architect
Limnology Building 680 Park Street	1961	Kaesar & McLeod, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
1645 Linden Drive (Artist-in-Residence)			Picturesque	Farm Superintendent's House Moved to present location-1901
427 Lorch Street	1951	Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect	Post World War II	1961 remodeled-Karel Yasko, state architect 1964 remodeled-John J. Flad & Assoc., Madison, WI
Lowell Hall 610 Langdon Street	1959	Wasserman & Assoc., Sheboygan, WI	Post World War II	1966 addition-Wasserman & Assoc., Sheboygan, WI
Mathews Laboratories for Chemistry Research, J. Howard 1111 W. Johnson Street	1960	Grellinger & Rose, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	

building	date	architect	style	remarks
McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research 450 Randall Street	1964	Shutter, Mochon & Phillips, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Mechanical Engineering 1525 University Avenue	1929	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Beaux Arts	
Medical Sciences 1215 Linden Drive	1958	Grellinger & Rose, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	Constructed as addition to Service Memorial Institutes
Meiklejohn House 228 North Charter Street	c.1914			
Memorial Library 728 State Street	1950	R. Phillips, E. W. Phillips, & E. H. Eble Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	1975 addition
Memorial Union 800 Langdon Street	1926	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	Union Theatre addition-1939- Michael M. Hare of Corbett & McMurray, New York, N.Y. 1956, 1964 additions- Weiler and Strang, Madison, WI 1975 addition-Weiler & Strang & McMullin, Madison, WI
Memorial Union South 227 N. Randall Street	1968	Weiler, Strang & McMullin, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Metallurgical & Mineral Engineering 1505 University Avenue	1909	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Beaux Arts	1967 remodeled-Robert C. Kraft, Madison, WI
Meteorology & Space Science 1225 W. Dayton Street	1966	Grassold, Johnson, Wagner and Isley, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Middleton Medical Library 1305 Linden Drive	1965	Graven, Kenney & Iverson, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Molecular Biology & Biophysics 1525 Linden Drive	1965	Durrant & Bergquist, Watertown, WI	Post World War II	
Moore Hall 1575 Linden Drive	1930	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Beaux Arts	Constructed as addition to Horticulture
Music Hall 925 Bascom Hall	1878	D. R. Jones, Milwaukee, WI	Victorian Gothic	1916, 1920, 1925 additions- Arthur Peabody, state architect
Nielsen Tennis Stadium 2500 Marsh Lane	1967	Walton & Walton, Evanston, IL	Post World War II	1971 revisions-Bureau of Engineering
Noland Zoology Building, Lowell E. 250 N. Mills St.	1970	Somerville & Assoc., Green Bay, WI	Post World War II	
North Hall 1050 Observatory Drive	1851	John Rague Milwaukee, WI	Greek Revival	1919 alterations-Arthur Peabody, state architect 1970 alterations-Bureau of Engineering

building	date	architect	style	remarks
Observatory Hill Office Building 1325 Observatory Drive	c.1855		Italianate	Date of construction has not been positively determined
Ogg Hall 716 W. Dayton Street	1963	J. & G. Daverman & Co., Grand Rapids, MI	Post World War II	
Peterson Office Building A. W. 750 University Avenue	1962	Frellich, Angus & Assoc., Janesville, WI	Post World War II	
Preschool Laboratory 1440 Linden Drive	1956	Weiler & Strang Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Primate Laboratory 22 N. Charter Street				Originally the Milk Cooperative Dairy 1942 addition-John J. Flad, Madison, WI 1957 addition-Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison, WI
Radio Hall 975 Observatory Drive	1888	H. C. Koch, Milwaukee, WI	Richardsonian Romanesque	
Russell Laboratories 1630 Linden Drive	1962	John J. Flad & Assoc., Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Rust House, Henry 115-117 N. Orchard Street	1962	Weiler & Strang, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Science Hall 550 N. Park Street	1887	H. C. Koch, Milwaukee, WI A. D. Conover, Madison, WI	Richardsonian Romanesque	
Schreiner House, David 123 N. Orchard Street	1955	Weiler & Strang Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Sea Grant Building 1800 University Avenue	1909	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Picturesque	
Sellery Hall 821 W. Johnson Street	1961	J. & G. Daverman & Co., Grand Rapids, MI	Post World War II	
Service Building 1217 University Avenue	1910	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	
Service Memorial Institutes 470 N. Charter St.	1926	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	1959 remodeled-Grellinger & Rose, Milwaukee, WI 1969-remodeled-Robert C. Kraft, Madison, WI
Short Course Dormitories 640-650 Babcock Drive	1949	Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect	Post World War II	
Slichter Hall 625 Babcock Drive	1946	Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect	Post World War II	1962 addition-Graven, Kenney & Iverson, Madison, WI
Social Science Building 1180 Observatory Drive	1961	Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison, WI	Post World War II	1966 addition-Graven, Kenney & Iverson, Madison, WI

building	date	architect	style	remarks
Soil Science 1525 Observatory Drive	1915	Arthur Peabody, state architect Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA advisors		Constructed as addition to King Hall
South Hall 1055 Bascom Mall	1855	John Rague, Milwaukee, WI	Greek Revival	1903 alterations-J. T. W. Jennings, university architect 1970 alterations-Bureau of Engineering, Madison, WI
State Historical Society 816 State Street	1901	Ferry and Clas, Milwaukee, WI	Classic Revival	
Steenbock Memorial Library 550 Babcock Drive	1967	Weiler, Strang & McMullin, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Sterling Hall 475 N. Charter Street	1914	Arthur Peabody, state architect Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA advisors	Beaux Arts	1957 addition-Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect Grellinger & Rose, Milwaukee, WI
Stock Pavilion 1675 Linden Drive	1908	Arthur Peabody, state architect Laird & Cret, Philadelphia, PA advisors	Picturesque	
Stovall Laboratory of Hygiene, State 465 Henry Mall	1951	Grellinger, Brimeyer, & Rose, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Student Infirmary 1300 University Avenue	1918	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Beaux Arts	
Sullivan Hall 635 Elm Drive	1957	Mittelbush & Tour- telot, Chicago, IL	Post World War II	
Teacher Education Building 225 N. Mills Street	1971	Burroughs & Van Lanen, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Temporary Buildings T-22 1520 Johnson Drive T-23 1510 Johnson Drive T-24 1527 University Avenue T-27 1440 Johnson Drive	1946	Federal Works Agency	Quonsets	
Tripp Hall 1510 Tripp Circle	1925	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	
1402 University Avenue	1924	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Renaissance Revival	
University Bay Center for Continuing Education 1945 Willow Drive	1958	Mittelbush & Tour- telot, Chicago, IL	Post World War II	
University Club 803 State Street	1908	Law, Law, & Potter, Madison, WI	Eclectic Resurgence	1912 addition 1924 addition-James & Edward Law, Madison, WI

building	date	architect	style	remarks
University Health Services 1552 University Avenue	1952	Eschweiler & Eschweiler, Milwaukee WI	Post World War II	
University Hospital 1300 University Avenue	1927	Arthur Peabody, state architect	Beaux Arts	1949 remodeled-Schmidt, Garden & Erickson, Chicago, IL 1964 addition-John J. Flad and Assoc., Madison, WI
Van Hise Hall 1220 Linden Drive	1965	Frelich & Angus, Janesville, WI	Post World War II	
Van Vleck Hall 480 Lincoln Drive	1961	John J. Flad & Assoc., Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Veterinary Science Building 1655 Linden Drive	1962	Ames, Torkelson & Nugent, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Vilas Hall for the Communication Arts 821 University Avenue	1969	John J. Flad & Assoc., Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Waisman Center on Mental Retardation and Human Development 2605 Marsh Lane	1971	Johnson, Wagner, Isley and Widen Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
Washburn Observatory 1401 Observatory Drive	1878	D. R. Jones, Milwaukee, WI	Italianate	
Waters Hall, Elizabeth 1200 Observatory Drive	1938	Roger C. Kirchhoff, state architect	Renaissance Revival	
Weeks Hall for Geological Sciences, Lewis G. 1215 West Dayton Street	1972	Graven, Kenney & Iverson, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Wendt Engineering & Physical Sciences Library 215 N. Randall Street	1974	Strang Partners, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
White Hall, Helen C. 600 N. Park Street	1968	Fitzhugh Scott, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
1925 Willow Drive	1958	Mittelbusher & Tourtelot, Chicago, IL	Post World War II	
1975 Willow Drive	1958	Mittelbusher & Tourtelot, Chicago, IL	Post World War II	
Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation Building 610 N. Walnut Street	1969	John J. Flad & Associates, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
Wisconsin Center 702 Langdon Street	1956	Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford & Jahn, Green Bay, WI	Post World War II	

building	date	architect	style	remarks
Wisconsin Regional Primate Center 1223 Capitol Court	1962	Herbst, Jacoby & Herbst, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	1965 Holding Facility (located at Vilas Park)- Herbst, Jacoby & Herbst, Milwaukee, WI
Witte Hall 615 W. Johnson Street	1962	J. & G. Daverman Co., Grand Rapids, MI	Post World War II	
Zoology Research 1117 W. Johnson Street	1962	Kloppenburg & Kloppenburg, Milwaukee, WI	Post World War II	
<hr/>				
Brittingham House Chancellor's Residence 6021 S. Highland Avenue	1915	Frank Riley, Madison, WI	Eclectic Resurgence	1969 remodeling-State Bureau of Facilities Management
Knapp Memorial Graduate Center 130 E. Gilman Street	1854		Italianate	
Lifesaving Station 130 E. Gilman Street	1966	Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison, WI	Post World War II	
President's House (Olin House) 130 N. Prospect	1912	Ferry and Clas, Milwaukee, WI	Late Gothic Revival	

architects

ANGUS, JAMES J. - (1919-) born in Genoa, Ohio, received A3 Architecture degree from Princeton, present firm of Frelich and Angus formed in 1956, located in Janesville, Wisconsin.

BERNERS, EDGAR H. - (1898-) born in Port Washington, Wisconsin, received degree from the University of Illinois, established own firm in 1927, present firm of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford and Jahn (now Berners, Schober and Kilp) located in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

CLAS, ALFRED C. - (1859-1942) born in Sauk City, Wisconsin, served apprenticeship with James Douglas, a Milwaukee architect, partnership with George B. Ferry formed in 1890, Ferry and Clas designed many public buildings for the City of Milwaukee including the Public Library and Museum, after 1913 Clas and his son formed Clas, Shepherd and Clas; Alfred Clas was instrumental in the development of the Milwaukee park system.

CONOVER, ALLAN D. - (1854-1929) born in Madison, Wisconsin, received Civil Engineering degree from the University of Wisconsin, employed as a professor of engineering from 1875 to 1890, partner with Lew F. Porter from 1887 to 1899, supervised the construction of public buildings including the Wisconsin State Capitol, the architectural office of Conover and Porter served as a training ground for young architects including Louis Claude, John Flad, Alvan Small and Frank Lloyd Wright.

CRET, PAUL PHILLIPPE - (1876-1945) born in Lyons, France, studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, accepted position as professor of design at the University of Pennsylvania, Cret was an internationally famous architect noted for designs of many public buildings among them the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library in Washington, D. C., the Pan American Union Building in Washington D. C. and the Detroit Institute of Fine Arts in Detroit, Michigan.

DAVERMAN, HERBERT G. - (1913-) born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, received B.S. Architecture degree from the University of Michigan, joined present firm of J. and G. Daverman Co. in 1937, firm is located in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FERRY, GEORGE B. - (1851-1918) born in Springfield, Massachusetts, educated at M. I. T., moved to Milwaukee and formed partnership with Alfred Clas in 1890, the firm of Ferry and Clas designed many public buildings for the City of Milwaukee.

FLAD, JOHN - (1889-1967) born in Madison, Wisconsin, received degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, opened office in Madison in 1927, specialized in the design of institutional and commercial buildings.

GALLISTEL, ALBERT F. - (1889-1964) studied art and architecture at the Chicago Art Institute and the University of Illinois, began his fifty-year association with the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1907, first employed as draftsman, became Superintendent of Buildings in 1929 and Director of Physical Plant Planning in 1949.

GRASSOLD, HERBERT - (1898-) born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, educated at the College of the City of New York and Columbia University, joined the Milwaukee firm of Clas, Shepherd and Clas as a draftsman, present firm of Grassold, Johnson and Assoc. established in 1935, located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GRAVEN, PAUL H. - (1921-) born in Madison, Wisconsin, received degree in architecture from the University of Illinois, firm of Graven, Kenney and Iverson formed in 1960, located in Madison, Wisconsin.

GRELLINGER, ALVIN E. - (1904-) born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the University of Illinois, firm of Grellinger, Brimeyer and Rose established in 1938, located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

IVERSON, DONALD E. - (1920-) born in Mt. Horeb, Wisconsin, received degree in architecture from the University of Illinois, joined present firm of Graven, Kenney and Iverson in 1960, located in Madison, Wisconsin.

architects

JENNINGS, J. T. W. - (1856- ?) born in Brooklyn, New York, received Civil Engineering degrees from New York University, employed as the supervising architect of University of Wisconsin-Madison buildings and grounds from 1899 to 1905, entered private practice after 1905.

JOHNSON, E. WILLIAM - (1932-) born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received degree from Washington University School of Architecture, joined firm of Johnson, Wagner, Isley and Widen in 1965, firm is located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

JONES, DAVID R. - (1832-1915) born in Wales, immigrated to America in 1845, apprenticeship served with an architect in Racine, Wisconsin, practiced in Madison, Wisconsin circa 1872 to 1885.

KENNEY, NORMAN - (1922-) born in Thorold, Ontario, received degree from the University of Alberta, joined the firm of Law, Law, Potter and Nystrom in 1953, joined present firm of Graven, Kenney and Iverson in 1960, located in Madison, Wisconsin.

KIRCHHOFF, ROGER C. - (1890-1976) born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received degree in architecture from the University of Illinois, in 1916 joined the Milwaukee firm of Kirchhoff and Rose which was begun by his father in 1882, employed as state architect from circa 1937 to 1959.

KOCH, HENRY C. - (1841-1910) born in Germany, immigrated to America, educated at the German-English Academy in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, opened architectural office in Milwaukee in 1866.

LAIRD, WARREN POWERS - (1851-1941) born in Winona, Minnesota, received degree in architecture from Cornell University, employed in architectural offices in New York and Boston, in 1891 became head of the School of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, frequently served as architectural consultant to other cities and states.

LAW, JAMES R. - (1885-1952) born in Madison, Wisconsin, employed in the office of the state architect, established architectural office in Madison in 1915, firm of Law, Law and Potter established in 1925.

PEABODY, ARTHUR C. - (1858-1942) born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, received degrees in architecture and engineering from the University of Illinois, practiced in Chicago from 1882 to 1905, employed as supervising architect at the University of Wisconsin-Madison from 1905 to 1915, became the state architect in 1915.

PORTER, LEW F. - (1862-1918) born in LaSalle County, Illinois, studied civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, in partnership with Allan Conover from 1887 to 1899, established office with Alvan Small after 1900, responsible for designs of many public buildings and private residences in the Madison area, supervised the construction of the second Wisconsin Capitol 1904-1918.

POTTER, ELLIS - (1890-) born in Fenton, Illinois, received a degree in architecture from the University of Illinois, joined Madison firm of Law, Law and Potter in 1925.

RAGUE, JOHN FRANCIS - (1799-1877) born in New Jersey, employed as mason in New York in the 1830's, moved to Springfield, Illinois, designed state capitols for Illinois and Iowa, designed North and South Halls and proposed a general plan for the University of Wisconsin in the 1850's.

ROSE, FRANCIS JOHN - (1907-) born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received degree from the University of Illinois, established Milwaukee firm of Grellinger, Brimeyer and Rose in 1938.

SCHOBER, LEN M. - (1916-) born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, received degree from the University of Illinois, present firm of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford and Jahn (now Berners, Schober and Kilp) established in 1949, located in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

SCOTT, FITZHUGH - (1910-) born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received degrees from Yale University, partnership of Fitzhugh Scott and Fitzhugh Scott, Jr. formed in 1946, located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

architects

SHATTUCK, FRANK C. - (1911-) born in Neenah, Wisconsin, received degree in architecture from Yale University, present firm Shattuck, Siewert and Associates established in 1955, located in Neenah, Wisconsin.

SIEWERT, MELVIN - (1913-) born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received degree from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, partnership with Frank Shattuck begun in 1955, located in Neenah, Wisconsin.

STRANG, ALLEN J. - (1906-) born in Richland Center, Wisconsin, received degrees from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Pennsylvania, partnership with Joseph Weiler formed in 1945, located in Madison, Wisconsin.

TINSLEY, WILLIAM - (1805-1885) born in Ireland, trained and practiced in Ireland with John Tinsley until 1850, immigrated to America, opened office in Indianapolis, Indiana in approximately 1857.

WEESE, HARRY - (1915-) born in Evanston, Illinois, received degree in architecture from M. I. T. and studied city planning at Cranbrook Academy of Art, firm of Weese Associates established in 1947, located in Chicago, Illinois, Weese designs include the Arena Stage Theatre-Washington, D. C., the Performing Arts Center-Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the American Embassy, Ghana.

WEILER, JOSEPH J. - (1904-) born in Vincennes, Indiana, received degree from University of Illinois, partnership with Allen Strang formed in 1945, located in Madison, Wisconsin.

APPENDIX C

HISTORICAL DATA – BUILDING OCCUPANCY

building	department	date	remarks
Adams Hall	Dormitory	1926-date	
	Experimental College	1927-1932	Started by Alexander Meiklejohn as an experiment in liberal education
Agricultural Bulletin historic name: Old Heating Plant	Heating Plant	1901-1937	College of Agriculture Plant
	Agricultural Bulletin	1937-date	Storage and mailing facilities for publications of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
Agricultural Engineering	Agricultural Engineering	1907-date	One of the first buildings on campus built of reinforced concrete frame Department originated forage harvester idea, improved corn dryers, initiated first farm safety program
	Wildlife Ecology	1933-1935	Department founded by world famous conservationist, Aldo Leopold
Agricultural Engineering Laboratory	Agricultural Engineering	1961-date	Shops for classes on farm power, mechanics, and machinery Current research: machinery for harvesting aquatic vegetation, soil erosion control and livestock housing
Agricultural Journalism historic names: Genetics Dairy Science	Agronomy	1907-1931	R. A. Moore founded department, originated Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, developed grain strains suitable for short growing season George Briggs introduced soybean crop to Wisconsin
	Genetics	1932-1963	M. R. Irwin-creation of immunogenetics J. Lederberg-1958-demonstrated that bacteria possess mechanisms for sexual recombination-awarded the Nobel Prize
	Veterinary Science	1924-1951	C. A. Bradley-research on Bang's disease in cattle
	Dairy Science	1963-1972	
	Agricultural Journalism	1972-date	
Agriculture Dean's Residence 10 Babcock Drive	Dean W. A. Henry Dean H. L. Russell Dean Christensen Dr. E. B. Fred	1897-1907 1907-1930 1931-1943 1943-date	House constructed in 1897 E. B. Fred's residence while Dean of Agriculture, University president and, by action of the Regents, as Emeritus Dean
Agriculture Hall	precursors to Bacteriology	1903-1914	

building	department	date	remarks
Agriculture Hall (continued)	Agricultural Bacteriology	1914-1955	Renamed Bacteriology in 1947
	Bacteriology		E. B. Fred and William Peterson- investigations of fermentations yield- ing acetone and butanol, study of root nodule bacteria and production for farmers
			K. B. Raper-isolated strain of Penicillium Chrysogenum
			E. McCoy-commercial process for manu- facture of butyl alcohol and acetone
	Dairy Science	1938-1944	
	Genetics	1910-1920	First Genetics Department organized in the U. S.
	Home Economics	1909-1910	
	Poultry Science	1909-1917	
	Veterinary Science	1903-1924	Burr Beach-isolated the organism caus- ing Johnes disease in cattle
	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene	1903-15	H. L. Russell, Director
Agronomy Seeds	Agricultural Economics	1909-date	H. C. Taylor-founder and first profes- sor of Agricultural Economics in U. S.
	College of Agricultural and Life Sciences	1903-date	Offices
	Agronomy	1936-date	Research facility, development of im- proved grains, including the first high protein oat variety in the U. S.
Alumni House	UW Alumni Association	1967-date	
	Bureau of Graduate Records	1967-date	
Animal Research Lab Muscle Biology Lab		1930-date	Meat Lab
	Muscle Biology	1970 Addn.	
Animal Science Building	Dairy Science	1972-date	
	Meat and Animal Science	1972-date	
	Poultry Science	1972-date	
Arboretum	Ecological Lab	1932-date	Aldo Leopold and William Longenecker- instrumental in planning and develop- ment
			Buildings constructed by the CCC Camp Madison-1932
Audio Visual Instr. Bureau of	UW Extension	1947-date	

building	department	date	remarks
Babcock Hall	Dairy and Food Industries	1952-date	Foremost research lab of its time in dairy field, includes modern dairy equipment and cheesemaking plant Named for Stephen M. Babcock who invented the first accurate method of measuring butterfat content in milk
Bacteriology Building (E. B. Fred Hall)	Bacteriology	1955-date	1977-dedicated the E. B. Fred Building in honor of Fred who served the university as professor of Bacteriology, Dean of Agriculture and UW President
Bardeen Medical Laboratory	Medical School	1957-date	Named for Charles Bardeen-first dean of the Medical School-1907-1935
Barnard Hall	Dormitory	1912-date	Oldest dormitory on campus Named for Henry Barnard, president-1859-1860
Bascom Hall historic names: Main Hall University Hall	Art History	1925-1970	
	Chemistry	1858-1874	
	Classics	1917-1967	
	Comparative Literature	1947-1970	
	Education	1897-1939	
	English	1858-1971	William Ellery Leonard-well known poet and professor-1906-1944
	Geology	1870-1877	
	History	1900-1970	Frederick Jackson Turner-1889-1910-revolutionized the teaching of U. S. history with the theory that the frontier was the most influential force in the U. S. development
	History of Science	1947-1958	
	Integrated Liberal Studies	1948-1965	
	Journalism	1905-1914	First Journalism course in the U. S. begun by Willard Bleyer
	Mathematics	1900-1918	Charles Slichter-pioneer work in applied mathematics
	Scandinavian Studies	1899-1965	
	Speech	1906-1972	First collegiate speech clinic formed by Dr. Smiley Blanton in 1915
	University Library	1860-1879	1920-building renamed for John Bascom, University president-1874-1887
Bayliss House, Zoe	Cooperative Dormitory	1955-date	Zoe Bayliss-assistant dean of women-1928-1943
Beef Barn	College of Agricultural and Life Sciences	1924-date	

building	department	date	remarks
Biochemistry historic name: Agricultural Chemistry	Poultry Science	1917-1922	
	Genetics	1920-1932	
	Agricultural Chemistry (renamed Biochemistry- 1938)	1913-date	<p>E. B. Hart-early advocate of iodized salt for the prevention of goiters</p> <p>E. V. McCollum-discovered fat soluble vitamin A and water soluble vitamin B-1914-1917</p> <p>H. Steenbock-discovered the vitamin A activity of yellow pigments and its importance in animal nutrition, discovered the irradiation process for the production and storage of vitamin D thus providing a cure for rickets-1907-1925</p> <p>C. A. Elvehjem and F. M. Strong-discovered niacin as a cure for black tongue of livestock and human Pellegra-1937</p> <p>C. A. Elvehjem-directed majority of work on the vitamin B complex</p> <p>K. P. Link and M. A. Stahmann-research leading to the synthesis of the anti-coagulant Dicumarol-1933-1941</p> <p>K. P. Link-synthesis of Warfarin, a Dicumarol analog, used as a rodenticide-1948</p> <p>M. J. Johnson and William Peterson-research in microbial growth enzymes and fermentation methods for the production of penicillin and other antibiotics</p> <p>K. P. Link-advocated the use of vitamin K in salicylate drugs to prevent hemorrhaging</p>
	Biochemistry	1913-date	<p>H. DeLuca-synthesized a vitamin D metabolite, 25-HCC-1968. Synthesized 1,25 dihydroxy-vitamin D3 used to treat bone diseases, endocrine malfunctions and dairy cattle milk fever</p>
Biotron		1966-date	<p>Consists of laboratories for artificial simulation of various environments, providing research facilities for the study of plant and animal life under different environments</p> <p>UW Biotron was the first lab to study animals in this manner</p>
Birge Hall historic name: Biology Building	Botany	1910-date	<p>Charles E. Allen-detected sex chromosomes in certain of the lower plants, also worked with chromosome morphology and behavior - 1910-1943</p>

building

department

date

remarks

Birge Hall
(continued)

E. A. Birge-developed concept of a lake as a unit of environment for life within its water, researched the temperature gradients, pressure wind effects, nutrients and stratification of water -1910-1950

J. F. Stauffer and M. P. Backus-discovered the Q 176 strain of Penicillium 1940's

F. K. Skoog and K. M. Strong-research on the effects of auxins on bud development

F. K. Skoog and C. Miller-synthesized kinetin and various homologues which stimulate plant cell divisions in extremely high dilutions

Zoology

1910-1972

1950-Biology building renamed for E. A. Birge, who served the University as professor, dean and president during the period from 1875-1950

Bradley Hall
Elm Drive A

Dormitory

1960-date

Dedicated in honor of Harold C. Bradley, professor of Chemistry from 1906 to 1948

Bradley Memorial
Hospital, Mary
Cornelia

Pediatrics

1919-1961

Clinical research on children's diseases, treatment of crippled children and of indigent crippled children

Orthopedic Surgery

1919-1930

Plastic Surgery

1919-1924

Wisconsin Psychiatric
Institute

1925-c.1963

Founded in 1915 at Mendota State Hospital, transferred to University in 1925

W. Lorenz and A. S. Loevenhart-pioneered the field of shock therapy with agents other than electrical devices

W. Lorenz and W. Bleckwenn-introduction of sodium amytal in treatment of psychotic patients

H. Reese-authority on disorders of the nervous system

Funds for building contributed in part by Professor and Mrs. Harold C. Bradley in memory of their daughter, Mary Cornelia

Brogden Hall
(Psychology)

Psychology

1964-date

Named for Wilfred J. Brogden, psychology professor and researcher

Camp Randall Memorial
Shell

Athletic Practice

1956-date

building	department	date	remarks
Camp Randall Stadium and Playing Field	Intercollegiate Athletics	1894-date	<p>Site was originally used as state fair grounds and as training ground for civil war troops</p> <p>1893-site purchased by the University for men's athletics</p> <p>1896-first grandstand constructed</p> <p>1916-stadium constructed, additions in 1940 and 1950</p>
Carson Gulley Commons historic names: Van Hise Hall Refectory	Food Service Facility	1926-date	Named for a residence halls cook
Chadbourne Hall	Dormitory	1959-date	<p>Named for Paul Chadbourne, UW president 1867-1870</p> <p>Dormitory constructed on the site of Ladies Hall, the first UW women's dormitory and Female College-1871</p>
Chamberlin Hall, Thos.C. (Pharmacy-Physics Bldg.) historic names: Physics-Astronomy Chemistry	Chemistry	1926-1963	<p>T. Svedberg-developed the theory and a model of the first ultracentrifuge-1923</p> <p>W. S. Johnson-synthesis of the steroid compounds, testosterone and estrone-1955</p> <p>J. D. Ferry-research in polymer chemistry, and the relationship of molecular structure to physical properties</p>
	Pharmacy	1955-date	<p>First American graduate program devoted to Social Studies of Pharmacy initiated by Dr. Glenn Sonnedecker-1963</p> <p>First American graduate program in Pharmaceutical Extension-1966</p> <p>Named in honor of Thomas C. Chamberlin, professor of Geology and president of the university from 1887 to 1892</p>
420 N. Charter historic name: McArdle Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research	McArdle Memorial Laboratory	1940-1964	<p>C. A. Bauman, B. E. Kline, H. P. Rusch-1941-first identification of specific wavelengths of ultra-violet light as the cause of skin cancer</p> <p>F. E. Mohs-1940-first use of zinc chloride in treating skin cancer</p> <p>C. Heidelberger, V. R. Potter and G. LePage-1957-synthesis and biochemical study of the anti-cancer drug 5-fluoracil</p>

building	department	date	remarks
420 W. Charter (continued)	McArdle Memorial Laboratory	1940-1964	V. R. Potter-developed methods for isolating intracellular particulates and enzymes; proposed the theory of enzyme inhibition and sequential blocking in relation to chemotherapy
Children's Hospital historic name: Orthopedic Hospital	Orthopedic Surgery	1930-	
	Occupational Therapy	c.1945-1952	
	Pediatrics	1961-date	
	Joseph P. Kennedy Memorial Laboratory	1963-date	Funded by the Kennedy family, lab is devoted to the study of mental retardation in children
			H. A. Waisman-first director of the lab, worked on the biochemistry of mental retardation
Cole Hall	Dormitory	1960-date	Named for Llewellyn Cole, director of Student Health-1936-1945
Commerce Building	School of Commerce	1956-date	Renamed School of Business in 1966
Computer Science- Statistics	Computer Science	1967-date	
	Statistics	1972-date	
Crew House	Athletics-crew	1967-date	
Dairy Barn	Dairy Science	1898-1954	Single grain experiments and balanced ration experiments conducted by Hart, Humphrey, McCollum and Steenbock-1906
			Location of one of the first tower silos developed by F. H. King
Dairy Cattle Instruction and Research Center	Dairy Science	1954-date	
Daniels Chemistry Building, Farrington	Physical Chemistry	1967-date	
	Organic Chemistry	1967-date	Named for chemistry professor who worked on nitrogen fixation for war-time use and on rocket research
Davis House, Susan B.	Cooperative Dormitory	1962-date	Susan Davis-dean of freshmen women-1926-1941
Dorm Garage	Garage and Maintenance Facility for Lakeshore	1931-date	
Education Building historic names: Mechanics and Engineering Education and Engineering	College of Mechanics and Engineering	1901-1950	F. E. Turneure-work on the basic principles of reinforced concrete construction-c.1900
			M. O. Whitney and K. F. Wendt-research on materials of construction
	Drawing and Descriptive Geometry (General Engineering)	1901-1946	

building	department	date	remarks
Education Building (continued)	Education	1939-date	A. Barr-pioneer in educational research, work in prediction and measurement of teaching success-1924-1962
	Clinical Experience for Teachers	1941-1954 1960-date	
	Educational Psychology	1961-1962	
	Art	1965-1969	
	Behavioral Disabilities	1960-1961	
Educational Sciences	Counseling and Guidance	1973-date	
	Educational Administration	1973-date	
	Educational Psychology	1973-date	
	Instructional Media Distribution Center	1973-date	
	Research and Development Center	1973-date	
Elvehjem Art Center	Art History	1970-date	The permanent art collection of the university and visiting exhibits are displayed in the art galleries in this building
	Kohler Art Library	1970-date	Largest art library in a mid-western public university Dedicated in honor of Conrad Elvehjem, professor of Biochemistry and president of the University from 1962 to 1966. Elvehjem was instrumental in the creation of the Art Center
Engineering Building	Chemical Engineering	1951-date	
	Civil Engineering	1951-date	
	Electrical Engineering	1951-date	
	Engineering Mechanics Laboratory	1951-date	
	Engineering Computer Laboratory	1951-date	
Engineering Research	Engineering Experiment Station	1969-date	
	Engineering Research Laboratories	1969-date	Occupancy of building determined on a program basis with changing research personnel Current research projects: solar energy, eutrophication of Madison lakes, development of prosthetic aids for the physically handicapped
Extension Building	Administrative offices for the UW Extension Division	1962-date	

building	department	date	remarks
Extension Services: Duplicating and Photography		1963-date	
Field House	Intercollegiate Athletics	1930-date	Additions-1937 Remodeling-1976
Fleet Car Office	UW Transportation	1963-date	
Genetics Building	Genetics	1963-date	
	Medical Genetics	1963-date	F. Bach-performed the first successful bone marrow transplant in 1969
Genetics Research	Genetics	1958-date	Research facility
Gordon Commons	Food Service Facility	1966-date	Named in honor of E. B. Gordon, the chairman of the Department of Music from 1921 to 1944
Greenhouses: Walnut St.		1955-date	Facilities used by the departments of Agronomy, Bacteriology, Botany, Entomology, Genetics, Horticulture, and Plant Pathology
Gymnasium: Red Gym	Military Tactics	1894-1973	
historic name: U. W. Armory	Physical Education	1894-date	1902-site of Republican political con- vention led by Robert M. LaFollette 1904-site of the "Gymnasium Convention" which was the last of the Wisconsin statewide political conventions. It was at this convention that the split between the Stalwart and Progressive wings of the party occurred. The Pro- gressives gained control of the party.
Gymnasium: Natatorium	Physical Education	1966-date	
Heating Station: Charter St.		1958-date	UW Physical Plant
Heating Station: University Avenue		1908-date	UW Physical Plant
Heating Station: West (Walnut St.)		1975-date	UW Physical Plant
425 Henry Mall	Campus High School	1914-1964	E. C. Elliott-pioneer in field of clinical experience for teachers
historic name: Wisconsin High School	School of Journalism and Mass Communication	1965-1972	
	Library School	1965-1971	

building	department	date	remarks
425 Henry Mall (continued)	School of Social Work	1972-date	Institute on Aging and Adult Life established for interdisciplinary research
	Women's Physical Education	1972-date	
Hiram Smith Hall historic name: Dairy Building	Dairy School	1891-1952	First dairy science building in the western hemisphere
			First USDA sound film produced and filmed in Hiram Smith-showed S. Babcock demonstrating his butterfat test
	Food Science (called Department of Dairy Husbandry)	1891-1951	H. M. Sommer-salt balance theory in milk
			V. W. Price-cheese made from pasteurized milk
	Dairy Science	1951-1963	
	Poultry Science	1955-1964	Building was named for Hiram Smith, a Wisconsin dairyman
	Agricultural Journalism (publication unit)	1952-date	
Holt Commons	Food Service Facility	1958-date	Named for Frank Holt, director of public services
Home Economics Building	Home Economics	1912-date	1951-became School of Home Economics
	Extension	1912-1965	1968-renamed Family Resources and Consumer Sciences. Projects include home economics education, environmental work, and design
	Nutritional Sciences	1968-date	
	Nursery School	1930-1941	
Home Management House	School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences	1941-date	Experimental classrooms
	Department of Home Management and Family Living	1941-date	
Horse Barn and Silo		1899-date	Houses animals used on University farms
Horticulture Building and Moore Hall	Plant Pathology	1912-1964	1916-L. R. Jones developed first yellow resistant cabbage variety, saving the Wisconsin cabbage industry
			George Keitt-1914-1959-studied epidemiology and control of diseases of tree fruits, apple scab virus genetics, and the environmental factors on disease development

building	department	date	remarks
Horticulture Building and Moore Hall (continued)	Plant Pathology	1912-1964	W. H. Tisdale-1917-developed fore-runners of Wisconsin soil temperature tanks for studies of soil temperature on disease development F. H. Jones-work on alfalfa diseases, solved bacteria wilt problem A. J. Riker-1920-1964-study of crown gall organism and its relation to host tissue culture J. G. Dickinson-1916-1961-development of superior varieties of small grains
	Horticulture	1912-date	J. Johnson-1920's-development of disease resistant tobacco cultivars and developed methods of separation of plant viruses into distinct entities on basis of their tolerance to heat, aging and dilution E. S. Goff-1922-1952-important fruit bud studies
	Agronomy	1931-date	Located in the 1931 addition to Horticulture, Moore Hall, which was named for Ransom A. Moore, the founder of the Agronomy Department and of the Agriculture Short Course
Horticulture Greenhouses and Potting House	Horticulture	1910-date	Facilities for experimentation in plant breeding
Humanities Building	Afro-American Studies	1969-date	
	Art	1969-date	
	Art Education	1969-date	
	History	1969-date	
	Music	1969-date	
Hydraulics Laboratory	Civil Engineering	c.1910-date	
Institute for Enzyme Research		1949-date	Har Gobind Khorana-first artificial polymerization of DNA, first non-cellular synthesis of a gene (the gene for yeast tRNA) from DNA sub-units, awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology-1968 Robert Bock-first to produce crystals of tRNA M. Nomura, H. Beckman, and P. Traub-first to achieve reconstruction of ribosomes from component parts of active ribosomes an important step in the understanding of ribosomal structure and function

building	department	date	remarks
Institute for Enzyme Research (continued)		1949-date	H. Beinert-discovered iron-sulfur proteins in mitochondria H. Lardy and D. Green-research on mitochondrial structure and function, important in cellular respiration
King Hall historic name: Horticulture	Horticulture	1894-1912	
	Soil Science	1894-date	Department founded by F. H. King, father of agriculture physics and soil physics in the U. S. King studied crop response to irrigation, and wind as a source of energy. A special tower was constructed on this building to accommodate a windmill which powered a well for irrigation. F. H. King constructed the first weighing lysimeters for use in water use studies The development of the round silo and systems of barn ventilation are attributed to King A. R. Whitson-1926-developed an intense land resource inventory
	Dairy Science	1944-1963	H. Calbert and A. Swanson-developed canned, sterilized milk-1951 N. N. Allen-1945-1959-research on dairy cattle nutrition and management
	Land Tenure Center	1963-date	
	Dormitory	1938-date	Named for Theodore Kronshage-president of the Board of Regents-1921-1927
Lathrop Hall	Home Economics	1910-1914	
	Women's Physical Education	1910-date	
	Dance	1926-date	Named for John H. Lathrop-first chancellor of the University-1849-1858
Law	Scandinavian Studies	1965-1967	
	Law	1939-date	Original building constructed in 1893, razed c.1963
	Law Library		Present building consists of the 1939 addition to the original building and the Law Library wing constructed in 1963-1964
Limnology Laboratory	Limnology	1962-date	
1645 Linden Drive historic name: Farm Superintendent's House	Artist-in-Residence Studio	1963-1973	Served as campus studio for Aaron Bohrod who succeeded John Steurt Curry as artist-in-residence Bohrod employed various media to create works of "magic realism."
	Landscape Architecture	1973-date	

building	department	date	remarks
427 N. Lorch	Dormitory for Medical School Interns	c.1950-1962	
	Occupational Therapy	1963-1966	
	Psychiatry	1966-date	
	Psychiatric Institute	1966-date	
Lowell Hall	Women's Dormitory	1961-1970	Privately constructed
	Wisconsin Guest House	1970-date	
	Extension Offices	1970-date	
Mathews Chemistry Building, J. Howard	Chemistry	1963-date	Dedicated in honor of J. Howard Mathews, professor of Physical Chemistry and chairman of the department (1919-52)
	Theoretical Chemistry Institute	1963-date	
McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research	McArdle Memorial Laboratory	1964-date	H. M. Temin-1964-first proposed that RNA can direct DNA synthesis in chicken viruses
			H. M. Temin and S. Mitzutani-1970-discovery of a viral enzyme capable of performing RNA-directed DNA synthesis
			Temin awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology in 1975
			Elizabeth and James Miller-1970-originated protein deletion theory of chemical carcinogens, recognized importance of metabolic activation to electrophiles in carcinogenesis by chemicals
			University alumnus, Michael McArdle, contributed funds to the university which were used to develop a program in cancer research in the 1930's
			R. A. Rose-invented a combustion indicator which photographed activity during combustion in a Diesel engine-applied to fuel studies
Medical Sciences Building	Pharmacology	1960-date	
	Laboratory of Neurophysiology	1960-date	Department of Neurophysiology formed in 1973
Meiklejohn House	Art	1964-1969	
	Integrated Liberal Studies	1969-date	ILS program begun by Marshall Clagett House renamed in 1969 in honor of Alexander Meiklejohn who started the Experimental College in 1927 as an experiment in liberal education

building	department	date	remarks
Memorial Library	Central Campus Library	1953-date	Noted for its rare book collection of approximately 70,000 volumes, includes the famous Duveen collection dealing with alchemy and the 10,000 volumes of the Thordason collection consisting of horticulture and ornithology books
Memorial Union	Wisconsin Union	1928-date	Theatre wing added in 1939
Memorial Union South	Wisconsin Union	1970-date	
Metallurgical and Mineral Engineering historic names: Minerals and Metals Forest Products Laboratory	Forest Products Laboratory	1910-1932	Revolutionized the pulp and paper industry with the development of a semi-chemical pulping process which allowed utilization of hardwoods for pulp
	Mining and Metallurgy	1932-date	G. Barker and E. Truog-1941-developed stronger building bricks through controlled pH factor of clays
Meteorology and Space Science	Marine Studies Center	1969-1974	
	Meteorology	1968-date	
	Space Science and Engineering Center	1968-date	
	Center for Climatic Research	1968-date	
Middleton Medical Library	Medical School Library	1967-date	Named for William S. Middleton-second dean of the Medical School-1935-1955
Molecular Biology and Biophysics	Molecular Biology and Biophysics	1966-date	Research facility
Moore Hall (see Horticulture Bldg.)			
Music Hall historic names: Library Hall Assembly Hall	University Library	1879-1901	Used as lecture hall facility by various departments
	School of Music	1894-1972	
	Urban and Regional Planning	1972-date	
Naval ROTC Armory		1942-date	Facilities for training of Naval reserve officers
Nielsen Tennis Stadium		1968-date	Twelve tennis courts and six racquet courts Largest building of this type in the world A. C. Nielsen, former UW tennis captain, provided funds for this building
Noland Zoology Building, Lowell E.	Zoology	1972-date	Named in honor of Lowell Noland, a popular professor of Zoology (1921-66)
	Cytology	1972-date	
	Developmental Biology	1972-date	
	Ecology	1972-date	

building	department	date	remarks
North Hall historic names: North Dormitory North College		1851	First building constructed on the UW campus
	Dormitory for Faculty and Students	1851-1854	John Muir-famous naturalist-roomed here while a student-1860-1863
	Classrooms, Library and Museum	1851	Faculty consisted of Chancellor J. H. Lathrop, professor of ethics, civil policy, and political economy; John W. Sterling, professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy; Obadiah M. Conover, professor of ancient languages and literature; 1854 Daniel Read, professor of philosophy; J. P. Fuchs, professor of modern languages; and Ezra S. Carr, professor of natural history were added in 1856
	Scandinavian Studies	1875-1899	Rasmus Bjorn Anderson-first professor of Scandinavian in an English speaking country
	Pharmacy	1889-1904	1895-first regular bachelor of science degree in pharmacy in the U. S. awarded at UW 1902-awarded the first Ph.D in a pharmaceutical research specialty
	Commerce	1905-1917	
	Madison Weather Bureau	1904-1962	
	Mathematics	1919-1963	Building designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1966
	Political Science	1963-date	
Observatory Hill Office historic names: Office of Observatory Director President's House	Private residence	1864-1866	Residence for Daniel Read, professor of Mental Philosophy
	President's House	c.1867-1878	Official residence for Chadbourne, Twombly and Bascom
	Office for the Director of the Observatory	1879-1959	
	School of Social Work	1959-1972	
	Institute for Research in the Humanities	1972-date	
	Graduate departments of Health Services Administration and Health Systems Engineering	1972-date	
Ogg Hall	Dormitory	1965-date	Frederick Ogg-professor in political science
A. W. Peterson Office Building	General Administration Offices	1964-date	Named for Alfred W. Peterson-UW vice-president of business and finance-1938-1966

building	department	date	remarks
Pharmacy Physics (see Chamberlin Hall)			
Pre-School Laboratory historic name: Nursery School	Child Development	1957-date	
Primate Laboratory		1954-date	Facilities for primate research Established by H. F. Harlow, noted Psychology professor who researched the attachment bond of mother and child
Protection and Security	Campus Police	1948-date	Became Department in 1952
Psychology (see Brogden Hall)			
Radio Hall historic names: Mining Engineering Heating Station	Heating Station	1888-1908	
	Mining Lab	1908-1917	
	WHA Radio	1934-1972	
Russell Laboratories	Entomology	1964-date	Named for Harry L. Russell, dean of College of Agriculture - 1907-1930
	Forestry	1964-date	
	Wildlife	1964-date	
	Plant Pathology	1965-date	
Rust House, Henry	Dormitory (Scholarship House)	1962-date	Named in memory of Henry Rust, a railroad employee who willed his estate to the University
Schreiner House, David	Cooperative Dormitory	1955-date	Named in memory of Schreiner-football star while at the UW-killed in World War II
Science Hall		1888	First U.W. campus building constructed of fireproof materials
	Anatomy	c.1888-1956	C. Bardeen-introduced the use of x-rays in teaching anatomy
	Geography	1926-date	
	Geology	1888-1974	T. C. Chamberlain-originated theories of multiple glaciation of the earth R. Irving-identified and dated glacial drifts in Wisconsin C. R. Van Hise taught the first course in structural and metamorphic geology in the U. S. (1903)
	Marine Studies Center	1967	
	Mechanics and Engineering	1893-1901	

building	department	date	remarks
Science Hall (continued)	Medical School	1913-1918	
	Meteorology	1948-1968	V. Suomi-1948-devised the economical net radiometer, the most effective instrument for measuring the distribution of radiant energy in the atmosphere
			1967-Suomi and R. Parent designed the first successful meteorological satellite and subsequent ATS (satellite TV system to photograph the entire hemisphere of the earth)
	Pathology	1914-1928	
	Physics	1889-1917	Beginning of radio broadcasting station 9XM
	Psychology	c.1892-1900	
Sea Grant Building	Poultry Science	1922-1955	
	Sea Grant Program	1974-date	
Sellery Hall	Dormitory	1963-date	George Sellery-well-known scholar of medieval history and dean of Letters and Science-1919-1942
Service Building	UW Physical Plant	1910-date	
Service Memorial Institutes	Medical Microbiology	1935-date	
	Pathology	1928-date	
	Physiology	1948-1960	
	Radiology	1928-1941	
	State Lab of Hygiene	1928-1953	
Short Course Dormitories	Dormitory	1949-date	Administered by the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences for students enrolled in short courses
Slichter Hall	Dormitory	1947-date	
	Offices of the Division of University Housing		Charles Sumner Slichter-served as professor of mathematics from 1886 and dean of the Graduate School-1920-1924; influential in inauguration of the house fellow system at UW
Social Science	Anthropology	1962-date	
	Economics	1962-date	
	ILS	1963-1965	
	Industrual Relations Research Institute	c.1966-date	
	Institute for Research on Poverty	1966-date	
	Sociology	1962-date	

building	department	date	remarks
Soil Annex historic names: Dairy Annex Hiram Smith Annex	Dairy School	1891-1952	Provided facilities for cheese and butter production
	Dairy Science	1951-1963	
	Food Industries	1891-1951	
	Food Research Institute	1966-1974	
	Soil Science	1968-date	
Soil Science (addition to King Hall)	Soil Science	1915-date	
Soils Greenhouses		1915-date 1955 addition	
South Hall historic name: Agriculture Hall	Dormitory	1855	Student and faculty dormitory with rooms for laboratories, a philosophical chamber and the Increase Lapham natural history collection
	Normal School	1856-1861	
	Agriculture School	1883-1903	1883-establishment of the Agriculture Experiment Station by William A. Henry-research included investigations of livestock feeding, superior methods for measuring butterfat in milk and crop improvement
	precursors to Bacteriology Department	1885-1903	1893-courses organized by H. L. Russell 1894-Russell initiated the testing and slaughter program for tuberculosis in cattle, developed pasteurization techniques for milk, skim milk and whey, and studied starter cultures for butter and cheese 1895-W. D. Frost-devised methods for the manufacture of dehydrated culture media
	Biochemistry (Agricultural Chemistry)	1880-1913	Department status: 1883 S. M. Babcock-invented the butterfat test for milk which was used to determine the exact amount of fat in milk
	Chemistry	1856-1874	
	Classics	1855-1917	
	History of Science	1964-date	
	Home Economics	1904-1969	
	Integrated Liberal Studies	1965-1969	
	Journalism	1914-1963	

building	department	date	remarks
South Hall (continued)	Natural History	1856-1888	
	Pharmacy	1883-1889	Established by Dr. Frederick Power
	Political Science	1917-1963	
	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene	1915-1928	
		1963-date	Offices for the College of Letters and Science, the Honors Program, and the Faculty Advising Service
Steenbock Memorial Library	College of Agriculture Library	1967-date	Named for Harry Steenbock-biochemistry professor, discoverer of the irradiation process for the production of vitamin D and the founder of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation
	Landscape Architecture Labs	1971-date	
	Wildlife Ecology	1971-date	
Sterling Hall historic names: Physics-Political Economy Physics	Anthropology	1958-1962	
	Astronomy	1959-date	1968-department operated first astronomical observation in space
	Business (Commerce)	1917-1956	
	Physics	1917-date	L. R. Ingersoll-studies in the polarization of light in the region of the infrared spectrum
			C. E. Mendenhall-research on gravity, galvanometer design and originated the V-wedge black body (used in Pyrometry)
			R. G. Herb-1935-innovations in the design of the Van de Graff's electrostatic generator and developed a tandem accelerator
	Radio Station 9XM	1917-1934	1919-first radio-telephonic broadcasts transmitted by E. M. Terry
	Political Economy	1917-1919	Organized by Richard T. Ely-the foremost economist of the early 1900's
	Sociology	1958-1962	
		1920	Building dedicated Sterling Hall in memory of John W. Sterling, the first professor of the University of Wisconsin
Stock Pavilion	Dairy Science	1908-date	Constructed for use as a stock judging and exhibition amphitheatre
	Veterinary Science	-1964	Offices and operating rooms
	Meat and Animal Science	1908-date	Used as concert hall and for political rallies for T. E. Roosevelt, H. Truman and W. H. Taft
Stores	Supply Warehouse	1958-date	

building	department	date	remarks
Stovall State Hygiene Laboratory	State Board of Health and UW Medical Center	1953-date	Disease and sanitation laboratory Named for William Stovall-director from 1915-1958
Student Infirmary	Infirmary	1918	
	Student Health Service	1931-c.1968	
Sullivan Hall	Dormitory		Richard E. Sullivan-associate professor of commerce
Teacher Education	Curriculum and Instruction	1973-date	
	Continuing and Vocational Education	1973-date	
T-22 Food Services		1946-date	Temporary building constructed by Federal Works Agency
T-23 Nuclear Engineering	Nuclear Engineering	1950's-date	Constructed as a temporary classroom, remodeled in 1950
T-24 General Engineering	General Engineering	1946-date	
T-27	Motor Vehicle Lab	1946-date	
Tripp Hall	Dormitory	1926-date	J. Stephen Tripp-benefactor of the University
1402 University Ave. historic name: Nurses' Dormitory	Nurses' Dormitory	1926-1960	1978-School of Nursing will relocate in Health Sciences Center. This building will be remodeled for use by ROTC units
	School of Nursing	1960-date	
University Bay Center for Continuing Education historic name: Elm Drive B	Adult Education Facility	1974-date	
	Dormitory	1960-1974	
University Club	University Club	1908-date	
University Health Service historic name: Medical Center Facility	UW Medical Center Family Health Service	1968-date	
University Hospital historic name: Wisconsin General Hospital	Anesthesiology	1927-date	1930-first clinical use of cyclopropane as an anesthetic
	Radiology	1928-1941	
	Radiology-Dianostic Section	1952-date	
	Radiology-Radiotherapy	1963-date	
	Surgery	1928-date	

building	department	date	remarks
University Hospital (continued)	Wisconsin Clinical Cancer Center	1973-date	One of eight centers in the U. S.
	Medicine	1924-date	Upon completion of the U. W. Health Sciences Center, the University Hospital Complex (1300 University Avenue, 427 Lorch Street, 1402 University Avenue, Bradley Hospital, Children's Hospital, the Infirmary, 420 North Charter Street, Bardeen Lab) will be remodeled for use by the basic sciences and other departments
University Press	University Press	1965-date	
University Press Warehouse	University Press	1965-date	
Van Hise Hall	African Languages and Literature	1967-date	Building named in honor of Charles R. VanHise, first UW alumnus to become president of the University-1903-1918
	Classics	1967-date	
	Comparative Literature	1970-date	
	East Asian Languages and Literature	1967-date	
	French and Italian	1967-date	
	German	1967-date	
	Hebrew and Semitic Studies	1967-date	
	Ibero-American Studies	1967-date	
	Scandinavian Studies	1967-date	
	South Asian Studies	1967-date	
	Southeast Asian Studies	1974-date	
	Central Administration Offices	1967-date	
Van Vleck Hall	Mathematics	1963-date	Dedicated in memory of Edward Van Vleck, mathematics professor and department chairman-1906-1939, who was largely responsible for the development of research in pure mathematics at the UW
Veterinary Science Building	Veterinary Science	1964-date	

building	department	date	remarks
Vilas Hall for the Communication Arts	Communication Arts	1972-date	Named in honor of William Freeman Vilas, a professor of Law, university Regent and benefactor, (1868-89)
	School of Journalism and Mass Communication	1972-date	
	Theatre and Drama	1973-date	
Waisman Center on Mental Retardation and Human Development	Behavioral Disabilities	1973-date	Named for Harry A. Waisman-studied human disorders in relation to meta- bolic problems
	Neurophysiology	1973-date	
Washburn Observatory	Astronomy	1878-1959	J. Stebbins-1922-developed astronomi- cal photometry using photo-cells as detectors, and adapted the selenium cell and the photoelectric cell to a high accuracy system for measuring starlight A. Whitford-1932-developed the first electronic amplifier for use in astro- nomical photometry Observatory was financed by former governor of Wisconsin, C. C. Washburn Observatory was equipped with a 15-1/2 inch telescope-at that time the third largest telescope in the U. S.
	Institute for Research in the Humanities	1959-date	
Waters Hall, Elizabeth	Dormitory	1940-date	Named for a former member of the Board of Regents
Lewis G. Weeks Hall for Geological Science	Geology and Geophysics	1974-date	Named for an alumnus of the UW who became a world-famous geologist and authority on the world's oil reserves
Wendt Engineering and Physical Sciences Library	Engineering and Physical Sciences Library	1975-date	Named in honor of Kurt Wendt, the Dean of the College of Engineering from 1953 to 1971
Helen C. White Hall	Undergraduate Library	1971-date	Named for Helen C. White, English professor for 48 years
	School of Library Science	1971-date	
	English	1971-date	
	Philosophy	1971-date	
1925 Willow Drive historic name: Elm Drive Commons	Food Service Facility	1960-1974	
	Food Research Institute	1975-date	
1975 Willow Drive historic name: Goodnight Hall Elm Drive C	Dormitory	1960-1974	
	Water Resources Center	1974-date	
	Speech and Hearing Clinic	1974-date	
	Communicative Disorders	1974-date	

building	department	date	remarks
Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF)	Center for Health Sciences	1971-date	
	Industry Research Program	1971-date	
	Mathematics Research Center	1971-date	
	Opthalmology	1971-date	
Wisconsin Center		1958-date	Conference and workshop rooms for State use
Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center		1964-date	Facilities for integrated research pro- grams in neuro-anatomy, physiology, psychology and biochemistry research on rhesus monkeys
			H. Harlow-experiments on aggression as a solid component of biological heritage in primates
			H. Harlow, William McKinney and S. Suomi-research with monkeys' behavior which may be applied to autistic and depressed humans
Witte Hall	Dormitory	1962-date	Dedicated to Edwin Witte, professor of economics, associated with the drafting of the original Social Security legislation in 1930's
Zoology Research	Zoology	1964-date	

APPENDIX D

HISTORICAL DATA – DEPARTMENTAL LOCATIONS

department	date	building	remarks
Agricultural Economics	1909-date	Agriculture Hall	H. C. Taylor-founded department, first professor of Agriculture Economics in the U. S., authored first agriculture economics text
Agricultural Engineering	1904-1907	Agriculture Hall	E. R. Jones-important soil erosion work-1918-1937
	1907-date	Agricultural Engineering	F. W. Duffee-research on forage harvesting methods-1937-1962
			F. W. Duffee and A. H. Wright (Agronomy)-developed seed corn dryer-1928
			Initiation of first farm safety program in the U. S.-1943
			Development of a tree planting machine with forestry extension-1945
Agriculture Journalism			Development of a safe high voltage limited current leakage type transformer and electric fence-1936
			Recent contribution: introduction of the loose housing concept in farming structures
	1972-date	Agricultural Journalism	
Agronomy	1952-date	Hiram Smith Hall	Publication unit
	1907-1931	440 Henry Mall (Agricultural Journalism)	R. A. Moore-first chairman-developed strains of grain suitable to a short growing season
			R. G. Shand-plant breeding and disease research
			H. L. Shand-development of Vicland oats
Anatomy	1931-Date	Moore Hall	A. H. Wright-developed Wisconsin system of seed corn certification
	1904-1957	Science Hall	W. S. Miller-pioneered postgraduate teaching of Medical history -noted for research on the lung and tuberculosis
	1957-date	Bardeen Medical Laboratories	Charles Bardeen-introduced the use of x-rays in teaching anatomy-1904
			T. R. Bast-research on the structure of the ear-discovery of the utriculo-endolymphatic valve
Anesthesiology	1927-date	University Hospitals	R. M. Waters-founded department
			First clinical use of entriopental sodium
			First clinical use of cyclopropane
			Noel A. Gillespie-first book on endotracheal anesthesia

department	date	building	remarks
Anthropology	1958-1962	Sterling Hall	1958-Anthropology split from sociology
	1962-date	Social Science Hall	
Arboretum	1932		Aldo Leopold-instrumental in development G. W. Longenecker-director
Archives		State Archives State Historical Society of Wisconsin	
	1953-date	Memorial Library	J. Boell-second University archivist-built UW Archives into the third largest archives in any U. S. educational institution
Art	1952-1969	Education	Additional space in Chemical Engineering Building (present site of Helen C. White Hall) and 228 North Charter
	1969-date	Humanities	Graduate studios in Education Building
Astronomy	1878-1959	Washburn Observatory	1922-J. Stebbins developed astronomical photometry using photocells as detectors 1932-A. Whitford developed the first electronic amplifier for use in astronomical photometry
	1959-date	Sterling Hall	1959-program in space astronomy begun under A. D. Code 1968-first astronomical observatory in space
Bacteriology	1881-1903	South Hall	Precursors to department
	1888-1903	Science Hall	Laboratories 1894-H. L. Russell-initiated the testing and slaughter program for cattle tuberculosis 1895-W. D. Frost-research on pathogenic streptococci in dairy products-developed new methods for the study of microbial antibiosis-researched methods for manufacture of dehydrated culture 1899-E. G. Hastings-researched cattle diseases-responsible for the use of johnin in diagnosing Johne's disease and developed the antigen used in the serological test for Bang's disease
	1903-1955	Agriculture Hall	1914-Department of Agricultural Bacteriology formed 1947-Renamed Bacteriology E. B. Fred and William Peterson-investigated fermentations yielding acetone and butanol-studied root nodule bacteria and the biochemical mechanisms involved in the production of lactic and acetic acid

department	date	building	remarks
Bacteriology (continued)	1903-1955	Agriculture Hall	K. B. Raper-isolated strain of Penicillium Chrysogenum from which high strains of penicillin were obtained E. McCoy-developed a commercial process for the manufacture of butyl alcohol and acetone-researched anaerobic bacteria and antibiotics
	1955-date	Bacteriology Building	
Behavioral Disabilities	1960	Education Building	Department founded
	1961-1965	502 State Street	
	1965-1968	2570 University Avenue	
	1968-1973	415 West Gilman	
	1973-date	Waisman Center	
Biochemistry	1856		Precursors to department Ezra Carr, professor
	1880-1913	South Hall	Department status in 1883-named Agricultural Bacteriology 1890-S. M. Babcock-invented the butter-fat test for milk which was used to determine the exact amount of fat in milk thus providing a standard for the purchase of milk
	1913-date	Biochemistry Building	E. B. Hart-discovered copper, zinc and manganese as the essential elements for mammals-advocated iodized salt for the prevention of goiters E. V. McCollum-1914-1917-discovered fat soluble vitamin A and water soluble vitamin B H. Steenbock-1907-1925-discovered the vitamin A activity of yellow pigments and its importance in animal nutrition-developed the irradiation process for the production and storage of vitamin D thus providing cure for rickets C. A. Elvehjem-directed majority of work on the vitamin B complex C. A. Elvehjem and F. M. Strong-discovered niacin as a cure for black tongue of livestock and human Pellegra in 1937 K. P. Link and M. A. Stahmann-research leading to the synthesis of the anti-coagulant Dicumarol in 1941 K. P. Link-synthesis of Warfarin, a Dicumarol analog, used as a rodenticide-1948

department	date	building	remarks
Biochemistry (continued)	1913-date	Biochemistry Building	<p>K. P. Link-advocated the use of vitamin K in salicylate drugs to prevent hemorrhaging</p> <p>M. J. Johnson and William Peterson-research in microbial growth enzymes and fermentation methods for the production of penicillin and other antibiotics</p> <p>H. DeLuca-1969-discovered, identified and synthesized a vitamin D metabolite 25-HCC, in 1971 synthesized 1,25 dihydroxy-vitamin D3, used to treat bone diseases and endocrine malfunctions</p> <p>Department name changed to Biochemistry in 1938</p>
Botany	1856-1888	South Hall	1881-William Trelease expanded botany courses and began laboratory work
	1888-1910	Science Hall	1879-1950-E. A. Birge-developed the concept of a lake as a unit of environment for life-researched the temperature gradients, pressure, nutrients and stratification of water
	1910-date	Birge Hall	1910-1943-C. E. Allen-researched sex chromosomes in certain of the lower plants-studied sex inheritance and chromosome morphology
			<p>1940's-J. F. Stauffer and M. P. Backhus-co-discovered the Q176 strain of Penicillium</p> <p>1947-F. K. Skoog and K. M. Strong-discovered the effect of auxins on bud development</p> <p>F. K. Skoog and Carlos Miller isolated and synthesized kinetin and various homologues which stimulate plant cell divisions in extremely high dilutions</p>
Business	1900-1905	Bascom Hall State Historical Society Law Building	Department founded in 1900
	1905-1917	North Hall	
	1917-1956	Sterling Hall	
	1956-1967	Commerce	Became the School of Business
	1967-1972	Commerce	Additional offices at 901 University Bay Drive, Van Hise Hall and Music Hall
	1972-date	Commerce	Additional offices in Bascom Hall
Chemical Engineering	1905-1950	Chemical Engineering Laboratory (present site of H. C. White Hall)	
	1951-date	Engineering	

department	date	building	remarks
Chemistry	1854-1874	Bascom Hall and South Hall	
	1874-1884	Old Science Hall (destroyed by fire in 1884)	
	1887-1905	Chemical Laboratory (present site of H. C. White Hall)	
	1905-1967	Chamberlain Hall	1923-T. Svedberg-developed the theory and first model of the first Ultra-centrifuge
			1920-1950's-Farrington Daniels-developed a commercially profitable method of nitrogen fixation-studied decomposition of oxides of nitrogen under influence of radiation-also involved in the Manhattan Project and research on solar energy
			1911-1952-J. H. Mathews-researched heats of vaporization of organic compounds-established course in colloid chemistry (one of the first such courses in a U. S. university)
			1919-1949-H. B. Adkins-authority on hydrogenation of organic compounds
			1923-1961-M. McElvain-researched the synthesis of nitrogen compounds with anesthetic properties
			1925-1961-S. McElvain-researched synthetic and natural drugs and volatile oils
			1955-W. J. Johnson achieved synthesis of steroid compounds, testosterone and estrone directly from simple coal tar chemicals
	1905-1967	Chamberlain Hall	1959-J. D. Ferry-researched relationship of molecular structure of polymers to their physical properties
	1963-date	Mathews Laboratories for Chemistry Research	Location of the Theoretical Chemistry Institute which conducts research on properties of gas, liquids and chemical kinetics
	1967-date	Farrington Daniels Chemistry Building	
Civil Engineering	1858-1860		Courses in surveying and civil engineering taught by Thomas Coryell in temporary locations-discontinued from 1860-1866
	1866-1876		Engineering and Military Tactics taught by Colonel W. R. Pease

department	date	building	remarks
Civil Engineering (continued)	1876-1884	Old Science Hall	1879-became an independent department
	1901-1950	Education Building	
	1951-date	Engineering	1970-renamed Civil and Environmental Engineering
Classics	1855-1917	South Hall	
	1917-1967	Bascom Hall	1927-1954-W. R. Agard-chairman of department-involved in civil rights and academic freedom issues
	1967-date	Van Hise Hall	
Clinical Experience for Teachers	1936-1941	425 Henry Mall	Old Wisconsin High School
	1941-1954	126 Education	
	1954-1960	425 Henry Mall	
	1960-date	Education	
Communication Arts	1878-1972	Bascom Hall	1878-first courses in public speaking
			1896-became part of the English department
			1906-became department of public speaking
			1920-became department of Speech
			1970-became department of communication arts
	1972-date	Vilas Communications Hall	
Communicative Disorders	1967-1974	Bascom Hall	First Speech and Hearing Clinic on a university campus was established by Dr. Smiley Blanton in 1914 before Communicative Disorders became a department
	1974-date	1975 Willow Drive 905 University Ave. 921 University Ave.	
Comparative Literature	1947-1970	Bascom Hall	Philo Buck established the department and became its first chairman
	1970-date	Van Hise Hall	
Computer Science	1964-1967		Temporary offices on Park Street
	1967-date	Computer Sciences- Statistics Bldg.	
Continuing and Vocational Education	1974-date	Education Building Teacher Education Agriculture Hall Lowell Hall UW Extension Home Economics	

department	date	building	remarks
Counseling and Guidance	1964-1967	400 Babcock Drive	
	1967-1971	1815 University Avenue 1912 University Avenue	
	1971-date	Educational Science	
Dairy Science	1938-1944	Agriculture Hall	Offices
	1944-1963	King Hall	Offices
	1951-1963	Hiram Smith Hall	Laboratories
	1945-1951	Barracks behind Stock Pavilion	1945-1959-N. N. Allen-researched dairy cattle nutrition and management
			1951-H. Calbert and A. Swanson-developed canned sterilized milk thus increasing the market for dairy products
	1963-1972	440 Henry Mall	Offices and laboratories
	1972-date	Animal Science	Offices and laboratories
	1898-1954	Old Dairy Barn	Barns
	1954-date	Dairy Cattle and Instruction Center	
	1958-date	Arlington Dairy Center	
Dance	1926-date	Lathrop Hall	Degree in Dance Education granted in 1926-first such degree in the U. S.
Economics	1892		School of Economy, Political Science and History established with famous economist Richard T. Ely as director
			Wisconsin became a pioneer in promoting social science on an advanced level
	1900-1905	Law Building	1906-Integrated into the College of Letters and Sciences
			William Kiekhofer-chairman of department-famous economist and popular lecturer
			J. R. Commons-authority on labor organizations and one of first advocates of unemployment compensation
	1962-date	Social Science	
Education	1897-1939	Bascom Hall	1924-1962-Avril Barr-pioneer in educational research, research on prediction and measurement of teaching success
	1939-date	Education	Became School of Education-1930

department	date	building	remarks
Educational Psychology	1961-1962	Education Building & 722 Conklin Ct.	
	1962-1969	936-938 W. Johnson Street 2218 University Ave.	
	1969-1971	432 North Murray, National Bank Bldg. Willows Dormitory	
	1973-date	Educational Sciences Building	
Electrical Engineering	c.1908-1950	Chemical Engineering Laboratory (present site of H. C. White Hall)	
	1951-date	Engineering	1970-renamed Electrical and Computer Engineering
English	1855-1859	North Hall	
	1859-1971	Bascom Hall	William Ellery Leonard-well-known poet and professor-1906-1944 Helen C. White-research on meta- physical poets, professor for over forty years-first woman elected to the American Association of University Professors
	1971-date	Helen C. White Hall	
Family Resources and Consumer Sciences	1909-1910	South Hall Agriculture Hall	
	1910-1914	Lathrop Hall	
	1912-date	Home Economics	Department of Home Economics became School in 1951-renamed Family Resources and Consumer Sciences in 1968
Food Research Institute	1939-1974	2115 Herrick Drive	
	1966-1974	Babcock Hall Bacteriology Hiram Smith Annex Home Economics	
	1974-date	1925 Willow Drive	
Food Science	1888-1891	House near Stock Pavilion	Department originally part of Dairy Husbandry Department
	1891-1951	Hiram Smith Hall	Hiram Smith Hall-first Dairy Science building in the western hemisphere
	1951-date	Babcock Hall	

department	date	building	remarks
Forestry	1964-date	Russell Laboratories	
General Engineering	1901-1946	Education Building	Originally Department of Drawing and Descriptive Geometry
	1947-date	T-24	Service Department for other departments (no degree granted)
Genetics	1910-1920	Agriculture Hall	1910-1918-Program initiated by W. D. Hoard-named Experimental Breeding First Genetics department organized in the U. S. First chairman-L.J. Cole
	1920-1932	Biochemistry (then Agricultural Chemistry)	
	1932-1963	Agriculture Journalism (then Genetics)	M. R. Irwin-creation of immunogenetics used techniques of blood analysis to study genetic problems M. R. Irwin with R. D. Owen and W. H. Stone-developed standardized systems of blood typing reagents for characterizing the cellular antigens of animals S. Wright-1955-researched physiological aspects of inheritance J. Lederberg-1958-received Nobel Prize for work demonstrating that bacteria possess mechanisms for sexual recombination J. Crow-research on population genetics
	1963-date	Genetics Building	
	1958-date	Genetics Research	Houses experimental animals and provides research facilities
	1887-date	Science Hall	Part of Geology department from 1887-1925 Became Department of Geology and Geography in 1926 Independent department of Geography in 1930
Geography	1887-date	Science Hall	
Geology and Geophysics	1870-1877	Bascom Hall	
	1877-1884	Old Science Hall	
	1888-1974	Science Hall	T. C. Chamberlain originated theories of multiple glaciation of the earth in 1888

department	date	building	remarks
Geology and Geophysics (continued)	1888-1974	Science Hall	C. R. Van Hise taught first courses in U. S. in structural and metamorphic geology in 1903 C. K. Leith researched precambrian period, iron deposits and structural geology-1903-1934 William Twenhofel developed courses in sedimentation-1916-1945 S. Bailey-research in advanced mineralogy and x-ray crystallography
	1974-date	Lewis G. Weeks Hall for Geological Science	
History	1858		Included in curriculum
	1893-1900	Old Law Building	School of Economy, Political Science and History
	1900-1968	Bascom Hall	Frederick Jackson Turner revolutionized the teaching of U. S. history with his theory that the frontier was the most influential factor in American history-began first history of society course in 1889-in 1891 offered first social and economic history of U. S. Frederick Paxton-1910-1932-authored books on U. S. history, won Pulitzer Prize in 1924 for <u>History of the American Frontier</u> Merle Curti-1942-1967-awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1943 for <u>The Growth of American Thought</u>
	1969-date	Humanities	
History of Science	1947-1958	Bascom Hall	
	1958-1964	820 Irving Place	
	1964-date	South Hall	
Horticulture	1894-1912	King Hall	J. Johnson-developed disease-resistant tobacco cultivars in 1920's and methods of separation of plant viruses into distinct entities on basis of tolerance to heat, aging, and dilution
	1912-1974	Horticulture Building	
	1944-date	Carrot and Beet Laboratory	E. S. Goff-1922-1952-important fruit bud studies R. H. Roberts-early studies on photoperiod and plant response W. H. Gabelman-development of superior inbred carrots, beets, and onions

department	date	building	remarks
Industrial Engineering	1969-date	Mechanical Engineering	Included in Mechanical Engineering department until 1969 1969-separate department
Institute for Environmental Studies	1966-1968	Hydraulics Laboratory	"Pilot Project Environmental Studies"-unit of Graduate School
	1968-1970	Institute for Environmental Studies	1971-department status
	1970-date		Housed in H. C. White Hall, WARF Building, Science Hall and Meteorology and Space Science Research: Study of Lake Wingra Eco-system, Green Bay
Institute for Research in the Humanities	1959-date	Old Washburn Observatory	
Institute for Research on Poverty	1965-date	Social Science Building	Interdisciplinary research on the nature and causes of poverty financed by Department of HEW
Integrated Liberal Studies	1948-1965	Bascom Hall	Founded by Marshall Clagett and Walter Agard
	1965-1969	South Hall	
	1969-date	Meiklejohn House	
School of Journalism and Mass Communication	1905-1914	Bascom Hall	Precursors to Department of Journalism
	1914-1954	South Hall	Department founded-1912 1919-University established first graduate fellowship in U. S.
	1954-1965	(Old) Journalism Hall (Old Electrical Engineering-present site of H. C. White Hall)	Oldest continuous program in Journalism-begun by Dr. W. G. Bleyer 1914-First J.B.A. 1916-First M.A. in Journalism 1950-Ph.D Degree established 1970-name changed to present
	1965-1972	425 Henry Mall	
	1972-date	Vilas Communication Hall	
Landscape Architecture	1964-1968	Horticulture Building	G. W. Longenecker-first Department Chairman-1964
	1968-date	Agriculture Hall	
	1969-date	Steenbock Library	Environmental Awareness Center
	1972-date	Artist-in-Residence Building	
Land Tenure Center	1962-1963	Agriculture Hall	
	1963-date	King Hall	

department	date	building	remarks
Law	1868-1893	State Capitol	
	1893-date	Law Building	Original Law Building constructed in 1893-addition in 1939-original portion razed in 1963 and Law Library Wing added to 1939 portion in 1964
Library School	1906-1938	Old Madison Public Library	Not part of UW at this time
	1938-1965	811 State Street	
	1965-1971	425 Henry Mall	
	1971-date	Helen C. White Hall	
Marine Studies Center	1967	Science Hall	
	1968	1800 University Ave.	
	1969-1974	Meteorology and Space Science	
	1974-date	Marine Studies Center-Marine Research Lab	Research on better use and management of the Great Lakes-research on port and commerce development and coastal zone management
Mathematics	C.1860-1918	Bascom Hall	Charles Slichter-scientific work in the field of applied mathematics and engineering-chairman of department in 1906
	1919-1963	North Hall	
	1963-date	Van Vleck Hall	
Mechanical Engineering	1868		Early courses taught by Colonel W. R. Pease, professor of Engineering and Military Tactics
	1875	Department status	
	1901-1930	Education Building (then the Engineering Building)	
	1930-date	Mechanical Engineering	J. B. Kommers-1946-1953-pioneer in metal fatigue studies M. O. Whitney-1946-1953-building material research J. E. Johnson-1974-developed rapid setting high strength concrete mix
Medical Genetics	1957-1963	Agricultural Journalism (Old Genetics)	
	1963-date	Genetics Building	
Medical Microbiology	1800's-1914		Precursors: Bacteriology, including pathology, which was taught in other departments, e.g., zoology

department	date	building	remarks
Medical Microbiology (continued)	1914-1928	Science Hall Attic	Medical Bacteriology was part of Pathology Department
	1928-1935	Service Memorial Institutes	Part of Pathology Department
	1935-date	Service Memorial Institute	Department created
Meteorology	1948-1968	Science Hall North Hall Rental Buildings	1948 Department founded 1967-V. Suomi and R. G. Parent-designed first successful meteorological satellite and subsequent satellite TV photography system
	1968-date	Meteorology and Space Science	V. Suomi-devised economical net radiometer, the most effective instrument for measuring atmospheric radiant energy distribution R. A. Bryson-co-founder of department and researcher in field of climatology and physical limnology
Military Science	1894-1973	Armory/Red Gym	1866-Military Tactics, Colonel W. R. Pease
	1973-date	1815 University Avenue	
Mining and Metallurgical Engineering			1871-Department established-R. D. Irving, Professor of Mining, Metallurgy, and Geology
	1907-1932	Education Building	R. S. McCaffery-invented process for sulfur removal from iron ore; improved the Bessemer steel refining process
	1932-date	Old Forest Products Laboratory	G. J. Barker-well-known in foundry industry-1921-1959 Carl Loper-research on cast iron D. Mach-1947-date-work on non-ferrous eutectoid reaction E. R. Shorey-1919-1956-research and work on southwest Wisconsin lead-zinc ores-development and operation of mines and mills in the area
Muscle Biology Laboratory			Slaughterhouse and cold rooms, 1930 1959-Addition of Meats Lab, western part of the present structure 1971-Addition of Muscle Biology Area, eastern part of present structure
Music	1894-1969	Music Hall	C. H. Mills-Director of School of Music-organized four-year Bachelor of Music degree and graduate study-1914-1934
	1969-date	Humanities Building	Professor Morphy-band and orchestra director-1920-1930

department	date	building	remarks
Neurology	1956	2 West-University Hospital	
	1958	2 West and Infirmary 1-University Hospital	
	1963-date	Service Memorial Institutes	
Neurophysiology	1948-1960	Service Memorial Institutes	Part of Physiology Department
	1960-1973	Medical Sciences Building	Laboratory of Neurophysiology
	1973-date	Medical Sciences Building and Waisman Center	Department of Neurophysiology formed-the first in the U. S.
	1973-date	Neurophysiological section, Biomedical Unit, Waisman Center	1960-J. E. Rose-research and teaching of brain anatomy and electro-physiology, concerned with functional organization of brain, sensory systems, motor functions
Nuclear Engineering	1966-date	Engineering Research Building	1963-department formed
			1957-Nuclear Engineering Program leading to M.S. and PhD degrees initiated
Nuclear Physics		Sterling Hall	R. G. Herb, D. B. Parkinson and D. W. Kerst-developed electrostatic generator and precision electrostatic analyzer, enabling greater resolution of nuclear energy levels-1935; new type of accelerator developed-1956
			W. Haeberli-first source of polarized negative ions-1964
School of Nursing			1924-department founded, clinical facilities in Wisconsin General Hospital
	1926-date	Nurses' Dormitory	Space for dormitory and classrooms-1926-1960-offices-1960-date
	1953-1960	424 North Randall	Additional Offices
			H. I. Denne-first director of the school-1924-1957
			H. Bunge-promoted nursing research-1959-1969
			Graduate program initiated in early 1960's

department	date	building	remarks
Oncology	1940-1964	420 North Charter	Named for and established with a bequest from UW graduate M. W. McArdle
			C. A. Baumann, B. E. Kline, H. P. Rusch-1941-first identification of specific wavelengths of ultraviolet light as the cause of skin cancer
			C. Heidelberger, V. R. Potter, and G. E. LePage-1957-synthesis and biochemical study of the anticancer drug 5-fluoracil
	1965-date	McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research	Howard Temin-1964-first demonstration that the RNA of RNA tumor viruses serves as a template for the synthesis of DNA in the virus infected cells
			H. Temin awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology in 1975
			Elizabeth and James Miller-1970-recognized the importance of metabolic activation to electrophiles in carcinogenesis by chemicals
Pathology	c.1910-1928	Science Hall	
	1928-date	Service Memorial Institutes	
Pharmacology	1908-1913	Old Chemical Engineering Building	A. S. Loevenhart-research on drugs to treat neurosyphilis
			S. M. McElvain-study of substances related to cocaine to prepare new substances with lower toxicity and higher anesthetic value
	1913-1928	Science Hall	A. L. Tatum-determined the toxicity of barbiturates-researched drug addiction
	1928-date	Service Memorial Institutes	
Pharmacy	1883-1889	South Hall	Program established by Dr. Fred Power in 1883
			1885-early investigative reports by students began research oriented course
	1889-1904	North Hall	1892-first regular baccalaureate degree in four-year Pharmacy was initiated at UW
			1895-first regular bachelor of science degree in pharmacy in the U. S. awarded at the UW
	1904-date	Chamberlain Hall (Old Chemistry)	First Ph.D in America in a pharmaceutical research specialty awarded in 1902

department	date	building	remarks
Pharmacy (continued)	1904-date	Chamberlain Hall (Old Chemistry)	1908-medicinal plant garden begun-developed in 1913 into the first Pharmaceutical Experiment Station in the U. S.-closed in 1933 1917-first Ph.D degree in Pharmaceutics in the U. S. awarded 1947-first chair in history of pharmacy created-first Ph.D awarded in 1953 1963-first American graduate program in Social Studies of Pharmacy initiated 1966-first American graduate program in Pharmaceutical Extension
Physics	1889-1917	Science Hall	Beginning of radio broadcasting station 9XM Benjamin Snow-chairman-1893-1926
	1917-date	Sterling Hall	L. R. Ingersoll-studies in the polarization of infrared light C. M. Mendenhall-research on gravity, galvanometer design and originated the V-wedge slack body (used in pyrometry) R. G. Herb-innovations in the Van de Graff electrostatic generator and development of a tandem accelerator
	1963-date	High Energy Laboratory	1961-discovery of the rho particle 1967-plasma physics research: reactor design-toroidal octupole (closed plasma containment device) J. Mack-worked on Manhattan Project, UV spectra, classification of atomic spectra, and optical instrument design-1930-1966-co-patent for the PEPSIOS astrophysical spectrometer
Physiology	1800's-1908	Science Hall	
	1908-1913	Chemical Engineering Building	
	1913-1928	Science Hall	
	1928-date	Service Memorial Institutes	
Plant Pathology	1910-1912	Agriculture Hall	One of the first departments of Plant Pathology in the U. S.
	1912-1964	Horticulture (Moore) Hall	L. R. Jones-developed first yellow cabbage variety, saving the Wisconsin cabbage industry

department	date	building	remarks
Plant Pathology (continued)	1912-1964	Horticulture (Moore) Hall	A. J. Riker-study of crown gall and its relation to the host in tissue culture-1920-1964
			J. G. Dickenson-development of superior varieties of small grains-1916-1961
			G. Keitt-studied epidemiology and control of the diseases of tree fruits and the genetics of apple scab virus; pioneer in the use of eradicator fungicides and antibiotics for plant disease control; co-discoverer of antibiotic antimycin-1914-1959
			W. H. Tisdale-developed forerunners of Wisconsin soil temperature tanks for studies of effect of soil temperature on disease development-1917
			F. R. Jones-work on alfalfa diseases-solved bacterial wilt problem-1917-1954
Political Science	1965-date	Russell Laboratories	D. M. Norris-use of fungicide Benlate to control Dutch elm disease-1972
			E. Smalley and Don Lester-disease-resistant elm tree hybrid-1973
	1901-1906	Law Building Library University Hall	Paul Reinsch-first chairman-ambassador to China
	1906-1916	University Hall	Frederick A. Ogg-economic and social developments in U. S. history-1914-1918
	1917-1963	South Hall	
Poultry Science	1963-date	North Hall	
	1909-1917	Agriculture Hall	L. Kahlenberg, J. Halpin and C. A. Ripsom-research on poultry diseases, treatment and cure for coccidiosis
	1917-1922	Biochemistry	
	1922-1955	Poultry Building, University Avenue	Professors Cole and Halpin-inbreeding as a tool to produce "hybrids" in animals
	1955-1964	Hiram Smith Hall	
	1964-1972	Hiram Smith Annex	
	1972-date	Animal Science Building	
Psychiatry	1925-1953	Bradley Memorial Hospital	W. F. Lorenz-pioneer in preventative psychiatry-use of sodium pentathol as "truth serum" for patient analysis
			1915-Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute founded to study the causes of insanity and mental diseases
			1925-transfer from state to UW control
			Hans Reese-founded psychiatry, neurology departments; authority on disorders of nervous system-Ms, MD

department	date	building	remarks
Psychology			1888-1927-Joseph Jastrow-organized the psychology lab at UW-instrumental in the beginning of experimental psychology at UW
	1927-1964	Old Chemical Engineering Bldg. (site of present White Library)	
	1964-date	Psychology Building	Basement-anechoic chambers-for complete sound isolation for the study of psycho-acoustic problems H. F. Harlow-established primate laboratory-known for research on mother-child relationship in primates, aggression as heritable trait 1972-H. Harlow, W. McKinney and S. Suomi-research on primates having implications for study of autistic and depressed humans
	1964-date	Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center	K. U. Smith-director-Behavioral cybernetics laboratory, research in industrial psychology and brain nerve signals
Radiology	1928-1941	1st floor of Hospital and Service Memorial Institutes	
	1941-1952	McArdle Memorial Laboratory	
	1952-date	2nd floor-University Hospital (Diagnostic Section)	
	1963-date	Basement, University Hospital (Radio-therapy)	
Rehabilitation Medicine	1967-date	N&R Hospital	
Scandinavian Studies	1888	North Hall	Founded in 1875 Rasmus B. Anderson, professor and author-1875-1883
	1899	University Hall	1884-1935-J. E. Olson-authority on literature 1922-1943-W. E. Leonard-poet
	1949	Bascom Hall	1931-1964-E. Haugen-linguist
	1965-1967	Law Building	
	1967-date	Van Hise Hall	

department	date	building	remarks
School of Social Work	1920		Educational program begun with Helen Clarke's appointment in economics and sociology departments
	1959-1972	Observatory Hill Office	
	1972-date	425 Henry Mall	1973-established the Institute on Aging and Adult Life
Sociology	1906		Established by E. A. Ross in 1906
			Ross-instrumental in development of social psychology
	1962-date	Social Science Building	
Soil Science	1888-date	King Hall	1888-founded by F. H. King, father of agricultural physics and soil physics in the U.S. King studied crop response to irrigation, researched underground water flow and the wind as a source of energy
			King constructed the first weighing lysimeter for use in water studies and developed the round silo and improved systems of barn ventilation
			1926-A. R. Whitson developed an intense land resource inventory
	1915-date	Soil Science (addition to King Hall)	
South Asian Studies	1958-1966	905 University Ave.	Program begun in 1958
	1966-date	Van Hise Hall	Department status in 1959
Southeast Asian Studies	1974-date	Van Hise Hall	Achieved department status in 1974
Space Engineering and Science	1966-1968	601 East Main St.	
	1968-date	Meteorology and Space Science	
Statistics	1960	T-18	
	1960-1962	1117 West Johnson St.	
	1962-1966	710 University Ave.	
	1966-1972	1210 West Dayton St. Unit I	
	1966-1967	710 University Ave.	
	1967-1972	1120 West Johnson St.	
	1972-date	Computer Sciences-Statistics Building	

department	date	building	remarks
Urban and Regional Planning	1962-1966	921 University Ave.	Rental Building
	1966-1972	228 Langdon St.	Rental Building
	1972-date	Music Hall	
Veterinary Science	1903-1924	Agriculture Hall	Burr Beach-isolated the organism causing Johnes disease
	1924-1951	Agricultural Journalism	A. S. Alexander-renowned for work in development of high standards in horse breeding
			C. A. Brandley-researched Bang's cattle disease
	1964-date	Veterinary Science	
Wildlife Ecology	1933-1935	Agricultural Engineering Building	Department begun by famous conservationist and author Aldo Leopold who also advocated the designation of primitive or wilderness areas within the confines of the National Forest System and who was instrumental in the development of the Arboretum
	1935-1965	424 University Farm Place	
	1965-date	Russell Laboratories	
Wisconsin Union	1907-1912	University YMCA (demolished structure adjacent to present site of the Memorial Union)	
	1913-1924	Private homes on present site of the Memorial Union	
	1925-1928	UW president's former residence on present site	
	1928-1937	Annex in UW president's former residence	
	1928-date	Memorial Union	
	1970-date	Memorial Union South	
Zoology	1910-1972	Birge Hall	
	1972-date	Noland Zoology Building	
	1964-date	Zoology Research	

APPENDIX E

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MOUNDS

name	number	location	type	function	date
Charles Brown Group	Mound 1	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 2	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 3	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 4	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Bird Effigy	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 5	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Conical	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 6	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Panther Effigy	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 7	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Conical	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 8	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 9	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 10	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 11	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Conical	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Charles Brown Group	Mound 12	Arboretum Wingra Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Lake Forest Group No. 2	Mound 1	Arboretum Gallistel Woods	Panther Effigy	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Lake Forest Group No. 2	Mound 2	Arboretum Gallistel Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Lake Forest Group No. 2	Mound 3	Arboretum Gallistel Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Vilas Group	Mound 1	Arboretum Lost City Forest	Conical	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Vilas Group	Mound 2	Arboretum Lost City Forest	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Vilas Group	Mound 3	Arboretum Lost City Forest	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Vilas Group	Mound 4	Arboretum Lost City Forest	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.

MOUNDS

name	number	location	type	function	date
Eagle Heights Mounds	Mound 1	Eagle Heights Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Eagle Heights Mounds	Mound 2	Eagle Heights Woods	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Eagle Heights Mounds	Mound 3	Eagle Heights	Conical	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Observatory Hill Mounds	Mound 1	Observatory Hill behind Ag Hall	Turtle Effigy	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Observatory Hill Mounds	Mound 2	Observatory Hill behind Ag Hall	Bird Effigy	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Picnic Point	Mound 1	Picnic Point	Conical	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Picnic Point	Mound 2	Picnic Point	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Picnic Point	Mound 3	Picnic Point	Conical	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Picnic Point	Mound 4	Picnic Point	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Picnic Point	Mound 5	Picnic Point	Conical	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
Picnic Point	Mound 6	Picnic Point	Conical	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
University Group 3	Mound 1	Willow Drive behind Natatorium	Bird Effigy	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
University Group 3	Mound 2	Willow Drive behind Natatorium	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.
University Group 3	Mound 3	Willow Drive behind Natatorium	Linear	Burial	300-1100 A.D.

CAMPSITES OR VILLAGES

name	type	findings	date
Arboretum	Campsites and Villages	Numerous Artifacts	Prehistoric Historic
Eagle Heights	Campsites	Stone balls, axe, knives, chips and flakes and pottery	Historic
Memorial Union	Possible Campsite	Various Artifacts	Historic
Observatory Hill	Campsite	Pottery and Stone Artifacts	Historic
Picnic Grove	Campsite	Hearthstones, chips, and projec- tile pointile points	Historic
Picnic Point	Campsites	Stone and ceramic artifacts including fluted point and hearthstones	Prehistoric Historic
University Bay Bay Marsh	Campsites	Stone points and chips and pottery	Historic
University Creek	Campsite	Stone points, chips and flakes and pottery	Historic

APPENDIX F

SITES, MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

name		designer	date
Campus Area:	A		
Sites:	Wisconsin Union Terrace	G. W. Longenecker	
Monuments:	Hagenah Fountain	Roger Kirchhoff Stan Nerdrum	1958
Memorials:	Class of 1920 Memorial Plaza		1970
	Class of 1923 Clock Tower	Edward Hopkins	1976
Campus Area:	B		
Sites:	Bascom Hill Quadrangle		c.1850
	Botany Garden	G. W. Longenecker	1960
	Muir Park		c.1959
Monuments:	Bascom Hall Light Fixtures		
	Bascom Hill Light Fixtures		
	Carillon Tower	Arthur Peabody	1934
	Lathrop Flower Bed		c.1930
	Lincoln Statue	Adolph Weinman	1909
Memorials:	Anderson Boulder		1937
	Black Hawk Boulder		1913
	Brittingham Boulder		1963
	Class of 1875 Grating		c.1875
	Class of 1889 Marker		c.1889
	Class of 1891 Marker		c.1891
	Class of 1893 Marker		c.1893
	Class of 1897 Marker		c.1897
	Class of 1899 Marker		c.1899
	Class of 1905 Marker		c.1905
	Class of 1961 Benches	Richard Tipple	1962
	Grave Marker: S. W.		1838
	Grave Marker: W. N.		1837
Memorials:	Alden W. White Bench		
Campus Area:	C		
Sites:	Walden Park	Darrell Morrison Jodi Geiger	1970

name		designer	date
Campus Area:	D		
Sites:	Observatory Drive Look-Out		
Memorials:	Goff Larch Tree		1899
Campus Area:	E		
Sites:	Ag Hall Steps		
	Babcock Flower Garden		1921
	4-H Club Knoll		1930
	Henry Mall		c.1924
	Horticulture Flower Garden		
	Marlatt Rock Garden	Abbey Marlatt	1925
Monuments:	4-H Club Circular Ring	G. W. Longenecker	c.1930
	Gold Star Mother's Sundial		1935
	Hoard Statue		1922
Memorials:	Alexander Boulder and Elm		1927
	Babcock and Henry Boulder		1921
	Chamberlin Boulder		1926
	Class of 1908 Sundial		
	Class of 1897 Bench		Relocated 1969
	Farrington Boulder		
	Henry Boulder		c.1924
	Kleinheinz Boulder		1930
	Krumrey Boulder		1927
	Grace Langdon Bench		1970
	Pitman Fountain	Stefan Mittler	1935
Campus Area:	G		
Sites:	Camp Randall Memorial Park		
Monuments:	Camp Randall Entrance Arch		1912
	Camp Randall Official Marker		1961
	Stockade		c.1863
Memorials:	Camp Randall Cannon Plaque		
	Camp Randall Stone Bench		1937
	Camp Randall Stone Marker		
	Harvey Oak		

name		designer	date
Campus Area:	H		
Sites:	Class of 1918 Marsh & Boulder	Robert Stein	1972
	Lake Mendota Drive		1888
	Picnic Point		1941
	Russell Lotus Beds	H. L. Russell	1925
	University Bay		
	Willow Drive	President Chamberlin Professor J. Olin Professor F. Owen	1890
Arboretum Sites:	Curtis Prairie		1962
	Gallistel Woods		1959
	Gardner Marsh & Pond		1935
	Grady Tract		
	Greene Prairie		1967
	Ho-Nee-Um Pond		1940
	Leopold Pines		Planted 1933 d. 1953
	Lime Prairie		
	Longenecker Horticulture Garden		1969
	Lost City	Lake Forest Land Co.	1911
	Lost City Forest		
	McCaffery Drive		1953
	Noe Woods		
	Redwing Marsh		
	Spring Trail Pond		
	Stevens Pond & Aquatic Garden		1936
	Teal Pond		
	Wingra Fen		1934
	Wingra Marsh		1934
	Wingra Woods		1934
Memorials:	The Jackson Oak		1963
	Olbrich Entrance	A. F. Gallistel G. W. Longenecker	1936
	Kenneth J. Wheeler Council Ring	Jens Jensen	1938

APPENDIX G
BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY
WARREN P. LAIRD AND PAUL P. CRET

Laird and Cret

Buildings Whose Designs are Credited to

Paul Philippe Cret and Warren Powers Laird
with Arthur Peabody as State Architect

1908	Central Heating Station
1908	Stock Pavilion
1909	Setting for Lincoln Statue
1910	Lathrop Hall
1912	Women's Dormitory (Barnard Hall)
1912	Home Economics and University Extension Building
1913	Agricultural Chemistry (now Biochemistry)
1913	Wisconsin High School
1914	Soils Building
1914	Sterling Hall (Physics Building)
1925	West Wing, Bascom Hall

STUDY COMMITTEE

Mr. Jeffrey M. Dean, Historic Preservation Office, State
Historical Society of Wisconsin

Professor Narciso Menocal, Department of Art History

Gordon D. Orr, Jr., AIA, Campus Architect, Department of
Planning and Construction

Professor James Stoltman, Department of Anthropology

Professor William Tishler, Department of Landscape Architecture

STUDENT ASSISTANTS:

Timothy T. Bosworth, Department of History

Todd A. Bryan, Department of Landscape Architecture

Leroy C. Melahn, Department of Landscape Architecture

Timothy G. Quigley, Department of History

Wendy Ann Smith, Department of Anthropology

Dorothy E. Steele, Department of Art History

(Student's departmental affiliation is listed as of the period
when their major work was undertaken.)

All illustrations and maps were the work of Mr. Melahn

Note: In addition to their positions as faculty or staff at
the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Professors Tishler,
Stoltman and Menocal, and Architect Orr, serve, as appoint-
ments of the governor, on the Wisconsin Historic Preservation
Review Board.

700-3G8A010-78



UW
De