Our tour begins in front of the 1938, Tudor-style, Stock Pavillion (124), which seats 1,750 spectators for livestock shows, occasional concerts, and public events. Theodore Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and William Howard Taft spoke at political rallies here. The building has housed the best acoustics in the city and has hosted the London, New York, and Chicago Philharmonic Orchestras.

At the northeast entrance to the Stock Pavillion is a plaque titled "Scientific Food and Feeding of Hogs and Swine." The next door is 1645 Linden Drive or informally called Science House (159), built in 1868 as the UW farm manager's house. Here a young adult named Paul Williams developed Fast Plants to improve crops and for their use in space to learn its effects on how plants adapt to the loss of gravity and explore their use as astronutrition for fresh food, water, and clean air.

On the southwest corner of Babcock and Linden drives, is Babcock Hall, home of the Babcock Dairy Science and the University's famous dairy each year. Paul Williams developed Fast Plants to improve crops and for their use in space to learn its effects on how plants adapt to the loss of gravity and explore their use as astronutrition for fresh food, water, and clean air.

As you pass the intraspecific alfalfa that became the nation's leading variety. Ray Owen's discover of its immune tolerance, how an organism can tell its own cells from foreign ones, knowledge central to studies of organ transplantation and autoimmune diseases. The building also contains the Center for Biotechnology.

Outside the main entrance of the Genetics-Biotechnology Center is a plaque titled "Pioneering Human Genetics."

Walk up the west side of Henry Mall. On the corner is the Agricultural Engineering Building (9), opened in 1905. Now called the Department of Biological Engineering, it was first established in 1869. It organized the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Later, it later developed the modern forage harvester, the mechanical forage harvester, the seed corn deyer, and perfected the first mechanical tree planter. Engineers also designed the causes of spontaneous barn and silo fires.

At the end of Henry Mall, is the statue of William Hoard, who encouraged widespread dairy farming in Wisconsin. Designed by Wm. Asseltoom sculptor Guton Berglin of Chicago, it honors the former governor and founder of Hoard's Dairyman magazine.

Crosst Linden Drive turn and right. Looking east down Linden Drive, the second building on the right is the Nutritional Sciences (91), established in 1968. It has strong research and undergraduate programs and is widely recognized as one of the top nutrition programs in the country.
Behind Nutritional Sciences to the east in Taylor Hall (129), home of the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, where the creative work of agricultural economists helped guide and democratize agriculture and land tenure policies around the world. These Theories led to the creation of the Land Tenure Center in 1902, now a part of the Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies in Science Hall.

Two more plaques and look up the steps to Agricultural Hall (6). Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it houses administration and academic advising offices. Opening in 1903 as one of only four buildings in the College, planners gave it the largest lecture hall on campus, holding almost 750 students. Agricultural Hall also houses the only Department of Landscape Architecture in the state and the Department of Community and Environmental Sociology.

Near Linden Dr. southeast of the foot of the Agriculture Hall main stairs, is a raised planter in a plaque titled "Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation."

Near Linden Dr., southeast of the foot of the Agriculture Hall main stairs, is a raised planter in a plaque titled "Forging Agrarian Democracy."

Climb the stairs to the front of Agricultural Hall and walk around the left side. In the back are two Indian Effigy Mounds, a bird and a two-tailed water spirit, those earth elements monuments, often used for human burials, were likely built about 1000 years ago. Those two mounds have recently been listed on the National Register for Historic Places.

Retrace your steps and then go down the hill to your right and through a parking lot to see King Hall (65) and the Sills Building (177), home of the Department of Soil Sciences. Completed in 1956, King Hall honors Franklin H. King, the first professor of agricultural and soil physics, who popularized the role of soil in and invented farm ventilators and mechanical soil analysis.

At the northwest corner of Sills is a two-story building, originally the College's heating plant, it is called the Agricultural Bulletin Building (25), but it currently houses the Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems and the Nutrient and Pest Management Program.

Across the driveway to the left is the Tudor-style Hiram Smith Hall (154), finished in 1892 and named for a former Regent and leading Wisconsin dairyman. The 1890 dairy school was the first in the United States, and Hiram Smith Hall was the first dairy building in the western hemisphere. It now houses the Department of Life Sciences Communication, formerly Agricultural Journalism, established in 1968. Specializing in science communication, it is one of the highest-funded research journalism departments in the country.

Cross the intersection with Observatory Drive to the Allen Centennial Gardens. The old yellow brick mansion (10) was built in 1897 as a residence for the dean of the College. The creation of the 2.5-acre area began in 1860 as 20 horticultural teaching gardens, managed by the Department of Horticulture. Behind the house, in the northwest corner of the Gardens, is the largest known ponderosa pine tree in Wisconsin. Also in the Garden is a European larch transplanted in 1869 by the university's first professor of horticulture, Emmett S. Goff, which has the unique feature of downward-growing branches. Now look across Babcock Drive to Steinbeck Memorial Library (122). This science learning center can accommodate more than 1300 students and faculty.

Return to the intersection of Observatory and Babcock and walk west on Observatory Drive. Beyond Steinbeck Library, on your right, is the 4-story Animal Science Building (8), housing the Department of Animal Science and the Department of Animal Sciences.

To help finance the building, the legislature taxed colored deomargarine to encourage people to consume untaxed butter.

The Department of Animal Sciences is a leader in the study of the reproductive biology of cattle. Reproductive biologist Lester E. Casida conducted the first embryo transfer that resulted in the birth of a calf, revolutionizing animal reproduction. This work laid the foundation for in-vitro embryo production, cloning, and transgenic production widely used today. Knowledge gained in animal research is often used to study human health problems. Also in the Animal Science Building is the Department of Dairy Science, with historical roots to 1891, it identified the role of vitamin D in milk-fever in cattle. Invented programming breeding to improve reproductive efficiency. It pioneered the use of molecular markers to identify superior bulls.

In the lawn outside the main entrance of Animal Sciences is a plaque titled "Revolutionizing Animal Reproduction."

Pass the Animal Science Building, and turn left onto Linden. Across Linden Drive is the Agricultural Engineering Laboratory (4), containing shops for work on farm power, livestock housing, animal waste disposal, soil erosion control, and mechanizing the extraction of enzymes from high protein alfalfa juice concentrates.

Beyond the Agricultural Engineering Laboratory is the low building along Observatory Drive is the Poultry Research Laboratory (97), housing poultry used in nutrition, genetics, and physiology research.

Nearby is the Seed Building (111) where the first high-protein oat in the United States was developed. As you continue along Linden Drive, note the series of plaques highlighting scientific accomplishments from the surrounding departments.

In the lawn outside of the west entrance to Animal Sciences, is a plaque titled "Understanding Immunity."

In the lawn southwest of Animal Health and Biomedical Sciences Building near the Linden Dr. curve, is a plaque titled "Preventing Epidemic Diarrhea."

In the plant bed southwest of Animal Health and Biomedical Sciences, is a plaque titled "Discovering Vitamin A and Trace Minerals."

Walk south along Linden Drive. The red-roofed building on your right is the 1893 Football Laboratory (17), used for intensive teaching and research with cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats. The Horse Barn (61) was constructed about 1808 for two, eight-horse teams of draft horses to work the wheat plows and is on the National Register of Historic Places. The Horse Barn is now used for research on embryo transplants in horses.

Veer off the sidewalk and stay to the right to go to the Dairy Cattle Research Center (31) to observe the University's dairy research and instructional herd being milked at 3:30 p.m. every day.

Beyond and slightly to the east of the Dairy Cattle Research Center is the Maas Science and Muscle Biology Lab (77). In the basement, biochemist Conrad Strecker, who later became UW President, discovered riasin. The 1900 building is currently undergoing a renovation to create a state-of-the-art laboratory to study muscle function and its role as food.

Associated with the Muscle Lab is Bucky's Butchery, a retail meat processing facility run by students.

Straight ahead is the Dairy Barn (30), built in 1857 and patterned after barns in Normandy, France. This was the site of plant breeding and farming research on vitamins and early engineering research on silos, silage, and barn ventilation which has earned it recognition as a National Historic Landmark making it the only barn in the U.S. to achieve this honor. It is currently used to teach courses in Horse Management and Reproduction.

Retrace your steps and walk east along Linden Drive. You are now back in front of the Stock Pavilion.

Come visit us again!

Welcome!

Come along on a Discovery Walk and explore some of the most important, exciting, historic, scientific discoveries made at UW-Madison since 1848. More detailed bronze plaques mark some of these special sites.