

A CAMPUS WALK

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON



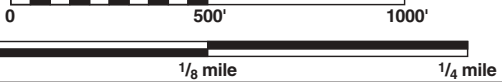
VISITORS INFORMATION CENTER
4014 UNIVERSITY WAY NORTHEAST
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105
206-543-9198



- 1 GOULD HALL P4
- 2 ARCHITECTURE HALL P4
- 3 CUNNINGHAM HALL P4
- 4 GUTHRIE HALL P4
- 5 CHEMISTRY LIBRARY BUILDING P4
- 6 PHYSICS/ASTRONOMY BUILDING P5
- 7 KINCAID HALL P5
- 8 BENSON HALL P5
- 9 MEDICINAL HERB GARDEN P6
- 10 ANDERSON HALL P6
- 11 SYLVAN THEATER P7
- 12 MARBLE MEMORIAL P7
- 13 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING & PAUL G. ALLEN CENTER FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING P7
- 14 FROSH POND P8
- 15 DRUMHELLER FOUNTAIN P8
- 16 BAGLEY HALL P8
- 17 CHEMISTRY BUILDING P8
- 18 JOHNSON HALL P9
- 19 GUGGENHEIM HALL P9
- 20 MARY GATES HALL P9
- 21 ALLEN LIBRARY P10
- 22 HUSKY UNION BUILDING (HUB) P10
- 23 THOMSON HALL P10
- 24 GRIEG GARDEN P11
- 25 COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING P11
- 26 LIBERAL ARTS QUADRANGLE P11
- 27 GOWEN HALL P11
- 28 SMITH HALL P11
- 29 SAVERY HALL P12
- 30 MILLER HALL P12
- 31 MUSIC BUILDING P12
- 32 RAITT HALL P12
- 33 ART BUILDING P12
- 34 DENNY HALL P12
- 35 BALMER HALL P13
- 36 MACKENZIE HALL P13
- 37 HUTCHINSON HALL P13
- 38 BANK OF AMERICA EXECUTIVE EDUCATION CENTER P13
- 39 OBSERVATORY P13
- 40 MEMORIAL GATEWAY P14
- 41 BURKE MEMORIAL MUSEUM P14
- 42 WILLIAM H. GATES HALL P14
- 43 PARRINGTON HALL P14
- 44 ODEGAARD UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY P15
- 45 CENTRAL PLAZA P15
- 46 KANE HALL P15
- 47 BROKEN OBELISK P15
- 48 SUZZALLO LIBRARY P15
- 49 GERBERDING HALL P15
- 50 GEORGE WASHINGTON P16
- 51 MEANY HALL P16
- 52 HENRY ART GALLERY P16



N



41

42

43

44

51

52

50

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



CENTRAL CAMPUS LOOP

From the Visitors Information Center, walk one block south to N.E. 40th St., cross and turn left. On your right is **GOULD (1)**, headquarters for the College of Architecture and Urban Planning. Carl F. Gould was a distinguished Seattle architect, whose 1915 campus plan still shapes the character of the campus.

Continue east, enter main campus at 15th Avenue N.E., walk up the rise and turn right on Stevens Way. On your right is **ARCHITECTURE (2)**, built in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It houses the Department of Construction Management, classrooms, and several studios for Architecture and Urban Planning.

Across the street is **CUNNINGHAM (3)**, also built in 1909. Saved from the wrecking ball in 1979, it was renamed and dedicated in 1983 to the memory of Imogen Cunningham, 1907 UW graduate and internationally known photographer. It houses the Women's Center, which offers educational programs, counseling and life skills training to both women and men.

Ahead on your right is **GUTHRIE (4)**, home to the Department of Psychology. Built in 1973, it is named for Edwin R. Guthrie, nationally known for his research on the psychology of learning.

Across the street from Guthrie is the **CHEMISTRY LIBRARY BUILDING (5)**, named the Drama-TV Building when it housed Seattle's public television station, KCTS/9, and the School of Drama's costume workshop.



PHYSICS/ASTRONOMY (6), designed by renowned architect Cesar Pelli, is home for teaching and research of the Departments of Physics and Astronomy. Details of the building reflect these two disciplines. Inscriptions illustrating physical principles are at the base of columns, and a geographically-adjusted sundial is on a wall facing south on Pacific St. A Foucault pendulum in the southernmost building demonstrates the rotation of the earth. The central courtyard covers more than 20 underground physics laboratories requiring a stable environment. The Physics Department is the workplace of one of four UW Nobel prizewinners, Hans Dehmelt, who received the prize in 1989.

Next on your right is **KINCAID (7)**, housing the Department of Biology and dedicated in 1971 to Trevor Kincaid, faculty member who served 43 years. The Biology Department was enhanced in February 2003 when it was merged with the Departments of Zoology and Botany. The new department was formed to study all life at the levels of the cell, the organism and the ecosystem.

Cross the street to **BENSON (8)**, which houses the Department of Chemical Engineering. It was completed in 1966 and named for Henry K. Benson, department founder and best known as a wood pulp scientist who discovered better methods of utilizing the state's natural resources. Chemical engineers traditionally have worked with oil, chemical, plastics, and pharmaceuticals, but recently are working in the environmental, electronic, biochemical, and materials industries.

PHYSICS/ASTRONOMY BUILDING (6)



Continue past Benson. Turn left into the **MEDICINAL HERB GARDEN (9)**, perhaps the largest of its kind in the country. The wooden monkeys atop columns at the main entry were copied from traditional symbols of medieval Italian medicinal herb gardens. The garden was created in 1911 at a time when most pharmaceuticals were concocted from natural plants and herbs. Such gardens became especially important during World War I, when foreign supplies were lost. The UW pharmacy program supplied the Army medical service with more than 1,000 pounds of digitalis for the war effort. Today, the garden is decorative and educational.

The westernmost portion of the garden, Cascara Circle, is devoted to plants native to the Pacific Northwest; the eastern series of beds display plants from all over the world. Enjoy, but don't pick—many of the plants are toxic.

Across Stevens Way from the east end of the garden is the College of Forest Resources complex and its most visible building, **ANDERSON (10)**, dedicated in 1925 to the memory of Alfred H. Anderson, a pioneer lumberman credited with acquiring extensive timberlands for the University. Founded in 1907, the College holds a position of national and international leadership in both instruction and research. Its location near one of the world's largest forest regions provides unique opportunities for field classes and inquiry.

Across N.E. Pacific Street is the Warren G. Magnuson Health Sciences Center. Farther south are facilities for the College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences. A separate tour loop for this section of campus follows this tour.



Return to the herb garden and continue across the wide expanse known as Rainier Vista. If it's a clear day, you should see Mount Rainier to the right.

To the left of the mountain, hidden behind the trees, is Husky Stadium. The largest stadium in the Pacific Northwest, it is used for football, soccer, and track and field competition. The Department of Intercollegiate Athletics has an extensive program in college athletics. Many of the 11 men's and 12 women's teams frequently earn national honors.

Just beyond Rainier Vista is a low path vanishing into the trees. This leads to the **SYLVAN GROVE THEATER (11)**, site of early-day graduation ceremonies. The four hand-fluted white cedar columns once graced the front stoop of the original University building. They were preserved and erected at their present site by the class of 1911.

Nestled among the shrubbery to the west is a **MARBLE MEMORIAL (12)** dedicated to General Lafayette, the French nobleman who fought at George Washington's side in the American Revolution. It was presented to the University by Washington State residents of French descent in 1934, the centenary of Lafayette's death.

Retrace your steps to Rainier Vista and turn north. On the right as you approach Frosh Pond are the **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING** and the new **PAUL G. ALLEN CENTER FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (13)**, bringing together two departments in state-of-the-art facilities. Together with Chemistry, directly across Rainier Vista, the structures provide dramatic gateposts to the vista.

Most other facilities of the College of Engineering, not visible from here, lie east of Stevens Way stretching north from the Sylvan Theater. Teaching and research activities of the College are conducted in 13 major campus buildings (and portions of others).

Swing right around **FROSH POND (14)**. The pond was built as part of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition, which was held on campus in the summer of 1909. One fine autumn day in 1909, a group of University sophomores battled a contingent of freshmen near Denny Hall. The second-year students captured a number of frosh, then wondered what to do with them. One bright mind thought of the pond, so the hapless prisoners were marched to the pond and tossed in. A tradition was born, and the campus landmark became Frosh Pond for all time.

Centering Frosh Pond is **DRUMHELLER FOUNTAIN (15)**, with built-in lighting and three banks of jets that can shoot water up to 100 feet. The fountain was a gift from regent Joseph Drumheller for the University's centennial celebration in 1961.

The large brick building west of Frosh Pond is **BAGLEY (16)**, housing facilities of the Department of Chemistry. The Reverend Daniel Bagley, for whom the building was named upon completion in 1937, convinced city fathers that acquiring the University for the then-insignificant village of Seattle would be a commercial plum far sweeter than having the state capitol.

CHEMISTRY (17), a five-story addition to Bagley, has four enormous "stacks" on the roof of the lab bay that house the combined exhaust ducts of the entire building.



North of Bagley is **JOHNSON (18)**, where the Quaternary Research Center and the Department of Earth and Space Sciences are located. Quaternary research focuses on the processes that currently shape the natural environment and on the geologic record of environmental changes during the Quaternary Period—roughly the last two million years. Built in 1930, the building is named for Orson B. Johnson, who joined the faculty in 1882—as a professor of physiology, botany, zoology, biology, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, and natural philosophy!

The UW Department of Earth and Space Science has a comprehensive program. Its research has provided a greater understanding of earthquakes in this region and around the world. It operates the Pacific Northwest Seismic Network, a series of sensors that will give immediate information about seismic activity in the region.

East, facing Bagley across Frosh Pond, is **GUGGENHEIM (19)**, housing the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics. The building owes its name to the Daniel Guggenheim Fund, which made a large donation in 1927 for a building that would “assist in making air transportation safe, popular, and regularly available.” Some of the department’s first graduates went to work for Bill Boeing in his first airplane factory.

Walk north between Johnson and **MARY GATES (20)**. Built in 1928 to house the Physics Department, in 1995 the building was renamed to honor the late Mary Gates, UW regent for 18 years. It is now a center for undergraduate education.

Turn right on the brick path and walk through the gallery of **ALLEN LIBRARY (21)**, dedicated in 1991 and holding more than a million volumes. It houses the University's Natural Sciences Library, the Special Collections and Preservation Division, Manuscripts and Archives, and administrative offices. Designed by Edward Larrabee Barnes, it is named for Kenneth S. Allen, associate director of libraries from 1960 to 1982. His son Paul, cofounder of Microsoft, donated \$10 million in his father's name, of which \$8 million supports a permanent endowment for the library. The library contains 25 miles of shelving space and was built with about 400,000 bricks.

Ahead is the **HUSKY UNION BUILDING (HUB) (22)**, built in 1949 and expanded over the years. The HUB houses student activities, a games area, cafeteria, branch of the University Book Store, bicycle shop, and bank, as well as an auditorium, ballrooms, a variety of meeting rooms, an information desk, and administrative offices, including those of student government organizations.

Turn left into the walkway leading to **THOMSON (23)**. Constructed in 1948, it is named for David Thomson, faculty member from 1902 to 1948, who served as a professor of Latin. The building today houses the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies.

The Jackson School began in 1909 as the Department of Oriental Subjects and was renamed the School of International Studies in 1978 to reflect the comprehensive range of its seven undergraduate majors and eight graduate programs.



On your left is the **GRIEG GARDEN (24)**, a peaceful campus oasis. Dedicated in 1990, it contains a diverse range of plants, featuring European birch to commemorate Seattle's connection to its sister city Bergen, Norway. The bronze bust of composer Edvard Grieg was given in 1917 by the Scandinavian Societies of the Northwest and Alaska.

West past Thomson and behind it to your right is the **COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING (25)**, built in 1951. In addition to the School of Communications, the building houses Graduate Admissions as well as the administrative offices of the College of Arts and Sciences.

At the top of the stairs is the **LIBERAL ARTS QUADRANGLE (26)**, usually called "the Quad." Walk to the center of the Quad and turn left.

On the left end is **GOWEN (27)**, housing departments of Asian Languages and Literature and of Political Science, and the East Asian Library. Built in 1932, it was dedicated in 1977 to the memory of Herbert H. Gowen, an Episcopal minister who was the first, and for many years the only, professor in the Department of Oriental Studies.

Twenty-eight grotesques by Dudley Pratt adorn **SMITH (28)**, which houses the Departments of History, Geography, and Slavic Languages and Literatures. Six figures at the east entrance symbolize humankind's primitive needs. Those on the southeast corner depict the primitive concepts of weather, and those at the northeast corner symbolize the power and war of Europe, the knowledge of the Orient, the intelligent democracy of the United States, and the magic of Africa. Of interest are the two groups on the north side, reflecting Seattle's early history and Seattle in 1940, the year the hall was completed. James Allen Smith, for whom the building is named, was on the political science faculty from 1897 to 1924.



LIBERAL ARTS QUADRANGLE (26)

The north section of **SAVERY (29)**, right, was completed in 1920. It was dedicated in 1947 to the memory of William Savery, head of the Department of Philosophy from 1902 until his death in 1945. Savery is home for the Departments of Philosophy, Sociology, and Economics.

Turn around and face the upper half of the Quad. **MILLER (30)** and the spired **MUSIC BUILDING (31)** are on your right, **RAITT (32)** and the **ART BUILDING (33)** on your left.

Winlock W. Miller Hall, home of the College of Education, was the University's administration building. In 1954 it was dedicated to the regent who served the longest in the history of the board, from 1913 to 1957, except for an eight-year period.

Effie I. Raitt, for whom Raitt Hall is named, became director of the School of Home Economics in 1912. Today, the Departments of Scandinavian Studies and Nutritional Sciences are housed in Raitt, the first building in the Quad and the first of architect Carl Gould's several collegiate-Gothic campus buildings.

Proceed between Savery and Raitt. Continue up the stairway and path that leads to **DENNY (34)**, the first building on campus, first used by faculty and students in September 1895 and named for Arthur and Mary Denny, the pioneers who donated 8 2/3 acres of the University's original 10-acre downtown tract. The building, designed in the French Renaissance style with round turrets and candle-snuffer roofs, was built of Tenino sandstone and pressed brick.



Crowning Denny is the belfry containing “Varsity Bell,” which was brought around the Horn of South America in the winter of 1861-62 for installation in the original Territorial University building in downtown Seattle. In its years there, the bell pealed for weddings, tolled for funerals, guided ships to safe harbor in foggy weather, warned of the anti-Chinese riots of 1886, and signaled the start of the great Seattle fire of 1889. Today, it is rung only at Homecoming. Denny is home to Departments of Anthropology, Classics, Germanics, and Near Eastern Languages and Civilization.

Turn right at Denny and continue on the path between **BALMER (35)** and **MACKENZIE (36)**, which house the Business School. The school teaches the fundamentals of management, with specialties in accounting, information systems, finance, marketing and entrepreneurship. In addition to its undergraduate, M.B.A., and doctoral programs, the school also offers continuing education programs for mid- and senior-level managers, an Executive M.B.A. Program for working professionals, and a part-time evening M.B.A. program.

Directly across Stevens Way is **HUTCHINSON (37)**, home of the School of Drama and its library. Hutchinson was built in 1927 as the women’s physical education building and named in 1941 for Mary G. Hutchinson, who for 11 years was an executive officer in the physical education department. The School of Drama is one of the most comprehensive and widely respected theatre training institutions in the country.

Walk west on Stevens Way. On the left is the **BANK OF AMERICA EXECUTIVE EDUCATION CENTER (38)** of the School of Business Administration. The building includes the Foster library, the Boeing auditorium, classrooms, a gathering place for business students, and facilities for executive-education programs to serve the region’s business community.

Stevens Way will take you to Memorial Way, the main entrance to campus. A northward walk leads past the old **OBSERVATORY (39)**, built in 1895 from sandstone left over from building Denny Hall. Other leftovers included Civil War cannon balls on which the glass dome still rotates. The vintage six-inch refracting telescope, built in 1891, is still used today for public viewing. The observatory is open for free public showing on selected clear nights and slide shows on other evenings. For further information, call the astronomy information line, 206-543-0126.

Continue north to N.E. 45th Street, cross Memorial Way at the crosswalk, and come down the other side. At the entrance is **MEMORIAL GATEWAY (40)**, where two massive pylons bear plaques, erected in 1928, with names of University of Washington students killed in World War I. Down Memorial Way is a living commemorative to those 57 men and one woman killed in that war: 58 sycamore trees form an overhead canopy, verdant in spring and summer, scarlet and gold in autumn, and stark in winter.

Starting on the last leg of your tour, pass the **BURKE MEMORIAL WASHINGTON STATE MUSEUM (41)**, the oldest university museum in the West. It dates to 1885, when the Board of Regents permitted the Young Naturalists Society to erect a museum on the downtown campus. The present structure, opened in 1962, was funded by a bequest from Caroline McGilvra Burke as a memorial to her husband, Judge Thomas Burke, a pioneer civic leader of Seattle. The museum presents changing exhibits and programs on the natural and cultural heritage of the Pacific Rim. Long-term exhibits feature Northwest Coast Native art, the only dinosaur skeleton in the Northwest, and gems and minerals.

Next is **WILLIAM H. GATES HALL (42)**, the new home for the UW School of Law. Completed in 2003, the building is named for William H. Gates, Sr., who received both his undergraduate and law degrees from the UW, and who has served as a UW Regent since 1997. He is also the father of the founder of Microsoft, William H. Gates III, who with his wife contributed \$12 million toward the building's construction. Gates Hall houses 12 clinics that offer free legal services to a variety of clients. It is also home to the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library, an important regional resource for lawyers and laymen alike. The 170-seat Magnuson/Jackson Moot Courtroom provides realistic legal training for law students.



Next is **PARRINGTON (43)**. The red pressed-brick edifice opened in 1902 as the Science Building. Vernon L. Parrington was professor of English from 1908 until his death in 1929. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1928 for his monumental work “Main Currents in American Thought.” Today, Parrington houses the Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs.

Pass the flagpole and descend the stairs. **THE ODEGAARD UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY (44)** is on your right. Built in 1972, it was named for Charles E. Odegaard, who retired from the University presidency in 1973 after a 15-year term.

You are now in **CENTRAL PLAZA (45)**. But you might as well call it Red Square. Everyone else does.

Left is **KANE (46)**, a classroom-auditorium building, completed in 1971 and a tribute to the 14th president of the University, Thomas F. Kane, who served from 1902 to 1914.

The steel sculpture beyond Kane is the **BROKEN OBELISK (47)**. A gift to the University from the Virginia Wright Fund, it is one of the few sculptures by painter Barnett Newman. The work is 26 feet high and weighs two tons.

Continuing around the square are **SUZZALLO LIBRARY (48)** and **GERBERDING (49)**. The library was named for educator Henry Suzzallo, University president from 1915 to 1926, when he was ousted following a prolonged controversy with the governor. The library, designed by Carl Gould, was built in 1926 and named for Suzzallo seven years later. Note the figures above the west entrance to Suzzallo: Thought, Inspiration, and Mastery. They represent phases in the way one thinks.



GERBERDING HALL (49)

Gerberding houses the offices of the University president and other administrators. Built in 1949 as the Administration Building, it was renamed in 1995 to honor departing president William P. Gerberding, whose 16-year tenure was the longest in University history. Around the top of Gerberding you will see 25 stone sculptures that depict various fields of study.

Round the corner of Odegaard Library and head west. Ahead is the heroic bronze statue of **GEORGE WASHINGTON (50)**, forever gazing down Campus Parkway. It was sculpted in 1909 by Lorado Taft and unveiled on campus in time for the opening of the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition. It was a gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Left, as you descend the stairs, is **MEANY HALL FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS (51)**, named for Edmond S. Meany, a popular history professor who taught from 1897 to 1932. The original Meany Hall, built in 1908, was razed after it was damaged severely by an earthquake in 1965. The current building, completed in 1975, has a 1,212-seat theater, a smaller theater that seats up to 300, full facilities for the Dance Program, an orchestra rehearsal room, and other facilities.

Right, located in the corner of Odegaard near the statue of George Washington, is By George, a deli-cafeteria offering indoor and outdoor dining.

Ahead is the last building on your campus tour, the **HENRY ART GALLERY (52)**. The original brick building, to the right, was a gift from Horace C. Henry, a philanthropist who made his money in railroads and real estate. The gallery opened in 1927 as the first public art museum in the state. The Faye G. Allen Center for the Visual Arts, built in 1997, tripled the museum's exhibition space and allowed the gallery to bring world-class art exhibits to the campus.

- A** UW ARTS TICKET OFFICE P20
- B** ETHNIC CULTURAL CENTER
AND THEATER COMPLEX P20
- C** FISHERIES P20
- D** WASHINGTON SEA GRANT
PROGRAM P21
- E** MARINE STUDIES P21
- F** SAKUMA VIEWPOINT P21
- G** OCEAN SCIENCES P21
- H** MAGNUSON HEALTH SCIENCES
CENTER P22
- I** HARRIS HYDRAULICS LAB P22
- J** OCEANOGRAPHY TEACHING
BUILDING P22
- K** MARINE SCIENCES BUILDING P22
- L** SOUTH CAMPUS CENTER P23
- M** "OLD" OCEANOGRAPHY P23
- N** "OLD" FISHERIES CENTER P23
- O** MONTLAKE CUT P23
- P** THE CENTER ON HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT AND DISABILITY P24
- Q** THE UW MEDICAL CENTER P24
- R** HEALTH SCIENCES LOBBY P24
- S** BLOEDEL P26
- T** WINKENWERDER P26
- U** BOTANY GREENHOUSE P26
- V** KINCAID P26
- W** HITCHCOCK HALL P27
- X** PHYSICS/ASTRONOMY P27





SOUTH LOOP, CAMPUS WALK

Turn left (south) from the Visitors Information Center and walk one block down University Way NE. On your right will be the **UW ARTS TICKET OFFICE (A)**. This is the place to go for tickets to performances in drama, music and dance and all events at Meany Hall for the Performing Arts. Hours are weekdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Phone: 206-543-4880.

Turn right on 40th Ave. NE and then left (south) on Brooklyn Ave. NE. You will pass the **ETHNIC CULTURAL CENTER AND THEATRE COMPLEX (B)**, which houses over 20 different UW student organizations and a collection of ethnic literature and other publications. It is used by UW students, staff, faculty, and community groups for meetings, studying, and social and cultural events. During the academic year, the center sponsors a weekly film series, various stage productions performed by students, and a quarterly lecture series. All events focus on provocative and timely topics related to cultural diversity.

Continue south on Brooklyn to Pacific Street. From this intersection, looking south and west, you can see **FISHERIES (C)**. The UW has a long tradition of excellence in fisheries research, making major contributions to understanding this most important Pacific Northwest resource. The School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, founded in 1919, is responsible for teaching, research, and service in the general areas of applied aquatic sciences with emphasis on fisheries management and conservation.

Cross Pacific and continue south. On your left, in a series of low brick buildings, is the **WASHINGTON SEA GRANT PROGRAM (D)**. The Sea Grant program was designed to identify marine resource issues at the community level and bring the scientific expertise of university researchers to bear in addressing them. Washington Sea Grant Program draws on a wealth of talent from the University of Washington and other participating institutions to explore a wide variety of scientific and resource issues.

MARINE STUDIES (E), on your right, is the headquarters for the School of Marine Affairs. The School offers an internationally recognized master's degree program in marine policy and administration. Students learn creative approaches to resolving marine problems and conflicts, charting rational use of living and non-living marine resources, and managing human activities on the coasts, at sea, and in estuaries, wetlands, and large inland bodies of water.

At the foot of Brooklyn Avenue overlooking Portage Bay is **SAKUMA VIEWPOINT (F)**, developed in memory of Landscape Architecture Professor Donald Sakuma, who taught at the UW from 1963 to 1975.

Turn left (east) and on your right is a private kayak rental service. If you have time and the weather is good, you can paddle on Portage Bay and see another view of the University and Seattle from just a few feet above the water line.

Continue walking east. On your left is **OCEAN SCIENCES (G)**, housing researchers who study ocean circulation and the way nutrients, which support plant and animal life, are carried through the world's largest bodies of water. The undulating glass façade in the building's foyer is the exact form of a particular type of ocean wave known as an undular bore.

As you continue east you will reach parking gate house #6. On your left is **THE MAGNUSON HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER (H)**. The Warren G. Magnuson Health Sciences Center was established in 1970, although many of its component units have been operating for much longer. Each of the units is committed to the maintenance and improvement of human health. The center, as an integral part of the University, reflects the institution's threefold mission of providing citizens of Washington and the region with outstanding teaching, research, and public service. The health sciences schools are Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Public Health and Community Medicine, and Social Work. In addition, the Health Sciences Center is home to five major interdisciplinary research centers.

Turn right after the gate house and head towards the water. The **HARRIS HYDRAULICS LAB (I)** is on your left. It is named for Charles William Harris, professor of civil and hydraulic engineering from 1906 to 1951. The lab was built in 1920 with a 1960 addition. At one time the center pool in Drumheller Fountain (see Central Campus Loop) provided water for the hydraulic systems in the laboratory. It is now the home of the Department of Bioengineering, which applies engineering solutions to problems confronting medical practitioners, ranging from innovative diagnostic procedures to the creation of biomaterials that can be implanted in the human body.

The **OCEANOGRAPHY TEACHING BUILDING (J)**, on your right, is the headquarters for the School of Oceanography. The roots of the school go back to the Oceanography Laboratories, begun in 1930. Today, the school is prominent internationally for its research and education programs, encompassing virtually every aspect of knowledge regarding the oceans. The **MARINE SCIENCES BUILDING (K)**, just south of Oceanography, has classrooms and offices for programs in the College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences. Just beyond the Marine Sciences Building are the University's docks, which are the home of the Thomas G. Thompson, a 276-foot oceangoing research vessel operated by the UW.

Turn left at the waterfront and follow the service road. The **SOUTH CAMPUS CENTER (L)**, just ahead on the left, has meeting rooms, a cafeteria, and a branch of the University Book Store.

“OLD” OCEANOGRAPHY (M), ahead, is used for instruction in oceanography, as well as for offices. The **“OLD” FISHERIES CENTER (N)** is used by faculty and staff of the College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences. The pond just south of the building has for many years served as the release point for salmon raised in the hatchery facilities in the Fisheries Center. Like clockwork, those salmon return to the pond to spawn after spending most of their lives in the Pacific Ocean. Bear right around the pond and toward the water.

On your right is the **MONTLAKE CUT (O)**, the site of crew races beginning every spring. UW men’s and women’s crew teams for many decades have been among the top teams in this country and also have fared well in international competition. The graffiti you see on the seawalls is testament to the enthusiasm of the teams and their fans. Thousands of people crowd “the Cut” for the Opening Day ceremonies of crew season, which include a procession of craft from Seattle’s boating community.



THOMAS G. THOMPSON
RESEARCH VESSEL (K)

On your left is **THE CENTER ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND DISABILITY (P)**, dedicated to the prevention of developmental disabilities and improving the quality of life for individuals with disabilities, with a special focus on children. The center conducts research, provides training and develops model services that are copied throughout the country. The complex consists of a number of buildings. Walk to the end of the complex to where the pathway ends.

At the end of the path, bear left of the waterfront benches, and walk toward the basketball hoop. Now look directly east, up the hill: If you're a golfer, you might be able to imagine a tee at the top of the hill, and you'd be right: prior to the construction of the health sciences complex, which began in the late 1940s, a nine-hole golf course was located along the waterfront. This tee is the last reminder of those days.

Continue walking north across the basketball court, up the driveway and cross the street (Columbia Road). Bear left and look for a sign ahead of you marking the Level I Entrance to the UW Medical Center. The main floor of the medical center is actually on the third floor. Take the Cascade Elevators to the UWMC main lobby. Turn either right or left after leaving the elevator; you'll end up in pretty much the same spot.

THE UW MEDICAL CENTER (Q) has 19 clinics, a new surgery pavilion, and receives over 300,000 outpatient visits each year. The medical center is licensed for 450 patient beds. An average of 2,800 full-time staff work there. The medical center has been ranked in the top 15 hospitals nationally by *U.S. News & World Report* for the past several years.

In the UWMC lobby you will find numerous pieces of public art. Public art occupies an important place at the Medical Center. It is more than aesthetic adornment: it serves as a symbolic connection with the rest of

UW MEDICAL CENTER (Q)



the world for patients and families. Artists selected not only exhibit a high degree of originality and skill, they also strive to engage the viewer. A public art tour brochure for the medical center is available at the Information Desk ahead on your left.

Walk west down the main corridor of the building, following the signs to Health Sciences. The side corridors contain the offices for several of the health sciences schools. The schools located in this building are: Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, and Public Health and Community Medicine. The School of Social Work is located in the northwestern section of the campus. Together with five research centers, UW Medical Center and Harborview Medical Center, these are the major components of the Health Sciences Center. The entire health sciences building is about 1/3 mile long with over 20 miles of corridors, rivaling the size of the Pentagon.

The School of Medicine is a regional resource for Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana and Idaho, and is recognized internationally as a leader in medical education, patient care and scientific research.

The School of Dentistry has an outstanding reputation in teaching, research and patient care. About 50,000 patients a year are seen in its clinics.

The School of Nursing has been honored repeatedly as the premier nursing school in the country. The school offers the B.S.N. program to beginning nursing students, master's degree programs with a clinical or research focus, and the Ph.D. in nursing science program, which prepares nurses for scholarly research in academia and practice.

The School of Pharmacy, founded in 1894, offers a professional Pharm.D. program that educates students to contribute to the safe, effective, and cost-efficient use of medications. For students who seek to engage in research, the school also offers Ph.D. in the pharmaceutical sciences. Continuing education for practicing pharmacists is provided as well.

The School of Public Health and Community Medicine trains epidemiologists, biostatisticians, toxicologists, industrial safety and health experts, health administrators, physicians, nurses, and nutritional and behavioral scientists for work in community health programs and health

and environmental policy. The school is dedicated to health promotion and disease prevention through research, education, service, and policy initiatives.

The School of Social Work trains students for careers in health services as well as for direct service and administrative positions in human services.

Continue down the main corridor to the **HEALTH SCIENCES LOBBY (R)**. Exit north from the building, go down the steps and cross Pacific Street and Pacific Place (this requires walking in the crosswalk to a traffic island and then taking another crosswalk). The asphalt pathway that parallels Pacific to the north is known as the Burke-Gilman Trail. It is the main pedestrian and bicycle “highway” running through the campus. The path extends north beyond Seattle’s city limits and connects with other paths, providing a unique scenic tour. But for now, head west down this path. On your right (north) are the buildings of the College of Forest Resources. **BLOEDEL (S)** is in the foreground and is named for Julius H. Bloedel, pioneer lumberman and a leader in forestry education. **WINKENWERDER (T)** is visible just east of Bloedel.

As you continue west, on your right is the **BOTANY GREENHOUSE (U)**, which contains a variety of plants used in research, followed by **KINCAID (V)**, home of the Biology department. Trevor Kincaid, for whom the building is named, joined the University staff in 1895 as an undergraduate assistant in biology. He became a faculty member in 1899 and served until his so-called retirement 43 years later.



Opposite Kincaid and across Pacific Street is **HITCHCOCK (W)**, named for Botany Professor C. Leo Hitchcock, whose “Flora of the Pacific Northwest,” published more than 25 years ago, is still a classic text. The building contains laboratories for the biological sciences.

A few more steps ahead on your right is **PHYSICS/ASTRONOMY (X)**. On the wall of the building, you will see a geographically correct sundial, which on bright days will display the correct time for Seattle’s latitude.

This marks the end of the southern loop. A few steps ahead is 15th Avenue NE, which will take you north to central campus and the Visitors Information Center.

WE HOPE THIS TOUR WILL BE YOUR START TO A LONG LASTING ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON. FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PROGRAMS AND SERVICE PLEASE CALL 206-543-2560, OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT [HTTP://WWW.WASHINGTON.EDU](http://www.washington.edu).

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