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The History Within

Printing and Duplicating Service, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

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This document provides background information on the Carbondale campus buildings.

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McAndrew Stadium (31)
Student Center (11)
Recreation Building (33)
Brush Towers-University Park (32)

The History Within

1. Woody Hall (1953) is named for Lucy K. Woody, former chairman of Household Arts. A women's residence hall until 1968, Woody now houses the Offices of Admissions and Records, Student Work and Financial Assistance, Specialized Student Services, International Education, Veterans Affairs, the Graduate School, among others. A computerized registration system, one of the best in the nation, allows students to sign up for classes year-round. Woody also contains a conveniently located cafeteria.

2. Quigley Hall (1959). This building has been newly dedicated to Eileen E. Quigley, the first dean of the School of Home Economics, which was reorganized in 1973 to form the College of Human Resources. A beautiful lounge and fourth-floor patio lend charm to the home of Child and Family, Clothing and Textiles, Food and Nutrition, Family Economics and Management, and Interior Design programs. Don't miss a tour of the Mitchell Gallery located here.

3. Wheeler Hall (1904). The third major campus building to be dedicated, this was the main library until 1956. It was named for Judge Samuel Wheeler, an early president of the Board of Trustees. The innovative Medical Education Preparatory (MEDPREP) program now occupies many of the classrooms.

4. Altgeld Hall (1896). Directly across from Wheeler is the castle-like home of the School of Music, now the oldest building on this campus. The structure commemorates Illinois Governor John Altgeld.

5. Davies Gymnasium (1925). A stroll back across Old Main Mall (the site of the first building on campus, which was destroyed by fire in 1969) brings you to Davies Gymnasium. This building was named for Dorothy R. Davies, who headed the Department of Physical Education for Women for 25 years. The department is still located here, as is Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

6. Shryock Auditorium (1918). An extensive remodeling effort in 1971 made this center for cultural functions one of the most striking buildings on campus. It was named for Henry W. Shryock, the University's fifth president. It annually hosts such artists as the Kansas City Philharmonic, Don Cossacks of Rostov, Dave Brubeck, and many others.

7. Allyn Building (1908). Named for Robert Allyn, SIU's first president, the School of Art now occupies this building which held the teacher training department for 46 years. In its vicinity, notice the variety of trees and bushes, including magnolia and crab apple trees which make the Old Campus so colorful and pastoral.

8. Anthony Hall (1913). The central administrative offices of the University, including the Office of the President, can be found here. The edifice is dedicated to Susan B. Anthony, the famous women's rights leader, and served as the first residence hall at SIUC. Note the contrast with the three towering residence halls in view across Route 51!

9. Parkinson Laboratory (1928). Named for Daniel Parkinson, fourth president, the building is now used by

the Department of Geology. Browne Auditorium (315 seats) was added in 1959. With recent federal and state expenditures for energy research, the Coal Research Center located here has become increasingly important for the future of Southern Illinois.

10. Faner Hall (1975). The $13 million structure is dedicated to Robert Faner, a former English department chairman. Within the majestic 900 foot building (the length of three football fields) are the College of Liberal Arts and its many departments; Computing Services; University Museum offices; the Center for English as a Second Language; the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections; Community Development Services; the Social Science Research Bureau; and many others.

11. Student Center (1961 and 1971). The activity center of the campus offers bowling alleys, billiards, tennis facilities, snack bars, lounges, ballrooms, dining and conference rooms, and a comprehensive bookstore. The center is one of the finest in the midwest, due to furnishings like the novel neon sculpture designed by former student Gary B. Hughes on the second floor in front of the auditorium. The gracious restaurant on the second floor contrasts with the atmosphere of a folk singer in the main floor's cafeteria or the pings of pinball machines in the Big Muddy Room. Conferences on banking and real estate can be in session while a late-run movie is shown in the auditorium. Something is always happening at the Student Center.

12. Necker Building (1970). Named for James W. Necker, who chaired the Department of Chemistry for 38 years, this structure combines a functional and an aesthetic environment for the Departments of Physics and Astronomy, Mathematics, and Chemistry and Biochemistry. From here, you can see the SIU Arena as well as the Technology Building across Lincoln Drive.

14. School of Technical Careers (1979). Clinical facilities for the allied health programs are features of this new building. Classroom and office space are also provided for the majority of associate degree technical programs as well as STC's baccalaureate degree in technical careers.

15. Thompson Woods. In contrast to the bustle of new construction and technological progress is the serenity of Thompson Woods. A favorite area for students, the woods is also populated by birds, rabbits, squirrels, and chipmunks.

16. Agriculture Building (1957). The School of Agriculture in this building promotes the responsible care and use of the country's most precious resources. Greenhouse space adjoining Thompson Woods allows experimentation with thousands of species of foliage and flowering plants.

17. Morris Library (1956 and 1971). Dedicated to the University's eighth president, Delyte W. Morris, the library holds over 1.8 million volumes. It also contains a Rare Book Room, the Learning Resources Service, the Self-Instruction Center, and the University Archives. Also housed here are original research and first edition material on James Joyce, D. H. Lawrence, Lawrence Durrell, Walt Whitman, American expatriate writers, and extensive collections of the works of John Dewey and of U. S. Grant. It is an official repository for United Nations records. As the largest open-shelf, subject-division library in the country, it allows all students to have access to any book.

18. Lindegren Hall (1953). The School of Medicine's first year courses are held in this building named after the microbiologists Carl C. and Gertrude Lindegren.

19. Life Science (1971). Classes are held here for the Departments of Botany, Microbiology, Physiology, Psychology, and Zoology. Sophisticated equipment, such as the electron microscope and controlled environment chambers, facilitates advanced research into the life sciences.

20. Lawson Hall (1965). A unique facility for audio-visual and lecture classrooms, this hall is dedicated to Douglas Lawson, former dean of the College of Education. It features a class response system which can tally opinions on any given question in a matter of seconds in order to see whether instruction has been successful or not. This system is a favorite of many SIUC students and faculty.

21. Old Baptist Foundation (1941). Formerly a private Bible college with dormitories, chapel, and dining room, the Old Baptist Foundation was sold to the University in 1967, and now accommodates Black American Studies and the School of Music.

22. Communications Building (1966 and 1971). The College of Communications and Fine Arts and Departments of Speech Communication, Speech Pathology and Audiology, Theater, Radio-Television, Cinema and Photography, and the School of Journalism can be found here. Also, the pressrooms and offices for the Daily Egyptian, broadcasting studios for WSIU-TV and WSIU-FM, and the University and Calibre theaters are included in this multi-purpose building. Student theatrical productions originating here are among the best in the country and have traditionally garnered many national awards.

23. Pulliam Hall (1954). Connected with Wham and named for Roscoe Pulliam (sixth president), this building provides classrooms, a swimming pool, Furr Auditorium, and a recreational gymnasium.

24. Wham Education Building (1964). Occupied by the College of Education and the Departments of Curriculum, Instruction, and Media and Higher Education, this facility honors George D. Wham, who was named Dean of Faculty after his 32-year tenure at SIUC. It also includes Special Education, Computing Services, and Clinical Center for counseling and therapy.

25. General Classroom and Office Building (1976). The College of Business and Administration and the Department of Business Education are found here. Institutional research is compiled in the basement.

26 and 27. A trip down Douglas Drive takes you to the Small Group Housing area which includes Small Group Housing, the Student Health Service, and the School of Law. Then continue on along Lincoln Drive and through the Thompson Point residence area on the right, which has 11 buildings housing 1,347 students.

28. Lake-on-the-Campus. One of the unique features of the Carbondale campus is a 40-acre spring-fed reservoir originally designed after the Civil War to provide ice. In 1956, it was drained and cleaned, and a 650-foot beach, a bath and locker house, boat docks with canoes and rowboats, and picnic domes were added.

29. SIU Arena (1964). Commencement, convocations, concerts, stage shows, basketball tournaments, wrestling and gymnastics meets, and even circuses are accommodated in this domed, 4-acre area. Seating capacity is 10,014 for events viewed from all sides or presented on a revolving circular stage. The office and classroom wing, named for Leland P. Lingle who was track and field coach for 33 years, is the home of the Department of Physical Education, Intercollegiate Athletics for Men, and the Department of Health Education.

30. Taking a short trip past the Abe Martin baseball field, home of one of the top collegiate teams in the country, you can continue on to Route 51 to view a striking panorama of SIUC. The intramural fields and tennis courts are just some of the features of a diversified recreation and intramural program.

31. McAndrew Stadium (1938). Recent renovations have increased seating capacity to exceed 19,000 and placed astro-turf on the floor.

32. Brush Towers (1968) and University Park (1965). This residence hall complex accommodates 816 students.
in each tower and 350 in each triad for a total of approximately 3,300 students.

33. Recreation Building (1977). An Olympic-size pool, 8 handball/raquetball courts, a weightlifting room, a wrestling/martial arts room, a golf range, saunas, locker rooms, and a gymnasium with 3 basketball, 4 volleyball and 10 badminton courts are making this building one of the most popular on campus.

Other Points of Interest

Evergreen Terrace. (1968). The 304 unfurnished apartments on Reservoir Road are designed for married students with families. Eighteen apartments are modified for paraplegics.

Southern Hills. These 17 buildings provide 144 efficiency, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom apartments for married students. In addition, there are 14 apartments modified for paraplegics. All apartments are completely furnished and are located on Wall Street.

Southern Illinois

Although most of Southern Illinois is slightly rolling prairieland, the southernmost counties are dominated by the Ozark foothills, Shawnee Hills, and the nation’s two mightiest rivers, the Mississippi and the Ohio, producing the most beautiful scenery of the state. State and federal cooperation has enriched the area with parks, forestlands, game refuges, and large lakes.

Carbondale, in addition to being the home community for the state’s second largest university, is the gateway to the historic and scenic area known as Egypt. The city of Carbondale, the largest, is served by a major highway, two airports, and two main highways.

Colonial and early Illinois history was written here. The adventures of George Rogers Clark in 1778 come alvie at Fort Massac State Park, to the south, and at Fort Kaskaskia State Park, to the west. John A. Logan, of Civil War fame and originator of Memorial Day, is memorialized at his birthplace in Murphysboro. The march of the Cherokee Nation in 1838 from its ancestral home in the Great Smokies to the Indian Territory of the West over what is known as the Trail of Tears is recalled by bronze markers a few miles south of the city.

Eleven state parks within easy driving distance of each other cover more than 6,000 acres. The largest, Giant City State Park, has some of the nation’s most amazing rock formations. Huge blocks of stone with walls as vertical as skyscrapers face each other across narrow canyons no wider than a city street. Cahokia Mounds State Park’s museum displays Indian relics and artifacts found in the surrounding region.

The Shawnee National Forest, covering over 240,000 acres in eight counties abounds with wildlife, camping sites, and sheltered picnic spots. At Pine Hills along the Mississippi River, the U.S. Forest Service is preserving 10,000 acres of virgin land. To the north, near Pinckneyville, the University and the coal operators have developed a model reclamation project, transforming strip mine spoil banks into attractive recreation grounds.

Crab Orchard Lake, just east of Carbondale, along with Horseshoe Lake near Cairo, and the state conservation area in Union County, attract the heaviest concentration of southbound geese in the Mississippi Flyway. At the peak of the season there may be as many as 250,000 geese in these areas. During the same period, upwards of 50,000 ducks arrive to feed near marsh, lake, and bottomlands.

Horseshoe Lake, Lake Glendale, Lake Murphysboro, Kinkaid Lake, Rent Lake, and many other lakes, ponds, and streams draw large numbers of anglers in search of large-mouth bass, bluegill, and crappie. In the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, large channel cat provide pleasurable sport for fishermen as well as an important commercial resource.

Twenty miles to the north are the DuQuoin State Fair grounds, home of the famed Hambletonian harness race.

The visitor to Southern Illinois and the Carbondale area can choose among many areas of interest. While in the area and visiting SIUC, allow time to explore further what Southern Illinois has to offer you.

A Word on Parking

Parking is often a problem at SIUC. For any of the University lots, such as the lot behind Pulliam Hall (23) and most convenient to the Office of Admissions and Records, you need to display a guest parking permit in the rear window of your car. The parking lot immediately north of Woody Hall is operated by the City of Carbondale, and requires meter payments. If we have not already sent you one, you can obtain a guest permit from the admissions office in Woody Hall (Wing A). Spaces are more often available in the visitors’ lot opposite the Student Center (11) which charges a minimal parking fee and does not require a guest permit, and in the SIU Arena parking lot (29).

Area Lodging

Carbondale
Bel-Aire (618/549-2151)
Best Motor Lodge (618/549-7351)
University Motor Inn (618/457-3347)
Heritage Motel (618/457-4142)
Holiday Inn (618/457-2151)
Kings Inn (618/457-4013)
Ramada Inn (618/549-7311)
Uptown Motel (618/457-4156)
Motel Murphysboro (618/687-2345)

Marion
Ban Dor Motor Inn (618/993-8164)
Gray Plaza Motel (618/993-2174)
Holiday Inn (618/997-2326)
Marion Courts (618/993-8131)
Motel Marion (618/993-2101)
Regal 8 Inn (618/993-2631)
Uptown Motel (618/993-2168)

Carterville
Pin Oak Motel (618/985-4834)

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