1. Middle College: the cornerstone of Beloit's first building was laid in 1847, a year after the college was chartered. The oldest college structure in continuous service northwest of Chicago, Middle College is designated a Wisconsin Historic Landmark. Its architectural style has changed dramatically over time. The building initially was utilitarian and unornamented, with only a cupola as a notable feature. In the 1890s, an entire story was added along with architectural flourishes popular at the time, including a two-story portico and other adornments. In the 1930s, the extra floor and ornamentation were removed, but the portico remained. Architectural models, built by a student who studied the building's evolution, are displayed in the second floor foyer of the building. Middle College houses the Admissions Office, Office of the President, and other administrative offices. Indian Mounds (mainly east and south of Middle College): These ancient mound/burial sites were built by Woodland Indians 1,000 to 2,000 years ago. The campus is home to 20 conical, linear, and animal-shaped mounds. One turtle effigy mound exists behind the Wright Museum of Art. The turtle, an important symbol to Native Americans who once lived on Beloit's campus, has become the unofficial mascot of Beloit College. Stone (Rostra Beloitensia): This 8-ton boulder, northeast of Middle College, was a gift of the class of 1906 and became the rostrum for outdoor speaking on which students stood and delivered orations. Gazebo (1975), a sculpture by Beloit alumnus O.V. Shaffer '50, is displayed near WAC's west entrance. Morse Library: The cornerstone of this structure, characterized in its simplicity, rustic stonework, and great clock tower, was laid in 1891. Named for Beloit College's second president, Edward Dwight Eaton, the chapel was extensively refurbished in 1937 and again after a disastrous fire in 1953. Today it hosts concerts, lectures, and other events. To the north of the chapel is the double-sided Stone Bench, a gift of the class of 1908, which was intended to seat the entire graduating class of the era.

2. South College: Built in 1858 of cream-colored Wisconsin brick, South College previously served as the college chapel, student union, preparatory school, and art museum. Today, Beloit's third oldest building is home to Beloit's Help Yourself and orientation offices. Middle College houses the Admissions Office, Office of the President, and other administrative offices. Indian Mounds (mainly east and south of Middle College): These ancient mound/burial sites were built by Woodland Indians 1,000 to 2,000 years ago. The campus is home to 20 conical, linear, and animal-shaped mounds. One turtle effigy mound exists behind the Wright Museum of Art. The turtle, an important symbol to Native Americans who once lived on Beloit's campus, has become the unofficial mascot of Beloit College. Stone (Rostra Beloitensia): This 8-ton boulder, northeast of Middle College, was a gift of the class of 1906 and became the rostrum for outdoor speaking on which students stood and delivered orations. Gazebo (1975), a sculpture by Beloit alumnus O.V. Shaffer '50, is displayed near WAC's west entrance. Morse Library: The cornerstone of this structure, characterized in its simplicity, rustic stonework, and great clock tower, was laid in 1891. Named for Beloit College's second president, Edward Dwight Eaton, the chapel was extensively refurbished in 1937 and again after a disastrous fire in 1953. Today it hosts concerts, lectures, and other events. To the north of the chapel is the double-sided Stone Bench, a gift of the class of 1908, which was intended to seat the entire graduating class of the era.

3. Wright Museum of Art: Completed in 1936, the Wright houses classrooms, art studios, a screening and lecture room, and exhibit space. The museum offers rotating exhibitions in the building’s courtyard and second floor galleries and art from the permanent collection in the Wanda Hollenstein Gallery, opened in 2009. East of the museum along the path is the Logan Museum of Anthropology. The museum offers rotating exhibitions in 3. Wright Museum of Art

4. Neese Performing Arts Complex: This structure was built in 1975 in honor of former trustee Laura Aldrich Neese, class of 1912. The Neese Theatre seats 300 and houses the theatre arts program. The center also houses the Neese Theatre, a black-box theatre-in-the-round—the box office, scenery and lighting studios, and a costume shop.

5. Logan Museum of Anthropology, adjacent to the William Simpson Godfrey Anthropology building: The Logan is a teaching museum with an accreditation by the American Association of Museums. It contains approximately 15,000 ethnographic and more than 200,000 archaeological objects from 123 countries and more than 480 cultural groups. A 1995 renovation included the addition of a 26,000-cubic-foot glass cube through which visitors can view objects and watch as students and faculty work with the collection. The Logan was founded in 1893 when Frank Logan purchased a collection of American Indian materials exhibited at the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition and donated them to Beloit College. It is located in Memorial Hall, a limestone structure built in 1869 to honor city and college veterans who gave their lives in the Civil War. The William Simpson Godfrey Anthropology building, built in the 1970s, adjoins the Logan on both floors and houses classrooms, collections storage, exhibition areas, anthropology and museum labs, and faculty offices.

6. The Beloit Poetry Garden, at the corner of College and Bushnell Streets, was originally created by Siah Armajani for the Lannan Foundation in Los Angeles in 1992 and reinstalled at Beloit College in 1995. The 14,000-square-foot garden includes sculptural jars, copper lights, flower borders, and three “picnic benches” that provide platforms of varying sizes on which teachers, speakers, or entertainers perform.

7. Homes along College Street. Beloit College owns most of the historic homes in the 600 block of College Street and utilizes them primarily for offices and gathering places, including the Alumni Office at 613 College St. and the Writing Center at 635 College St.

8. Pettibone World Affairs Center (WAC): Originally the college library, WAC serves as the hub of language and related curricular offerings and houses classrooms, faculty offices, and public spaces. Flags displayed in the building’s atrium represent the home nations of Beloit’s international students and most of the countries in which Beloit’s American students are studying abroad. Siren (1987), a sculpture by O.V. Shaffer ‘50, is displayed near WAC’s west entrance.

9. International House: East of the President’s House on Chapin Street is the International House, home of the Office of International Education, headquarters for programs related to on-campus study of global issues and themes, international students, and overseas study programs.

10. President’s House: Designed in the Federal style by architect Lucas Bradley, and built in 1851 by Beloit’s first college president, Aaron Louis Chapin, it continues to be the home of the Beloit College president today. It was given to the college in 1937 by President Chapin’s daughter.

11. Eaton Chapel: The cornerstone of this structure, characterized by its simplicity, rustic stonework, and great clock tower, was laid in 1891. Named for Beloit College’s second president, Edward Dwight Eaton, the chapel was extensively refurbished in 1937 and again after a disastrous fire in 1953. Today it hosts concerts, lectures, and other events. To the north of the chapel is the double-sided Stone Bench, a gift of the class of 1908, which was intended to seat the entire graduating class of the era.

12. Morse Library: The Robert H. Morse Library includes the Eichhorn Alumni Center, a three-floor house books, periodicals, special collections, government documents, a wide variety of audio/video materials, computer labs, study and lounge seating, and College Archives, with its adjoining Black Seminar Room. Behind the library, examples of Beloit’s special interest student housing can be found. Adjacent by a parking area and lining Church Street are the Spanish House at 718/720 Church St., the College Center at 722 Church St., and the Art House at 742 Church St.

13. Morse-Ingersoll Hall (known as M-I): A gift of Charles H. Morse, Jr. and Charlotte Ingersoll Morse, class of 1899, this building provides classrooms, seminar rooms, faculty offices for the humanities and social sciences departments, a lounge, and the Richardson Auditorium. A courtyard area on the southwest side of the building includes a pedestal holding the M-I Bell, a reproduction of the bell that originally hung in the Middle College cupola. On the nearby exterior wall hangs the M-I Fountain, placed to honor an alumnus who died while training to serve as a pilot in the U.S. Air Corps in 1941.

14. The Liberal Arts in Practice Center (for map) Located at 703 Emerson St., this is the home of programs that support students as they put their theory into practice through internships, jobs, volunteering, and career planning. It contains three offices: the Community-Based Learning Center, Career Services, and the Campus and Community Outreach Center.

15. From College to Clary St. to Park Ave: Student housing runs along College Street, including traditional residence halls, Phi Psi, Sigma Chi, and Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternities, Theta Pi Gamma, Alpha Sigma Tau sororities, and the French House. The last building on the right-hand corner, where College and Clary Streets meet, is the Coughy Haus (C-Haus), the campus pub and a favorite spot for entertainment. Just past the C-Haus, along Clary, Church, and Park, are more special-interest student houses, including the Outdoor Environmental Club (OEC) House at 722 Clary St.

16. Also in the Historic College Park Neighborhood are the Clary Street Apartments (810 and 820 Clary), featuring accommodations for 16 upper-class students, as well as additional residences, including Kappa Delta sorority.

17. Doubling back along Clary Street leads to more student residence halls to the north side of the street and the Class of 2006 Senior Bench at the intersection of College and Clary Streets. The circular bench surrounding a flower bed was given to the college by graduating seniors in the class of 2006. Directly behind the bench is “The Wall,” long a...
favorite gathering place for students. To the left of the bench and The Wall is Whitney Hall, Blaisdell Hall is to the right. Porter Hall is to the left of Whitney and connected by an underground tunnel. Bushnell Hall is to the right of Blaisdell. Crossing the stairs between Whitney and Blaisdell on either side of the Wall leads to the Chapin Quad.

18. At the northern edge of the Chapin Quad area is Chapin Hall, named for Beloit’s first president, Aaron Lucius Chapin. This building is both a student residence hall and a dining hall; the Commons dining room occupies the first floor. The Presidents Lounge, off the entrance foyer, displays portraits of the college’s past presidents. Maurer Hall is located to the west of Chapin. Built in 1946, it is the college’s only all-women hall. Brannon Hall is to the east of Chapin. Peet Hall is at the east end of the quad and Aldrich Hall is located at the west end.

19. Harry Moore Hall: Constructed in 2002-03, these townhouses feature apartment-style living for 48 juniors and seniors. Each townhouse unit is designed with living and dining spaces and four single bedrooms.

20. Along the path heading south toward the Sports Center is Aldrich Field, open green space used for classes, informal athletic competitions, and other outdoor events.

21. Sports Center: This athletic facility adjoins the Marvin Field House. The Sports Center houses the Flood Arena, a fitness center, racquetball courts, a natatorium, and coaches’ offices. The field house, formerly a basketball arena, now includes an indoor running track, batting cages, and an area for indoor sports such as soccer, floor hockey, tennis, and volleyball. The Walter A. Strong Memorial Stadium Complex is located seven blocks east of campus at the end of Chapin Street. The 25-acre facility is home to the college’s varsity football, baseball, softball, tennis, cross-country and field teams, and, beginning in the spring of 2013, men’s and women’s lacrosse. Constructed in 1934, the complex underwent renovations in 1999, a six-court all surface tennis court was added in 2006, and in 2011, the Karris Track & Field at Stroud Stadium opened with a new artificial surface field and eight-lane, NCAA competition-quality track. The stadium building includes carpeted, climate-controlled locker rooms, coaches’ locker rooms, a conference room, training and laundry facilities, and a lobby and concession area.

22. Wood and Haven Halls: Constructed in 1927, these dry facilities, and a lobby and concession area.

23. The Center for the Sciences, Beloit’s first green building, opened for classes in 2008. The 116,000-square-foot, four-story building features a soaring atrium and naturally lit areas in which students study and gather. Other sustainable features include a vegetated roof, high recycled-content in materials, water conservation features, natural landscaping, and a rain garden. Beloit received platinum LEED certification for the center, the highest rating available for green buildings.

The facility contains labs, classrooms, common areas, student and faculty offices, a rooftop observatory, the 60-seat Porter-Brown Auditorium, and the Kreer-Kang Conference Room, which offers international videoconferencing capabilities. The $36.5 million building is also home to the biology, chemistry, geology, math and computer science, physics and astronomy, and psychology departments and interdisciplinary programs in biochemistry, cognitive science, environmental studies, and health and society.

24. To the east is 609 Emerson, a student residence hall made up of predominantly double rooms. On the ground floor is The Intercultural Center, used by student clubs and organizations as a gathering and performance space.

25. Center for the Sciences staircase, bridge, and garden (over for map): Alongside the sweeping staircase that connects the Center for the Sciences plaza area to the rest of campus is a garden with seating, a greenhouse, a bridge to the center’s second floor, and an oak savanna seeded with 20 native prairie plantings in 2009. The savanna establishes a sustainable ecosystem that recreates the way campus looked in an 1836 public land survey.

26. Campbell Hall: Built in 1854, Campbell Hall is one of the three original buildings on campus. Originally called North College, it bears the marks of students who carved their names and class years into its brick walls, leaving today’s visitors with connections to college life more than 150 years ago. Campbell Hall houses the economics and sociology departments and the Kemper computer lab.

27. Mayer Hall was built in 1967 and is named for former trustee Donald G. Mayer. It holds classrooms, offices, and the Wilson Theatre.

28. Jeffris-Wood Campus Center, Pearsons Hall: Built as a science hall in 1892, Pearsons Hall now holds the Jeffris-Wood Campus Center. One of the most distinctive buildings on campus, it was designed in the Romanesque Revival style by the famous Chicago architectural firm Burnham and Root and is on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the building houses the campus mail center, a computer lab, a student art gallery, the Jacobson, D.K.’s Snack Bar, meeting rooms, the Moore Lounge, various offices, and the student-run college radio station and newspaper.

29. Smith Building: This structure was dedicated in 1904 and once served as the campus student center. Today, the art department uses the top floor as studio and classroom space, photography darkrooms, and storage for large sculptures. A computer lab serves art students. Smith also houses the college’s print shop and physical plant/maintenance offices. Another G.V. Shaffer sculpture, Reach (1965), is located east of the building.

30. Three college buildings are located in nearby downtown Beloit—Turtle Creek: The Beloit College Bookstore, at 444 East Grand Ave., the Center for Entrepreneurship in Liberal Education at Beloit (CELEB), at 437-439 East Grand Ave., and the Hendricks Center for the Arts, at 409 Pleasant St. The bookstore is located on the first floor of a historic building that once housed a Hilton Hotel. CELEB is across the street and houses a student Ventures Lab from which students may launch venture plans of their own design, Gallery ABBA, a student-run art gallery; computerized suites for film, video, and sound editing; and a cable access television station. On the opposite corner is the Hendricks Center. Opened in 2010, it was formerly a U.S. post office, then the city library. Today, it is the college’s second largest instructional building at 58,000 square feet. It includes studios for choral and instrumental rehearsals, space for small-scale performances and lessons, instrument storage, two dance studios, a film screening room, a studio/lab for lighting design, and faculty offices.

Campus Information ........................................... 608-363-2000
Alumni Office .................................................. 608-363-2656
Admissions ...................................................... 608-363-2500
Email (admissions) ............................................. 800-923-5648
Athletics ........................................................... 608-363-2238
Logan Museum.................................................. 608-363-2677
Theatre Box Office ........................................... 608-363-2755
Wright Museum ................................................ 608-363-2677