Planning to replace the School of Education's Bascom Hill facilities began in 1965 with the School of Education Development Committee. This committee initially assumed that the new facility would replace the old Education building on Bascom Hill. Within a few months, however, the building committee realized that no building on that site could ever be suitable. The School of Education was growing as fast any school in the University and especially fast at the graduate level. By early 1969 a site in the block bounded by Johnson, Park Dayton and Mills Streets, was chosen to house the School of Education. The purchase of the land at this site was not included in the original budget requests, and the $200,000 for the land was at first removed from the construction budget. The deletions required for this cut were later restored when the state increased the appropriation to cover the land costs.¹

The building committee split the planned facilities into three pieces, Education Science phases I and II, and a Teacher's Education facility. They assumed that Education Science phase I would be built first. When this approach began to look unlikely (because of design and funding delays) it was

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Teacher Education was erected in 1969 as part of the School of Education complex, and houses classrooms, offices, labs and study spaces, and the Instructional Materials Center.
decided to proceed with the teacher's education phase. In January 1969, a separate building committee for the Teacher's Education building was selected by associate dean Robert Petzold, chaired by professor Thied.²

In February 1969 the state appointed architects Eugene Wasserman and Associates to the project. By October 1969 the architects had prepared a budget of $4.1 million for the Teacher's Education building. On July 2, 1970, the state retained the architectural firm of Burroughs and Van Lanen, to replace Wasserman who had died suddenly.³

In July 1970 the regents approved the concept, and the preliminary plans for the Teacher's Education building, at a budget of $4.01 million. The regents were told that bids would be taken about May 1971, and that prices were escalating so fast that any more delay would jeopardize the budget. The hoped for federal funds for teacher's education were acknowledged to be unattainable.⁴

In February 1971 demolition began at the North Mills Street site to remove an entire block of houses for the Teacher's Education building. By this time funding had come through and construction had begun on the adjoining site for the Educational Science buildings. Construction contracts were awarded on June 18, 1971. The general contract went to Anthony Grignano of Madison for $1.6 million. Total contracted costs were $3.61 million, substantially under the $4.01 million budget. Funding came entirely from state bonds. The contractors got the go-ahead on July 23, 1971. Construction proceeded on schedule through late 1972. The building was accepted by the University on November 20, 1972. The building was formally dedicated, with the rest of the educational science complex on April 3, 1973.⁵

The building is 155 feet square and five levels high. It occupies the southwest part of the block bounded by Mills, Dayton, Charter Streets and Clymer Place. The principal space in the center of the building is the Instructional Materials Center (the library for the school of education) on the third floor, with stack space on the fourth. Levels two holds the offices, labs, and work areas. The exterior is sheathed in exposed concrete and face brick.

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2) Sites to Atwell, January 22, 1969, Petzold to Young, January 2, 1969, series 24/9/2-1 box 17.