

THE
FIRST 100 YEARS
OF
RESIDENTIAL HOUSING
AT
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
1868—1968

J. C. SCHILLETTER
AMES, IOWA
1970

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Ames, Iowa
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"The ancient ages remained immature because they looked backward toward a mythical Golden Age and refused to face the future; the modern age remains immature because it looks only forward and refuses the benefit from learning only what the sad lesson of history can teach us." -- Sydney Harris

"Those who cannot remember the past are bound to repeat it." -- Santayana

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Foreword | 8 |
| Preface | 10 |
| Prologue | 13 |
| Chapter I - Introduction | 16 |
| Chapter II - The Formative Years 1868-1883 | 22 |
| The Physical Plant | 24 |
| Old Main | 24 |
| West Boarding Cottage | 27 |
| East Boarding Cottage | 28 |
| Housing Administration | 28 |
| Student Life | 35 |
| Student Government | 35 |
| Cost of Room and Board | 39 |
| Social Life | 40 |
| Athletics | 43 |
| Fraternities and Sororities | 44 |
| Complaints About Food | 45 |
| Student Evaluation of Teachers | 47 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Chapter III - The First Ladies Hall 1884-1912..... | 48 |
| Margaret Hall | 48 |
| The Creamery Building..... | 52 |
| Housing Problems of Five Presidents | 52 |
| The Housing Administration | 56 |
| Other Personnel | 58 |
| The Typhoid Epidemic | 59 |
| The Food Riot | 60 |
| The Fraternity-Sorority Crisis | 62 |
| The Expansion of Off-Campus Housing..... | 65 |
| Chapter IV - People, Programs, Progress 1913-1936..... | 68 |
| Residential Housing 1912-1916..... | 68 |
| Financing Programs | 71 |
| The Physical Plant | 72 |
| The Lodges | 72 |
| Lincoln Way Cottage | 75 |
| Georgia White House | 76 |
| Norton House | 76 |
| Welch Avenue Cottage | 76 |
| The Maples Tea Room | 77 |
| Housing Administration | 77 |
| The War Years 1917-1918 | 79 |
| Happenings Preceding Pearson's Resignation | 80 |
| Women's Hours | 81 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| A Message From the President | 81 |
| Athletic Embroilment | 84 |
| The Memorial Union | 85 |
| Housing Foresight | 85 |
| Residential Housing | 86 |
| The Physical Plant | 87 |
| The Gables | 87 |
| Reorganization of Housing Administration | 88 |
| Cooperative Halls | 91 |
| Social Life | 92 |
| | |
| Chapter V - Dynamic Changes 1936-1967 | 96 |
| Before World War II 1936-1942 | 96 |
| West Stadium | 99 |
| Memorial Union | 100 |
| Ridgeway House | 103 |
| During World War II 1942-1945 | 106 |
| After World War II 1946 - 1967..... | 110 |
| Reorganization of the Housing Administration | 112 |
| The Physical Plant | 115 |
| Military Barracks | 116 |
| Cottages | 116 |
| East Stadium | 117 |
| West Court | 117 |
| Camp Dodge..... | 118 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Beechcrest | 118 |
| Establishment of First University Married Community. | 119 |
| Establishment of Head Resident and House System | 120 |
| The Men's Residence Association | 131 |
| K.I.S.U. | 133 |
| Residential Housing 1953-1967 | 137 |
| The Physical Plant | 137 |
| Women's Residence Association | 138 |
| Installation of Room Telephones | 139 |
| Residence Hall Honoraries | 144 |
| A New Method of Financing | 144 |
| Other Happenings 1953-1967 | 147 |
| In Retrospect | 150 |
| | |
| Chapter VI - A New Era Begins 1967 | 151 |
| Housing Administration | 153 |
| Wilbur L. Layton | 153 |
| Charles F. Frederiksen | 153 |
| The Physical Plant | 154 |
| Towers Residence Association | 154 |
| Prospect For The Future | 155 |
| | |
| Chapter VII - History of Each Residence Hall | 157 |
| The University Married Community | 158 |
| Pammel Court | 163 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Hawthorn Court | 166 |
| University Village | 168 |
| Lyon Hall | 175 |
| Freeman Hall | 183 |
| Barton Hall | 188 |
| Birch Hall | 194 |
| Friley-Hughes | 198 |
| Welch Hall | 210 |
| Roberts Hall | 214 |
| Elm-Oak Halls | 218 |
| Westgate Hall | 224 |
| Helser Hall | 228 |
| Linden Hall | 232 |
| Buchanan Hall | 236 |
| Knapp-Storms | 250 |
| Wallace-Wilson | 255 |
| Maple-Willow-Larch | 258 |

Appendices

| | |
|---|-----|
| Residential Housing Administrative Personnel | 261 |
| History of Residence Halls Construction | 264 |
| Supervisors of Head Residents | 266 |
| Presidents of Men's & Women's Residence Associations | 268 |
| Mayors of University Married Community | 270 |
| Enrollment and Available Residential Housing at the Beginning of Each Decade | 271 |
| Dormitory System Debt History June 30, 1968 | 272 |
| Dormitory System Debt Service Schedule June 30, 1968 | 273 |

FOREWORD

In a chronicle of this kind I feel that the author should introduce himself and give a brief resume' of his biography and his experiences.

I came to Iowa State University in the fall of 1922 after having received my B.S. degree from Clemson University in South Carolina. I obtained my master's and doctor's degrees in horticulture at Iowa State in 1923 and 1930, respectively. I taught horticulture for 20 years and was promoted to a full professor in 1943, a year after being drafted as interim director of the Memorial Union. I pinch-hit for Colonel Harold Pride as director of the Union from 1942 to 1946.

When I became director of residence in 1946, there was an enrollment of 9216 students, and university housing facilities for 1844 single students in ten permanent residence halls and no permanent residences for married students. During my first year as director, a total of 1032 temporary units for married students and 228 temporary units for single students were built. When I retired in July 1967, the enrollment was 15,183 (fall 1967) and there was University housing for 7000 single students in permanent halls and for 496 married students in permanent residences. All of the temporary units have been decommissioned except 668 barracks units for married students. Also during this period, five small kitchens and dining rooms in the residence halls were eliminated and four new large kitchens and dining rooms were built, equipped and staffed.

One of the greatest satisfactions of the 20 year period, however, was the development of the House system, the grass roots of the self-governing Men's and Women's Residence Associations. Another satisfaction was the establishment of the Married Student Council which provides a democratic system of self-government in the University Married Community.

I have been at Iowa State almost half a century and have seen the enrollment grow from 4008 in the fall of 1922 to 18,083 in the fall of 1968. Compiling this history of residential housing has brought back many memories of almost 50 years at a great university. I realize that it will be of little interest to the general public, but I hope that the copies being published will be of value as a reference to those who will carry the residential housing history into the future of Iowa State University.

J. C. Schilletter
May 27, 1969

PREFACE

Since the publication of the booklet "Student Housing at Iowa State 1868-1954", new units have been constructed, old units renovated, staff increased and reorganized, a new method of financing adopted, student government expanded and improved, the house and head resident system installed in the women's halls with house dens added, and plans for co-ed undergraduate housing underway.

To get some idea of the tremendous changes that have occurred since the year 1954-55, the following comparisons are made. More beds (6339) were added during this period than were built in all the previous history of Iowa State (4622). The budget of the department of residence jumped from \$1,636,307 for the year 1954-55 to over \$6,000,000 for the year 1968-69. The full time staff increased from approximately 150 to over 400; the number of students housed from 3595 to 8131; the indebtedness from \$1,500,499 in June 1955 to over \$29,000,000 in June 1968. The acquisition investment in buildings and equipment during this period increased from \$4,450,778 to over \$30,000,000.

Along with the growth of the physical plant has also occurred improvement and enlargement of the social-educational program.

This publication will cover the history of residential housing from October 1868, when the first preparatory class entered Iowa State, up to the fall of 1968, when the second hundred years of residential housing begins. Two units that were opened in 1969, Willow and Wilson Halls, and Larch that will be opened in 1971, are parts

of complexes that were planned before the second hundred years began.

The introductory chapter gives a thumbnail sketch of the history of the student housing in Europe, in the United States, and Iowa State. This is followed by chapters which discuss student housing during five eras of the first 100 years of Iowa State. This is followed by the last chapter which gives the history of each permanent housing unit on the Campus during 1968-69. Finally, there is an appendix to show (1) housing administrators from 1869 to 1968; (2) construction dates of halls and number of beds; (3) head resident supervisors 1948-1968; (4) M.R.A. presidents 1947-1968, presidents of the W.R.A. 1953 to 1968 and presidents of the T.R.A. 1967 to 1968; (5) Mayors of the University Married Community 1946 to 1968; (6) enrollment and available residential housing at the beginning of each decade; (7) residence system debt history 1926-27 - 1967-68.

I have made no foot notes, but in compiling this material I used freely personal correspondence and many documents in the files of the archives of the University Library, Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Minutes of the Board of Education (later known as the Board of Regents). I reviewed all material on residential housing in the following student publications: the Aurora 1873-1890, The Iowa State Student 1890-1938, Iowa State Student Daily 1938-1947, and the Iowa State Daily 1947-1968. I reviewed all of the Iowa State catalogs published to date and all of the Iowa State Bombs.

I used freely the material published in the booklet Student Housing at Iowa State 1868-1954. I also made frequent use of two books by Earl Ross - History of Iowa State published in 1942 and The Land Grant Idea at Iowa State published in 1958. John Boyd Hungerford's (class 1877) Sketches of Iowa State was also very useful.

I haven't been entirely consistent in referring to Iowa State as the College or as the University. In general, I have used the term college during the period when it was known as Iowa State College up until 1959 and the term university when it became Iowa State University. For the most part I have used the term that I thought fitted the particular discussion.

Finally, I acknowledge the patience and forbearance of these people who were kind enough to take the time to read the manuscript and to offer suggestions: Mr. Charles Frederiksen, Mrs. Dorothy Kehlenbeck, Mrs. J. C. Schilletter, Dr. Keith Huntress, Mr. Robert Hogan, Mr. B. H. Platt. I am also indebted to Mrs. Mildred Pollard for typing the manuscript.

PROLOGUE

It is a difficult task to convince an academic staff and also many students that student housing is closely involved with the educational objectives of a University. This is especially true at Iowa State University which is still predominately residential in character. Student housing is considered by many as one of the most important single factors in the development of an institution and the lives of its students. It is interesting to note in this connection some of the statements made by noted educators.

Cardinal Newman made the following statement - ".....if I had to choose between a so-called university which dispensed with residence and tutorial superintendance, and gave its degrees to any person who passed an examination....., and a university which had no professors and examinations at all, but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years....., if I were asked which of these two methods was the better discipline of the intellect-mind, I do not say which is morally the better, for it is plain that compulsory study must be a good and idleness an intolerable mischief --- but if I must determine which of the two courses was the more successful in training, moulding, enlarging the mind, which sent out men the more fitted for their secular duties, which produced better public men, men of the world, men whose names would descend to posterity, I have no hesitation in giving the preference to that university which did nothing, over that which exacted of its members an acquaintance with every science under the sun..... When a multi-

tude of young persons, keen, openhearted, sympathetic, and observant, as young persons are, come together freely and mix with each other, they are sure to learn from one another, even if there be no one to teach them; the conversation of all is a series of lectures to each, and they gain for themselves new ideas and views, fresh matter of thought, and distinct principles for judging and acting day by day."

Nicholas Murray Butler, a President of Columbia University said, "....the provision of residence halls is quite as important and as essential a part of the work of the University as the provision of libraries, laboratories, and class rooms."

The American Council on Education - "If proper recognition of the importance of student housing to higher education ever becomes a universal reality, it will mark a basic change in American educational philosophy."

Harold C. Hand, a well known educator, said, "Ranking over any other factor in college learning is the 24 hour a day influence of the student living group. A student's adjustment to society, his scholarship, his attitudes and his mental and physical health as a whole, are largely determined by where and how he lives."

President Howard Bowen, a former president of the State University of Iowa, said, "The future shape of the University will be determined as much by student housing as by any other one influence. The amount and kind of housing will determine in part the character of the educational experience offered to students, the calibre of

students drawn to the University, the kind of community provided, the physical and social well-being of students, and their morals. It will also affect the general appearance and tone of the University."

Bowen also said, "Housing in the future will become more important also because it will afford a way of overcoming some of the inevitable limitations of our educational facilities. It is unlikely that the faculty, the library, the classrooms, the laboratories, the recreational facilities, will keep pace with rising enrollments. It will almost certainly be necessary to develop independent study and put students increasingly on their own resources for their education. This will not be altogether harmful, because self-reliance and initiative are fostered through independence. But the student's room will become increasingly a study center, a kind of office where much of his best work is done. It is important that this office be designed for the purpose it will almost surely be expected to perform. Good housing can also overcome some of the limitations on recreation that will be inevitable as our student population grows. In well-conceived housing, students can find many opportunities for social life and recreation."

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

History tells us that the housing of students was a problem even with the founding of the first universities at Bologna and Paris.

History also tells us that two concepts of housing students developed in Europe. One was the English idea of developing the whole student, "the collegiate way of living". The other concept was the German idea where the university took no responsibility for housing students and paid no attention to student activities outside the class room. The English universities at Cambridge and Oxford offered close parental supervision of students. Residential housing was the essence of this system and the idea was to combine the intellectual and social environment with the view of educating the whole man.

History again tells us that in America the original styles in housing were adapted from the English, but with innovations to fit the style of American colleges.

In America, the housing pattern in our colleges and universities has gone roughly through three phases. When our colleges were first established, the English idea of housing students was predominant and close attention to supervision of housing and the "collegiate way of living" was considered a really important part of educating the whole student. This concept, although subject to much criticism, was prevalent from the time of the American Revo-

lution to the Civil War. Many unfortunate incidents, due apparently to the requirements of residential living, which occurred during this period brought a wave of criticism before the Civil War. Attacks on the system were made by several college and university presidents such as Wayland of Brown, Barnard of Columbia, and Tappan of Michigan. As a result, the German influence of no responsibility for the housing of students prevailed for a period. The Greek letter fraternities had their period of greatest expansion when the tide was running against residence halls.

This phase did not last very long and by 1890, residential housing again became the responsibility of the universities. Harper of Chicago, Wilson of Princeton, Porter of Yale, urged the residential philosophy despite sentiment against it. This sentiment for residential housing continued to grow and after 1930 reasserted itself throughout the land.

After World War II, there was a tremendous growth in enrollments in colleges and universities. This growth in enrollments was accompanied by a tremendous increase in the number of married students attending college. It was thought at the time that once the returning married veterans had graduated that the demand for housing married students would cease. However, the enrollments have continued to increase and the married student became a part of the university scene. The demand for residential housing continued to grow and although the emphasis on building housing units seemed to dominate the situation, the residential philosophy of giving the

student more than room and board persisted and was kept in proper perspective.

Details of important historical events in housing at Iowa State will be discussed in later chapters dealing with the development of housing as it occurred during five housing eras at Iowa State. It is felt appropriate here, however, to give a thumb-nail sketch of the housing pattern as established at Iowa State during the first 100 years of its history.

It is extremely doubtful that in the early years of the University either the president or any member of his staff gave much thought to either the English concept or the German concept of housing students. The students had to be housed and fed and the only answer was for the College to provide the facilities because the accommodations could not be provided in the small distant village of Ames. The plan at the beginning actually approached the English concept, because all students and staff were housed, fed and taught under the roof of one building. The men and women of the faculty were in close contact with the small student body and were interested in their welfare and the development of the whole student. The process took place without a real awareness of the importance of residential housing in the total program.

Lack of housing was a problem in those early days of the University as it has been throughout its 100 year history. When we examine the housing pattern at Iowa State, we note that it can be roughly divided into three periods.

During the first 25 years, 1869-1894, most of the students, both men and women, were housed in college residences and lived under strict supervision. In fact, in 1887, the College Board passed definite restrictions as to residences of students. The resolution stated that no student be permitted to room outside the college buildings except for sufficient reason and upon vote of the faculty and consent of the president and steward. There were 305 students enrolled that year and housing for approximately 370. The housing concept was one of enforcing discipline rather than the development of the whole student.

The next period from 1895 to 1946 witnessed a tremendous growth in enrollment and an acute need for housing women students. Ten women's residence halls were constructed during that period. We assume that, based on the regulations in effect in the women's halls during this period, security of the women and the supervision of their morals were actually stressed more than the social and intellectual development.

In spite of this emphasis, however, a good social and student government program developed. It was a period of conservatism and the paternal attitude of the administration was always evident.

There were no permanent men's residence halls during this period until 1927 when Hughes Hall was ready for occupancy, and by 1946, two sections of Friley Hall were opened. Men students lived in fraternities, rooming houses and private homes. They were not allowed the freedom that existed outside the class rooms as in the

German Universities, but the concept that college residences would aid in the social and intellectual development was not given any great importance in the thinking of the administration.

Revolutionary changes occurred in the University housing pattern during the 1946-1969 period. The married student came into the picture following World War II and continued to remain at about 18 per cent of the total enrollment. This and the undreamed of expansion in enrollment created a housing emergency, the most critical during the entire history of the University. The result was that more permanent and temporary housing was built (over 7800 beds) than had been built in all the previous 75 years of the University.

Major changes in organization of the housing staff and student government took place. The Men's Residence Association, the Women's Residence Association, the University Married Community with its Mayor and Council, the Head Residents and the House system, were established and encouraged by the administration. Students were given responsibility to govern themselves and to organize their activities. The concept that University residence halls should provide more than room and board and that they provided the best laboratories on campus for teaching democracy was stressed. Although the objectives of student housing had been well established during this period, it wasn't until December 12, 1958, that I, as director of residence, presented these objectives in writing to the Board of Regents. The objectives of student housing presented at that time were as follows:

- A. To provide good food and living quarters at the lowest possible cost.
- B. To provide and maintain an educational facility which:
 - 1. fosters an academic environment for scholastic development
 - 2. provides an opportunity for learning democracy through democratic group government
 - 3. encourage good habits of recreation and health
 - 4. encourage social development
 - 5. promote personal adjustment

While these objectives of the student housing have not changed, the implementation of the program has changed and will continue to change in the future.

Chapter II

THE FORMATIVE YEARS - 1868-1883

The year 1968 is a significant one for Iowa State University because it is the 100th anniversary of the first preparatory class of 75 students to enter Iowa State and also represents 100 years of experience in residential housing.

The first regular sessions began in March of 1869, and although the total enrollment was 173, the records show only 160 students were housed in what was known as the College Building.

During this period of 100 years, the physical plant of residential housing has grown from a section of one building housing 160 students to 19 residence halls housing approximately 8000 single students and over 1300 apartments housing married students. From one building valued at \$196,000 to the present plant valued at over \$30,000,000 and from one dining room providing food service for 160 students to six dining rooms providing food service for over 8000 students, and from a housing staff of a matron and a handful of full-time helpers to a housing staff of over 400 full-time people and over 900 part-time students.

Even with this growth, residential housing for students has not been quite enough. The lack of rooms for students which plagued the University from the opening year, also plagued it at the opening of the fall quarter 1968 and promises to be one of the pressing

problems of the next 100 years.

When Iowa State University began its first regular session on March 17, 1869, the village of Ames was only five years old and had a population of 650 souls. It took great courage to establish a college on a bleak Iowa prairie farm which was some three miles from this small village.

There were many problems involved in establishing the Hawkeye venture in the new education of that day. Among the many problems involved was that of housing students. It is doubtful that President Welch had any thought of a residential college, such as the English philosophy. Actually, a residential college was established, but of necessity rather than of any housing philosophy. When the original committee made its eight recommendations of organization for the new college, it included the appointment of a steward. The statement by the committee said that "The boarding department was to be under the supervision of a steward selected by the trustees who shall make all purchases and furnish supplies for the table, keep the accounts of the department under proper guards, and have general control of everything pertaining to the boarding hall."

Transportation was a real problem too. In fact, when President Welch first visited the College in the fall of 1868, he arrived on campus from the railroad station in a farmer's lumber wagon drawn by a mule team.

Dr. Welch was officially installed as president on March 17, 1869. In less than a month after the opening day, every available

room was filled and there were 15 day scholars. Eight vacancies occurring during the first term were immediately filled and 22 applicants were refused because of lack of housing.

President Welch had many problems other than those involved with housing, however his housing problems included the physical plant, the housing administration, and student life.

The Physical Plant

Welch early recognized the need for more housing and among his recommendations in his first report to the Board of Trustees was the construction of cottages to house students. The housing facilities constructed or expanded during Welch's administration included Old Main, West Cottage and East Cottage.

Old Main

The first residence hall at Iowa State was in the original building known as the Main Building or the College. After many building troubles including a change of architects, Old Main was finally ready for occupancy in the fall of 1868. The original structure had cost approximately \$196,000, later with the addition of two wings and various alterations and repairs, the expenditure amounted to about \$230,000.

Old Main has a unique place in the history of Iowa State. In the first few years it housed the whole college. It was four stories

high with a basement in which were located the dining room, kitchen and laundry. On the first floor were the chapel, president's office, cashier's office and library. The second floor contained several class rooms and rooms for students. The third and fourth floors contained student rooms and the museum. The living quarters were divided into sections and the men and women were organized separately. The architecture of the building conformed to the prevailing standards of collegiate architecture and it probably was one of the best examples of the Mansard Period of Architecture.

When the first regular session of Iowa State began on March 17, 1869, Old Main had housing space for 160 students. Later, when the two wings were added, it had housing space for 220 students. President Welch, in his report to the Board of Trustees on January 10, 1870, reported that when the first regular session opened in March 1869, that 158 students were housed in the building and 15 out of the building.

The student rooms were scantily furnished. The equipment included two straight back chairs, a wardrobe, a study table, pitcher, wash bowl, and waste receptacle. Carpets were permitted but not furnished, shelves were fastened to the walls for toilet articles. An assortment of brushes, bootjacks and even a vase of flowers were evident in many of the rooms. The students brought their own bed ticks and a supply of clean straw was piled at the entrance and from this the ticks were filled and dragged to the rooms.

In the first years, living conditions were none to convenient.

One of the early students described the conditions as follows.

"The building was heated by hot air which came from a furnace in the sub-basement, and the impossibility of heating a large building to the fifth story above was demonstrated everytime a cold blast swept from the Northwest. One part of the building would be too warm and windows would be thrown open while on the windward side, it would be uncomfortably cold."

Even with changes made in the heating system it was still inadequate. The Aurora of August 1876, mentions that "steam is now installed" much to the delight of the students. Almost 100 years later, the students in Knapp-Storms and Wallace Halls were also suffering from faulty heating which had to be corrected.

Light was furnished by gas generated from naphtha. The light was inferior to that furnished by the kerosene lamp in the home and during the first year there were times when the gas wouldn't work and so candles were distributed every night. The gas light often flickered and was unsteady.

In August 1884, an electric light system was installed by the Edison Light Company. Water was pumped by a windmill from a spring north of the farm barns to a tank in the top story of the south wing, but apparently was not too well distributed throughout the quarters because congestion often occurred when too many appeared to fill their pitchers. Toilet facilities were maintained within the building and when everything worked the system was sanitary. Eventually, the sewer system was completely modernized.

Bathing facilities consisted mainly of bowl and pitcher and this was as good as most students had at home for bathtubs were still strangers in private homes in Iowa.

Old Main served well throughout the formative years. In 1891, the Museum, Chapel and Library were moved to Morrill Hall and the available space was then used for additional classrooms and dining room. In 1895, the old dining room in the basement was given to the military department for an Armory and the old kitchen for storage. The old dining room had been used by a club for assistant teachers. In 1896, the botany department was assigned to the east dining room and also the space formerly occupied by the bakery and the remainder of the old dining room and kitchen were used as a general recreation room for boys.

The first fire occurred in December 1900, and destroyed the north wing. A later fire in 1902, destroyed the south wing and the building beyond repair.

West Boarding Cottage (Stanton)

The need for more housing was evident from the first year that the University opened, but numerous requests were refused by the legislature.

The West Boarding Cottage was completed in 1881 at a cost of \$3706. F. S. Westing was the contractor. It contained 16 sleeping rooms - 15 double rooms for the men and one for the matron. The first matron was Mother Fogarty from Fort Dodge. She understood boys

thoroughly and was a splendid cook. No boy ever went to bed hungry because she always fed the late comers. West Boarding Cottage had many uses during its existence. It housed athletes, other than the football team, from about 1901 to 1907. In 1896, the basement was made into an electrical lab. From 1908 - 1915, it was remodelled for a hospital and before this it was used by the superintendent of buildings and grounds for a year. It was an isolation ward up to 1934 when it was torn down.

East Boarding Cottage (Kirkwood)

This building was completed in 1882 at a cost of \$6500. V. Tomlinson was the contractor. It housed approximately 60 students. In 1895, the basement was fixed up as a boarding department for staff assistants and in 1897, it was used as teacher's living quarters. From 1901 to 1907, it was used to house the football team and provided the boarding facilities for athletes living in both West and East Cottages. It was torn down in 1907, when Alumni Hall was built.

Housing Administration

Many individuals were involved in the administration of the housing program during this period and several made memorable contributions to the history of Iowa State University. Names included during the formative years from 1869 to 1883 are: Catherine Potter, Albert E. Foote, John Stevens, General James L. Geddes, Mary Lovelace,

Margaret McDonald, Mrs. A. Thompson, H. D. Harlow, Mary B. Welch,
Martha Sinclair, J. C. Hainer, S. A. Knapp, F. E. L. Beal.

During the formative years when the enrollment was small, the housing assignments of individual staff members were in addition to teaching assignments and more than one title is usually noted in the early catalogues.

Catherine Potter served as matron during the first regular session. She arranged the squads of young ladies for work in the dining room, kitchen, laundry and bakery and in those days it was a compulsory labor system for students. With the help of the superintendent of the kitchen and dining room, she planned a system of rotation by which every girl had practice in these departments of labor. She reported directly to the President on the quality of work and the rate, which was usually nine or ten cents per hour, for each girl. Mrs. Potter's influence on the students is indicated in a letter written by one of the students (Lucy McAllister Whitney) who was enrolled in the first class. Her remarks were as follows, "Mrs. Potter, our matron, sat at the next table. If she saw any of us leaning against the back of our chair she would send her waitress to touch us and say we must sit up straight and not touch the chair back. Every since then, I have remembered that rule every time I have sat at a meal. Nearly every day she would send a waitress to our table to see if we had placed our knives and forks in the right position when we were through eating. Every few days, she would request young ladies to

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Catherine Potter served as matron during the first regular session. She arranged the squads of young ladies for work in the dining room, kitchen, laundry and bakery and in those days it was a compulsory labor system for students. With the help of the superintendent of the kitchen and dining room, she planned a system of rotation by which every girl had practice in these departments of labor. She reported directly to the President on the quality of work and the rate, which was usually nine or ten cents per hour, for each girl. Mrs. Potter's influence on the students is indicated in a letter written by one of the students (Lucy McAllister Whitney) who was enrolled in the first class. Her remarks were as follows, "Mrs. Potter, our matron, sat at the next table. If she saw any of us leaning against the back of our chair she would send her waitress to touch us and say we must sit up straight and not touch the chair back. Every since then, I have remembered that rule every time I have sat at a meal. Nearly every day she would send a waitress to our table to see if we had placed our knives and forks in the right position when we were through eating. Every few days, she would request young ladies to

come to the drawing room. She would tell us how we should do this, or that, in order to behave properly. We certainly appreciated her good advice." Mrs. Potter also helped on room inspection. She served as matron only during the first regular year of the University.

Albert E. Foote was a member of the first faculty and served as both proctor and assistant professor of chemistry. He came to the University with an M.D. from the University of Michigan at the age of twenty-four. He apparently had an irascible temper and was forced to resign. He eventually established the well known Foote Chemical Company of Philadelphia.

John L. Stevens apparently served as food manager for a period of time but no mention is made of him in any of the records other than the comment in Mrs. Whitney's letter.

General James L. Geddes was the first steward and was appointed as steward and professor of military science and tactics in 1870. He organized the student body in their new quarters and outlined the schedule for their lives while they dwelt together in a new relationship. It was no small task in those days to evolve a system that provided living conditions with new contacts and new associations for boys and girls to dwell together under new surroundings. As steward, he also had charge of buildings and grounds, the boarding department and dormitories. General Geddes served as steward from 1870 to 1882.

The Aurora of November 1881 noted that Professor Knapp would

fill the position of steward for 1882 and thus relieve General Geddes of the arduous duties of providing hash and cornbread for the hungry students, a position he had filled so creditably for a long time.

General Geddes helped select the name for the first student publication, the Aurora, and also contributed many articles to this publication. The Aurora of November 1882, records the following upon his removal, "He is an old and faithful servant of the institution and has filled in the most efficient manner the offices of vice-president, professor, treasurer and steward and has held the highest place in the esteem and confidence of the students and all who knew him."

James Lorain Geddes was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 19, 1827. He had a distinguished career in both the English Army in India and in the Union Army during the Civil War. Hungerford, in his "Sketches of Iowa State College", says that at the time of his removal in November 1882, that he was popular with the students and performed his duties with satisfaction to the College and the people of the state, but that newly elected trustees changed the political complexion of the Board and that political debts had to be paid off. General Geddes was a victim of the adjustment. Later, a place was made for the General and his later years were spent in the employment of the College. He was forced to resign as professor of military science and tactics at the November 1882 meeting of the Board. He was later appointed treasurer.

Mary Lovelace of Iowa City was appointed preceptress, instructor in mathematics and geography and director of the dining room and kitchen in January 1870. Although relieved of part of her duties when Margaret McDonald came to the institution in 1871, she continued on the staff until 1875 resigning in January of that year.

Margaret McDonald was first appointed to the staff as matron for the year 1871. She retained the title of matron until 1875 when she was appointed preceptress. During these years, she also taught French and English. She became an assistant in mathematics in 1875. Miss McDonald was respected by the students and did much to solve the problems of co-education, which was not looked upon too favorably by many citizens of Iowa. While she was in charge of women students as preceptress, the Board of Trustees ordered that the preceptress of the College should be placed on the Judiciary or Ruling Committee. This was considered a distinct honor.

She married E. W. Stanton in 1877, but continued to remain influential in the early history of the College. She died on July 25, 1895. Margaret Hall, the first women's residence hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1938 was named in her honor.

Mrs. A. Thompson, wife of a professor of mechanical engineering, took over the supervision of food service in 1873. Her title was listed as housekeeper and assistant in the experimental kitchen at first, but after this she was listed as housekeeper in all the records through 1880, when she resigned. She apparently was very capable in selecting cooks and seeing that palatable meals were

furnished because there are numerous complimentary references to her in the Aurora of the early days.

H. D. Harlow, who served as proctor from 1877 through 1881, was first employed as a farm laborer and as a janitor. He must have been well liked because the students presented him with a watch when he resigned and the Board of Trustees passed a resolution thanking him for his services. The Aurora of March 1882 says, "Mr. Harlow, formerly proctor, is with us no more - gone to Nebraska for a rural life. We are satisfied that you made a change for the better and are no longer to be thumbed around by powers of superiority."

He was tall and vigorous and able to stand up to any trouble-maker, but also a man of tact and understanding. He saved many a student from serious trouble by timely advice. He attended most student meetings and spent most of his spare time in the library. He was a college character and the alumni of the period referred to him with respect and affection. The young College would have been relieved of many tense situations with the students during the pioneer days had they continued such a liaison officer between students and faculty.

Mary B. Welch, wife of President Welch, made her greatest contribution as the first teacher of domestic economy and was the original founder of the present college of home economics. She did serve, however, for two years as preceptress in 1879 and again in 1880. She was respected by the students and was a person that the women students wanted to imitate.

Martha Sinclair was appointed assistant preceptress and instructor in English and Speech in 1879. She was appointed preceptress in 1881 and was on the staff through the year 1884.

J. C. Hainer served as proctor for a few years beginning in 1882, but he made his real contribution as a strong teacher of physics.

S. A. Knapp was appointed head of the agricultural work in 1879. He is best remembered, of course, as President of the College from December 1, 1883 until December 5, 1884. However, he was a man of many facets and not only was instrumental in reorganizing the management of the boarding department, but also served as manager of the boarding department in 1882 in addition to his duties as professor of agriculture.

In November 1880, Professors Stanton, Knapp, Budd, Geddes, and Mrs. Welch were appointed to a committee to consider and propose plans for the management of the college boarding department. They made a list of seven recommendations which were adopted at the Board Meeting in December 1880. Perhaps the most important was that the department be placed in charge of a superintendent who should be responsible to the Board of Trustees for its successful management and that a housekeeper be employed who should give her whole time and attention to the details of the department, consulting with the superintendent on all matters in its general welfare or financial interests.

Surprisingly, Knapp had the title of professor of agriculture and manager of the boarding department for the year, 1882.

F. E. L. Beal was changed from professor of civil engineering and zoology to professor of geology and manager of the college boarding department at the annual board meeting in November, 1882. Beal was an M.I.T. graduate who came from teaching at the Naval Academy. After serving one year as manager of the boarding department and professor of geology, Beal apparently was forced to resign.

Student Life

Most of the students attending Iowa State during the formative years came from rural homes and were accustomed to hard work and inconveniences in their homes. Consequently, manual labor and simple living conditions were accepted. However, discussions of those days can be put in more or less the same categories as the discussions of today. A few of these categories include - student government, cost of room and board, social life, athletics, fraternities and sororities, complaints about food and evaluations of teachers.

Student Government

President Welch was always interested in student government and in his second year started an experiment. The complete statement as it occurred in the 1871 catalog is given in the following paragraphs.

"No institution of learning can accomplish its object fully without the aid of wholesome regulations. By reason of the introduction of manual labor and military drill, the organization of the Agricultural College is exceedingly complicated. Hence, the necessity in its management of accurate system and of prompt and punctual movement. Moreover, because our students, board, lodge, study and recite in the same building, the maintenance of uniform order and quiet is indispensable. For these reasons it is required that no disorder shall ever distract the attention of the student from the matter in hand, whether it be study, recitation or manual labor. The faculty will inflict no penalties for any offenses or delinquencies, neither do they impose unwholesome restraint by petty actions. In sustaining the government, they rely solely on moral influences. So long as the student attends to his duties with regularity and promptness, the officers will give him their confidence, sympathy and help; but, whenever neglect of duty, disregard of law, render his stay no longer profitable either to himself or to the college, they will require him to withdraw."

"The success of the College in sustaining good order and steady progress is due largely to a system of self-government which has been in operation for nearly two years. The control of order and quiet in the rooms and halls is entrusted entirely to the students. The occupants of the building are divided into seven sections - two of ladies and five of gentlemen; the sections corresponding with the halls in which they room. At the opening of the term, each section meets, ratifies the rules of order, and chooses a judicial officer. The seven officers so chosen constitute a council or court. A captain and lieutenant are next chosen, who have charge of the section and report any violation of law to the Council. The Council, at a regular meeting, tries the offender and if he is found guilty, the offender is punished by means of certain demerit marks. The minutes of the Council are read to the faculty at their regular meetings. The result of this system is that disorder in the rooms and halls was of rare occurrence. The subjoined laws passed by the faculty regulate the election and define the duties of the officers of the sections and of the Council."

"At the beginning of each term there shall be elected, from each section, one councilman, one

captain, and one lieutenant. No student who is a law breaker shall be eligible for any office of trust nor honor in the College."

"It shall be the duty of the Council to try all offenses reported by the captains of the sections and to report their proceedings to the faculty at such times as the faculty may require. The Council shall hold two regular meetings each week for the purpose above named and at such times and places as may be convenient. The Council shall organize by choosing a president and a secretary from their own number. Their duties shall be the ordinary duties of such officers in deliberative assemblies."

"The business of the Council shall be limited to the trial of the offenses reported by the captains of the sections. The president of the Council, shall in every trial, preside as judge and he shall appoint one member thereof to conduct the prosecution and one for the defense of the accused and the trial shall be confined strictly to the offense reported."

"The accused shall be present during his trial and shall have the privilege of cross questioning witnesses in person or by his attorney. The verdict and the number indicating the degree of the demerit shall each be given by vote of the Council in which the president shall have the only casting vote."

"It shall be the duty of each captain and of his lieutenant, in the captain's absence, to preserve order in his section according to law, and to report all violations of law to the councilman of his section, who shall file such report in the president's office for the secretary of the council. The captains of sections and their lieutenants shall meet once each week with the President at his office for informal report as to the condition of the government in their sections and to consult as to the best means of securing harmony and efficiency of action."

"When the demerit marks of any student reach five in number, he will be warned by the President in private. When the demerits reach ten, the President will again warn him and advise his friends of such action with the reasons therefore and for fifteen demerits, he shall be required to withdraw from the College."

"The faculty reserves the right to expunge the demerit marks of any student when less than five in number, upon his subsequent blameless conduct."

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This system was devised to administer no less than twenty-seven headings of regulations which dealt with such matters as study hours, hours for sleep, Saturday and Sunday evenings, general order in the college buildings, communication between the sexes, leave of absence, the library, the dining hall, lectures and recitations, work, examinations, kitchen, supply rooms and fields, the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquor, college dues, chapel exercises, excuses and public property.

Often regulations were issued, as they are today, without consulting everyone that might be affected. For example, in 1870, the steward issued an order that slippers or noiseless shoes be worn by both students and faculty in the dining hall, chapel and library. The steward and librarian were to enforce the rule and to exclude people from entering the designated places without proper footgear. First the chapel was eliminated from the regulation and after a few months the entire regulation was rescinded.

The elaborate system of enforcement of regulations did not meet with the approval of all people involved and there were contradictory reports as to its effectiveness. One student who witnessed the operations in the initial stages thought that the method was just and satisfactory. Another who lived under the system for several years thought the student body regarded the system with slight respect. He felt that the captains were timid and were fearful to give offense by doing their duty. He felt that the government was uncertain and generally inefficient.

The student council went out of existence in 1877, mainly because of lack of interest rather than from conflict with the faculty or administration.

Cost of Room and Board

Every effort was made to keep the costs to the student in this new venture in education to a minimum. Both tuition and room were free during the first year, and board was based on cost at \$3.00 per week for 36 weeks or \$108 for the year. The report for 1870-71 estimated a total cost for the year of \$123 to \$149 for expenses. Students could earn \$50 per year in labor for the College, and then with teaching during the winter vacation, he could earn his entire expense of going to the College.

In 1876, a rental charge of \$3 to \$4 per term of one semester was placed on rooms and the charge for board was reduced to \$2.50 per week.

In December 1880, the board approved the following recommendation from a committee composed of Stanton, Knapp, Budd, Geddes and Mrs. Welch, that the price of board be reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.25 per week; that the room rent charged students boarding in the College building be reduced to \$1.50, \$1.25 or 75¢ per term of one semester upon the location of the room; that the College furnish each room with a wardrobe, a bedstead, a wash stand, two chairs and a table and students be required to supply the rooms with all other furniture and that the charge to students outside the building be reduced from \$5 to \$3 per term.

Toward the end of Welch's administration in 1883, the catalog had the following information pertaining to room and board:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Board per week..... | \$2.25 |
| Lighting and heating per week..... | .40 |
| Incidentals per week..... | .21 |
| Room rent per term (semester)..... | .75 to 1.50 |
| Washing average per dozen..... | .50 |
| Janitors fee for students not boarding in building per term | 3.00 |
| Board in boarding cottages (including fires and lights)..... | 2.00 |
| Security deposit to be paid steward at the beginning of each term..... | 20.00 |

The dining room will be opened in the evening preceding the respective days on which spring and fall terms convene. No allowance for absence of less than one weeks' duration. Students and others bringing friends are required to pay for such meals at 25¢ per meal.

Social Life

The social life in the early years was simple and rudimentary. The following quotations from J. B. Hungerford's "Sketches of Iowa State" give a little background.

"The white collared class was in a minority among the boys who, for the most part, came from farms and workshops. They were accustomed to the open spaces and cared less for the satorial excellence than comfort and were satisfied with what was merely conventional. They all wore boots, derby, and sometimes stovepipe hats, string ties, red flannel underclothes, paper or celluloid collars and boiled shirts, with sizeable solitaires in the bosom, also scarfs

two feet wide and ten feet long and woolen socks."

"While the student body was much of a family group and students dwelt together in a community spirit, the system was distinctly a segregation of the sexes. Laws were laid down as immutable as those of the Medes and Persians... 'thus far shalt thou go and no further'. Young men and young women were under certain restrictions that must not be ignored. In the class rooms and in the dining hall there was no bar, they were seated promiscuously and went to classes and returned from the same without taboos. But there was no social intercourse nor passing hither and back in restricted areas. There was a social hour after the evening meal and restrictions were raised, within certain limits, on the grounds. Saturday afternoon, taboos were withdrawn and young people were granted social privileges on campus. Then there were divisions in groups and couples. 'Campus Lab' was the order and on such occasions, matches were made on campus and not in heaven. Saturday afternoons, by the way, were signalized by boys entering Old Main by the front entrance when at all other times they were obliged to enter by the side or back doors. Supervision over social conduct was exercised with rigid discipline, but not too much so for it was vital to the welfare of the College."

Another glimpse of the conservatism is indicated in the following description of a part that was reported in the Aurora of March 1880.

"A pleasant feature of the Saturday evening sociables has been inaugurated by one of the society halls. They afford an oppor-

tunity for new students to become acquainted and for the old ones to improve their social qualities. At the one last week, after a short time employed in conversation, a game of "Jacob and Ruth" was proposed and the ease with which the staid juniors and seniors laid aside their dignity and participated in the play was truly amazing."

Organized literary societies were promoted in the formative years. These societies existed from the beginning and four of them were quite active at the end of Welch's administration. The directory of the Aurora, in the October issue of 1883, included the following descriptions.

The Cliolian.....The Cliolian Literary Society is the only ladies society of the Iowa Agricultural College. The Society holds literary sessions every Saturday evening. Its object is the improvement and culture of ladies in literary work. Visitors are cordially welcome.

Philomathean.....The Philomathean Literary Society is a society admitting to membership both ladies and gentlemen. Its regular meetings are held each Saturday evening of the college year.

Bachelor.....The Bachelor is the only exclusively gentlemen's society of this College. It was organized July 16, 1870. Its object is the mutual improvement of its members in science, literature and the art of speaking. It meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 p.m. in Bachelor Hall.

Crescent.....This is a society admitting both men and women to membership. Its object is the improvement of its members in literary work and parliamentary law. Its sessions are held every Saturday evening in Crescent Hall.

The Aurora, the first student paper, was an enterprise of these societies and in the August 1882 issue, advised all freshmen to become members of a literary society.

The halls referred to in the directory were classrooms assigned to the various societies. These societies were outlets for the student energy and initiative of that day and incidental to the literary training, probably imparted some polish and suavity to the student of that period. It is difficult to imagine students of the present day spending Saturday evening in literary society meetings.

The legislature on April 7, 1868, approved code section 1620 that prevented the sale of alcoholic beverages within three miles of the College. The Board of Trustees, not to be outdone then, passed a regulation prohibiting the use of tobacco and all intoxicating drinks. An attempt was made in 1877 to forbid dancing, but the resolution was defeated by the faculty by a vote of eleven to three. However, in 1882, the Board voted that dancing by students on the College grounds be forbidden.

Athletics

Athletics were very rudimentary in these early years and dis-

cussions about hanging a coach in effigy or supporting the football team did not exist. There was very little time and energy for sports. Although the initial class had a baseball team composed of such well known names as Macomber, Cessna, Stanton, Noyes, Stevens and Grant, the main interest was in interclass contests and an occasional game with the faculty. The main competitive game was baseball. Football was given some attention in 1878 but it came into prominence many years later.

Fraternities and Sororities

The Greek system is accepted today as an integral part of the University and student discussions usually concern the advantages and disadvantages of the system. This was not true, however, during the first years of the University. The students of that day objected to any marked departure from the norm of the typical western attitude and the formation of any group that might give the impression of being superior or special was resented. This democratic attitude was manifested in opposition to secret fraternities. Surprisingly, the opposition came from the students rather than the administration. The early members of the Greek system were usually on the defensive and were forced to have their meetings at early hours and had to have permission to use the rooms that might be designated for meetings.

The real controversy concerning the Greek system came later in the history of the University and was to cause unpleasant moments

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for both President Chamberlain and President Beardshear. During Welch's administration, both Delta Tau Delta (1875) and Pi Beta Phi (1877) were approved. In fact, President Welch granted permission for meetings to be held in his classroom.

The ousting of fraternities under Beardshear and their return under Storms will be discussed in the next chapter which covers the period, 1884-1912.

Complaints About Food

The perennial complaint about resident hall food of each successive student generation throughout the years also existed with the first students to attend Iowa State. The description of complaints recorded by Hungerford in "Sketches of Iowa State College" cover the early years - but how similar to those of today. A few paragraphs taken from his discussion of the boarding department follow:

"When the time came that was necessary to reduce the menu, when fresh things could not be procured in the market, most students understanding the situation made the best of it. But there were others not so well disposed. Their appetites blinded them to other things and drove them to extreme and ridiculous complaints. Because the trimmings were reduced and the bill of fare included only the staples, they found fault with the cooking and service in the dining hall. Assertedly, the bread was only partially baked, the meats were underdone or overdone, the butter rancid, there were hairs in the hash,

the milk was sour or diluted with water, and most of the time the quantity of food was insufficient. These complaints were written home and found their way into the columns of the local paper and the College was in many quarters known better through asserted atrocities of the boarding department than the merit of instruction in its curricular accomplishments."

Today, occasional letters occur in the Iowa State Daily complaining about residence hall food. Similarly, in the early days, there were no letters in the Aurora but there were many comments about the food. A few of the comments of those formative years are of interest.

May 1875...."Mrs. Thompson says that every day there is enough bread wasted, the cost of which would buy us cakes for tea. To talk sense, this is a serious matter and is one which every student should have an interest. To waste even a small thing is neither smart, etiquette or business like." "Our supper reminds us of the man when he had company set milk and bread before them and told his guests to help themselves to whatever they liked best."

May 1880....."The trustees are here, prepare for extra hash."

September 1881....."Supper hour changed from 5:30 to 6:15. You must now take your recreation before supper." "Table mates are loud in their praises of the excellent cooking done by the Junior Domestic Economy girls."

March 1882....."Molasses with a spoon in it is one of our delicacies." "Three meals a day on Sunday and a banquet for supper -

knives, spoons and water. Last Sunday was a slow day. We waited for breakfast, waited for dinner, waited for supper, waited for the waiter, and still we wait." "When a student is seen pacing his room with frantic strides, holding the side of his face in his hands, and uttering moans of bitterest anguish, he has not the mumps, but these are the effects of a wrestle with the Sunday evening fried cake."

The crisis that occurred in the boarding department with the typhoid scourge of 1900 will be discussed in the next chapter.

Student Evaluation of Teachers

The first generation of students at Iowa State University, like the successive generations that followed, not only complained about the food but also about the administration and unpopular instruction. An 1874 investigation revealed two cases in which classes had been boycotted and protests made to the President. Other cases of petitions to remove a professor are reported during the early years. The students of today are busy making out evaluation sheets on professors and also talk of boycotting certain classes. The present generation of students has more of a spirit of revolt, however, than the first generation.

Chapter III

THE FIRST LADIES HALL 1884-1912

President Beardshear, commenting when Margaret Hall first mentioned as a ladies hall was completed in July 1895, said, "The erection and completion of the women's building marks an era in our advancement." Although this was the most important residential event of this period, it should be noted that this era also included: (1) the construction of the creamery building; (2) housing problems of five presidents; (3) personnel changes in housing administration; (4) the typhoid epidemic; (5) the food riot; (6) the fraternity-sorority crisis; (7) the expansion of off-campus housing.

Margaret Hall (1895-1938)

Both President Hunt and Chamberlain tried to persuade the legislature to appropriate money for the construction of a ladies hall. It remained for President Beardshear to get the job done. When Margaret Hall was completed in July 1895, there existed the following college residences with design capacities as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| West Cottage | 30 |
| East Cottage | 60 |
| Creamery Building | 50 |
| Margaret Hall | 88 |

Funds were appropriated for Margaret Hall in 1894 and plans were adopted at the May meeting of the Board for its construction.

The cost was not to exceed \$50,000, however the actual cost proved to be \$54,116.50.

The hall was built on the site now occupied by the southwest wing of MacKay Hall (Home Economics). At the time of its construction it was in front of what was known as North Hall, which was to serve as a wing of the new building. The first floor of North Hall was used as a kitchen for the dining room in the new residence hall. The domestic economy department occupied the second floor of North Hall.

The new residence hall was ready for occupancy in July 1895 and was considered the last word in a residence hall for that day having steam heat, electric lights, bathrooms with hot and cold running water - a real improvement over Old Main. The first floor included the dining room (later to become the women's gymnasium) with a seating capacity of 400, the office, and public rooms. The second and third floors housed 88 women in 44 double rooms. The rooms were equipped with single beds, commodes, large study tables, three chairs, a rug and venetian blinds.

The building occupied one of the most sightly locations on the campus of that day and had a pleasing outlook to the campus for its occupants. The architecture was Victorian composed of brick with a slate roof.

The hall was named Margaret Hall in memory of Mrs. Margaret McDonald Stanton, who as preceptress had contributed so much to

the early history of the College. She was the wife of E. W. Stanton of the class of 1872, who served the College in many capacities from the time of his graduation until his death in 1920. Stanton was acting president four different periods of his life. The original 10 bells of the Carillon were donated by Stanton and later donations in Stanton's memory increased the number of bells to 50.

Margaret Hall housed undergraduate women until the fall of 1929, at which time it was assigned to house graduate women who had lived in inadequate housing off campus.

Food service at Margaret Hall went through many changes. After the hall was opened, all food service which had been conducted in Old Main was transferred to Margaret Hall and most of the students ate there. John Cavell, with Lizzie Lund as an assistant, had charge of the food service from 1892 to 1902. Lizzie Lund was one of those dedicated persons of Iowa State who usually misses the history books. She was a cook in the College Food Service, with the exception of one year, from 1895 to 1950.

A tragic event connected with the food service was the typhoid epidemic which occurred in October 1900. Unfortunately the source of the trouble was traced to infected milk which had been served in the dining room. This event gave the students an excuse to accentuate their complaints about the food, and during the next two years they became quite unruly in the dining room and many refused to pay their bills. The administration had be-

came quite wary of managing a food service and rather than face the problems they decided in 1902 to close the dining room and kitchen and sell the equipment. After this, the young women housed in Margaret Hall asked permission to conduct their own food service. They organized two boarding clubs, one known as the Klatter Club and one as the Margaret Hall Club. Each had a kitchen and dining room remodeled in space allocated in North Hall (a brick building attached to the north end of Margaret Hall). These clubs had approximately 40 members each and were managed by elected officers. The clubs became involved in financial difficulties and were closed by the College in 1912. It was then decided to remove the old brick building, North Hall, and to renovate the first floor of Margaret Hall to provide a kitchen and dining room to seat the 80 to 90 women living in Margaret Hall. When the graduate women were assigned to Margaret Hall in 1929, the food service was discontinued. Some of the graduate women tried individual food service which proved unsuccessful.

Margaret Hall served Iowa State for over 40 years and had the distinction of launching the University into an extensive program of improving the housing conditions of its students. It was destroyed by fire on the night of April 9, 1938. Most of the women living there lost all of their possessions. One young faculty woman lost a textbook that she had just completed writing.

The women were moved to other quarters, 55 going to Elm Hall which had just been completed and was not fully occupied and others were housed in the Memorial Union and the College Hospital. Ames merchants, students and citizens all came to the aid of the destitute women and not one was forced to leave because of financial difficulties.

The Creamery Building

When the Creamery Building was built in 1892, it included rooming space for 50 students on the second floor. The men living in the Creamery Building ate in Old Main and later in Margaret Hall. The building was torn down in 1904 and replaced with the Dairy Building (later known as the Agricultural Annex and now known as East Hall).

Housing Problems of Five Presidents

Five presidents and one acting president served during the period (1884-1912). All of them, except President Knapp, had housing problems. The need for housing grew steadily worse because at the beginning of this period in 1884 the enrollment was 252 and there were 310 available beds in residence halls. At the end of this period in 1912, there were 1830 students and only one residence hall for 88 women. A thumbnail sketch of the housing problems of each of the five presidents - Knapp, Hunt, Chamberlain, Beardshear and Storms is briefly recorded as follows:

KNAPP - President Knapp, who served as President from December 1883 until December 1884, had stipulated that he would serve only one year. He was not greatly troubled about housing facilities because there were more available beds in residential housing than there were students. Also having served as Superintendent of the Boarding Department in 1882, he knew the problems of feeding students and was sympathetic with the people providing this service.

HUNT - President Hunt also served only one year, from February 1885 until July 1886, and in his report to the Board for 1885, he included the following comments about housing: "I believe the Iowa Agricultural College should do a greater work than it is now doing. It is already crowded; therefore, to do a more extended work we must have more room. Our dormitory capacity is about 300, with teaching facilities for double that number. If the state will furnish necessary dormitory accommodations, which was one of the conditions upon which the National Land Grant was accepted, we will guarantee that within a year after the completion of such an extension it will be crowded to its utmost capacity with Iowa students. To make this addition, we advise the building of a Ladies Hall, to cost no less than \$66,000, thus giving us the needed room and thereby subserving two other college interests, the needs of which are understood by you without further explanation." Then he proceeded to express other needs - such as a president's house, an engine for the electric light plant, etc.

CHAMBERLAIN - Chamberlain served as president from July 1886 until November 1890. During his administration, the student enrollment never exceeded 336 and residential housing was available for an estimated 310. Apparently the facilities were adequate, because the Board passed a resolution in 1887 that all students must live in residential housing unless they had a real valid excuse that was approved by the faculty and the President. Chamberlain, in his report to the Board for 1886 and 1887, men-

tions that one of the most pressing needs is a ladies hall and domestic science building. He mentions that during the past year every room suitably located and otherwise suitable for ladies was occupied, three guest chambers were pressed into service and some of the larger rooms were made to accommodate three and even four young ladies each (this crowded condition for women was still true in the fall of 1968). The housing crisis that he had faced had to do with fraternities and sororities and this will be discussed later in this chapter.

BEARDSHEAR - William Beardshear was president from February 1891 until August 1902. He was the most dynamic person to occupy the position up to that time. During his administration, the enrollment jumped from 425 to 1254 and residential housing dropped from 310 available beds to 128 beds. The loss in beds was due to the destruction of Old Main. Beardshear was instrumental in getting the appropriation for Margaret Hall and also for space in the Creamery Building for 50 students. President Beardshear was always in close touch with what was taking place in the College or on the campus. The advent of Dr. Beardshear marked the doom of student self government. The new president understood the minds of the young people of that day and installed what was known as government on the "University Plan", that of placing men and women on their own responsibility answering only to the institution itself, which meant the President. The students accepted the challenge of personal responsibility. Of course, the system really depended upon the ability of Beardshear to manage young people. He was extremely successful due to his instinctive knowledge of human nature. Many stories are told about Beardshear as to how he could catch students at their many clandestine efforts when he was supposed to be far away. One of the most unusual incidents occurred in May 1894. It will be told here because it relates to the boarding department. This happened at a time when students were undergoing their periodic revulsion against the boarding department and thought the occasion appropriate to put on a little drama which they called, "Initiating

the New Members". Late in the evening while the trustees lingered on the front porch of Old Main smoking, swapping yarns and discussing business, there appeared on the campus in front of Old Main a dozen white clad figures who walked out and seated themselves about a clump of shrubs. They spoke in sepulchral tones and touched on earthly things. It was explained that they had starved to death in the boarding department at a college in Ames, Iowa, and predicted that others would soon join them through the process of starving. Each related his story, telling how Steward Anderson had inflicted the extreme penalty. One told how rancid butter had destroyed the digestive organs, another told about half cooked food, another about over-done food and then all of the hoary jokes ever lodged against college food service, such as hair in the hash, sour milk, diluted milk, were related. Then there was the finale when a speaker, evidently not on the program, interrupted. The voice was significantly real and familiar to student ears. It was President Beardshear and he announced the closing scene of "Initiating the New Members" and said there would be a meeting of all present in his office the next morning at 10:00 o'clock (he had their names on a pad). They never knew whether he was one of the group from the first or joined it while the speeches were being made. Beardshear's role in the fraternity-sorority controversy is discussed later.

STORMS - After E. W. Stanton had served as acting President for two years, Albert B. Storms was elected and served from September 1903 until August 1910. When he became president in 1903, there was room in college residences for about 228 students. With an enrollment of 1334, the housing situation became acute. Private housing and the construction of houses by sororities and fraternities helped to alleviate the acute housing shortage. Storms believed in the Greek System and also sensed the fact that it would help finance housing that the College could not. Storms had vision and brought in the firm of Olmstead Brothers to develop a plan of the campus. The Olmstead Report of June 2, 1906, contains several comments concerning residential housing. One

of the considerations that they recommended was that residence buildings should be relegated to an outer zone. Then they included the following paragraph, "When the more pressing needs of the College for students' working buildings has been met, we believe the policy of building dormitories will be inaugurated. When sites for dormitories come to be in demand, it seems clear enough that the women's halls will be north of Margaret Hall, but far enough from it to leave working space for the women students. The men's dormitories would be best in the nearly level area that would remain between the westerly row of the Engineering Department buildings referred to and the west boundary of the College Campus. Both men's and women's dormitories, if long and narrow, should run north and south so that all rooms will have either a morning or afternoon sun. The vision of President Storms was repeated sixty years later when the Board of Regents and President Parks employed the firm of Johnson, Johnson and Roy of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to draw a plan for the future campus of the University. This firm, similar to the one that preceded it 60 years earlier, recommended that residential housing be located in the outer zone of the campus. An important event which occurred during President Storms' administration was the start of construction of Alumni Hall in 1904. Funds for its construction came from alumni, faculty and friends and due to the slowness of collections, completion was delayed until 1907. In addition to providing a center for the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., it also provided meeting rooms, 14 student rooms for sleeping, a swimming pool, and most important of all, a public cafeteria and private dining space. In fact, the building was often referred to as the College Inn. The importance of this building in providing food service over the years and as a student center will long be remembered by the people on campus before the Memorial Union was available for food service in September, 1928.

The Housing Administration

Many individuals were involved in residential housing during this period in food service and in other capacities. Mention will

be made of all who made contributions, but two individuals who served the College many years and long after this period is concluded were - General James R. Lincoln and Florence N. Walls (class of 1909).

James R. Lincoln - General Lincoln, a loyal young Marylander, who had served as an officer in the Confederate army was appointed steward at the Board Meeting of November 1883, and later at the beginning of the school year 1884, was both steward and professor of military tactics. Although Lincoln had lived in Boone since 1867, there was criticism because of his replacing General Geddes, a Union veteran with a Confederate veteran. Lincoln served as steward until 1892, when C. V. Anderson was made steward. Lincoln then was appointed Professor of common law and mining engineering in addition to his duties as professor of military tactics. He served the College until his death in 1922.

Florence N. Walls - Miss Walls served the College in some capacity from 1906 until the time of her death in 1948. She was a native of Clinton, Iowa, and graduated in the class of 1909. As an undergraduate, she was elected steward of the Margaret Hall Club in 1906. In 1907, she was made supervisor of the faculty club food service which was housed in a frame building located where the library now stands. In 1908, she was placed in charge of the faculty club food service in the newly opened Alumni Hall. When the girl's boarding clubs in Margaret Hall failed, Florence Walls was asked to take charge of the food service for the women in Margaret Hall. As the women's residence halls expanded, she took over the responsibility of food service. She came into the food service at a time when the College wished to be rid of the responsibility. As a result, she ran the food service in all of the women's halls as a private concession from 1912 until 1943 when women's halls were used for the Army-Navy Program during World War II. She was then appointed to the College Staff and remained until her death in 1948.

Other Personnel

Many individuals were involved in residential housing during this period, varying in service from one year to many years.

C. V. Anderson, who had commercial experience in the hotel business, replaced General Lincoln as Steward in 1892, and served until 1895. The students apparently appreciated Anderson because the Bomb of 1894 has the biography of his life and mentions that he brought improvement to the management of the dining room, including both the menu and appearance. The dining room was referred to as "Andersonville".

J. F. Cavell was in charge of food service when it was transferred from Old Main to Margaret Hall in 1895. Even before 1902, there had been trouble in the food department. Students became unruly and refused to pay their food bills. Finally in April 1902, the dining room was closed.

During this period, many people served as preceptress or as an advisor of the women students. Most of them had additional duties in teaching. For example: Laura Saunderson also taught Elocution; Mary Blood, Elocution and Rhetoric; Lillie Gunn, Stephanie Marx and Celia Ford, German and French. Names involved in the women's program during this period are as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Martha Sinclair | 1881-1884 |
| Margaret McDonald | (Interim period only) |
| Laura Saunderson | 1885-1886 |
| Mary A. Blood | 1886-1887 |
| Elizabeth Eaton | 1887-1889 |
| Lillie M. Gunn | 1890-1891 |
| Stephanie Marx | 1891-1893 |
| Celia Ford | 1893-1896 |
| Sally Stalker Smith | 1896-1900 |
| Marian H. Kilbourne | 1900-1909 (also named first dean of women in 1907, but soon resigned because of ill health) |
| Emily Cunningham | 1908-1914 (matron at Margaret Hall until 1914, then made advisor to women) |

The Typhoid Epidemic

One of the tragic events connected with food service which occurred during this period was the typhoid scourge that struck the students shortly after the opening of school in October 1900. The schedule of classes had been changed the previous year so that the opening of school was in the Fall rather than the Spring and many adjustments were being made with vacations changed to summer and commencements to June. The appearance of typhoid was an additional severe test for the whole College organization.

Within a week after the first case was detected, many more occurred. Fifteen nurses were hired and two lower floors of Agriculture Hall were set aside as an emergency hospital. The faculty women were unstinting in providing bedding, food and help. Forty-four students were treated in the emergency hospital, two died. Many of the parents were not content to leave their sons and twenty-two patients were taken to their homes, four of these died. Unfortunately, the source of the epidemic was traced to the food served in the College dining hall. Milk obtained from farmers in the neighborhood had become infected. One farmer washed his cans in water from a well which was infected with typhoid germs.

Although the College authorities were commended for the manner in which the epidemic was handled, the loss of four students and the debt created dealt the administration a trying blow. The

debt, created with the extra medical aid and the hiring of nurses and other miscellaneous expenditures, amounted to about \$10,000. No funds from appropriations could be used and it was felt that the legislature would not make a special appropriation because of the absence of any legal obligation of the College to care for the sick students. The Board of Trustees felt that a commitment had been made by the College to pay the debts incurred. The Board finally revised the system of managing the student fees. Room rent which had been nominal was increased, tuition fees which had not been charged were assessed, new fees were added and others increased. In time, sufficient funds were raised to pay off the debt.

As is true today, there was not entire agreement on the ethics of requiring students who came later to pay obligations created on behalf of their predecessors. Regardless of the ethics, the increased fees remained and later when the College wanted to get out of the boarding business they used the typhoid incident as one of the reasons for eliminating the boarding department.

The Food Riot

In the spring of 1902 occurred the worst student riot in the history of the College. The freshmen had planned a class banquet to be held in Margaret Hall dining room. After the group was assembled the upper classmen turned a fire hose through the plate glass window breaking dishes and destroying food and drenching the guests. The speakers were kidnapped. A hydrogen sulfide generator

drove everyone from the building and the electric wires were cut. The legislature was in session and President Beardshear was in Des Moines on important business pertaining to the College appropriations. The newspapers headlined the student riot at Iowa State and played on the destruction of college property at just the time the President was in Des Moines to discuss some very important legislation for funds. President Beardshear hurried back to Ames and called a convocation. The students were still in a boisterous mood as they assembled. President Beardshear, without any preliminaries, used the following poem:

THE FOOL'S PRAYER

The royal feast was done; the King
Sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried: "Sir Fool,
Kneel now, and make for us a prayer!"

The jester doffed his cap and bells,
And stood the mocking court before;
They could not see the bitter smile
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head, and bent his knee
Upon the monarch's silken stool;
His pleading voice arose: "O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart
From red with wrong to white as wool
The rod must heal the sin; but, Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!

"'Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
Of truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
We hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,
Go crushing blossoms without end;
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust
Among the heart-strings of a friend.

"The ill-timed truth we might have kept--
 Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung!
 The word we had not sense to say--
 Who knows how grandly it had rung!

"Our faults no tenderness should ask
 The chastening stripes must cleanse them all;
 But for our blunders - Oh, in shame
 Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes;
 Men crown the knave, and scourge the fool
 That did his will; but, Thou, O Lord,
 Be merciful to me, a fool!"

The room was hushed; in silence rose
 The King, and sought his gardens cool,
 And walked apart, and murmured low,
 'Be merciful to me, a fool!'"

After reciting the poem he picked up his papers and walked from the room. The impact was terrific and the assembled group remained deathly silent and then silently vacated the room. No such disturbances occurred again during Beardshear's administration.

The Fraternity-Sorority Crisis

Although Welch was sympathetic with fraternities, the general feeling during his administration was opposed to these secret societies. When Chamberlain became President, there were many conflicts and no ordinary man could conciliate all of the factions. Among Chamberlain's many problems was the conflict concerning fraternities. Two Greek letter societies were on campus when he became President and the charge was made that the members arrogated to themselves superiority and snobbishness and did not want to associate with the common herd. There was strife which carried

into the classrooms, laboratories and social gatherings. The conflict culminated into an anti-Greek riot in 1888.

The anti-secret society men who excited the riot attempted to break up a joint meeting of the secret societies being held in the society rooms in the Chemical and Physical Halls. Windows were broken, stones thrown, and cries of "Down with secret men", were screamed by a hundred students. Water was shut off and cyanogen gas in combination with carbon bisulphide was liberated. The doors to the society rooms were tied and as the men attempted to egress through a window they were splattered with rotten eggs. One of the fraternity men almost died as a result of the gas.

Chamberlain started an investigation and five students were arrested. Students were barred from the trial in Nevada. The five men accused of inciting the riot were later released on a technicality. One of the anti-fraternity men remarked, "It's discouraging for a young man of ability in this school to work against these scheming societies." The County Attorney replied, "It is too bad to think that 13 men should get all of the honors away from 165." The Aurora blamed the omission of class day exercises for the 1888 Commencement on Greek antics: "The only explanation we could give for it was that it was an outcropping of the selfish spirit which comes from long fostering in the 'Good, Grand, Glorious Fraternities'". The taking of all special privileges from fraternities such as the use of rooms, evenings for meetings, etc., will cripple them so badly it will be only a short time until I.A.C. (Iowa Ag-

riculture College) will be rid of this the greatest pest of all college life."

Chamberlain was hissed at chapel and at numerous public meetings because of his liberal fraternity policy. In 1890, not even the seniors showed up for Baccalaureate services. Three weeks later, Chamberlain resigned. The fraternity conflict was not the entire reason, but it was an important factor.

The new president, Beardshear, issued an edict three months after he took office which stated that no student would be allowed to join a fraternity.

Restored

Although the exclusion of fraternities by Beardshear was generally accepted and the courts had upheld his decision, underground forces were at work for their restoration. Then came the destruction of Old Main, the death of Beardshear, and a rapid increase in enrollment. All of these events helped in the restoration of the Greek system. With the abandonment of the College residence system and the increase in enrollment, the housing situation became acute. Storms, who replaced Beardshear, believed that the Greek system had a real place in a College and was a moving force in bringing the system back. The administration saw the advantage of interesting fraternities and sororities to help alleviate the housing situation and so the Board legalized the system in 1904.

About this time families began to come to Ames to educate their youngsters and build large and roomy houses to the south and west of the campus - large enough to accommodate students and thereby help the family budget. Along with this expansion came the construction of student clubs, building commodious club houses and many using Greek names. These local clubs gradually became national Greek letter fraternities. Fraternity housing and social life became very important in the life of the College and by the end of the period under discussion (1912), the Bomb shows pictures of 16 national and local fraternities and five clubs housing men and two national and three local sororities.

The housing emergency, a sympathetic president, and the support of the Board of Trustees, were all factors involved in the return of the Greek system. Although some opposition lingered for awhile, with the increase and extension of fraternities the feeling rapidly died.

The Expansion of Off-Campus Housing

After Old Main was destroyed by fire in 1902, the only residential housing available on campus was Margaret Hall, East and West Cottages. During the years before the first fire partially destroyed Old Main, students were required to room and board in the residence halls unless special permission was granted by the president to live elsewhere.

In 1903, it was discovered that Margaret Hall could accommo-

date only about half the women who desired to enter Iowa State, and since suitable room and board could not be obtained off-campus for women, many women went elsewhere to college. As a result, the Board of Trustees appointed a committee in 1904, to study the problem. The committee first investigated East and West Cottages but found the cost of renovating was too much to put these buildings in acceptable condition for living quarters.

With the shortage of housing on campus, the area surrounding the college was forced to cope with the housing problem directly. Houses were built hastily and poorly and also became overcrowded. Unsanitary conditions resulting were serious and the health of students and the good name of the College was threatened. The absence of both a sewer and water system brought about dire conditions. The College Administration and the Board of Trustees realized the seriousness of the situation and working with the Mayor and the City Council petitioned the Legislature to authorize a contract between the College and the City for the enlargement and use of the College disposal plant. A contract was authorized and the city issued bonds to finance its part of the construction which was completed at the end of 1908.

Even with better conditions, it was still difficult to obtain desirable rooms. It became imperative to house some women off the campus. There was no provision for listing rooms and no regulations governing standards or rates. Again a committee was appointed to investigate and to assist Mrs. Emily Cunningham, then matron

of Margaret Hall and in charge of women residing on campus. This committee, known as the Housing Committee, formulated the following rules:

1. Young women shall not be allowed to board or room in houses where young men are rooming and boarding.
2. Young women shall not room in houses other than those approved by the Housing Committee.
3. All applications for room in off campus houses shall be promptly referred to the Housing Committee.
4. Such applicants must deposit the sum of \$10 with the Committee for advanced registration and will be assigned to rooms in these approved houses in order of the payment of deposit. The sum, thus deposited, shall be held by the College Treasurer as a special fund and on order of the committee apply as part payment of the term's rental.
5. Parties not wishing to reserve a room in advance will be assisted by the Committee in finding rooms on their arrival at the College in these approved houses.
6. All correspondence should be directed to the Chairman of the Housing Committee.

It was apparent that if the College was to satisfy the demand of women who desired to enter Iowa State, that something would have to be done about adequate housing. The expansion of college residences was the answer and the expansion of housing for women marks the next era in residential housing at Iowa State.

Chapter IV

PEOPLE, PROGRAMS, PROGRESS - 1913-1936

It was quite apparent when President Starns resigned in September 1910, that one of the major problems facing the next president would be that of housing students, particularly women. Two presidents and two acting presidents served during this period. Each of the next three presidents, Pearson, Hughes and Friley, faced similar housing problems, the problems varied in degree rather than in kind. Each of them was involved in the expansion of residential housing, each made a change in the housing administration, each faced social changes demanded by the student body, and two of them went through war periods. The acting presidents, Stanton (1910-1912) and Knapp (1926-1927), were kept busy with many administrative problems of the College and consequently did not devote much time to housing problems.

This chapter will cover the important events in housing during the entire administrations of President Pearson and President Hughes. Housing during President Friley's administration will be discussed in the next chapter.

Residential Housing 1912-1926

When R. A. Pearson became president on September 1, 1912, the enrollment was approximately 1830 and there was residential housing

for 88 women or less than one-half of one percent of the total enrollment. President Pearson pushed for a large enrollment even though housing was taxed to the limit. The idea, of course, was that the larger the enrollment the greater the chance for adequate legislative appropriations.

In May 1913, Mrs. Cunningham, advisor to women, was having a real problem locating housing for women. She said that Margaret Hall would be reserved for only freshmen women the next fall. She said furthermore, that she should be provided with an automobile, or if this is too expensive, with a horse and buggy because she said that she had walked many miles trying to find suitable places for women to live. The fact that Margaret Hall was reserved for freshmen women forced upperclass women to form clubs which later became sororities.

Another thought expressed in 1913 was that men's halls should be a series of cottages housing 25 men each. Board would be furnished through student organizations or private individuals. Many thought at that time that crowding hundreds of students into Old Main caused a lack of cooperation with the Administration. Also, the students were never satisfied with a boarding place operated by the College.

Even though the enrollment was expanding and the housing situation critical, President Pearson issued a statement on September 13, 1914, that housing would be available for all who wished to enter

Iowa State. He said that scores of houses had been erected during the summer and others enlarged, also that a new women's dormitory would be finished at an early date.

The situation described on September 15, 1914, by Mrs. Cunningham, advisor to women, will give an idea as to the crowded conditions and the real need for women's halls. The statement in the Iowa State Student of that date is as follows:

"Iowa State Co-eds are all housed. Everyone of the Iowa State girls will be taken care of in spite of the crowded housing conditions said Mrs. Cunningham yesterday."

"The Beardshear House (Lincoln Way Cottage) has been taken over as an annex in addition to the Holden House (Georgia White House) and forty-four girls are living in these houses. Margaret Hall has been made to accommodate 130 girls by placing cots in Clio Hall (a room in Margaret Hall for the Clio Literary Society) and crowding things together generally. Room for about 75 girls have been made by friends of the College who have given over spare rooms until the dormitory (Lyon Hall) on the south side is ready. Mrs. Pearson is entertaining two girls at the Knoll until they can find permanent quarters."

Editorials occurred in the Iowa State Student in September 1919, February 1920, October 1920, and February 1921, stressing the need for more student housing. An editorial of October 1, 1920, mentions that the enrollment was the largest in the history of the College and although it seemed that everyone would be housed it reminded the people of Ames that there had been occasions when freshmen, on the eve of registration, were unable to find a room

or sleeping quarters except for a cot in a hallway and there were occasions when students spent the night sleeping on their luggage in the city park unable to find a bed of any kind.

The residential housing program under President Pearson was expanded physically and also was improved from the standpoint of administration, but the most important event of this period was the new method of financing construction of residence halls.

FINANCING PROGRAM AUTHORIZED

Before the Fall of 1925, all residence halls had been built from funds granted by the State Legislature. On April 3, 1925, the General Assembly authorized the State Board of Education (Board of Regents) to borrow money for the future erection of residence halls. Income was pledged to meet the financial obligations. At the beginning of the program only room rent was used because the food service was under a private caterer, Florence Walls, and the income from the rental of space was negligible. Later, when the University took over the food service, all income was pledged to take care of the obligations. At the beginning of the financing program, money was borrowed on primissory notes pledged to banks and insurance companies and the interest rate was often as low as two percent. This method of financing construction was followed until September 24, 1964, when the program of issuing revenue bonds was established under President Hilton. The revenue bond program will be discussed in a later chapter.

The Physical Plant

The history of each of the permanent halls, Lyon (1915), Freeman (1916), Barton (1918), Birch (1922), which were built during the 1912-1925 era and which are in use today will be discussed in the last chapter.

There were many temporary units used during this period, the most notable of which was a unit known as The Lodges. Other temporary units included Lincoln Way Cottage, Georgia White House, Norton House and Welch Avenue Cottage. Food service provided in Alumni Hall and in the Maples Tea Room, which was located in the present Music Hall, also filled a real need during this period.

The Lodges

By 1919, the enrollment had increased so much that the urgent need for greater housing facilities was again apparent. George T. Baker, President of the State Board of Education at this time, announced that the State Legislature had authorized erection of a dormitory building at Iowa State College to house 200 girls.

Due to a pressing shortage of time, materials, and funds, it was found necessary to construct "temporary" residences for the girls. These were to be in the form of large colonial-style wooden structures. Plans for classroom buildings of the same type were also made, but later abandoned. Materials were obtained from army surplus supplies and construction was rushed to completion during the summer of 1920. These halls were erected in a short time with

the help of student labor. In fact, throughout the building process, nearly four-fifths of the working force were college men. This system was a comparatively new one on the campus and much credit was given by superintendent of grounds, Thomas Sloss, to the willing and able help of the students.

The buildings were to be located east of East Hall (Freeman). The cost was to be within a \$130,000 limit with the understanding that the plans would be reduced if it was found that the entire cost would run over this amount. Work was begun immediately, but with a great deal of difficulty. It was no easy task to build four buildings at such a low cost. Every effort was made to cut down as much as possible on expenses. By eliminating closet doors, dormer windows, window weights, window and door frames, and transoms, much money was saved. No shower baths were placed on the second floor - tub baths were substituted. The last wing was not started until a definite idea of how much the cost of the first three wings was to be. The latter part of July showed that there would be a balance of about \$11,000 from the amount appropriated for the three units. Considerable material was on hand which would not be used otherwise. The furniture for the fourth unit had been purchased, therefore the superintendent was authorized to proceed with the fourth section.

The Lodges were of wood construction, informal in design and plan. The floors were full of splinters which frequently pushed through thin-soled slippers worn by the girls. The simply built recreation hall that joined the two Lodges was the scene of pro-

bably the gayest parties and dances held on the campus.

The Lodges were intended to be temporary only and to be used for 10 years. Instead, students were living there 20 years after construction. The buildings were utilized probably long after their normal period of usefulness had ended. In fact, Will Rogers commented during his visit to the campus in 1925, "When I was shown the campus, my guides pointed out some large brick buildings saying, 'That's where we keep the cows.' Then they pointed out another group of handsome brick buildings and said, 'That is where we keep the pigs.' I inquired about the old wooden buildings on the east side of the campus and they answered, 'Oh, that's where the girls stay!'"

The authorities realized the inadequacy of the Lodges and appointed a committee to investigate them and make a survey of the repairs and improvements needed. The committee reported that the only wise action would be complete reconstruction of the residences. Accordingly, the Lodges were razed in 1937 to make space for the new Elm and Oak Halls.

In spite of the admittedly inadequate accommodations of the Lodges during the last years of their use, the girls who lived there were quite satisfied with their lot. They all seemed to feel a more intimate comradeship with their neighbors than was possible in the more permanently constructed residence halls. Everyone agreed that while better buildings were necessary, they were very sorry to see the Lodges razed.

In the Fall of 1931, since Oak Lodge was no longer necessary for housing women, 30 men moved into its east wing and lived under a cooperative program. This was the first such undertaking for men students on the campus. A senior student, Henry Schwane, later Colonel Schwane, acted as head advisor for the group. The only other help employed was a woman cook. In a couple of years, the entire Lodge was occupied by men living cooperatively - in all, 120.

Financially, it was a successful undertaking. The men were happy in their life there. They made and carried out their own rules, which were rather severe at times. They insisted on taking entire care of their hall cleaning - which did not at all times seem up to standard in the eyes of the administration. When it became necessary to raze Oak Lodge in the summer of 1938 in order to build Oak Hall on the same location, the men urged that a place be given them where they could continue their cooperative life. Meals had not been served in Hughes Hall for some time and the dining room and kitchen were idle. In the fall of 1938, Hughes Hall was assigned to the Oak Lodge men to live under a cooperative program.

Lincoln Way Cottage

This house, as of this date, houses employees of the department of residence. It was originally known as the Beardshear House and was sold to the University by President Beardshear's wife. In 1915, it housed 20 girls known as the Lakota Club. It was an annex for the women's halls from 1915 to 1921. In 1918, it was used as an

emergency hospital for women. Men from Friley were housed there in 1942-43, during the first year of World War II.

Georgia White House

As of this date, it is the home of the Chief of Campus Police, Fred Tonne. It was moved to its present location back of the Chemistry Building in 1925. The house was built by Mrs. Lampheer and was later known as the Holden House. It was located east of the men's gymnasium where the present north section of Helser Hall now stands. It was used to house women at various periods and was known as Margaret Hall Annex, 1913-1919, and as Westgate Cottage, 1919-1929. It was a co-op during 1924-28 and housed graduate women in 1929-30 and foreign women in 1956. It was also used as a "nurses house" for a few years.

Norton House

This house was built by a Mrs. Ellis and was later known as Gray Cottage. It was located across the street from the Knoll and housed 14 girls in 1922-24. It is now located on the Tower Road Loop and is used by film production of WOI-TV.

Welch Avenue Cottage

This house, located at 209 Welch Avenue, was used to house approximately 14 women students. People in Ames donated furniture to help in the emergency. It was occupied during the year 1919-20.

The Maples Tea Room

Faculty and students on campus during the period of 1922-1928 remember affectionately the pleasant surroundings and good food provided in the Maples Tea Room. This facility was located in one of the oldest residences on the campus now known as Music Hall. The house was built in 1869 as a residence for Professor Jones of the mathematics department. Over the years it has provided residence for: General Geddes (1874-78), E. W. Stanton (1879-1919), Mrs. Stanton (1920-1922) and finally it housed the Maples Tea Room from 1922 to 1928. The music department occupied it from 1929 until the present date.

The Maples Tea Room was opened the first part of January 1922, and was available for service until the Memorial Union was opened for food service on September 24, 1928. Mrs. Fern Stover, class of 1916, was the first manager. Later, Miss Mabel Anderson, who was the food director of the Memorial Union for many years served as manager.

Housing Administration

The housing administration during Pearson's tenure occupied the time of many individuals, but no one person had the full responsibility. Miss Florence Walls continued as a private caterer to provide food service in the women's halls. Mrs. Emily Cunningham, who had served as matron at Margaret Hall, was made advisor to women in 1914 and was also made a member of the faculty. She was responsible

for seeing that the women were housed until her retirement in the late fall of 1918.

Miss Frederika Shattuck served as advisor to women during the remainder of the academic year, 1918-1919. Miss Shattuck came to the University from Wisconsin in 1907. She was professor and head of the department of speech for many years. She became involved in the revolt on social rules which demanded extension of hours for social events. She breathed a sigh of relief when a new advisor for women was appointed to begin in the fall of 1919.

The September 22, 1919, issue of the Iowa State Student had the following headline, "New Dean of Women OK, Says Reporter." The article said that Miss Hazel Harwood, the new dean, hails from the University of Illinois and that her first big job was to find rooms for all of the girls that were arriving. She did not like the term annex and consequently changed the names of the houses and annexes to Cottages, such as West Gate Cottage, Lincoln Way Cottage, etc.

Actually, Miss Harwood had the title of advisor to women when she first arrived, then dean of women, 1921-23. Miss Harwood was a graduate of Vassar. She married Dr. H. E. Bemis of the department of veterinary medicine in 1923 and they moved to the University of Pennsylvania. Harwood House in Lyon Hall is named for her.

Mrs. Julia Stanton, the second wife of Dean Stanton, replaced Miss Harwood as dean of women. She served from 1923 until her death on December 14, 1928.

John E. Foster of the State Department of Education was appoint-

ed dean of men in September, 1922. Although he was involved in the planning and organization of Hughes Hall, he gave up his duties as dean of men before getting really involved in residential housing.

In addition to this staff, there was a committee known as the Student Accommodations Committee, later known as the Student Housing Committee.

The War Years 1917-1918

Iowa State University has withstood testing under pressure to provide housing and food service for military personnel during two world wars. The first test came during the administration of President Pearson, the second under the administration of President Friley.

President Pearson was called to Washington during this period and E. W. Stanton was again made acting president. As was to happen again during World War II, the University was called upon to train units for military service. On April 15, 1918, the first unit of 500 soldiers was sent to Iowa State for training as auto mechanics, blacksmiths or machinists. At the end of each period they were replaced by another contingent. Approximately 6000 men went through this program.

A second program was known as the collegiate program which was called the Student Army Training Corps. On October 1, 1918, twelve hundred students were inducted into the Army under this program.

Contracts for housing and food service were made with the gov-

ernment. The mechanical group was housed in improvised barracks built under the west bleachers and a few temporary buildings were built south of the men's gymnasium. When the first contingent arrived, neither permanent food service nor housing was ready, consequently the first group of mechanical trainees was housed temporarily in the men's gymnasium and fed at the cafeteria in Alumni Hall. The Iowa State Student notes that the soldiers were moved to the barracks on April 20, 1918, and also noted that the first group of 500 were served at the College Inn (Alumni Hall) in record breaking time and that the soldiers said that the grub was good and plentiful.

The collegiate group was housed in 24 fraternity and five club houses.

Food service for both groups was installed in the men's gymnasium and the Iowa State Student of October 4, 1918, mentions that 2300 soldiers were fed that day in fifty minutes. Fortunately, the war ended in November. The University had trained 2000 men in the vocational section and had inducted 1600 into the collegiate program, a very appreciable contribution to the war effort.

Happenings Preceding Pearson's Resignation

Student unrest is always of concern to personnel administering housing and food service programs. Successive generations of students seem to get embroiled in many controversies with the University administration, but women's hours and athletics have pre-

vailed as controversial subjects off and on during the last fifty years. Other events of Pearson's years as president related to housing and food service included the Memorial Union campaign for funds and his foresight for acquiring land for future expansion of residence halls.

Women's Hours

In recent years, the elimination of hours for women and liberal visiting privileges for women in men's residence halls have been accepted. The following letter from President Pearson published in the Iowa State Student on April 15, 1919, shows how different the thinking of that day compares with the thinking 50 years later, April 1969:

A Message From The President

The Knoll
Ames, Iowa
April 15, 1919

TO THE STUDENTS OF IOWA STATE COLLEGE:

I deeply regret that illness makes it impossible for me to meet and talk with many of you concerning some questions that are receiving considerable attention just now.

1. I believe we all want to arrive at a reasonable and right conclusion in reference to hours for dancing. This question was first presented by the Women's Guild and later a petition was received from a number of men students. An increase of more than 100 percent in time for dancing was asked for and one-half of the asking was granted.

The Social Committee considered the matter carefully before announcing this conclusion. Many of us have been very busy during the recent weeks and I think it is not necessary for me to explain

the regrettable delay in the action. It was never intentional. The decision of the Social Committee proved to be disappointing to a considerable number of students, and on the request of the Cardinal Guild, the whole matter is to be taken up again. That could not be done in time to make an announcement for last Saturday and the Board of Deans approved the request of the Cardinal Guild to suspend or alter the rule as to closing dances last Saturday night so that it would apply at 11:45 instead of 11:15 o'clock. I presume they will take similar action for another Saturday night if final decision cannot be made prior to that time.

Now that the subject is open again for consideration let us take it up in an open-minded way. There must be some good reasons for a rule which has persisted as long as the eleven o'clock rule has been in force in this college. There are good reasons, also, for making a change. All phases of the subject will be reconsidered and will be discussed with representatives of the students and with others. It will be very difficult to do this if the minds of the people who are considering the matter are made up in advance.

When all the reasons for and against are weighed and a new decision is announced or the old decision confirmed, let us take the action as the result of an earnest effort to arrive at the right conclusion and let us stand by the action loyally.

2. A much more important question than the one above is our attitude toward college rules. I can hardly bring myself to believe that good students in this college would intentionally violate a college rule, and I wish every student who feels that he would violate a rule would solemnly ask himself or herself whether such action is really justified. The world is seeing some of the results of lawlessness and we know some of the leaders of such movements. I do not want to think there are such leaders or followers or even that there is such a spirit at Iowa State College. Today the question of law abiding citizenship versus lawlessness underlies the future of civilization. Should not a state educational institution lead in law observance and good order? One could enumerate a long list of sacrifices that have been made by faculty members for students and these are usually appreciated. If there were no

other reason for respecting a rule of the faculty, there is the sufficient reason in our respect for the faculty itself.

As for the circular which was distributed at one of the dances when the lights were suddenly extinguished for this purpose, I have little to say. It is anonymous and it calls harsh names. It makes false statements and does not use good English. It appeals to all students to violate college rules. I am sorry for the author. Such a person is his or her own worst enemy. The best representatives of student sentiment have condemned this piece of work. Broad minded and experienced men and women can differ in judgment on a proposition and yet be friends.

3. Let us think more of our exceptional facilities and opportunities. I am sorry to read or hear the statement that there is no way to enjoy one's self at this college. I would like to see a list of twenty kinds of wholesome enjoyment most desired by college students and then a showing as to how this institution compared with others in furnishing these forms of amusement, exercises and relaxations. We should profit from such a list if there is opportunity to do so. We do not have some of the so-called advantages enjoyed by students in Chicago University where street cars pass every forty-five seconds, moving picture shows crowd one another, and theaters and other expensive attractions can be reached in an hour's time. Without doubt, very many of the best students in Chicago University would gladly sacrifice these and other so-called city advantages for what they could find at Iowa State College. Are not some of the things we lack more than offset by our well arranged campus and splendid buildings and our chimes and the beautiful surrounding country? Will we forget our gymnasium, which is one of the best in the United States, and our fine athletic field and large play grounds?

If we lack in ways to enjoy ourselves, are not we ourselves largely to blame? Why do we not have more interclass and club and fraternity contests in athletics, debating and games? And why not more dramatics and music? And why not more hikes which are so popular at some of the institutions where they are less convenient than here? Why not more parties and receptions? Why do we not give better patronage to good entertainments that come to Ames? And to

the fine, inspiring Sunday services? We ought to have a bowling alley and a roller skating place and other such facilities if they are really wanted and as soon as funds can be found to provide them. All of the advantages of a University Union might be possible if we could unite in planning and working for them. Great results may be expected when such a community as this works together. The college officers are more than willing to do all they can.

Above all, let us not forget that we have here an educational establishment and a staff which are second to none and that our graduates are widely sought for and are given preference in many places. It is gratifying that there is no complaint as to the educational work of the college. Let us supplement this with the aid of good team work which will provide a variety of amusements and social activities and wholesome exercises that will be a real benefit to very many of us. Will the students appoint a special committee having representatives of all the leading student organizations to take up these questions in cooperation with a committee to be appointed by the college?

Yours truly,

R. A. PEARSON, President

Athletic Embroilment

Another item causing student unrest 50 years ago was the athletic embroilment causing students to take sides concerning the administration's request for the resignation of the athletic director. Although it did not involve residential housing, it was an important historical event during Pearson's administration.

The real cause of the controversy centered around a losing football team. Charles Mayser who was the popular choice to succeed the resigned athletic director, Clyde Williams, attempted

to improve the situation, but after the threatened resignation of a second football coach, the athletic council requested in May 1923, the resignation of the director himself. Mayser's supporters rallied vigorously to his support and there were many campus demonstrations resulting in President Pearson agreeing to a hearing before representative students. Members of the athletic council tried in vain to secure harmony within the department and finally presented charges of inefficient leadership. Mayser alleged unfair treatment and unethical methods on the part of certain members of the council. In the end, Mayser resigned and the council was reorganized to bring about faculty control. The new council had a membership of six faculty, two alumni and two student representatives.

The Memorial Union

In 1919, students were complaining about the lack of amusements near the campus saying that only two amusements were available, athletics and dancing. One result of this complaint was the start of the campaign for the Memorial Union in 1920.

Housing Foresight

President Pearson had disagreements with the Board of Education (Board of Regents) on many items, but the only item concerning housing was his recommendation to purchase all of the land in the block now occupied by Westgate Hall for the expansion of men's residence

halls. Twenty-five years later, the Board saw the wisdom of his plan. He was twenty-five years ahead of his time.

Residential Housing 1927-1936

The increasing enrollment during the Hughes administration brought housing to a top priority for women students. The young men not affiliated with fraternities were absorbed in rooming houses and private homes, but the increasing emphasis on inducing young women to try public co-education increased the enrollment of women and created a housing problem that made the University feel that it had an obligation to meet.

During Pearson's administration, the physical foundation of a women's housing system was laid with the additions of Lyon, Barton, Freeman and a section of Birch. When Hughes became president, there was an enrollment of 4047 and residential housing for 913, mostly women. In the fall of the last year that Hughes served as President (1935-36), there was an enrollment of 4412 and residential housing for mostly women of 1062.

Hughes came to Iowa State with many educational ideas and as someone said it involved a combination of small college paternalism with a zeal for administrative instructional efficiency. He instituted many programs for helping students. Among them, the Ward System, Junior College Counseling, personal attention to solving problems of the fraternities, teacher evaluations, elimination of the positions of dean of men and dean of women, and the twenty year

program.

In the housing area, the physical plant was enlarged, the housing administration reorganized, and cooperative halls established.

The Physical Plant

The expansion of the residence physical plant during President Hughes' administration included the occupancy of Hughes Hall, the construction of Welch Hall and the acquisition of the Gables (International House). The history of both Hughes and Welch Halls will be included in the last chapter.

The Gables (International House)

The historic house, The Gables, which once occupied ground now occupied by Buchanan Hall, was built in 1880 by A. S. Welch, first president of Iowa State. It was named "House of Seven Gables". The house, built by President Welch, had a slate roof containing seven small stone faced gables.

The house was rented by the Welch family to successive presidents, William I. Chamberlain (1886-1891) and William M. Beardshear (1891-1899). Although Beardshear recommended buying the house for future presidents, his request was never granted. Consequently, Dr. Millikan Stalker, first head of the school of Veterinary Medicine, bought the house in 1899 as a home for himself and his two sisters. Dr. Stalker died in 1909.

The Gables served as a home for families and fraternities (Kappa Sigma 1922-1927, Sigma Alpha Epsilon 1927-1928). When Dr. Stalker died in 1909, he willed the house to his two sisters who lived in the house until they both passed away in 1922. The house then became the property of Mrs. Julia Swearingen, another sister who lived in California. Mrs. Swearingen died in 1928 and the house then became the property of Iowa State College. It was used as a home for foreign students and as a meeting place for the Cosmopolitan Club and was known as the International House from 1928 to 1963.

The Gables or International House as it was known in later years survived five fires. The first, shortly after Dr. Stalker moved in; the second, in 1912; the third, in 1922 when the Kappa Sigma fraternity occupied the house; the fourth, in 1951 when the roof was gutted by fire; the fifth and final fire was intentionally set by the Ames fire department to clear the area needed for the graduate hall (Buchanan Hall) to be constructed on the vacated site.

Reorganization of Housing Administration

Previous to the drastic changes made by President Hughes to be effective September 1930, the organization of the Housing Administration was rather confused. The dean of men, J. E. Foster, had organized and been responsible for the men's program in Hughes

Hall, the only men's hall. The office of the dean of men was discontinued at the beginning of the fall of 1930 and the President's office took over the responsibility temporarily. Jim Hardwick was directly in charge of Hughes Hall from September 1929 to November 1930 and was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barron who served for over two years. All of them made real contributions to the program.

In the women's halls the dean of women, Mrs. Julia Stanton, had the responsibility for the program. She served from 1923 until the time of her death in December 1928. Mrs. McGlade became acting dean of women and served in this capacity until the changes that were made in the administration in September 1930.

Food service was administered by Florence Walls as a private concession, but she cooperated well with the personnel in charge of housing.

In January 1930, President Hughes announced that there would be a change in what he called the "Department of Women". He said there would be three divisions in the new organization. There would no longer be an office of dean of women. Mrs. Madge McGlade, who had been acting dean of women, would become director of housing and would have charge of the residence halls and sorority houses in so far as they were regarded as part of the University housing system. Miss Frances Sims, who was head of textiles and clothing at the time, was appointed Assistant to the President and director of personnel for women. Mrs. Iza Merchant was made director of social

affairs. All personnel problems for women, which had been handled by John M. Shaw, director of Personnel, were now to be handled by Miss Sims.

As so often happens, organization charts which look feasible on paper often do not work because of the personalities involved. Also when there is an overlap in responsibilities, there must be a clear cut definition of the roles that the individuals are to play.

Now there were three people concerned with the welfare of the women in the residence halls - Mrs. McGlade for housing, Miss Sims for counseling and for social and educational programs and Miss Walls for food. No one person was responsible for the entire program. Conflicts arose mainly between Mrs. McGlade and Miss Sims. One cause of discord was that Miss Sims was responsible for women's discipline but had no authority over the hall directors who were directly responsible for the women's conduct. They were responsible to the housing director. Miss Walls was her own boss and had problems only when there were students' complaints about the food. Mrs. McGlade was aggressive and had a strong personality and finally after Miss Sims resigned in 1939, she became responsible for the entire housing program, with the exception of the food service.

Mrs. Madge McGlade. Mrs. McGlade came to Iowa State as the housemother for Birch Hall in September 1924. She was acting dean of women from December 1928 until September 1930 when she was appointed Director of Housing. The title was changed to Director of

Residence in 1940 and she served in this capacity until 1946 when J. C. Schilletter was appointed Director of Residence.

Mrs. McGlade made a real contribution to the University in the residence halls system. Construction of Roberts, Elm, Oak and sections of Friley-Hughes Halls (1939-1942) all were completed when she was director. She placed emphasis on high standards of leadership and her efforts through the years resulted in a start toward student government in the halls. She was always interested in the welfare of the students at Iowa State. Her boundless energy and enthusiasm have always been remembered by all who knew her.

It is important to note that at the time Mrs. McGlade served as director of residence she was responsible to the director of personnel, M. D. Helser. After the reorganization in 1946, the director of residence was made responsible to the business manager, B. H. Platt (later vice president for business and finance), and after the last reorganization in 1967, the director of residence was made responsible to the vice president for student affairs, W. H. Layton. This administrative detail is mentioned here mainly to show the difference in the concept of housing administration as exhibited by three presidents - Hughes, Friley and Parks.

Cooperative Halls

Although Westgate Cottage had been run as a cooperative house

for 16 girls for four years beginning in 1924, the idea of cooperative living grew with the financial needs of students during the depression years. Barton Hall went on a cooperative plan in 1928, Freeman Hall adopted the cooperative program soon thereafter, and in 1931 when Oak Lodge was no longer needed for women it was assigned to men as a co-op. By February 1936, over 300 students were on a cooperative program. There were 150 men in the Oak Lodge and 172 women in Barton and Freeman Halls. After Oak Lodge was torn down in 1937, the men requested and were granted a cooperative program in Hughes Hall.

The food service was supervised by staff people from home economics who advised on menus and food buying. In the women's halls the women did all of the cooking, dishwashing and other labor required. This was also true in the men's halls, but they had the assistance of a full time cook.

Although many students were able to remain in school with the help of cooperative living during this period, neither the need nor the demand continued after World War II.

One of the home management houses was run as a co-op in 1963, 1964 and 1965.

Social Life

By today's social standards, the era of President Hughes was extremely conservative, also paternalistic. For example, the Iowa

Iowa State Student finally got permission from the President to publish cigarette ads, providing that no reference was made to women smoking. Also, after much discussion, women were finally allowed to smoke only in the Cyclone Cellar of the Memorial Union. Sunday movies were not allowed in the Fourth Ward. There was also a campaign to extend the curfew on Friday nights from 10:30 p.m. until 12 midnight when President Hughes resigned.

The students of that day were also conservative and the following pledge was printed in the Iowa State Student on February 25, 1930, by the men of Hughes Hall:

Men in Dorms Adopt New Pledge
to Aid in Upholding Standards

Because they believe that only through cooperation can a large group live together successfully, the students living in the men's dormitory met and drew up a pledge to aid in upholding high standards. The following pledge was adopted:

"Believing that the moral standards of Iowa State College are dependent upon the moral cleanliness of each individual student, I wish to cooperate by keeping my own standards high.

"I believe that gambling and drinking intoxicating liquors have no place in the life of a clean college. I desire to cooperate by doing my part to suppress any actions or habits which tend to lower the standards we are striving to attain.

"I believe that smoking in the dormitory is unsafe, unsanitary and out of harmony with the spirit of the dormitory.

"As long as I am a member of this dormitory group, I will attempt to uphold these standards to the extent of reporting to the council, or any member thereof, any man whom I know to be violating these regulations."

"According to Jim Hardwick, resident advisor, the students believe the new pledge will create a more cooperative spirit. Each

boy will have a part in upholding the standards of the dormitory and carrying out the regulations decided upon."

"The program and policy of the boy's dormitory is worked out by the council composed of 18 students, 9 freshmen elected by the residents of the dormitory and 9 upperclassmen who act as student advisors. The council has the power to formulate a program and determine policies, make recommendations and specify rules (not already determined within the college rules) and to make recommendations in disciplinary cases. The plan has worked very well to date, according to Mr. Hardwick."

It is also interesting to note today a comment made in the Iowa State Student on April 7, 1936. The quotation is as follows:

"To compare Iowa State of 1886 with that of today, 1936, is like comparing Sing Sing to a Cyclone Twister. By comparison, the liberality of 1936 fairly floors grandpa and his ex-collegiate wife."

"If the 50 years ahead of 1936 bring about as much change in the social rules at Iowa State as the past 50 have done, only time and Buck Rogers can foretell what will be the situation."

Time passes on and today, 1969, with no hours for women (except freshmen), no restrictions on smoking, liberal visiting privileges for women in men's halls and vice versa, co-ed undergraduate halls, students demanding a voice in the administration and with liberal attitudes toward dress and manners - one wonders what time will foretell by 1986.

In 1928, the women residents of the residence halls organized the Dormitory Council, an overall government for the undergraduate

halls of that day. It was renamed the Women's Residence Association (WRA) in 1953.

One of the accomplishments of the Hughes' administration that was mentioned most often at the time of his resignation was the twenty year program. In 1935, when this report was published, the section on housing of students mentions that plans should be made to house 1030 women in the residence halls by 1940 and it was doubtful that it would ever be necessary to house as many as 2000. It mentions that the men's program is very inadequate but does not even propose what should be done. It also mentions that the debt for the construction of residence halls should not exceed \$275,000.

In the fall of 1968, over 2600 single women and over 4400 single men occupied residence halls and over 1300 occupied married apartments. The residence hall debt on July 1, 1968, was over \$29,000,000.

The idea of separate halls for freshmen was prevalent in 1935 and Mary B. Welch West (Welch Hall) and Mary B. Welch East (Birch) were reserved for freshman women, Hughes for freshman men and Margaret Hall for graduate women.

Chapter V

DYNAMIC CHANGES 1936-1967

This era can be divided into three periods, (1) before World War II, (2) during World War II, (3) after World War II. The sudden change of a University carrying on the normal activities of a peaceful world to a University geared to war time was, of course, dramatic, but the changes in the University in residential housing that occurred after World War II could, in every sense, be designated as dynamic.

The dynamic changes which occurred in residential housing after World War II will be discussed in the latter part of this chapter. It should be noted, however, that most of this era occurred during the administrations of President Charles E. Friley who served the longest as president of Iowa State, 17 years, and of President James H. Hilton, the first Iowa State Alumnus to serve as president. Robert Parks, who became president in July, 1965, really begins a new era as far as residential housing is concerned.

Before World War II 1936-1942

Dr. Charles E. Friley became president in March 1936 and he served the first part of his term during rather normal years, 1936-1942. Residential housing during this period was also quite nor-

mal but it did include a change in personnel for housing administration, a few changes in housing policies, approval for the expansion of Friley Hall, replacement of Oak and Elm Lodges with permanent structures, and the creation of the Women's Advisory System in the residence halls.

A change in housing administrative policies occurred when Miss Frances Sims resigned in 1939 as director of personnel for women and Mrs. Madge McGlade took over the full responsibilities of housing which included, in addition to the physical and financial programs of the residence halls, the social and educational programs. There was conflict in the administrative responsibilities between Mrs. McGlade and Miss Sims, particularly in the area of student discipline. Mrs. McGlade also became responsible for the selection, supervision and training of sorority and fraternity housemothers, and in September 1942, supervision of all of the functions of off-campus housing formerly carried by the Y.M.C.A. in Alumni Hall. Her title was changed to director of residence in 1940.

In 1941, the University stipulated that in the future all fraternities were to have housemothers. This brought a protest from the fraternities and this created one of the controversies that Mrs. McGlade had to face as director of residence. Also, in December 1940, the announcement was made that Friley Hall would be expanded to house another 478 men making a total of 628 men in

Friley Hall. In addition to protesting the housemother edict, the fraternities also protested the expansion of the men's residence halls maintaining that it would mean that freshmen would not occupy their houses and thereby bring about financial difficulties.

Another event of this period was the creation of the women's advisory system in the residence halls, started in September 1941, and continuing until the head resident system was adopted at the beginning of 1965.

The advisory system originated in the women's halls in 1940-41. It replaced the traditional Senior Sister Organization of women students in which women students were appointed to contact and counsel new coeds. The advisory system in the women's halls proved to be more effective than any previous plan.

Each residence hall selected advisors in the spring to serve for the following year. Birch, Welch and Roberts, which were freshmen halls until 1953-54, chose one advisor for each six or eight students. The upperclass selected an advisor for every 16 or 18 students.

The all-dorm advisor chief was elected by a general vote of all women members from nominations made by each of the hall councils and approved by the central residence hall council. The dorm chief, as she was known, was responsible for organizing and directing the advisors in the women's residence halls.

The advisory council was the governing body of the system and

was comprised of the vice presidents from each residence hall. The vice president in each hall was in charge of the advisors for her particular hall.

The physical facilities of the residence halls were also expanded during this period. Permanent housing was constructed to provide housing for approximately 1100 students. The history of these halls which includes Roberts, Elm, Oak, Friley (north and north-center sections) will be discussed in the last chapter.

There were also temporary facilities providing space for 140 students used during this period. When the Lodges were torn down and before Elm could be occupied the Memorial Union provided space on the two top floors for 100 women. West Stadium and Ridgeway House were also acquired during this period.

West Stadium

West Stadium was located under the west bleachers and was renovated by the athletic council in 1939 to house 18 men athletes. It was known for years as "Muscle Mansion". There was a study hall on the first floor and the second floor was furnished with nice double deck beds, chests of drawers and locker space. There was also a suite of rooms on the first floor for the advisor. The space was reserved for high school graduates who were interested in athletics and who were in the upper two-thirds of their class and who needed financial help. It served a real need until 1958

when the space was converted into office quarters for the football coaching staff.

Memorial Union

In accordance with the policy of Iowa State College to house all undergraduate women and because of the promised enrollment for 1936-37, additional space for some 100 women had to be provided. Elm Hall was under construction but could not be completed in time for use during the fall quarter. As a solution the Memorial Union Board granted the college temporary use of the recently completed fourth and fifth floors as an emergency residence.

The fourth floor consisted of guest rooms which were to serve the visitors on campus. Each room was carpeted with an attractive pattern and contained early American maple furniture. A deluxe private bath added to the convenience and luxury. An elevator was installed for the use of the guests.

The fifth floor, which was originally planned to accommodate larger groups such as conventions and visiting athletic teams, was planned differently in that all but two rooms had two double-deck beds and built-in dresser and closet space. The rest of the furniture was maple and the floor was covered with inlaid linoleum. There was running water in each room. The room at each end of this floor was finished and furnished the same as those on the fourth floor. On this floor were adequate bathrooms furnished with toilets, showers and tubs.

As there were to be four girls in each of the fifth floor rooms, the closet problem was acute. To remedy this, a large room between the two elevator spaces was utilized. It was equipped with three long rods to hang all clothing of women living on the fifth floor. This room was closed and locked each night by the hall director and unlocked each morning at 6:30 by the dormitory president. With the 57 girls living on the fifth floor it was estimated that at least \$20,000 worth of clothing and expensive travelling bags were kept there. The room was carefully watched and it was to the credit of the girls that not an article of clothing was lost.

The spaces on either side of the closet room were used as pressing rooms and lines were placed for necessary personal laundry.

On the fourth floor is a small lounge which was used as an office as well. Here magazines, papers and a radio were available. The mail was handled at the Union desk, as were other deliveries. The girls furnished their own bedding as they were required to do in the residence halls.

Meals were served on the second floor, east end, in a private dining room, and Memorial Union women and those of Margaret Hall who ate with them, enjoyed the same services (including the appointment of a hostess) as those living in other halls.

Social life was the same, directed by the usual number of officers. Dates naturally were not permitted above second floor

and were requested to make known their arrival at the Union desk. Then the women came down to second floor on the elevator and were met there by their escorts. This proved quite thrilling, for the entrance into the wide corridor and descent down the beautiful stairway lent a metropolitan air to the whole procedure.

The study conditions of fifth floor women who were living four in a room were relieved by placing tables in stairway wells and also by reserving a committee room on the second floor for those who wished to type or work late.

All young women living in the Union fall and winter quarters of 1937-38 were new transfers, representing almost every state. They became well acquainted and agreed that they were bound by ties greater than any experienced before. The entire Union staff was most kind and generous with its service in seeing that all the needs of the women were fulfilled. It was with a feeling of leaving home when the women moved into the newly completed Elm Hall in the spring of 1938.

The Memorial Union has frequently been used to house the overflow from the residence halls.

From 1938 to 1942 many undergraduate women lived on the fourth and fifth floors when the women's halls lacked the space to accommodate them. Mrs. Lillian Vollmer, Mrs. Etta Gordon and Mrs. Frances Nichols, taking their turns, cared for these young women until they could be moved into their respective halls.

Hughes Hall men were housed in the upper two floors of the Memorial Union from September 1942 until February 1943, with Mrs. Gertrude Hoxie as housemother. To care for an emergency war training program for 100 Curtiss-Wright Cadets, the Hughes Hall men agreed to move from the Union, and from February 15, 1943, until December 15, 1943, approximately 100 women cadets occupied the fourth and fifth floors. Mrs. Hoxie remained with the Curtiss-Wright Cadets until she could be relieved by the appointment of Mrs. Rene Dinsmore.

WAVES and graduate women occupied the upper floors of the Memorial Union for the college year, 1944-45.

Again for the year 1946-47, it was necessary to place some undergraduate women on the fifth floor with Mrs. Ruth Clark, room and desk supervisor of the Union, as their director.

Ridgeway House

The old Gladstone Hotel on Lynn Avenue was purchased by the college for \$9,250 in 1941, to alleviate the crowded conditions and to satisfy the demand for cooperative dormitories. The location at 128 Lynn Avenue, close to the campus, made it ideal for supplementary housing and possibly a future graduate house for women. During the summer of 1941, the house was completely redecorated and the rejuvenation lifted its face as well as its reputation. The first regular student occupants were 29 girls and their house mother who arrived at the opening of the fall

quarter, 1941. There were few reminders of the days when it was rumored that a Christmas tree stood in the parlor from season to season and equally lax hotel management existed.

The question of a name for the new house was easily solved. The ridge between it and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity suggested the name "Ridgeway". The girls were given an opportunity to change the name during the first quarter but Ridgeway remained as the unanimous choice.

Ridgeway was equipped for use as a cooperative hall at a cost of \$2,933.32. Equipment included maple desks, chairs, dressers and double deck beds for the student rooms, a maple dining suite and parlor furnishings in early American style. The kitchen and dining room were equipped with Syracuse china, silver, Irish linen and Tyrolean table mats, aluminum cooking utensils, a large gas range and a double refrigerator.

Ridgeway was vacant through the summer of 1942, but it was used to house 32 college men when the navy moved into Friley Hall at the beginning of the fall quarter 1942. Another group of Friley Hall men lived at Lincoln Way Cottage at the same time. Ridgeway, or Friley-on-Lynn, as the boys preferred to call it, served as headquarters and the two groups functioned as a unit through the fall and winter quarters. The number of men was so reduced in the spring quarter of 1943, that Friley-on-Lynn was large enough to house the entire group.

Two cooks were employed and meals were served to the entire

Friley group at Ridgeway on a profit-sharing basis. Menus were planned by the housemother and several members of the group served as stewards and waiters. The food profits, which were few, were divided equally among the men at the end of each quarter.

The house was always filled to capacity and many amusing situations arose from inconveniences caused by the transition from a women's residence to a men's residence. In addition, rationing had begun on meats and processed foods and this further complicated the work of the stewards and necessitated many "point-counting sessions". A great deal of the credit for the success of Friley-on-Lynn must be given to the men who were determined to maintain the unity of their group in spite of obstacles and inconveniences.

Ridgeway again became a feminine realm in the fall of 1943, when it became the headquarters for 35 Freeman Hall women who had left their hall because of the need of space for service men. The girls preserved the spirit of the original hall group by holding weekly meetings at Ridgeway.

During the fall quarter 1944, 30 Roberts Hall girls occupied Ridgeway House.

The navy V-12 men vacated the freshman halls - Roberts, Birch and Welch - in December 1944. The girls then moved from their various fraternity houses to their residence halls. A group of transfer women who had been living in the Phi Kappa Psi house then moved into Ridgeway.

Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority came on the campus May 18, 1946,

and took over Ridgeway as their temporary house until they moved into their permanent home next door in the spring of 1950. At this time a home management group took up residence in Ridgeway. This group remained only a short time until a more permanent residence was prepared for the women on the north side of the campus.

After this, the Ridgeway house was occupied by graduate men students. It served its purpose well in always being ready to house an emergency group. It was sold to the Catholic Church in 1958 and is presently used to house the members of the Newman Club.

During World War II 1942-1946

During World War II - 1942-46 - the University again faced the test of a war emergency as it did in 1918 when it was called upon to provide training, housing and food service for military personnel.

One of the surprising changes in the administration during this period was the appointment of myself (J. C. Schilletter) as acting Managing-Director of the Memorial Union to take the place of Colonel Pride who was called to military service. I was perhaps more surprised than the general public and still recall that when President Friley called and said, "Schilletter, you have just been elected managing-director of the Union," that I thought someone was pulling a joke and started to laugh. I then realized that it was Dr. Friley and that he was serious and I replied, "Hell, Dr. Friley, I don't know anything about running the Union." The President said, "There

is a war on and you are being drafted, all you have to do is to put up a big front and we will get you plenty of help."

I had been a teacher in the horticulture department for 20 years and I had no idea of the responsibility that I was to carry during the next four years. At that time, June 1942, the Union had contracted to feed 200 navy personnel and no one visualized at the time that the Memorial Union would not only have food service for civilians and military personnel in the Union building but also would equip, staff, organize and supervise the new food service in Friley Hall. In fact, during the period 1942-46, the staff of the Memorial Union provided food service for over 11,000 navy personnel - 5400 electrical, 5000 diesel, 250 cooks and bakers, and 800 officer trainees (V12 and V5) plus the Curtiss Wright trainees and also feeding hundreds of civilians.

The dedicated service by the members of the Memorial Union staff during this period was one of the great moments in the first 100 years of Iowa State University. Miss Mabel Anderson, who was director of food service at the Union at that time, deserves special recognition for the service that she rendered under very trying circumstances of labor and food shortages.

The allocation of housing facilities was also no small task during the war years. Mrs. Madge McGlade, director of residence at that time, also deserves special recognition for handling this trying task.

Miss Florence Walls and particularly Miss Elsie Ann Guthrie

deserve recognition for dedicated service in providing food service for the Army Specialized Training Program in Birch, Oak and Elm Halls.

All of the residence halls were used at one time or another during this period to house military personnel.

The first contingent of Navy trainees arrived in June and were housed in Hughes Hall. In the fall of 1942, Navy headquarters were established in Alumni Hall and also 40 cadets and 60 machinists were housed in the building.

During the year, the freshmen women were housed in Birch, Roberts and Welch Halls and upperclass women in Elm and Lyon Halls while the women in Barton and Freeman Halls were still on a cooperative plan.

Seventy civilian men who had been housed in Friley were moved to the two top floors of the Memorial Union at the beginning of the fall of 1942. Friley men were also housed in Lincoln Way Cottage and Ridgeway House and had their meals in Ridgeway. The units were known as Friley on Lincoln Way and Friley on Lynn.

The 1942 section of Friley was rushed to completion and housed approximately 800 naval trainees by December of that year.

At the beginning of the year 1943, a contract was made to train, house and feed 90 Curtiss Wright women. Housing and food service were provided at the Union and civilian men had to vacate their quarters.

The Memorial Union was asked to establish a food service for

the diesel, electrical, and cooks and bakers trainees in the new Friley Hall kitchen and dining room, and in February 1943, food service was transferred from the Union facilities to Friley Hall.

The Memorial Union was not to have much respite, however, because in July 1943, 700 Navy men in officer's training were assigned to Iowa State and were housed in Birch, Roberts, Welch and Lyon Halls with food service to be provided in the Union. In June, previous to this, 100 naval cadets were assigned to Barton Hall and also had food service at the Union.

In June of 1943, the residence halls food service came into the picture when 170 veterinarians were inducted into military service. These men were fed in Birch Hall and were housed in the following fraternities - Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Tau Omega, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa, Pi Kappa Alpha and Tau Kappa Epsilon. The veterinarians were transferred to Freeman Hall in February 1944.

In September 1943, the Army Specialized Training Program assigned army personnel to Freeman, Oak and Elm Halls. These men were fed at Elm and Oak and occupied these halls until March 1944.

In the meantime, the civilian women who occupied the residence halls had to be housed and beginning in September 1943, the women were moved into fraternity houses. Eight houses were assigned as food centers (Atkinson Lodge, Club LaVerne, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Sigma, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Nu and Theta Chi).

In the spring of 1944, the Army Specialized Training Program was closed and then Oak and Elm were available for women along with food service in Elm Hall.

By September 1944, upperclass women were back in Oak, Elm, Barton and Freeman Halls and the freshmen women were housed in fraternities and in Ridgeway.

In December 1944, all navy personnel were transferred to Friley Hall and all of the women's halls were available for women occupants for the first time since July 1943. In November, all navy food service had been transferred to Friley and the Union was free of military personnel for the first time since June 1942.

After World War II 1946-1967

Although there were other housing crises during the first 100 years of Iowa State, the most critical one occurred following World War II, due to the sudden increase in enrollment. This included the returning veterans, fifty percent of whom were married, and housing these married students created a problem that had never been faced by the University.

The years following World War II can really be divided into two periods. The first period covers the last years of President Friley's administration up to July 1, 1953, and the second period the twelve years of President Hilton's administration. During the

first period there were dynamic changes in (1) reorganization of the housing administration, (2) changes in physical facilities, (3) establishment of the first University Married Community, (4) establishment of the House and Head Resident system, (5) establishment of a reorganized student government in the men's residence halls known as the Men's Residence Association (MRA) with its accompanying student activity program.

We should note at this point a change that had occurred in food service in the residence halls before the complete reorganization of the housing administration.

President Friley had decided when the University took over the food service in the women's halls during the Army Specialized Training Program that after the war ended the private concession operated by Florence Walls would be terminated and the University would operate the food services of the residence halls.

The institution management department had for several years requested that when Miss Walls was out of the picture they be allowed to run the food service in the halls so that they might use it as a laboratory for teaching and also as a means of establishing a number of graduate assistantships. About this time the most capable head of institution management, Miss Fern Gleiser, received an offer from another university and one of the concessions granted in order to keep her on the staff was that her department would administer food service in the halls. Miss Gleiser did not remain and when her replacement, Dr. Grace Augustine, arrived she

was made responsible for the residence hall food service and was responsible directly to the President for this part of her duties. Mrs. McGlade remained as director of residence, but had no authority over the food service. As so often happens with two bosses involved in an operation, conflicts arose. But nevertheless, this management continued during years 1944-45 and up to March 1946, and this is when the reorganization of the housing administration began.

Reorganization of the Housing Administration

President Friley had had enough experience in administration to know that when you have more than one boss in an operation that you are going to have conflicts, consequently he had enough foresight to make a change that at the time was considered revolutionary - he appointed one boss, J. C. Schilletter, and stipulated that I was to be responsible for the physical, financial, social and educational programs of the residence halls, for off-campus housing and for the selection and supervision of the fraternity and sorority housemothers. Dr. Friley also directed that the director of residence would report to the business manager, Mr. Boyne Platt, rather than to the director of personnel. Up to this time, Mrs. McGlade had been assigned to the personnel office under dean Helser.

The first directive that the President sent to Mrs. McGlade and Dr. Augustine was to direct each of them to report to the new

director of residence. Since administering a housing program was new to me, I bided my time before making any real changes. Although the Board of Regents had approved my appointment in October 1945, I remained at the Union until March 1946, when Colonel Pride returned and then I took over the responsibility as director of residence.

I really had little time to reorganize because my first task was to get the south end of Friley Hall, as it existed then, ready for civilians and to see that the navy personnel were moved to the north end of Friley. Both groups were to be fed in the Friley dining room and this presented problems that had to be solved each day. In addition to food service problems with civilians and navy personnel in Friley, were also food service problems with the married students who were fed in Hughes Hall and who were clamoring to get into the first trailer units that were being erected in what was known as Pammel Court. Students were also clamoring for off-campus space and then toward the end of the summer it was decided to open an annex at Camp Dodge and I was instructed to get the food service organized. Someone mentioned at the time that I had such a big headache that even several tons of aspirin would not relieve it.

It can be seen why we were well into 1946-47 before I began to sense what needed to be done. I drew up a simple single-line organization chart and at the time divided the housing organization into the following departments: (1) women's housing, (2) men's

housing, (3) women's food service, (4) men's food service, (5) married housing, (6) off-campus housing, (7) accounting, (8) maintenance, (9) food buying.

A roster of all the dedicated people who helped get the new organization underway will necessarily be incomplete, but it would be glaringly-so were I to omit the names of individuals who gave unstintingly of their time and energy during the first few years.

Names to be chronicled in residential housing during this period included: Miss Rachel Peisen, Mrs. Madge McGlade, Mrs. Harriet Stange, Mrs. Ruby Buck, Miss Elsie Ann Guthrie, Miss Doris Hittle, Fred Jensen, Jay Miller, Roy Owings, Lester Donaldson, Mrs. Wanda Daley, Roy B. McAfee, Robert Hughes, James Allen.

There is not room in this chronicle to single out the contributions of each of the above people, but there was Miss Rachel Peisen who came to the University as a hall director in 1939 and who eventually became associate director of residence. She gave up her administrative duties in 1958 and was completely retired in 1963. She set a fine example for both the men and women and exemplified all of the fine qualities that we desire to be imparted to young university people.

Miss Elsie Ann Guthrie came to the residence hall staff in 1928 as an assistant to Florence Walls. She replaced Miss Walls in 1944 and served until her retirement in 1960. She was one of those dedicated people of the University who helped many a boy and girl to get through Iowa State with the financial help that was re-

ceived in working in the kitchens and dining rooms of the women's residence halls.

Fred Jensen, who joined the new reorganization as service manager in the early days of 1946 and served in this capacity until 1964, was more than a service manager. He listened to the problems of many an undergraduate, and as a good listener, became one of those counselors of a University whose names go unsung.

Miss Doris Hittle, Mr. Jay Miller, Mr. Roy Owings and Mrs. Wanda Daley are people who helped build the framework of the housing organization which was formed during the 1946-50 period and who are still on the staff. They will have the distinction of playing a real part in both the first 100 years of residential housing and also of the second hundred years. I am sure that the person who chronicles the second 100 years of residential housing at Iowa State will record the contributions of these people to both the first and second centuries in more detail than is recorded here.

The Physical Plant 1946-53

One of the marked events of this period was the construction of temporary housing to meet the emergency following World War II. These temporary units included the Military Barracks, the Cottages, East Stadium, West Court and Camp Dodge. Pammel Court was also considered a temporary unit at the time but since it is still in existence at the beginning of the second hundred years, it will be discussed in the last chapter.

Permanent structures built during this period include the completion of the south east section of Friley Hall for 283 men and occupied in 1951 and the start of the south center section of Friley Hall for 216 men that was occupied in the Fall of 1954. The history of Friley-Hughes will be discussed in the last chapter.

Military Barracks

A structure located close to the Veterinary Clinic and which at one time had been used to house horses for the Military Department was converted into a barracks to house 20 men at the beginning of the Fall Quarter 1946. The name "Graduate Annex" was applied to the building after it was remodeled into a housing unit. It was used until winter quarter 1950.

Cottages

Ten aluminum barracks units similar to the structures at Pammel Court were put together to form a housing unit to the north of the College Hospital and were opened at the beginning of the fall quarter 1947. This group consisted of two lounges and a bathroom in the central unit running east and west and then eight units built off from the central unit, four to the south and four to the north. Each unit housed 16 men and a total of 128 men were housed in the entire structure. The cottages were filled to capacity until the winter 1951, when only 75 students were housed there. The number fell to 36 in the spring of 1951. The cottages were used only as temporary quarters from the beginning of the fall quarter 1951.

Three units and the west lounge were allocated to driver training during the summer 1951. In the winter of 1952, two units and part of the east lounge were allocated to the television project for office space. The department of residence retained three of the units for emergency housing until the start of construction in 1960 of Pearson Hall which now occupies the area.

East Stadium

The hand-ball courts located in the East Stadium were converted into housing units for the fall quarter 1947. One hand-ball court was made into a lounge, the other five were remodeled to house 16 men each or a total of 80 men. The department of residence organized and supervised this area from the beginning of fall quarter 1947, until the end of fall quarter 1949, when it was returned to the physical education department. It was used to house athletes under the supervision of the physical education department for a few years and then it was converted back to hand-ball courts.

West Court

An area known as West Court was established for 130 private trailers and small houses for the fall quarter of 1946. The area occupied land that had formerly been the location of a C.C.C. (Civilian Conservation Corps) Camp in the southwest section of Ames off Lincoln Way and Franklin. A part of this land was owned by the college and a part was rented from Mr.

Bud Dotson. One of the old C.C.C buildings was converted into a utility unit to provide toilet and laundry facilities. All lots at West Court were occupied until the fall of 1950. The demand for these lots decreased gradually and the entire West Court area was eliminated on July 1, 1953.

Camp Dodge

When it was discovered that it would be impossible to house all of the students who desired to enter Iowa State in the fall of 1946, arrangements were made to lease Camp Dodge, which was close to Des Moines, as an annex. The announcement was made during the first week of August 1946. Governor Robert Blue dedicated the annex on September 21, 1946. Within a period of approximately seven weeks, equipment to house and feed approximately 500 students was installed in the barracks located at Camp Dodge. In addition to housing and food service for students, arrangements had to be made for class rooms and staff. Professor James McKean was appointed director of the annex and was responsible for the entire operation for the one year that it existed. Professor Lenore Sullivan took a year's leave from institution management and directed the food service.

Beechcrest

It is only of passing interest, but a structure to be known as Beechcrest and to be located in the vicinity of the present C. Y. Stephen's Auditorium, which was to house both

single men and married students created a moment of excitement in 1947. After the plans were drawn, the realtors of Ames presented a protest in opposition to the project to the Board of Regents. An open meeting was held to hear the protests. The Board of Regents decided to go ahead with the project and bids were received during May 1947 of \$847,500. Although the realtors had withdrawn their protest, the Board decided that the bid was too high and cancelled the entire project.

Establishment
of the
First University Married Community

The University Married Community, which now consists of Pammel Court, Hawthorn Court and University Village, actually had its beginning in the winter quarter of 1946. The increase in enrollment after World War II, with returning married veterans in numbers far beyond expectation, created a problem that only the University could solve at the time.

The answer to the problem was the beginning of Pammel Court where the first units moved in consisted of trailers and de-mountable houses. The history of Pammel Court will be discussed in the last chapter.

Establishment
of
Head Resident and House System

Since the first residence hall was occupied at Iowa State University by a preparatory class in 1868, attention has been given to provide the opportunity for the educational and developmental program for the individual. One of the first indications of the developmental program for the individual student was the instruction in table manners given by the matron, Mrs. Potter (see Chapter II), during the very first year of the University.

Since that day to this, the effort has been made to provide the physical facilities and staff to give the students the opportunity for self improvement. The organization, the staff, the physical facilities, and the methods for implementing the program have varied over the years but the idea of providing more than food and shelter in the residence halls has existed from the beginning.

At the beginning of the academic year 1946-47, the program in the residence halls which had to do with the counseling and guidance of students consisted of undergraduate advisors working under the supervision of a hall director. There was one undergraduate advisor for each 10 to 15 students. The advisors in both the men's halls and the women's halls were organized in what was known as the advisory council and each council had an

advisory chief. The group was self perpetuating and each year elected their replacements for the following year. The advisors in the women's halls received no compensation but the advisors in the men's halls received free room.

The year 1946-47 was the most critical housing situation that had ever existed at Iowa State. Veterans of World War II were returning far beyond expectations and many of these veterans were married and of course this further complicated the problem. The eight women's halls, although overcrowded, operated with the advisory system that they had previous to World War II and settled down quickly to the routine that had existed previous to World War II. The situation in the men's halls, however, was much more complicated. To get a clear picture of the situation one needs to know the sequence of events that occurred after the veterans of World War II returned to the campus. It should be remembered that when the most of these men had left the campus by the Spring of 1943, that only the north end of Friley, known as Men's New Hall and Hughes Hall existed. The 1942 section of Friley was completed and occupied by navy personnel during the war period.

A great influx of veterans returned to the campus in January 1946. Since many of them were married and the need for living quarters was an emergency, Hughes Hall was converted into living quarters for married students. The south end of Friley Hall was occupied by civilians beginning in the Spring Quarter

of 1946, and the north end was occupied by navy personnel until July 1, 1946. A student government was set up immediately for the civilians. This organization, known as the wing system, will be discussed as a part of the history of the Men's Residence Association.

At the beginning of the academic year 1946-47, the women's halls had returned to normalcy and the following situation existed in the men's halls. Hughes Hall, occupied by married students, Friley Hall, occupied by 900 single men in space normally for 650, and all of these people had their meals in the present east dining room of Friley. The real problem during this period was taking care of the physical needs of housing and food rather than counseling and guidance. However, the advisors in Friley did a good job under trying circumstances, but they realized that the advisor program and the student government organization for a hall as large as Friley needed revision. The first discussions concerning need for revision occurred in the winter of 1948 at which time the first suggestion of head residents and a house system were mentioned.

A student by the name of Bruce Widstrom had come to Iowa State as a transfer student from the University of Wisconsin and had been chosen as Advisor Chief for the academic year 1948-49. He had lived under the house system at Wisconsin where each house was a separate hall of approximately 100 residents, and he thought that the system could be adjusted to fit a large hall

such as Friley was at that time.

A drastic change such as head residents and houses had both its adherents and opponents. The students who were for the idea maintained that (1) the wing system was too large and the hall should be broken into smaller units, (2) that East Stadium, which had been converted to living quarters for 80 men, had extremely high morale even though the living quarters for them were extremely poor, (3) that the cottage units had functioned well with two units of 60 men each, (4) that the advisors were doing too little for room rent.

The opponents of the idea said (1) that it would reduce the number of advisors and thereby eliminate many students receiving free room, (2) that an imaginary line to separate houses was not a sufficient separation, (3) could not visualize the expansion of Friley and Hughes into one large hall and felt that the Wing System was adequate for Friley, (4) thought that 60 students per advisor were too many, (5) thought that a head resident program would interfere with student government. Finally it was decided to have a trial run of the house system in the fall of 1948.

A permanent set-up was agreed upon in February 1949, and the following Houses were named: East Stadium was named Fairchild, Cottage Units were named Harriman and Franklin, Hughes Hall was known as a House and Friley was divided into 12 Houses as follows: Niles, Bennett, Lincoln, Chamberlain, Converse, Kimball, Noble, Knapp, Pearson, Godfrey, Stanton and Cessna. The house

names of the East Stadium and Cottage Units were later transferred to the Hughes section of Friley Hall.

The house system, with head residents, caught on quickly and the following editorial appeared in the Iowa State Daily on March 1, 1949:

"Thanks for the memory", the title of a popular song a few years ago, is again gaining popularity for a small segment of our college men. We are referring to the men for Friley Hall, Hughes Hall and all those associated with the new M.R.A., Men's Residence Association. Until recently these men living in dormitories lived much like any other occupants of a "hotel".

While it is too early to call the plan of the MRA a success, signs of making college life more collegiate and worthwhile to the individual are apparent.

By dividing those who live in college dormitories for men into separate houses, closer contact with others living nearby has been attained. Thus active social programs and especially active intramural programs is starting to develop.

The college administration has helped the plan to grow. The presidents of the houses have worked hard and while they may not see the end result of the work they have started, they have opened a wide, fertile ground for those living in the M.R.A. Houses.

For years members of fraternal groups have had the benefit of extra-curricular activities which have made the project of job getting easier to fulfill. Now members of the M.R.A. are not only being encouraged to participate in activities, but are actually receiving aid in gaining entrance to activities.

In a few years they will have their share of competition for the positions will increase thus enhancing the possibility of better equipped students in key positions.

These are the benefits the individual may receive from the breaking down of the M.R.A. into organized houses, but these benefits may only be had if all the members of the M.R.A. pitch in with their share of the energy and cooperation necessary to reach the goals.

Congratulations are due for the excellent start of the M.R.A. We hope the organization can continue to expand and extend its program.

During the fall quarter of 1950 and into the winter quarter of 1951, the head resident program was on a precipice and the slightest shove would have resulted in a wreck of the head residents as a group.

The difficulty was due mainly to a booklet known as The Criteria for Citizenship which was written by the assistant director of residence, Robert Hughes. This booklet laid down in no uncertain terms some rules and regulations which the students agreed were okay, but since the students were not consulted before it was written they felt that the administration was being too arbitrary.

Bob Hughes was a fiend for work and as is often true with young men of his type, he tried to get too much done in too short a time. He was a driver and he insisted on the head residents carrying out his program regardless of the complaints.

Hughes' efforts resulted in many improvements in the living quarters such as the shelves about the doors in the old section of the building, many repairs throughout the old Friley and Hughes Halls, bicycle racks and marked improvement in the janitorial maintenance throughout the building.

Perhaps one of the best results was the revision of the Criteria for Citizenship by a student committee resulting in the Compass. An editorial in the Daily on February 24, 1951 had the following comment.

"Friley Hall Management"

"The new order initiated this fall in the Men's Residence Halls is back in the limelight. Wednesday's announcement that "Warden Robert Hughes" is going to resign at the end of the quarter brought mixed emotions from the M.R.H. residents and other people familiar with the situation. Reportedly there were some who greeted this announcement with enthusiasm. Others wondered if this meant that the great experiment had failed.

We don't think so. The result of two quarters of hard work by Bob Hughes isn't going to be thrown out of the window. So says Dr. J. C. Schilletter, director of residence here at Iowa State. True, there will probably be some changes made but they will be largely modifications of weakness in the program already set up.

For one thing, Schilletter hints, there may be four or five housemothers in the Men's Residence Halls next fall. At present there is only one. With 1500 young men living there, she doesn't have a chance for personal contact with all of them. And Schilletter thinks maybe women can gain the confidence of boys in a way that men can not, but nothing definite will be decided until it has been discussed with the Men's Residence Association cabinet.

The M.R.A. rulebook - "Criteria for Citizenship" - compiled by Hughes last summer is being revised, too. This is not simply a reflection of the inadequacy of the book. It is a part of the plan announced by the housing administration from the beginning to gradually give the students a voice in how things should be run. Bob Hughes' job was to get the plan rolling. This he did, even at the expense of gaining ill-will among fellows with whom he had lived for four years.

The plan was not the result of a brainstorm by Hughes or any other one person. Most of it was planned after policies which had been used for several years in the administration of men's dormitories at other large mid-western universities, particularly Big Ten Universities.

It was the rules laid down in "Criteria of Citizenship" which caused the big howl among the dorm men this fall. The old timers simply were not used to such restrictions. But, as Hughes put it, "The new rules were a necessity". They were an attempt to try to stop the damage being done in the men's rooms. The only alternatives were to raise the rent or crack down on the amount of damage being done.

At first, there were a lot of men fined for infractions of the rules. But these have well tapered off and the grippers have lost some of their first flush of

emotions over the change - rents did not have to go up and it appears to an outsider that the Men's Residence Halls are a better place to live."

The situation was saved largely through the efforts of the then supervisor of head residents, Al Moses. Al was then a Junior student in Architecture and had the happy faculty of being able to work with the M.R.A., the head residents and the administration. He was well liked by all and had an excellent sense of timing.

Jim Allen became assistant director of residence on July 1, 1951 and immediately began to give the value of his experience as a student at Wisconsin. Allen served both as president of Men's Halls at Wisconsin and as a house fellow. His first move was to give impetus for the status of the position of Head Resident. He insisted that the head residents should have dinner together each week and one served dinner per month. Many of the head residents questioned this move at the beginning as they were fearful of the criticism that they might receive from the men. Jim Allen continued to impress the fact that the head residents were a selected group and if they lived up to their responsibilities they would have the respect of the men in their respective houses.

Jim Allen began the study of the roles of the head resident. The definition of the roles of a head resident are basically the same today as they were at the beginning. He also helped to refine the techniques of selection of head residents. He pushed

the house as a unit and gave impetus to house spirit and house activities.

The present position of head resident is now recognized as an important position on the staff of Iowa State University. Both status and stipend of the position have grown tremendously through the years.

The present status did not come over night. There were many difficulties at the beginning such as - agreeing on a title, defining duties, agreeing on techniques, agreeing on stipend.

Agreeing on a title took many hours of discussion. Many thought the old title of advisor was sufficient, others wanted the title of proctor and some the title of house fellow which was similar to the title used at Wisconsin. The present title of head resident which is most appropriate did not take place through an arbitrary decision of the administration.

Defining the duties or role of the head resident at the beginning of the program was a difficult task. Again, many thought his only role would be that of keeping down noise in the house. The head resident group at the beginning of the program was hesitant about asserting its authority. Through the years the group has developed the six roles that they think the head resident should play: (1) a friend, (2) a counselor, (3) a leader, (4) a disciplinarian, (5) an example, (6) an administrator.

Agreeing on techniques of handling the job as a head resident presented many problems at the beginning of the program.

A few examples: (1) the checking in and checking out of keys is now taken in stride, but when this was first mentioned as one of the techniques to aid in making the head residents important there were long and frequent arguments, (2) being responsible for room changes in the house was another example of a problem that was not at first accepted. Many of the responsibilities that are accepted today and the techniques that are taken for granted were not true at the beginning.

The stipend of the head resident was increased as they proved themselves capable of taking on responsibilities. The beginning wage was free room, then it was advanced to room plus \$10 per month, then to room plus \$15 per month, and then room plus \$20 per month. The next step was room and board.

The women's halls operated on a hall basis until the Fall of 1965 when it was decided to convert Westgate back to a women's hall and to organize it on the house system. The hall when occupied by men was divided into four houses, a house for each floor, consequently the only changes needed were the names of houses and the first selection of women head residents. The house names selected were (1) Fleming, (2) Lowe, (3) Nelson, (4) Tilden. Linda Kluckholm served as the first supervisor of head residents until spring when ill health forced her to resign. She was replaced by Kathy Eden in April 1966.

The Westgate trial run was well accepted and for 1966-67, Oak and Elm Halls were organized on the houses basis with house

names as follows: (1) McGlade, (2) Merchant, (3) Miller, (3) Turner, (5) Durian, (6) Fosmark, (7) King, (8) Sims.

Kathy Eden continued as supervisor of head residents and Ruth Shahan was appointed assistant supervisor and in charge of the head residents at Westgate.

At the beginning of the academic year, 1967-68, the following women's halls were converted to the house system: Maple (8 houses), Linden (7 houses), Freeman (2 houses). In the fall of 1968, Barton, Lyon, Roberts, Birch and Welch were organized on a house basis and all of the new women's halls will have the house and head resident system.

The head residents are still a young organization, but the contributions of the supervisors have become traditions and each one has made contributions that have become milestones in the program. The next 100 years will see many supervisors of head residents but the following names and the years they served should be recorded because they are the original disciples who built the foundation.

In the men's halls, the names and the years they served are as follows: Bruce Widstrom 1948-49, 1949-50; Al Moses 1950-51, 1951-52; Dick Kolze 1952-53; Charles Frederiksen 1953-54; Dick Burns 1954-55; Al Yokie 1955-56; Bill Heald 1956-57; Tony Netusil 1957-58; Richard Holtz 1958-59; Tom Kersey 1959-60; Gary Putnam 1960-61; Gene Vandebur 1961-62; Robert Taylor 1962-63; Tom Dardis 1963-64; Dave Rudig 1964-65; 1965-66 - Dave Huyette (Friley),

Ronald Roy (Storms), Mike Cooney (Helser); 1966-67 - Dave Huyette (Friley), Bill Loof (Knapp-Storms), Harold Peyton (Helser); 1967-68 - Jim Patton (Friley), Harold Peyton (Helser), Bill Loof (Knapp-Storms-Wallace); 1968-69 - Doug Barr (Friley), Mike Puff (Helser), Loren Tucker (Knapp-Storms-Wallace).

In the women's halls: 1965-66 Linda Kluckholm (became ill and was replaced by Kathy Eden); 1966-67 Kathy Eden; 1967-68 Diana Berkland; 1968-69 Jean Worthan (Linden, Birch, Roberts, Welch, Willow, Maple); Carolyn Guetzko (Barton, Lyon, Freeman, Oak, Elm); Carol Anderson (Westgate).

The Men's Residence Association (M.R.A.)

Some form of student government has always been a part of the residence halls set-up at Iowa State. Systems of government were set up in the individual halls housing men such as Hughes, North Friley, etc., but they existed as entities so were not tied together as one overall organization.

The forerunner of the M.R.A. was the wing organization set up in Friley immediately following World War II. The hall was divided into three sections known as wings - North Wing, East Wing, South Wing. The student elected governing body was known as the Main Cabinet. Each wing also had a wing cabinet of elected officers. The main cabinet consisted of: president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, social chairman, activities chairman, intramural chairman, chairman of the advisor's council,

wing advisors. The wing officers were exact duplicates of those on main cabinet. In addition to this elected governing body was the self-perpetuating body known as the advisory council which was represented on main cabinet. As had been mentioned, this advisory council was similar to the system described for the women's halls.

The M.R.A. was established in 1949 when the men's halls were organized into houses. The constitution consists of many pages outlining the duties of the various officers and committees. The administrative functions are invested in the council which consists of the following elected members: president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, two government of the student body senators, social chairman, intramural chairman, activities chairman and public relations chairman. There are, of course, many committees, commissions and councils.

The house is the basic functioning unit and the house government is, with minor exceptions, similar to the structure of the overall government.

Over the years the M.R.A. was responsible for organizing many activities. Among these are the Intramural Program, the Camera Club, Toastmasters Club, Weight Lifters Club, Printing Service, a Library, various house organs which have come and gone such as The Rag, The Reflector (1948), The Informer (1953), The Cadence (1967), a ham radio station and K.I.S.U. radio station. Moving pictures at 12¢ per ticket were also started in January 1951, and were first shown in the Friley Dining Room and later

transferred to the Engineering Auditorium. Also the tradition of three M.R.A. dances per year became a part of the social program. Of the many fine activities, perhaps the one that has had the most publicity is the K.I.S.U. radio station. I feel that this activity is important enough to have its history recorded here.

K.I.S.U.

The original idea for K.I.S.U. occurred in October 1949. Three students - Cedric Currin, Chuck Hawley and Maurice Voland set up their own equipment which consisted of two turn-tables, a small transmitter and a public address system in Currin's room (located on the fourth floor of Friley Hall directly above the north archway) and began to transmit disc jockey shows to the men in Friley.

The next move was to a broom closet, Room E67, Bennett House. The station was located in this room only a very short time because the space was very inadequate and also because the constant ringing of the corridor phone requesting certain kinds of music was a real annoyance to the residents occupying rooms close to the phone, consequently there was a demand for another room.

K.M.R.A., the call letters originally used, was then transferred to a basement room located in the south end of Stange House. The move to Stange House soon brought public attention

and the Des Moines Register of December 4, 1949, ran a feature article showing a picture of the students operating the station and a description of the operation. The Register stated that K.M.R.A. was probably the tiniest radio station in Iowa operating in a standard broadcasting band. The transmitter had two tubes with an output of 30 watts. The article also said that the students wanted music in the evening free of advertising. The University station, W.O.I., did not broadcast after six o'clock, so when W.O.I. went off the air, K.M.R.A. came on with its program. The men first experimented with transmitting through wiring in Friley, but soon discovered that the radiators and steam pipes were a fine potential antenna. A cable from the basement studio was wound up five floors and connected to the building frame and steam pipes through a tuned circuit.

There is no record as to the exact date when the station was transferred from Stange House to the kitchenette room across from the Main Lounge of North Friley, but the records show that during the week following October 5, 1950, the station was to start broadcasting. Warren Sladky was the station manager, new equipment had been added, and a better program was to be produced. The first official authorization for the M.R.A. broadcasting station was approved May 22, 1950, and the call letters were K.R.M.I. There was no real significance to K.M.R.I. call letters but the station was affectionately known for many years as "crummy". Another reason for a change in call letters was that

K.M.R.A. was also the name of a commercial ship.

The author remembers well the first broadcast that was heard outside of Friley Hall. It was in February 1951, when the signal became so strong that people several miles out heard the broadcast of a basketball game and thought it was W.O.I. This brought comments and questions and many telephone calls to my office as to what was going on in Friley Hall.

The station became so popular and provided such a worthwhile student activity that when the 1951 addition of Friley Hall was being planned, it was suggested that it include a room for a radio station. The present (1968) broadcasting room was assigned to K.M.R.I. and the members were instructed to draw up plans for use of the space. Plans were submitted and the installation of equipment was begun during the winter of 1952. The author remembers the plans so well because the total cost of getting the room ready and buying of items of equipment amounted to about \$4000. When this was submitted to the University business manager for approval he replied, "What in the hell are you trying to do, build another W.O.I.?"

Room 1205, which was never intended to be allocated to the station was gradually absorbed as squatter's rights. In 1961, the call letters were changed to K.I.S.U.

In 1964, Room 1205 was turned back to the department of residence and Room 1199 was assigned as a workshop for the station.

K.I.S.U. was the first radio station ever operated as a part

of the activity program of an independent student organization.

Many colleges and universities have since followed the lead of K.I.S.U.

K.I.S.U. now broadcasts its programs to all of the residence halls and has won the Service I award twice during the years of its operations.

I also feel that the M.R.A. was the inspiration for the student government set-up of the present W.R.A. and the present T.R.A. As this era is ending, new student governments to replace the M.R.A. and W.R.A. are being devised to fit the program of the co-educational halls.

M.R.A. Presidents whose names should be recorded in this history include: Clair Cook (Wing System President), Don Blair, James Clagett, Richard Posekany, Clarence Maddy, Leroy Hutton, John Wilson, Richard Wiggin, Robert Walker, Charles Schwab, Charles Campbell, Dean Shupe, Merlin Spencer, Leroy Greenlee, Don Willeke, Craig Davis, John Nielsen, Robert Greenlee, Jack Rayman, Richard Goers, Dean Bartelt, Richard Johnson.

All of these made their contributions in one way or another; however, the two that not only were dedicated when they were presidents but have kept up an active interest, both in the student government organization and in the alumni, are Charles Campbell (1957-58) and Don Willeke (1961-62). Both of these men as student leaders kept the residence administration alert to the needs of the students and provided the type of leadership that kept the generation gap very narrow.

Residential Housing 1953-1967

James H. Hilton became President of the University on July 1, 1953 and served until July 1965. The important incidents in residential housing occurring during this period include expansion of the physical plant, the establishment of the Women's Residence Association, installation of room telephones, establishment of residence hall honoraries, a new method of financing residence halls, and the house system established in the women's halls.

One important change made in 1955 in housing administration was the appointment of Miss Doris Hittle as Administrative Dietitian to be responsible for food service in both the men's and women's residence halls. Miss Guthrie had reached the retirement age for administrative people, but continued to serve as the dietitian at Birch Hall.

Mr. James Allen resigned as assistant director of residence in 1960 and Mr. Charles Frederiksen was appointed to this position.

The Physical Plant

The design capacity of the permanent halls built during this period amounted to 3513 beds, the greatest number constructed during the administration of any president. Also the Food Stores addition was doubled in capacity. Knapp Hall construction was well underway at the end of 1965.

Buildings occupied during this period, which will be discussed

in the last chapter include: Friley Hall (south center 1954), Westgate (1955), Hawthorn Court (1956), Helser Hall (1957), Buchanan Hall (1964), Oak-Elm Addition (1965), Storms Hall (1965), Food Stores Addition (1965), University Village (1965).

Women's Residence Association (W.R.A.)

The old dorm council, which was originally started in 1928, was changed to the Women's Residence Association (W.R.A.) in 1953. Originally it was organized on a hall basis and each hall elected its own officers and appointed the various committees. Then there was the overall halls government elected by the residents of all of the halls.

In 1965, the house system was started in the women's halls and as the house system grew, a student government organization similar to the Men's Residence Association was formed. During the year 1968-69, at the beginning of the second hundred years, the men and women were making plans for co-ed housing and co-ed governments. New names were being adopted to replace the Men's Residence Association (M.R.A.) and the Women's Residence Association (W.R.A.).

W.R.A. presidents whose names should be recorded in this history include: Lois J. Holmberg, Marjorie Kirkpatrick, Mary Jo Basoff, Annette J. Ludwig, Helen Davisson, Joan Ossenbaugh, Karen W. Kruwell, Carol S. Roluck, Lois Ann Davison, Julie Johnson, Margaret Gaffney, Linda Kluckholm, Mary Jane Ludley, Connie

Chapman, Betty Clausen, Dianne Waterhouse.

Installation of Room Telephones

The question of room telephones excited much interest and created a real controversy in 1961. The following comments occurred in the Des Moines Register and in the Iowa State Daily in 1961. The following is from the Des Moines Register 1961:

Does Every Student Need a Phone?

The state board of regents acted wisely, in our opinion, in halting the installation of telephones in every room of student dormitories at Iowa State University at Ames. The halt was called so that a new study could be made of the problem of telephone service for students in dormitories at all three schools under the board of regents.

It wouldn't be easy to reverse the policy toward which the institutions have been drifting — of providing individual telephone service in each dormitory room. But this is something the board could do to reduce slightly the cost of a college education. The psychological effect of this enforced economy would have some value!

Until this year, the I. S. U. dormitory students have had telephones only in hall corridors. The board gave its approval last year to room phones, and two I. S. U. dormitories already have been completely wired for room phones. But we see no reason why the board should not reverse its policy; wise people change their minds and admit mistakes.

We see no reason why the telephone service should not be uniform at all three schools. This would call for some cutback at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, where telephones now are furnished in each room. There also are telephones in each room at Campbell Hall at the Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls but only corridor telephones in other dormitories.

The change would not benefit the state financially. The costs of telephone service, as well as all other costs of building and operating dormitories, are paid by students. However, the regents could well take action to show

their concern about mounting costs of a college education. Dormitory costs have been rising faster than tuition rates.

Tuition fees at S. U. I. have risen in recent years from \$156 to \$240. Dormitory rates (for board and room) have risen from \$620 in 1955 to \$820 in 1960 and go to \$880 next fall.

Tuition fees at I. S. U. have risen from \$138 in 1950 to \$252. Dormitory rates have gone from \$510 in 1950 to \$600 and will be \$660 in 1961.

Tuition fees at I. S. T. C. have risen from \$108 in 1951 to \$220. Dormitory rates have increased from \$495 in 1951 to \$610 in 1960 and will be \$640 next year.

Telephone expenses last year amounted to \$88,801 at S. U. I., 6.8 per cent of the cost to students; \$13,585 at I. S. U., 1.8 per cent of the cost to students; \$8,446 at I. S. T. C., 2.3 per cent of the cost. The per student cost of telephones at S. U. I. was \$19; at I. S. U., \$3.53; at I. S. T. C., \$4.32.

Some surveys have indicated that a high percentage of students want room telephones. But this question is one for the regents, not students, to decide. The regents' decision should be based, in our opinion, on an effort to hold down the cost of higher education to students and their families.

A new policy on room telephones could be a start toward exploring other proposals for cutting services from the luxury level to the necessity level. The board, with an economy approach, also may be able to build new dormitories at less cost than for some recent buildings, and it may also find it advisable to experiment with co-operative housing (in which selected students would do their own housekeeping and preparation of meals).

Iowa State Daily, March 15, 1961:

Room Telephone Ban Gives Time To Think

The action of the state board of regents last week in banning further installation of room phones in the dormitories here has some points in its favor.

The regents had previously given the go-ahead to the installation project along with a \$5 per quarter hike in room rentals to cover the cost. The go-ahead came following a vote in the residence halls here which showed favorable reaction to private phones even with the room rental increase.

The ban was made so that a more complete study of private telephone service could be made not only at Iowa State, but also at her two sister institutions.

Phone lines have already been installed in Westgate Hall and part of Helser Hall and at first impression the action of the regents seems, therefore, senseless and unwarranted. It appears to be "Indian giving" and an unnecessary halt of necessary progress.

But upon further examination it is realized that the phone installation halt will give some time to take another good look at the project.

Of first consideration is the mounting costs of college education today. One of the major expenses for the college student is, of course, the cost of room and board during four years of schooling. Since dormitories are owned and operated by the University, should not one of their purposes be to offer the cheapest possible housing even though certain frills must be eliminated?

Another consideration might be made by the student leaders in the residence halls. Will private phones tend to isolate students and break up currently strong dormitory group cohesion?

The telephone project does have some advantages, however. Among them are more privacy and perhaps a fuller social life for students as well as a possible selling point in recruiting future students. And study might be aided in the dormitories without telephones persistently ringing in the corridors.

The board of regents was somewhat short-sighted in not further investigating the issue of private telephones the first time they considered them. But they have proven it is still not too late to take a good look at the flaws in the project.

It also gives another chance for students in the residence halls to take another look and decide if the added expense is worth the added convenience.

—Doak

Iowa State Daily, March 1961:

Room Phones in Dorms Delayed; Still Favored By Residence Head

by Jim Stephens

Editor's Note: The State Board of Regents asked the University last Friday to hold action on the installation of room phones in dormitories pending a study of the situation by members of the board. The next meeting of the Regents board will be April 13 and 14.

Although the installation of individual phones in residence halls would call for a \$20 per year boost in room and board rates, a majority of those voting on the question last spring favored the increase, Dr. J. C. Schilletter, director of residence halls, said yesterday.

A proposed increase of \$60 per year is scheduled to become

effective next fall, Schilletter said. He explained that \$20 of this cost would go toward the cost of the phones and their installation, and that the rest would be needed because of increased janitors' salaries and remodeling costs.

Various groups in the Men's Residence Association and Women's Residence Association have urged the installation of individual phones for the past ten years, Schilletter said, and when the results of last spring's voting was known, an agreement was made with a telephone company to install the phones.

The telephone company set Aug. 11, 1961, as completion date of the project, and wiring had been completed in Westgate and Helser men's dormitories when the State Board of Regents requested a halt in the work.

"I would guess that between \$35,000 and \$40,000 has been spent on the project so far," Schilletter added.

Referring to criticisms that the phones were "unnecessary frills," Schilletter said, "Twenty-five years ago, such things as cars, radios, television and air conditioning were considered 'frills' by many people. Today they are accepted almost as necessities."

He added that housing standards of residence halls at Iowa State have been improved greatly over the past 20 years, and that the installation of individual phones would be another step in improving living conditions.

"We feel that the phones would be a good thing for the students to have, and part of their need for development,"

Schilletter continued. He cited the following points which he considers to be in favor of the phone installation:

- 1) "They would improve study conditions for the group as a whole, in that the persistent ringing of telephones in corridors would be eliminated.

- 2) "Individual phones would save students time, in that they would not have to wait until other students have finished their phone conversations. This would also help eliminate conversations in the corridors and shouting to summon those receiving calls.

- 3) "Room phones would provide for greater privacy, the lack of which is one of the real distractions of group living.

- 4) "Room telephones would tend to draw the entire student body closer together and make the students feel that they are sons and daughters of Iowa State.

- 5) "Private telephones would facilitate emergency calls to and from parents."

Schilletter pointed out that eight of the Big Ten universities have room phones in their dormitories or are in the process of installing them, and that two schools in the Big Eight have provided them.

Don Willeke, M.E. 3, MRA president, commented, "I think it would be an advantage to most of those concerned. You'll have advantages and disadvantages with a thing of this sort, and there's a human reaction to change of any sort. We're trying to make the residence halls a home away from home, not just a place to exist."

On February 16, 1961, I sent the following letter to Mr. Platt, vice president for business and finance:

February 16, 1961

Mr. B. H. Platt
104 Beardshair Hall
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Dear Mr. Platt:

Attached herewith are notes from the minutes of both the W.R.A. Executive Board and the M.R.A. Main Cabinet concerning student opinion on the installation of room telephones, also a letter from the W.R.A. Board requesting the installation of room telephones. Also attached are the minutes of the W.R.A. Board for April 25, 1960 and for May 2, 1960 and the minutes of the M.R.A. Main Cabinet for March 28, 1960, April 4, 1960, April 11, 1960 and April 25, 1960. You will note the references to the installation of room phones in all of this material.

As you well know, we have had complaints concerning our telephone situation for at least ten years. When students began to pressure us for room telephones during the year 1959, we told them we were willing to consider the installation of room phones if the students were willing to pay for them. As a result, the student residents in both the women's residence halls and the men's residence halls began to discuss the problem and eventually decided to have a vote to get the student opinion.

The vote in the women's halls of May 20, 1959 indicated 639 residents for the installation and 295 against. The Executive Council of the W.R.A. upon the basis of this vote recommended to us by letter (attached herewith) that room telephones be installed. This letter dated May 21, 1959 was reconfirmed in the minutes of the W.R.A. Board on April 25, 1960.

The first vote held in the M.R.A. was shortly after school started in the fall of 1959. The vote at that time was 875 for and 925 against. The Executive Committee felt that the vote was taken too early after the freshmen arrived and that since the freshmen were not familiar with the problems that this vote should be thrown out.

The second vote which was a poll of all the houses took place in March 1960 and showed that a majority of the men were in favor of the installation of room phones.

As a result of the straw vote the Executive Committee set up procedures for taking written ballots in April 1960. The Executive Committee of the M.R.A. had stipulated that they would make the recommendation for the installation of room phones provided that 60 percent of the men voted in favor of the installation. A total of 1440 men voted out of a total population of eligible votes of 1862. Of the 1440 votes cast 57.9 percent voted for phones. This was 2.05 percent short of the number required to pass the 60 percent of the votes cast. Although the Executive Council said that they could not recommend in writing that the phones be installed, they felt that upon the basis of the total vote cast by the men that we should proceed with the installation.

Since the Executive Council of the M.R.A. thought that we should go ahead with the installation of room phones and since slightly over 61 percent of those voting in the residence halls voted for the installation of room phones, and since we had been approached on the matter over several years, and since we felt that this was an area where we could raise our standards, we recommended that room phones be installed.

Sincerely,

J. C. Schilletter
Director of Residence

JCS:bjd

Finally I took the president of the M.R.A., Don Willeke and the president of the W.R.A., Lois Davidson, to the Board of Regents meeting in April 1961, to present the wishes of the students. Room phones were installed and were in use at the beginning of the academic year, 1961. As with so many innovations, it was only a short time until room phones were taken for granted and the students wondered how they ever got along without them.

Residence Hall Honoraries

Three honoraries for residents of the halls came into being beginning in 1953.

Beacons was reorganized in 1953 and its purpose was to recognize independent sophomore women who, in their freshmen year, were outstanding in both activities and scholarship.

The Chessmen, an honorary to recognize the outstanding men in the Men's Residence Association, was established in 1955. Richard Burns, supervisor of head residents in 1954-55, suggested the idea and in June 1955 twenty-four men were tapped. The first officers were: President - Logan Van Sittert; Vice President - Richard A. Caulkins; Secretary-Treasurer - William L. Snyder.

As the new era begins, the Order of the Rose was established by the Women's Residence Association and is similar to the Chessmen. The first members were announced on March 9, 1968.

A New Method of Financing Adopted

Before the fall of 1925, all residence halls had been built from special funds granted by the General Assembly of the State.

On April 3, 1925, the General Assembly authorized the State Board of Education (now known as the Board of Regents) to borrow money for the erection of future residence halls. From the in-

come of room rent all financial obligations were to be met. At this time the food service was a private concession under Miss Florence Walls and consequently the income from food service was not used for financing the halls until the University took over complete control in the fall of 1943, when the U.S. Army occupied the halls with trainees. Actually it wasn't until all room and food services were centralized under one administrator that the income from food service was of any importance. The budget presented in March 1946, was the first to combine all residence hall programs.

Birch Hall was the last residence hall built from state granted funds. Welch and Hughes Halls were the first built on funds borrowed by the University and repaid from room rent. All funds for financing residence halls and University married housing units from 1927 until September 1964 were obtained from a series of bank loans and closed-end notes to Des Moines insurance companies.

The Board of Regents was faced with the problem of financing the construction of residence halls at three institutions and knew the lending ability of Iowa banks and insurance companies was limited and a new method of financing must be adopted. Consequently, Paul D. Speer and Associates, Inc. of Chicago, were hired as financial consultants. They proposed that revenue bonds be issued to cover future funds for financing the construction of housing units. The first bond of \$15,000,000 was bought by John

Nauveen and Company on September 24, 1964, at an interest rate of 3.5429 percent. Of this total amount, \$6,342,468.03 was used to refund outstanding notes as of a date on about October 15, 1964. The remainder was used to finance the Knapp-Storms Complex (approximately \$4,500,000), and to connect Oak and Elm Halls with the addition of a complete new kitchen and dining room (approximately \$910,000), and for the construction of 300 new units for married students (approximately \$4,100,000).

The bond resolution which permitted the sale of the first bonds also provided for the sale of \$1,600,000 worth of parity bonds. These bonds were bought by Merrill, Lynch, Fenner and Smith, on March 11, 1965, at an interest rate of 3.5358 percent. They were issued to help finance the first tower of Maple Hall. May 11, 1966, the same company purchased \$2,200,000 at 3.92347 percent and these bonds financed the construction of Wallace Hall. An issue of \$8,190,000 was bought on July 10, 1967, by Merrill, Lynch, Fenner and Smith at an interest rate of 4.305 percent. The \$8,190,000 plus \$3,000,000 sold to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development at 3 percent in October 1967, financed the following buildings - Willow and Commons, Wilson and Commons and 200 units of University Village.

The interest rate on the \$8,190,000 issue, if weighted with the government rate of 3 percent, will average 3.725.

A summary of all bonds issued as of September 26, 1967, with the interest rate is as follows:

| | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|
| 9/24/64 | \$15,000,000 | 3.5429 |
| 3/11/65 | 1,600,000 | 3.5358 |
| 5/11/66 | 2,200,000 | 3.92347 |
| 7/10/67 | 8,190,000 | 4.3050 |
| | 3,000,000 | 3.0000 |

It is of interest to note that the debt for residence halls on June 30, 1968, was \$29,525,000.

Other Happenings 1953-1967

The major events of this period have been recorded, however, there were many happenings that are considered only as incidents today that hit the headlines when they happened. I recall the ones that seemed of major importance at the time that they occurred during this period.

In July 1954, several quonset huts were allocated to house graduate women. This created such a protest from the married students living in Pammel that we rented two houses in town to house graduate women.

The Association of College and University Housing Officers (ACUHO) had their national convention with us in 1955 during one of the hottest weeks in the history of Iowa and our guests sweltered in the rooms at Friley Hall. But the first air conditioning ever inaugurated in the residence halls had been installed to cool the West Dining Room of Friley Hall and this helped to make the conference a real success.

In February 1956, several football players beat up the student sheriff who guarded the parking area back of Friley. This resulted in headlines in the Des Moines Register and took much explaining to convince the Athletic Council that we weren't trying to interfere with the athletic program.

In November 1955, a fake bomb was placed in Elm Hall. At the time it was considered real and the story hit not only the state newspapers, but also national and international papers.

Women were housed in the south end of Friley Hall in the summer of 1957 and men in the north end. Today, plans are being made to do this as a permanent arrangement, but in 1957, we had repercussions from alumni and friends.

In September 1960, the Iowa Hotel Association, et al, filed suit in the Polk County District Court requesting that a permanent injunction be ordered restraining the Board of Regents from proceeding with the financing and construction of additions to the Memorial Union at the University of Iowa, Iowa City. The purpose of the suit was to prevent the Memorial Union from constructing hotel facilities. The effect of the suit was to raise serious questions as to the legality of the legislative acts authorizing the Regents to borrow money for constructing self-liquidating facilities, not only for such activities as Unions, stadiums, fieldhouses, etc., but also for residence halls, dining halls, apartments for married students and other related housing facilities. With this cloud on the Board's powers, it was im-

possible to secure financing and all housing and other self-liquidating facility construction at the three Regent's institutions was suspended.

The District Court denied the petition for injunction on April 17, 1961, and an appeal was filed by the Hotel Association. The case went to the Iowa Supreme Court and a ruling favorable to the Regents was handed down on April 3, 1962. The decision of the court concluded with the following statement:

"We conclude, as did the trial court, that there is no clear, plain and palpable violation of the Constitution in the Enabling Act, Chapter 185, Laws of the 58th General Assembly. The proposed construction and the acts of the Board of Regents and the University Administration are constitutional and legal.

The case is affirmed."

The effect of the law suit was to delay all residence construction for 18 months, since no financial institution cared to assume the risk of a loan or a purchase of bonds.

Another incident of historical importance was the liberalization of women's hours beginning in 1966. This policy has had many revisions and as the second 100 years begins, Senior, Junior and Sophomore women have self-limited hours (if they are under 21 they must have parental permission). Freshmen women are still required to be in the halls by 12:00 midnight on every night except Friday and Saturday. For the record it should be mentioned that magnetic locks were installed on one entrance door of each of the women's halls in the spring quarter of 1966. Women were then issued key cards as a means of unlocking the doors.

Many other incidents might be cited that occurred during my administration of the housing program but the time has come to close this era and the third person to have the title of director of residence, Mr. Charles Frederiksen, was ready to get residential housing underway for the second hundred years.

In Retrospect

If someone asked me what I would like most to be said about my career at Iowa State, I would cite the following faculty citation presented to me in June 1967:

Julian C. Schilletter
Department of Residence

"A native of South Carolina with a B.S. degree from Clemson and the M.S. and PhD degrees from Iowa State, "Shorty" has dedicated himself to students and students' problems since 1922. He early earned a reputation as an outstanding undergraduate teacher and counselor. For the past twenty-one years, his assignment as Director of Residence has been an important one in the growth and development of an outstanding student housing system. As a faculty member at Iowa State, "Shorty" has always had a warm personal concern for all of his colleagues."

Chapter VI

A NEW ERA BEGINS 1967

Dr. Robert Parks became president of Iowa State University on July 1, 1965, and as the eleventh president had the distinction of being president when the second hundred years of residential housing began. Both the first president, A. S. Welch, and the eleventh president faced housing problems. The need for housing existed at the beginning of the first 100 years when 75 preparatory students entered Iowa State in the fall of 1868, and the need still existed when 18,083 students entered the University in the fall of 1968 at the beginning of the second 100 years. President Welch had 75 students housed in one residence hall, which was a multi-purpose building. President Parks had 7000 single students housed in 17 residence halls and 1377 married students (including student wives) in 696 permanent and 666 temporary University apartments.

This era really begins in July 1967, when a new director of residence was appointed and when a new administrative set-up for student welfare was devised with the creation of the position of vice president for student affairs.

It seems a coincidence that the new era should begin almost at the same time as the second hundred years of residential housing began.

President Parks had thought for some time about bringing all

of the areas having to do with student welfare under one administrator and in the fall of 1966, he appointed a committee to study the entire area. After studying the report of the committee, he created the position of vice president for student affairs and directed that the following administrative heads be directly responsible to that office -- director of residence, director of student health, dean of admissions and the dean of students. Up until the time of this reorganization the first two of these directors were responsible to the vice president for business and finance and the two deans directly to the President.

President Parks realized that housing and food service represented a big business, but he also realized that more was involved than food and shelter. He again was one of those presidents with foresight, experience and courage enough to break the pattern followed by many universities where the housing director reports to two authorities.

The President realized that of necessity there must be close cooperation with the business office but he designated that the director of residence would report only to the vice president for student affairs. This is as it should be because history tells us that when two individuals have authority to administer a single operation there are bound to be conflicts regardless of the character of the people involved.

Now that we have reached a new era and the second hundred years of residential housing, we should focus our attention on

the new housing administration, the physical plant, the birth of the Towers Residence Association (TRA) and the prospect for the future.

Housing Administration

For the first time in the history of the University there is a vice president for student affairs. Dr. Wilbur L. Layton has the distinction of being the first person to occupy that position. Since the director of residence is now responsible to him, a resume' of Dr. Layton's experience seems appropriate.

Wilbur L. Layton. Dr. Layton came to Iowa State as a freshman from Atlantic, Iowa, in the fall of 1939. He received a B.S. degree from Iowa State in 1943, and two graduate degrees from Ohio State University, an M.S. in 1947 and a PhD in 1950. He was with the Army Ground Forces and Air Force during World War II. After serving as a teaching assistant from 1946 to 1948 at Ohio State, Dr. Layton joined the University of Minnesota as assistant professor and assistant director of the student counseling bureau. He was subsequently promoted to professor of psychology in 1958 and remained with the University of Minnesota from 1948 until his appointment to the Iowa State staff as head of the psychology department in 1959. He was appointed vice president for student affairs in July 1967.

Charles F. Frederiksen. Mr. Frederiksen is the third person in the history of the University to have the title, director of residence. Mr. Frederiksen came to Iowa State as a freshman from Exira, Iowa, in the fall of 1949. He early became interested in the housing program and was appointed head

resident of Godfrey House for 1952-53. He served as Supervisor of head residents during 1953-54. He obtained his B.S. degree in zoology in 1953 and served as a teaching fellow in 1953-54, obtaining his M.S. in entomology in 1954. He served as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Air Force for two years then returned to Iowa State in November of 1956 as an assistant in the department of residence. He became assistant director of residence in 1960, associate director in 1964 and his appointment as director of residence was approved by the Board of Regents in February 1967, and he became director officially on July 1, 1967.

The Physical Plant

Housing units occupied in 1967 included Wallace Hall and University Village #2, and units to be occupied in 1969 include Wilson Hall and Willow Hall. All of these units will be discussed in the last chapter which covers the history of each of the permanent halls. Although Wilson and Willow Halls are being occupied in the second century of residential housing, they will be included in this history because they are both a part of complexes occupied during the first century.

Towers Residence Association

In January 1967, the M.R.A. Cabinet voted to establish two separate executive councils with the thought that eventually the men living in the Towers Complex (Knapp-Storms and Wallace-Wilson) would be a separate entity with its own constitution and by-laws

and facilities similar to the MRA. After much discussion, the name Towers Residence Association (TRA) was adopted in the spring of 1967 and the first president, L. Richard Griffiths, was elected. The first meeting of the T.R.A., after splitting off from the M.R.A., was held in September 1967, and the first year as a separate organization was completed in January 1968. The new constitution and by-laws were passed September 25, 1967, and a new student organization began to do "its thing".

T.R.A. presidents whose names should be recorded in this history include L. Richard Griffiths, Terrance E. Svejda.

Prospect For The Future

A 100 years observance is an opportune time for retrospective appraisals and estimates - at least of prospective trends.

The prediction at the present time is that by 1975-76, the total enrollment will reach 23,100 and the University will house 6600 single men, 4000 single women and 1740 married students. Also underway, at the present time, are major plans for co-educational housing by moving 414 women into Friley Hall and 533 men into Roberts, Birch and Welch Halls, which in the past were always reserved for women. Also that the third tower (Larch Hall) of the women's complex will house 533 men.

This means that the second hundred years will witness profound and spectacular changes with transformations in size, organizations,

and programs that were witnessed during the first 100 years. But the basic problem of teaching respect for authority, respect for property, respect for our fellow man and respect for democracy and good citizenship will persist.

It would seem that our main consideration for the future is not primarily growth in size of residential housing but rather a fulfillment, amidst changing conditions, of the motivating idea that residential housing is a part of the total educational program and that the residence halls are the best laboratories on campus for teaching democracy.

Chapter VII

HISTORY OF EACH RESIDENCE HALL

This chapter includes a history of all of the permanent residence units occupied or under construction in the fall of 1968. Although a few events that took place in 1969 are mentioned, I have used the fall of 1968 as the cut-off date because I have used the preparatory class entering in the fall of 1868 as the beginning of the story for the first 100 years. The second 100 years begins in the fall of 1968.

With the exception of the section on the University Married Community, I have arranged the halls in the order of when they were first occupied. I have placed the married community section first because it was perhaps the most unusual event of the first 100 years of residential housing.

The history of the halls as they are described are as follows: (1) Lyon; (2) Freeman; (3) Barton; (4) Birch; (5) Friley-Hughes; (6) Welch; (7) Roberts; (8) Elm-Oak; (9) Westgate; (10) Helser; (11) Linden; (12) Buchanan; (13) Knapp-Storms Complex; (14) Wallace-Wilson Complex; (15) Maple-Willow-Larch Complex.

The University Married Community

The occupancy of a few trailers by a few residents in January 1946, to the occupancy of over 1300 units by over 3600 people in the fall of 1968 provides a new and interesting chapter not only of residential housing but also of Iowa State University.

It is always more interesting to talk about the people of a community than about the physical facilities; therefore, before describing the history of the physical facilities occupied in what is known as the University Married Community (Pammel Court, Hawthorn Court and University Village), I shall give a brief resume' of what we shall call the "happenings".

Student Government

Of all the student government organizations that I have seen in over fifty years as an undergraduate and as a member of a university staff, the Mayor and Council arrangement which originated during the first year of Pammel Court is second to none.

The first meeting to arrange for a civic set-up in the University Married Community occurred on February 16, 1946. At the meeting which was held in the Physics Auditorium it was decided to organize the community as a civic unit. The group decided to have a Constitution and a representative body consisting of a mayor, a chairman of the council, and four council members.

Charles E. Thimmesh was elected as the first Mayor. The records show that Burton C. Hanley was the first Chairman of the Board of Directors as it was first known. W. C. Wilson was also one of the first people to act as Chairman of the Council. At that time the members of the original board were: Roger P. DeKoster, Robert L. Drexler, Robert S. Geppert and Elvin G. Powell, Jr.

The officers were to serve until the end of the spring quarter of that year. The by-laws stated that no more than one member of a family can hold an elected office. Dues consisted of voluntary contributions of fifty cents per trailer. The mayor was to act as village representative to the University and outside authorities on matters that were approved by the council. All committees appointed by the mayor were to be approved by the council.

The council was delegated to decide all issues pertinent to the administration of Pammel Court except those reserved either to University authorities or to the voters.

Council meetings were to be held every two weeks and a general meeting was to be called once per month to present amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Over the years the council has grown and has taken over many responsibilities. I remember at the first meeting that I presented a one page constitution that I had obtained from another university. Today, the Constitution and By-Laws consist of a booklet of 65 pages. In December 1946, the area was divided into four zones with a representative from each zone plus a council-at-large and a mayor,

Today there are thirteen zones with a representative from each and a Mayor elected at large. In the first year the council was the committee, today there are seven committees. In the beginning, neither the Council members nor the Mayor received pay. Today, 1968, the mayor receives fifty dollars per month and each councilman is paid twenty-five dollars per month. In the early days, they met in a small room in an old building that was built as a temporary building for a grocery store. Today they meet in a council chamber which was included when a permanent brick building was constructed for the administrative offices and maintenance shops for the married community. The mayor also has a private office in this building. At the beginning of the second century of residential housing, twenty-nine mayors had served the University Community.

Happenings

Over the years community projects, issues, tragedies and comedies have occurred as they would in any village of over 3000 people. This would make a book in itself. I feel that mention should be made, however, of some of these events because when they occurred they created great excitement. These events can be classified as (1) projects, (2) issues, (3) tragedies, (4) comedies.

Among the community projects were: (1) the establishment,

growth and failure of two cooperative grocery stores, (2) the establishment of a well equipped and staffed nursery school which received support from the town and civic organizations, thriving for several years and then a failure because of lack of support of the residents. The present nursery school (1968) came into the picture years after the first project failed.

- (3) The continual fight for road improvement to control dust and finally the present black top, (4) the pressure for children's playgrounds, (5) successful rodent control after many trials, (6) free bus service for the school children after many years of residents paying for the service, (7) establishment of a coin operated laundry, (8) success in getting fair rental rates, (9) installation of electric meters for each individual unit, (10) success in getting major roof repairs for leaky buildings.

Among the many issues were (1) elimination of pets, (2) giving priorities to staff members, (3) allocating space to single graduate women, (4) forcing abandonment of space close to the units for a rodeo show, (5) traffic control.

Among the tragedies were (1) suicide of a young wife, (2) a boy drowns in the overflow creek, (3) the murder of a wife and a child, (4) a man loses his wife and three children in a car accident.

There were many comedies, of course, involving people in special situations. Some of these are unbelievable but here are a few that actually happened.

A young wife who had been married for several months was washing sheets and pillow cases. The attendant noticed that they looked quite soiled after they were removed from the washer. He asked, "Are these sheets and pillow cases some of your wedding presents?" The young wife replied that they sure were but that she just couldn't get them clean. He looked in the machine and noticed that she had not used any soap. Then he inquired as to why she hadn't used soap. "Soap!", she said, "why I thought these laundry machines were automatic."

On another occasion a young wife was telling the maintenance man that she just loved waffles but she couldn't get her new waffle iron to work. So the maintenance man said, "You go ahead and fix waffles and let me watch and maybe we can find the trouble." The young wife almost caused a heart failure for the maintenance man when she filled both the top and the bottom of the waffle iron with batter. Batter was scattered over most of the apartment.

On yet another occasion, a call came in to the service department for someone to come over and check the refrigerator, the complaint being that the machine ran all of the time and frosted over. The maintenance man went over and there she was in front of the refrigerator with the door wide open and ironing. The maintenance man said if you will close the door of the refrigerator it won't frost over. She replied, "But how do you expect me to keep cool while I am ironing?"

On another occasion the maintenance man was called out of bed at 2:00 a.m. and was told the roof was leaking. The maintenance man said, "I am like the 'hillbilly', when it's raining you can't fix the leak and when it isn't leaking there is no need to fix it." The young wife was quite taken back and said, "But how will I keep the water out of my tapioca?" He said, "Can't you move it?" "Oh!", she said, "I never thought of that."

Pammel Court 1946

The increase in the enrollment at Iowa State College after World War II caused the most critical housing situation in the history of the college. Veterans of World War II returned to Iowa State at the beginning of winter quarter of 1946 in numbers far beyond expectations. Many of these veterans were married and this further complicated the problem because it meant finding places for the families of the students.

The development of Pammel Court came as an answer to this need. Mr. B. H. Platt, business manager and Mr. Ben W. Schaefer, superintendent of the physical plant, were appointed to check on the availability of housing units that could be moved to Iowa State College. They obtained trailer units and demountable houses from World War II housing projects located in Wisconsin and Nebraska.

An area to be known as Pammel Court was reserved near the

present radio tower and communications building for the establishment of a housing area for married students. It was called Pammel Court because it fronted on Pammel Drive. Pammel Drive had been named for L. H. Pammel who had developed one of the nations foremost teaching and research programs in botany and also had initiated one of the nations first programs in bacteriology. He was also recognized for his energetic promotion of Iowa's state park program. Pammel State Park and Pammel Woods were also named in his honor.

The first units erected in Pammel Court were trailers and a few of them were ready for occupancy in January 1946. On June 25, 1946, I reported to President Friley that the following units would be available for married students - 152 trailers, 50 demountable houses, 50 quonset huts to house two couple each, and 65 lots where privately owned trailers and houses might be located. By July 13, 1946, a total of 217 housing units, including the 65 privately owned units, were occupied and by September 1946, 367 families occupied units in Pammel Court.

In the meantime, the College had obtained 734 aluminum barrack units (534 two-bedroom units and 200 one-bedroom units) and every effort was being made to have these ready by the fall of 1946. The buildings, completely erected, were furnished by the Federal Housing Authority under the Lanham Act. Utilities, roads, walks and drainage were installed by the College. None were available until January 1947, however, and then only about 60 units. As fast as

these units were ready for occupancy, families moved in, but it wasn't until the middle of fall quarter 1947, that all units were occupied. Another 29 demountable houses became available during the academic year, 1947-48.

I reported on July 16, 1947, that the number of units available in Pammel Court at the beginning of the fall quarter would be 1032 or approximately five times the number available at the beginning of the fall quarter 1946. Although applications for units at Pammel Court were closed on June 1, 1947, 500 requests for housing were still unfilled and were on the waiting list for the fall quarter of 1947. The physical plant at Pammel Court, at its peak, consisted of:

- 152 trailers
- 50 quonset huts (2 families each)
- 79 demountable houses
- 734 metal barracks (534 two bedroom, 200 one bedroom)
- 65 private lots

The first trailer was decommissioned on February 13, 1950 and all trailers were decommissioned by July 1, 1952. All of the quonset units were decommissioned by the end of 1960. Several of these units are still in existence at this day (May 1968) and are used for storage.

All of the demountable houses and barracks on the south side of the Northwestern railroad were removed by the end of 1967.

The number of units still being used for housing in north and east Pammel at this date (May 1968) are 668.

Hawthorn Court 1956, 1959

Several trips to inspect apartments for married students and much discussion took place before the plan and arrangement for Hawthorn Court was adopted. Leonard Wolf, Head of Architecture at that time, and Ray Crites, a graduate assistant, had some rather definite ideas and were instructed by Dr. Hilton, president of Iowa State at the time, to bring in plans indicating what they thought should be built. They were given about ten days to formulate plans and to present them to the committee which consisted of Dr. Hilton, Mr. Platt, Mr. Schaefer, Dr. Schilletter, Mr. Wolf and Mr. Crites.

The plans had an immediate appeal and were adopted. The next question concerned the site. It was agreed that ten acres of pasture land being used by the animal husbandry department (now animal science) and located north and east of Stange Road would be the best area, not only for nearness to the campus but also because of the level land. Dr. Hilton, after much resistance by the Animal Husbandry Department, prevailed upon them to vacate the area.

The bids for 96 units of Hawthorn #1 were taken on April 5, 1956 and the total cost of the project, when completed, was \$703, 518.35 or about \$7328.31 per apartment. The first units were occupied in October of 1956. All units were completed early in 1957. Lindholm Lumber Company of Audubon, Iowa was awarded the contract.

The apartments were an immediate success even though there were many items that needed changing before constructing another group.

Two articles occurring in the Iowa State Daily during the summer of 1956 indicate some of the thoughts concerning the new apartments. One article, "Apartments Are Like Trees", gives reason for the name, Hawthorn. A portion of the article reads as follows, "According to Dr. J. C. Schilletter, director of residence, the name Hawthorn falls within the pattern of naming some of the college buildings, such as the women's residence halls, for trees. The Hawthorn tree is noted for its compactness, sturdiness and its brightly colored fruit. The new student apartments will embody these same characteristics through being well constructed and attractive, according to Schilletter."

It was further emphasized at the time that the community approach developed by Ray Crites, college staff architect who designed the apartments and the arrangements, was important.

Another article in the Iowa State Daily on July 19, 1956, has the heading, "Color Gives Individuality to New Hawthorn Apartments".

Due to the success of the first group of 96 units, it was decided early in 1958 to construct another group of 100 units to the east and south of the original location. Bids were taken on September 10, 1958, and the units were occupied in September 1959. The general contract bid was \$600,466.65, but the total cost of the project was \$741,538.09 or \$7415.38 per apartment. The construction contract was awarded to Gethmann Construction

Company of Gladbrook, Iowa.

The plan and arrangement for Hawthorn #2 was the same except for changes in minor items as follows - 26 architectural items, 11 plumbing items, 4 electrical items and 4 heating items. The above unit costs included all related expense such as utilities, drives, walks, landscaping, equipment, architect's fees and inspection.

University Village - 1965, 1968

When the opportunity to buy 80 acres of land northeast of the eastern part of the University golf course and parallel to the east side of Stange Road, at the then very reasonable price of \$1200 per acre, was presented to the University there was some hesitation about purchasing the land. However, the need for land to expand the units for married students was apparent and since this land was close to both the city storm and sanitary sewers and city water and close to the new city high school and a shopping center, arrangements were soon made to borrow the money to buy the property.

University Village 1965

After Savage and VerPloeg were selected as architects for the project it was decided that before they would present any plans they would inspect housing units at other universities. In March of 1964, Savage, Hotchkiss (University architect),

Benson and myself visited the following universities - Wisconsin, Illinois, Purdue, Indiana and Ohio.

Preliminary plans were drawn and mock-up units constructed in the basement of Helser Hall. These mock-up units were inspected by a committee of married students from the University married areas and by many staff members including residence hall staff, physical plant staff and others. Changes were suggested and after many trial mock-ups the plan of the units now occupying the first phase were adopted.

Even with all the effort to get a plan that would satisfy the majority, a letter criticizing the administration's miscalculations of needs appeared in the Iowa State Daily on May 19, 1965 - even before the units were completed. The letter was repeated in the Ames Daily Tribune. The statements, of course, created comments and discussions asking why the administration had not done more investigating before these units were built. This comment is inserted here to set the record straight and to call attention to the fact that the administration did make a thorough investigation and did consult all interested parties before approving the final plans. A brief history of the problem of housing married students and a description of the first University Village units follows:

Iowa State University, like most colleges and universities after World War II, faced the problem of housing married students. Again, like many schools, it used emergency facilities of trail-

ers, quonset huts, pre-fab houses and metal barrack apartments to house married students. All of these emergency units, with the exception of approximately 700 barrack apartments, had been vacated by the fall of 1968. The University plans to replace all of the emergency facilities within the next nine years.

The number of married students has increased steadily since 1948 and in the fall of 1968 there were 3170 married students enrolled in the University. Projections for the future are based upon an estimated 20 percent of the total enrollment being married or approximately 4400 married students enrolled in the fall of 1975. Ten years ago the University established the objective of housing 50 percent of the total number of married students in the University. The project of 300 units was the first step in the long range projection to house 2200 married students in University housing by 1975.

The architectural firm of Savage and VerPloeg of Des Moines, Iowa, established the following goals as the first approach to the project.

1. A project cost that would allow the units to be rented in the neighborhood of \$85 per month.
2. A net area of 630 sq. ft. per apartment.
3. An area density that minimized the extent to roads and utilities and allowed space for future development of the site to an ultimate 1000 apartment units.
4. A distinction in design and arrangement that did not create a monotony of regimented repetition.

After visiting many married student projects we finally decided on a "town house" living unit.

Description of Project

The following description of the project is the description that the architects gave to the Board of Regents when approval of the project was requested.

The original phase of this project consists of 300 units and included 268 "town house" type of living units, 24 two-bedroom apartments and 8 one-bedroom apartments.

Living units and services were designed to achieve residential character with the much desired privacy that is normally absent from a high density population development. Private courts are provided for each "town house" unit to allow space for items of personal use that can cause a cluttered look in a project of this nature. (Example: bicycle, children's toys, tricycles, barbecue gear, clothes lines, etc.)

Buildings varied in size and assembly and were arranged to provide clusters around landscaped community play areas. Because of its site contour, it was necessary to use stone retaining walls forming terraced levels in some areas between buildings.

The parking areas provide space for one car per apartment plus an additional 20 percent space for visitors. The parking areas are off the main streets and most of the areas allow the tenant to park near his apartment. All parking areas, streets and sidewalks are lighted.

Town House (Type A)

The "town house" living unit is a two story unit with a private 12'x14' front entrance court. The living room, kitchen, dining area, furnace closet and other storage areas are located on the ground floor. Two bedrooms, bath and storage closets are located on the second floor.

The common wall between each apartment is a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " exposed brick which minimized the sound transmission (about 50 decibel loss). It also acts as a structural wall and should require a minimum of maintenance.

The second floor construction consists of a concrete flat slab and a 4" solid wood deck roof. The concrete slab provides part of the permanent fire resistive structure and it is finished to act as ceiling for the first floor. The floor surface of

the second floor is covered with asphalt tile.

The living room, 10'6"x13'0", is open to a dining area and kitchen and has a glass sliding door to the rear of the apartment. The kitchen has 10'6" of counter, range and refrigerator space as well as space for the tenant's own washer. The entrance adjacent to the kitchen is directly accessible to the second floor, to the kitchen and to the living room without cross traffic to any room.

The two bedrooms, one 8'x10'4" and one 8'x12', take advantage of space caused by the sloping mansard roof and allows for comfortably sized sleeping areas.

The bathroom, 5'x7', is centrally located on the second floor to accommodate economy of plumbing and easy access from all spaces in the apartment.

The total net area for each "town house" unit is 775 sq. ft. as measured at the inside perimeter of the apartment. Gross area, including walls, is 875 sq. ft.

Units are designed in pairs to use common plumbing and chimney stacks. One interior roof drain is then provided for each two units.

Interiors of the unit will show exposed brick partition walls with all other partitions of gypsum board. Cabinets, stairs and doors are of wood, the cabinets a natural wood and the doors are wood without trim. The floor is a concrete flat slab covered with asphalt tile.

The exterior is 2 1/3"x12" brick at the ground floor and has treated wood cedar shingles on a mansard roof at the second floor. All wood trim is cypress with copper at the roof edge.

Apartment Building (Type B)

The type "B" building is a two story apartment house with two one bedroom and two, two bedroom apartments on the ground floor and four two bedroom apartments on the second floor. Construction is similar to the "town house" with concrete slab floor, but the roof structure changes using wood roof trusses and wood cedar shingle roof. Side walls of the second floor are vertical cypress boards and battens.

Each two bedroom apartment has the same space and features as the "town house" with the exception of the private court and all spaces of each apartment are on the same floor. One stair serves four apartments and a second exit goes to a balcony for second floor units and to grade for the first floor units.

Storage, other than in the apartment, is available to each resident at stair halls or at the end of the building unit.

Entrance to the stair halls is by a small bridge to the second floor from the front or by a grade entrance at the rear of the building. The bridge entrance adds interest to the project at minimum cost and effectively uses the steep contour of the site.

The total net area per one bedroom apartment is 451 sq. ft. and 522 sq. ft. for the two bedroom apartment, as measured at inside perimeter of the apartment. This building type is used in 8 apartments per building only in four buildings.

Bids were taken on August 4, 1964 and the total project budget amounted to \$3,166,000 or an overall cost of \$10,950 per apartment. The general contract was awarded to Knudson and Sons of Des Moines.

Summary

The original student rental rate was \$80 per month with a refrigerator and gas stove provided in the unit. The tenant provided all of his own furniture and drapes and paid all utilities except water.

The first units were occupied in November 1965 and all 300 units were occupied by September 1, 1966.

Phase II, University Village

The second phase of this project included 200 two bedroom apartments, a laundry building, and an administrative-maintenance building. This was bid on March 30, 1967 and the total cost of the project was \$3,120,000 and was awarded to the Weitz Company of Des Moines.

The apartment units are quite similar to the first group. Some improvements were made, but nothing of major importance was changed.

The laundry building is a one story structure with concrete slab on grade with wood roof trusses and a wood cedar shingle roof. Side walls are glass and wood panels using horizontal

cypress boards. The general character of this building corresponds well with the character that was established in the original village.

The administrative-maintenance building was needed for years. The administrative office was originally located in one of the temporary aluminum barracks buildings and the shops were located in temporary buildings at various places in the project. This combination building is a one story structure similar in character to that established throughout the entire project. It contains the administrative offices for the manager and other office help, the maintenance shops for the painters, carpenters, plumbers and other maintenance help, plus a storage room for maintenance supplies. It also contains a meeting room for the U.M.C. Council and an office for the mayor.

The first units of Phase II were occupied in July 1968 and all 200 were occupied in September 1968.

All of the streets in these two projects were named for former mayors of the University Married Community.

Lyon Hall 1915

In August 1913, Thomas Sloss, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, was authorized to put in shape for use as an annex to Margaret Hall a house which had been purchased from Professor Holden. This new addition was to be designated as Margaret Hall Annex. It was located just north of the Marston House and was renamed West Gate Cottage. Later, it became Georgia White House and now is occupied by the campus chief of police, Fred Tonne, and located behind agricultural engineering building.

Four months later, President Pearson again presented a statement showing the serious difficulties encountered in providing rooms for the increasing number of students, especially young women. The limit of available accommodations in Ames had been reached. The impression was getting out through the state that students should not come to this college because suitable living quarters were not to be found. More and more parents of girls in school were demanding that rooms be afforded with college supervision.

Already the women students in Margaret Hall were living in crowded conditions. Fire dangers were serious in the building which was not equipped to take care of the problem. In response to these facts, the President finally received authorization from the Legislature to erect an addition to Margaret Hall, not to exceed \$55,000 in cost. However, controversy arose over the in-

terpretation of the meaning of "addition" in the phrase, "and an addition to Margaret Hall at not to exceed \$55,000" as was set out by the 34th General Assembly. It was the opinion of many that it would be unwise and uneconomical to enlarge the then present Margaret Hall. That there was a vital need for future housing plans, however, was evidenced by the fact that about 100 students were reported to have gone home due to lack of rooms.

After considerable correspondence, the Attorney General informed the Board of Education that it was the intention of the Legislature that the \$55,000 be expended either for a separate building or for an addition to Margaret Hall. In March 1914, a site near Lincoln Way Cottage was chosen for the two story building of either Gothic or Colonial architecture and the choice was to be made by the President and the architect. The location was later changed and West Hall, now known as Lyon Hall, was built as the first unit of a new residence hall program.

The final location of Lyon Hall was the center of many conferences and controversies. The choice centered about locations on the south side of the campus, Margaret Hall site or north of the new chemistry building. The south side of the campus did not offer a suitable building spot large enough for a group of women's halls planned for the future. Moreover, landscape authorities planned to keep the south side of the campus free from large structures and make it a sort of park. Margaret Hall site was not considered desirable because it was intended ultimately to erect a great audi-

torium on approximately the ground then occupied by the hall. It was also held objectionable to annex new fireproof structures to the old dormitory.

The sites to the north of the chemistry building were not looked on with favor because the college was growing in that direction and women's residence halls there would be, in time, surrounded by laboratories and similar structures.

The women's committee on housing of women students favored as its first choice for a site, the location of the old veterinary building on the south side where the Memorial Union now stands, but that was considered too small. Its next choice was the location east of the Knoll on a tract of land then occupied in part by the residences of professors. This location issue was a keen one and aroused vigorous discussion before it was dropped.

The state architect submitted plans for a large barrack-type building or a row of buildings to house all the girls on campus. A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed over this plan. Such a group of buildings would be entirely out of harmony with the other buildings on the campus. It was felt, too, that the large residence hall system was never an entire success.

Forty eight out of fifty votes cast were in favor of a cottage system. This would consist of a series of separate halls housing a small number of students, each hall complete with its own dining room and parlors. The question was referred to a committee on grounds. The committee was to present views of the faculty to the

State Board of Education the week of March 18, 1914, at which meeting the question was to be decided. This did not materialize, but at a meeting in Iowa City about March 24, the Board of Education decided to locate the new residence hall across the street from the Knoll. The long axis of the building was to extend north and south with the main entrance at the north end and facing the west. The building was to be two stories high. The architect prepared an attractive design entirely free from the cold, formal features that characterized the first plans.

Before the new building was constructed, however, it was necessary that the emergency need for housing facilities be met. In August 1914, Mrs. William Beardshear sold her house, now known as Lincoln Way Cottage, to the college for \$8,000. About 20 young women were housed in this building until the fall of 1928 when it became an emergency annex for housing hall employees.

Realizing that one building could not possibly house all the new women students who wanted to enter Iowa State College at that time, the building and business committee recommended that two additional units be added to the new residence hall plan at the cost of \$120,000. The board architect was asked to draw tentative plans and specifications for the building. This plan, for some unexplained reason, was never carried out.

The new residence hall, costing \$61,800 was patterned after the colonial style. It was opened the second semester of the year 1914-15 with Mrs. Reta V. Minteer as first chaperone. The building,

which was fireproof up to and including the attic floor, was a credit to the architects. It was arranged excellently and had a low cost per occupant. The hall was originally meant to house 74 women students, but on July 15, 1915 the top floor was finished to accommodate 26 more girls. No attention was given to naming the hall until 2 years later when it was officially called West Hall. On October 7, 1928, the name of Lyon Hall was approved by the State Board of Education.

Of historical interest in Lyon Hall is the painting which hangs over the fireplace in the center parlor. When the hall was completed, Dean E. W. Stanton wrote to James James, a graduate of Iowa State College, asking him if he would like to place some memorial to his wife in the new hall. Mrs. James, the former Isabelle Gaston, was an outstanding student on the Iowa State College campus. Mr. James replied that if he were sent the correct measurements he would have an appropriate picture painted to be placed about the fireplace. The painter, Frank Miller was a protege' of Mr. James and a student in France. Later, as the paintings of Mr. Miller became better known, a value of \$5000 was placed on the picture he painted for Lyon Hall.

During the time of the first housemother in Lyon Hall, the traditional White Breakfast, a candlelight service was held each year on the Sunday before Christmas vacation. It was later initiated in all of the halls. The first White Breakfast was held on December 17, 1918. This tradition has now been eliminated.

During the depression the enrollment of the college suffered. Lyon Hall was closed winter, spring and fall quarters of 1933 and winter and spring quarters of 1934. At that time there were only three women's residence halls in use -- Freeman, Barton and Welch (East and West).

When the navy took over the men's residence halls in the summer of 1942, Lyon Hall was used by men students for that summer. The following summer, 1943, the Navy V-12 training program was begun at Iowa State and at this time Lyon Hall became known as a ship, its floors were called decks and other nautical terms were used. All the furnishings from the parlors were carefully packed and stored. The student room furnishings were left in preparation for occupation by the navy.

When the Lyon Hall girls returned to school in the fall of 1943, they retained their identity as Lyon Hall girls, but they were moved in to two fraternity houses, the Delta Tau Delta house at 101 Hyland and the Sigma Chi house at 125 Hyland, and in to eight private rooming houses west of the campus. At the close of the fall quarter of 1943, the number of rooming houses was reduced to three. In the spring quarter of 1944, the girls in the three private homes returned to residence hall life but this time to Oak Hall.

Life in the small groups during 1943-44 was different from previous years in Lyon Hall, but the girls took the changes in their stride even under these handicaps of division. Friendships

formed in the small groups became very close, yet the girls were anxious for the time when they could return to a unified group in one hall.

After World War II, Lyon Hall again housed women students with the exception of the summer of 1954 and it continued to house women until the fall of 1957. In the summer of 1954, men were moved to Lyon Hall because the Friley Hall dining room and kitchen were being renovated and expanded. The men ate in the Birch-Welch dining rooms. The Lyon Hall kitchen was used to prepare the food that was catered to the 4-H Camp near Madrid, Iowa.

With the opening of Linden Hall and Helser Hall in the fall of 1957, there was enough housing to allow the conversion of Lyon Hall into housing for graduate men, a need that had been felt for many years. Comments made by the men and an article in the Iowa State Daily of October 18, 1957, indicate that even with the inconveniences of lack of shower facilities and of lighting for mirrors, that the men enjoyed living in Lyon Hall and said that they liked the arrangement. Although food service was not a part of the contract, more than half of the 114 men elected to buy meal tickets and eat with the women in Linden Hall. The graduate men continued to live in Lyon Hall until the fall of 1963 when they were moved to MacDonald House or Helser Hall for one year. Buchanan Hall became available for graduate students the following fall.

Women again occupied the hall until the spring of 1964 when the hall was vacated to allow a complete renovation. The women were

moved to vacancies which existed in the other halls. Sorority women were allowed to move to their respective houses if they requested it.

The complete renovation of the hall included replacing the wiring, replacing all plumbing, removing lavatories from the rooms, expanding and renovating all bathrooms, replacing all floor tile, installing new locks on all doors, converting the dining room in to permanent students rooms, purchasing new room equipment, and building a kitchenette in the hall director's apartment. The project budget approved on February 11, 1964 was for \$125,000.

Although many things remained to be done, the women moved back in to the hall in September 1964. The renovated hall provided rooms as follows - 11 singles, 47 doubles, 4 triples and 1 quad.

Lyon Hall was originally named West Hall. Its present name was in honor of Mary Lyon who founded Mt. Holyoke College, the first school of higher education for women. It was first named Mary B. Lyon Hall, but later the name was shortened to Lyon Hall. In 1968, Lyon Hall was organized in to houses with the following names - Barker and Harwood.

Freeman Hall 1916

On the heels of the opening of West Hall in January 1915, came the plans for a second residence hall in July of the same year. The building was to be of the same colonial style and the arrangement was similar to West Hall. It was limited in cost to \$60,000 of which \$3,000 was to be paid from the room rent fund. The exact location was set forth at a distance of 200 feet east of West Hall with the long axis north and south and a trifle north from the present building. The service side was wisely placed facing the court formed between the two buildings. The Board and the architect were cognizant of the increasing demand for new residence halls in the near future, so they made plans for locations of the next residence halls to be placed in like manner around this court. It is interesting to note that construction on this building began at precisely the same time that the college was able to accept Dr. Noyes' generous offer to finance the lake on campus that is today known as "Lake LaVerne".

It was not without a great deal of difficulty that this residence hall was finally completed at a cost of \$64,234.38. Everything progressed very smoothly until March 1916, when the building and business committee reported that the construction company had not been able to pay either for the labor or for the materials that had been delivered to the site. The State Board of Education served a three day notice on the company to proceed with the construction,

but still the company made no move and at the end of the grace period, Thomas Sloss, superintendent of buildings and grounds, took possession of all tools, appliances and materials on the premises. Mr. Sloss was also instructed that all other equipment needed be purchased and all necessary labor be employed to proceed with the completion of the building according to plans. The construction company was informed that such steps had been taken and that progress on the building would be continued with all expenses necessary to complete the contract to be charged against the company. Fortunately, the labor previously engaged by the company came back to work and soon had the hall under construction again.

The building, completed in 1916, was designed to house 93 young women. Mildred Walls, sister of Florence Walls, was in charge of the dining room. The price of board in all three residence halls was raised to \$3.75 a week from the \$3.50 charged in 1916. Eleanor Overholt was appointed first matron of the hall at a salary of \$50 per month.

Little is recorded of the normal activities of the new halls because in the fall of 1918 all of the girls were busy supporting war activities. Recreation rooms were turned over to the Red Cross, Freeman Hall girls were having military drill, social events were kept simple and inexpensive and balances from the social fund were turned over to the war chest. But the climax was reached when a war fund drive was made in early November 1918. On the final day

East (Freeman) and West (Lyon) halls were leading all of the women's residence halls in pledges. The rivalry between the two was intense. East was in the lead and when West heard this, the girls decided to bring their pledges up to \$1000. Then East Hall girls increased their amount and again the West Hall girls increased their pledges. This occurred several times and the contest finally ended with East Hall having pledged \$1291 and West Hall \$1240. The campus women pledged a total of \$6,462 for war purposes.

Having pledges so generously, many of the girls of East (Freeman) and West (Lyon) Halls began asking for work to enable them to pay their pledges. Sewing, manicuring, sweeping, washing and ironing were services advertised. One girl offered "A Mother's Care at 5¢ a week -- I will close your windows and turn on your heat at 6:00 a.m. every morning all winter for 5¢ a week". The girls of East Hall planned a bazaar and made the articles to be sold during the time they were in quarantine because of the flu epidemic in 1918.

The temporary name of East Hall was continued until the fall of 1928 when at a meeting of the Board of Education on October 9, 1928, all the new halls were renamed. East Hall became Alice Freeman Hall, shortened in 1939 to Freeman Hall, at which time copper name plates were placed on the halls.

Because of the increasing demand for another cooperative hall, Freeman was organized as such in the fall of 1931. Cooperative living had existed at Iowa State College since 1924. The girls in the first cooperative house, West Gate Cottage later changed to

Georgia White Cottage, were selected from applications stating that they had had the necessary experience for group living and were adaptable to it. Economic need then was not the deciding factor, although it was taken into consideration. In 1928, so many girls wished to be in a cooperative that Barton Hall was opened with 65 girls and some misgivings as to whether such a large number could work together.

After three successful years in Barton Hall, cooperative living was extended to Freeman Hall with the same general organization that had been worked out in Georgia White Cottage and Barton Hall. The same standards of high scholarship were maintained and the loving cup often traveled to the Freeman Hall mantel as did cups showing high athletic attainments. The social life, consisting of dinners for faculty friends, teas, open houses and the annual formal dinner and dance, was observed in the cooperative halls just as in all the other women's halls.

The number of girls participating in the cooperative program increased from 21 in Georgia White Cottage in 1924, to 93 in Freeman in 1931, 115 in 1938 and 138 in 1943, with corresponding increases at Barton Hall. A third small house, Ridgeway Cottage, opened for 28 girls in the fall of 1941, but it continued as such for only one year.

Cooperative work was discontinued in the fall of 1943 when all of the women's residence halls were taken over by the men in uniform. Freeman was occupied by the army on September 1, 1943. The men

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stationed there were R.O.T.C. men who had taken their basic training and were continuing their college work until they were admitted to Officers Candidate School. Many of them left in December of 1943 and were replaced by V12's. The girls who had signed up for Freeman Hall were placed in Ridgeway House, Atkinson Lodge and Club Valerne with Mrs. Katherine McDonald at Ridgeway House acting as the director of the entire Freeman group. The women of Freeman returned to their hall in the spring of 1944.

In January of 1967, the women of Freeman Hall were moved to Maple Hall in order to completely renovate the hall. A combination bid was taken to include both Barton and Freeman Halls and the renovations were quite similar. All plumbing was replaced, bathrooms remodeled, lavatories removed from rooms, electrical wiring and outlets replaced, the old kitchen was remodeled into a coin operated laundry room and kitchenette, the dining room converted to permanent student rooms, the elevator electrified and a kitchenette added to the resident advisor's apartment. The entire hall was redecorated including new drapes, carpet, reupholstering of all furniture in the public lounges, all corridors were carpeted and the hall was equipped with all new room furniture. At the beginning of fall quarter 1967, the hall contained 12 single, 35 double and 14 triple rooms. It was divided in to two houses - Busse and Vollmer. The cost of renovation, equipment, drapes, etc. was approximately \$248,000.

Freeman Hall, originally East Hall, was named in honor of Alice Freeman, alumnus of the University of Michigan and later president of Wellesley. She was a source of great inspiration for all women.

Barton Hall 1918

Before the second residence hall was completed in 1916, floor plans had been made in June for another hall, but the bids offered in October were rejected. They were all higher than the State Board of Education wished to pay. Thomas Sloss was again given the construction job, including heating, plumbing, wiring and lighting, with the understanding that when the building was ready for occupancy the entire cost was not to exceed \$53,200. In September 1917, because of the increased cost of building materials and labor, Superintendent Sloss declared he was unable to complete the hall within the agreed price. It was raised to \$59,000 to be paid from the building fund on hand. This price was still within the limit of \$60,000 which had been approved by the Legislature.

In February, the finance committee obtained permission from the executive council of the State of Iowa to expend an additional amount of \$9,600 in order to complete the building, making the total cost of \$68,000. In March 1918, the third residence hall, known as South Hall, was completed. It accommodated 65 women and Mrs. Clara Peebles was the first matron.

The building was a four-story, red brick, colonial style structure with 28 double rooms, 8 single rooms and 2 suites of two rooms each and bath. The rooms provided for social purposes were a well furnished parlor, a reception room and a recreation

hall. The latter occupied the middle section of the third floor of the building until about 1939, at which time it was remodeled into 6 student rooms suitable for housing 12 girls. This made a total capacity of 84 women. The service unit consisted of a large kitchen at either end of which was a pleasant, well lighted dining room, all located on the ground floor. Two laundry rooms were also provided.

In September 1928, Barton Hall was selected for use as the new cooperative hall when the facilities of the former cooperative cottage proved inadequate. The purpose of the organization was to provide living at a low cost for women to whom economy was an expediency in being able to continue their college work. The women paid room rent equivalent to that paid in other women's residence halls but prepared and served their meals together. The program developed so successfully that it soon became necessary to arrange for another and a larger hall to accommodate qualified residents.

Since the original group of 65 women entered Barton Hall, the hall had been filled to capacity each year. Students participating acquired valuable training through cooperative activities. The plan served as an excellent laboratory where theories learned in the classroom were put into use and good work habits were established. Many were enabled to remain in college by this opportunity to reduce their living expenses. Buying foodstuffs in quantity and saving the price of household and kitchen help accounted for

the saving. The women were chosen from applicants who seemed to qualify best as to scholarship, character and financial need. The later capacity of 93 students, obtained by opening ground floor rooms to the girls, still left a waiting list of applicants.

The entire cooperative program was first set up by the hall director, Mrs. Minnie Perry, a woman trained in home economics. In later years, the guidance of a dietitian or food supervisor was added. The hall director originally divided the women into eight working groups with each group or committee having a chairman whose duty was to organize the work at hand and divide it equally among the women in her group. A chairman served 6 weeks.

Four committees had charge of the cleaning and dusting of the hall, stairways, living rooms and bathrooms. Two groups prepared breakfast and luncheon and two had charge of the dinner. Each person was responsible for one duty for a week. The weeks of cleaning and the weeks of cooking were alternated among the groups.

Various changes were made in the organization in Barton Hall. Institutional methods were substituted for small-quantity methods wherever possible saving time and energy. The number of committees was changed from eight to ten with six or seven women on a committee. This arrangement permitted the girls to have every fifth week as a rest period when they were free from duty in the house. This reduction in the number of girls on a committee brought about a better utilization of the working time and increased the speed

of the work.

Concerning the meal preparation, the girls who had the duty of preparing the breakfast arose at 6:00 a.m. and the meal was served at 6:45 a.m. Every girl was expected to be present at the morning meal. The dishes were cleared away and the advance preparations were made for luncheon before the eight o'clock class appointments. Usually two or three members of the cooking committee were girls without 11:00 o'clock classes and the luncheon was completed in time for service at 12:05. The dishes were washed and put away by 1:00 p.m. At noon the dinner committees made early preparations for the evening meal and assembled again at 5:30 p.m. in order to serve the dinner at 6:00 p.m. By approximately 7:00 p.m., the dishes were done and the committee free. The time spent on household duties averaged about ninety minutes a day per girl.

The coveted scholarship cup was won repeatedly by the women of this hall and in this the pride of the women was the greatest. A grade average of 2.00 was required for cooperative residence. The high scholarship record indicates that the duties of cooperative organization did not interfere with class work nor with extra-curricular activities. Twenty percent of the residents were members of honorary organizations and several were members of two or more such groups.

The women enjoyed the same opportunity for social life as women in the other residence halls such as dance exchanges, for-

mal dances in conjunction with the other halls each winter quarter and entertainment of guests both for formal and informal dinners.

In the war effort of World War I, Barton women held to their usual high standard of achievement by turning in loving cups to the war metal scrap drive, enrolling in the Ambulance Driving Course, assisting in a casualty station, working on the war salvage committee and health council, and carrying on an intensive war bond and stamp drive.

In April 1943, in line with the war changes being made on the campus, Barton girls moved and their hall was occupied by Navy Air Cadets. Some lived in Lincoln Way Cottage and some were absorbed by the other halls. In the fall of 1943, they were divided into three groups and housed in three fraternities that were leased by the college for this purpose. Headquarters for the group were at the Sigma Pi House. The cooperative plan, of necessity, had been discontinued for the time but the good fellowship and earnest endeavor of the women in their activities remained in the full Barton Hall spirit. They returned to their hall at the close of the spring quarter in 1944.

In January 1967, the women of Barton Hall were moved to Maple Hall in order to complete renovation and refurnish the hall. All plumbing was replaced, bathrooms were remodeled and expanded, lavatories removed from the rooms, electrical wiring replaced, new furniture was placed in all of the rooms, and a

kitchenette for the hall director's apartment was installed. The ground floor, which contained an apartment, cook's rooms, two small dining rooms, a kitchen storage room and a candy room, was completely redesigned. The dining rooms and apartment were converted into permanent student rooms and the old kitchen into a recreation room. Walls were torn out and the old storage and laundry rooms were converted into a modern coin coperated laundry.

The entire hall was repainted, the lounges recarpeted and re-decorated, all furniture was re-upholstered, and the corridors were carpeted for the first time. The elevator was electrified. The total cost was approximately \$235,000. When re-opened in the fall of 1967, the hall contained eight single, thirty-seven double and eleven triple student rooms. It was organized into houses in 1968 with the following names: Anders and Tappan.

Barton Hall was originally known as South Hall. The State Board of Education renamed the building on October 9, 1928 in honor of Clara Barton, founder and first president of the American Red Cross, and also known for her leadership and service as a nurse during the Civil War.

Birch Hall 1923, 1925

Respect for women of the college on the part of the men, hats off when the college song is played, a definite time for quiet and study, were customs on the Iowa State College campus mentioned by President Pearson at the fall convocation the year ground was broken for the first wing of Birch Hall. That was September 1922. The early 1920's saw an active and very progressive building program develop at Iowa State. This included the library, home economics building and the Memorial Union. These years also saw the continuation of construction in the women's residence hall plan. In March 1922, the State Board of Education approved that a fund from the general building fund and the room rent fund be allowed for the first wing of a dormitory to complete the third corner of the growing quadrangle.

In the early fall of that year the president suggested that the girls select a tree after which the residence hall would be named - subject to the approval of the State Board of Education. The birch tree was chosen and Birch Hall took its place among Iowa State College residence halls, with a slight interruption during 1937-38, when it was known as Mary B. Welch East. With the completion of the quadrangle and the formal naming of Roberts Hall, it was decided officially to re-establish the name, Birch Hall.

Birch Hall was organized in to houses in 1968 with the following names: Anderson, Bates and Tompkins.

Birch Hall housed 32 girls at first, during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24, but the final capacity was 153 girls when the hall was completed in 1925. The original appropriation was large enough to permit completion of the north wing only. The final cost of the entire building was \$185,000. The remainder of the hall was constructed while girls were living in the north wing. There was one entrance--the north door of the ground floor. This arrangement made it necessary for all callers to pass through the lower corridor which housed 16 girls. The uncertainty of this passage probably added to the interest of the boys as they made their way to the parlor on the first floor where they called for their dates. But, we are told, it did not reduce their number.

Long before the hall was officially completed, girls were peeping through the beaverboard partitions into the central, south and west wings. Birch Hall through a knothole was fascinating! There were views of shining floors, golden oak woodwork, fireplaces and French doors. Girls on the third floor watched work progress on a spacious recreation room. On second floor a long gleaming corridor lined with doors could be seen. On the parlor floor a special vantage point permitted men calling for girls to peer through the partition and decide which would be their favorite corner in the new parlor.

The first floor was called "Gold Coast" because of its elegance. There were three spacious parlors, all comfortably furnished and decorated in rose and ivory. One was located over the midding dining

room and had the advantage of sunshine from large bay windows. A tiled outdoor balcony opened off the north parlor. A men's cloak room, an innovation in the residence halls, opened off the reception hall. Other rooms on the parlor floor were the residence director's suite and office, kitchenette, guest room with private bath, as well as student rooms supplied with bathrooms. In every room in the hall was a recessed lavatory, two clothes closets -- if it was a double room -- and a full length mirror. The furnishings were standard - single beds, dresser, a large double desk and chairs.

The hall administration was set up under three divisions: the north wing was Birch Alpha, the west wing Birch Beta and the south wing Birch Gamma. All room assignments were made under those names. Prior to the completion of the entire building there were no eating facilities in the hall and the girls used the Freeman Hall dining room. When the hall was completed, three dining rooms and a kitchen were on the ground floor. The eating arrangement followed unit names as well as did the rest of the building. The Gamma girls ate in Gamma or south dining room, Beta girls ate in the west dining room, and so on. Visits by the girls to other dining rooms in Birch could be made only on open nights and then only with exchange cards.

Also located on the east side of the ground floor were 96 lockers, 16 dressing rooms and 4 showers used by the women's physical education department.

When Welch Hall was built it was decided to have one large central kitchen and pantry serve both Birch and Welch Halls. This did away with two of the Birch Hall dining rooms. Storage and maid's rooms were constructed from the Alpha and Gamma dining rooms while the Beta section was left as a balcony dining unit connecting the hall with the new large dining room and seating 200 girls. A common general kitchen was then constructed connecting Birch and Welch dining rooms.

At this date (May 1969), Birch Hall is being renovated and the old kitchen will become a recreation room and the dining room will be converted into student rooms. When it is reopened, another traditional women's hall will be occupied by men and houses from the men's halls will be transferred.

FRILEY-HUGHES HALL
1927, 1939, 1942, 1951, 1954

When Hughes Hall was occupied in 1927 no one visualized Friley-Hughes Hall as it stands today. From an original structure built to house and provide food service for 135 freshmen men, it has expanded to the present structure which houses 1400 residents and provides food service for over 2500 men and women.

This building, as it stands today, was built over a period of 25 years. During this period many changes have occurred in student government, in physical facilities, and in the staff of this complex which has a greater population than seventy-five percent of the incorporated towns in Iowa.

During this period the building has housed and provided food service for single men, single women, married students and has been the home for many conventions, short courses and conference groups during the summer months. It has contributed to the social and educational development of thousands of students. Here was originated the idea of the present house and head resident system, changing the organization of the student government from the hall and wing units that existed previously to the smaller house units.

The radio station KISU (first known as KMRA), the residence hall honorary, the Chessman, the Camera Club, Weight Lifters Club, Ham Radio Club, Toastmasters, and the Friley Memorial Library all had their beginning in the Friley-Hughes complex. The generation of students living in Friley-Hughes from 1946 to 1958 were pioneers

in creating the flexible democratic framework which the present generation can use to build an organization which will satisfy their individual group needs.

Each addition of Friley-Hughes Hall has a history of its own and the following account will describe the physical facilities added and the major renovations accomplished during the period from 1927 to 1967.

Hughes Hall 1927

During the period 1900-1927, all single men students at Iowa State lived in private homes, rooming houses or fraternities. The Board of Education (now Board of Regents) hesitated to build a residence hall for men because it feared that it might precipitate the emptying of rooms in private homes, however, in December 1925 the Board approved the plans for the construction of a residence hall to house 135 single freshman men. The present location of Hughes Hall was approved in June 1926. This location was designated as directly south of the new baseball field (now occupied by Helser Hall), between this field and Lincoln Way, the east line of the new stadium and the center line of Hayward. At that time it was thought that a second unit might be built to the east and no one visualized the present structure connecting Hughes Hall to Friley Hall.

The original design was a T-shaped, three story brick structure with three sections all separated and with no connection with each

other above the first floor. There was a common entrance, lounge and hall director's apartment on the first floor. The kitchen and dining room were on the ground floor. Each of the three sections originally had its own lounge.

A chronology of events follows:

- 1927 Building was completed at a cost of \$148,000 and housed 123 freshman men - approximately 40 in each wing.
- 1936 In May the building was named Hughes Hall in honor of R. M. Hughes who had been president of Iowa State from July 1927 to March 1936.
- 1938-42 Was run as a cooperative hall for single men.
- 1942-45 Occupied by Navy personnel who were in training schools at the University. The Navy schools were short training courses for Diesel, Electrical and Cooks and Bakers technicians.
- 1945-46 Occupied by single women in the fall. Both single women and married students occupied the hall in the winter and spring. They ate together in the Hughes dining room.
- 1946-47 Occupied by married students and their wives due to acute housing shortage that occurred when the married veterans of World War II returned to the campus. The kitchen equipment was removed and eight men were housed in what had been the kitchen, the original dining room was used to house 20 men, additional bath facilities were added to the ground floor and all rooms formerly occupied by cooks were converted to student rooms. Married students were vacated in June 1947.
- 1947 There was an acute housing shortage for single men. Rooms were tripled and a total of 184 single men occupied this building in fall 1947.
- 1950-51 New beds and desks were installed.
- 1951-52 The three houses were named Franklin, Harriman, and Fairchild. These house names had formerly been used for the cottage and east stadium units.

- 1954 The 1954 addition of Friley Hall closed the gap between Hughes and Friley Halls and at this time the separation of the wings at Hughes was eliminated so that the floor corridors were continuous and you no longer had to go the first floor to get to any of the three wings. The old concrete floors were covered with asphalt tile.
- 1961 The nine bathrooms (3 in each wing) were combined into three - one for each floor. The six old bathrooms were remodeled into student rooms. The base bid, taken on May 10, 1961, was for \$78,700. Although all bathrooms were not completed by fall the students, with some inconvenience, did occupy the rooms.
- 1967 A complete renovation job, long needed, was done during the spring and summer. Students moved to vacancies in Helser and Friley. The base bid for the renovation job, taken on February 22, 1967, was for \$185,977 and was awarded to James Thompson and Sons of Ames. Other costs, including fees and contingencies accounted for a project bid of \$200,000. The renovation included replacement of old wardrobes with built-in equipment, new doors and frames, a well-located and designed den for each house, repair of plaster, new ceiling for the recreation room (old dining room) and many other minor repairs to bring the building up to the standards of a new hall.

First Addition Friley Hall 1939

The north section of Friley was built as a separate hall and was known for a long time as New Hall. The construction was started in 1938 and the building was occupied in October of 1939. The design called for 175 beds at a construction cost of \$172,000. The unit included (in addition to student rooms) a large lounge, a recreation room (converted to a Library and used until 1964, a hall director's suite and a large store room, later used

as a pool room). No dining facilities were available in the building at the time so the first 158 men to occupy the hall made arrangements to eat, as a group, at the Memorial Union.

All of the plumbing was replaced in the bathrooms in this unit in 1966 at a cost of \$74,000.

Second Addition Friley Hall 1942

The second addition of Friley Hall was completed in September 1942, and was occupied immediately by navy men who were in training for World War II. In May 1942, a permanent name, Friley Hall, had been given to this residence in honor of the President of Iowa State College, Dr. Charles E. Friley. No one visualized at that time that all of the space between Hughes Hall (1927) and the New Hall (1939) would eventually be occupied by a building connecting Hughes Hall on the south to New Hall on the north. The construction cost of this unit which was started in 1941 was \$530,000 and was designed for 478 beds.

In May 1942, when four lonely "gobs" wandered unannounced into the building and were challenged as to whether they were bona fide sailors, was the beginning of a period of four years that witnessed the housing of thousands of seamen in Friley Hall. Following naval procedure, the hall, which included large paneled living rooms, the housemother's attractive suite, the cheerful office and the large airy student rooms, became a "ship" with captain's quarters, ship's company quarters, decks, hatches, briggs,

ladders, mess and all such navy expressions which were indeed foreign to traditional student living. On the east ground "Old Glory" was unfurled and remained there with a deeper meaning waiting to welcome home the Friley Hall men who had been serving their country all over the world. The men who first lived there left this message for future occupants: "May Friley Hall take its place in the post-war college as a real potential in creating high standards in student living and in the development of a fine constructive college spirit".

The first floor of the second addition of Friley Hall included a large dining room and kitchen, tastefully and comfortably furnished lounges on the second floor, two suites, a subsidiary post office and a camera club. A large storeroom located under the post office was converted into the present laundry room. The east rooms in the north wing were redecorated and converted into office space for the director of residence and the food services in 1947. Telephone booths and tiled niches for drinking fountains were located on each floor.

The completion of the second wing of Friley Hall was delayed somewhat by the war emergency. Most of the critical materials had been purchased before they were diverted into war production, but some shortages occurred. The Federal Government and the authority of the Public Works Administration were of great service in securing priorities for the necessary materials. The finishing touches, which add so much to the convenience and

utility of a residence hall, would have been impossible to attain without the assistance of Federal agencies.

The construction of the second and central section of the hall was rushed to completion in September 1942, when the Navy personnel took over and occupied Friley Hall until the spring of 1946 with the exception of the fall and winter quarters of 1945-46 when about 20 civilian students occupied a few rooms.

At the beginning of the spring quarter of 1946, all navy personnel were transferred to the north unit of Friley Hall and about 500 civilian students were moved into the south unit. In 1943, the Memorial Union had been assigned the task of providing food service for the navy and had continued until the spring quarter of 1946 when the University took over.

Nine hundred men were assigned to Friley Hall at the beginning of the fall quarter 1946 in space that would normally accommodate seven hundred. Friley Hall remained overcrowded, with three men in most of the rooms, until the fall of 1951 when the new addition was ready for occupancy.

Third Addition Friley Hall 1951

The construction of this unit, which was started in 1949 and designed for 283 beds, cost \$740,000. These additional facilities not only relieved the crowded housing conditions but also provided other features that had been needed for a long time. This addition included the following facilities: 126 student rooms,

office space for administrative personnel of the department of residence, food stores, maintenance shop, Terrace Room, "The Reflector" room, addition to the post office, three student lounges or dens, housemother's apartment, a main desk and buzzer system.

Since all of the facilities were tied in with both physical and educational programs, it might be well to review briefly a description of the function of each.

Student Rooms: The addition of 126 student rooms provided space for about 260 students. It did not mean, however, that another 260 students were housed because the number of triple rooms were reduced and more lounge space was added to the older part of Friley with the creation of house dens. It resulted in 451 rooms being occupied by 1018 men rather than 460 rooms occupied by 1160 men.

Office Space: The administrative personnel of the Department of Residence occupied eight rooms on the ground floor of the north unit of Friley Hall from July 1947 until August 1951. New office space located in the south unit included eight rooms with a lobby and provided a centralization of functions. It was no longer necessary to go to three different buildings on the campus in order to get housing information.

Food Stores: Need for centralized purchasing and storage had been evident for several years. It was decided to include a food stores as part of the new addition to Friley thus relieving the expense and problem of building a separate building. A centralized meat shop along with coolers provided facilities for cutting and storing all of the meat used by residence hall food service and the College hospital. The central storage room allowed for the storage of approximately fifteen carloads of canned foods, coolers to store a carload of potatoes and other fresh fruits and vegetables were added as well as a large deep freeze unit.

The Terrace Room: For several years the students used the Friley dining room for in-between snacks. The need for a combination snack bar and recreation room where the students could bring their parents, girls friends and other friends had long been needed. The Terrace Room provided fountain and grill service with a seating capacity for 160, a small lounge known as the Fireplace Room and a small area for dancing.

Radio Station and Studio: The students for several years had used an old kitchenette room as a radio studio and broadcasting station. Since about 60 students were intensely interested in this activity and since it provided a worth-while experience, it was decided to provide them with adequate quarters.

"The Reflector" Room: The student organization known as the Men's Residence Association had published a mimeographed newspaper for several years and again it was felt that adequate quarters should be provided for this worthwhile activity.

The Post Office: The old post office was enlarged and a total of 1500 mail boxes was provided.

Student Lounges: The first organization of Friley Hall was based on a dormitory wing system. The house system was officially sanctioned on March 9, 1949. Friley Hall was organized into 17 houses and each house felt the need of a room which would serve as a recreation room in which would be kept the newspapers, magazines, pictures and house trophies. The new 1951 addition of Friley Hall provided space for four houses and a lounge was provided for each house.

The Library: A library room was located just south of the south unit desk. The students started a collection of reference material which included books, magazines and old examination questions. Interest in the establishment of a Men's Residence Association Library was another indication of student progress in the residence halls' system.

Fourth Addition Friley Hall 1954

The construction of this unit which was started in 1953, was designed for 216 beds and the cost was \$895,000. The fourth and last addition of Friley Hall was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1954.

This addition completed the connection between Friley Hall and Hughes Hall and in this area space was provided to house 216 single men, a large formal lounge, a women's lounge, a resident

advisor's suite, three house dens, a central desk with a buzzer system to all rooms, a large central storage room for furniture and a large freight elevator to facilitate the movement of furniture from the basement to the fifth floor.

This last addition resulted in the formation of four new houses in the Friley-Hughes hall and completed the organization of the hall into 24 houses that were named - Stevenson, Lange, Caine and Lindstrom.

The increased and improved food facilities included a new underground, air-conditioned dining room with an original seating capacity of 712, that was later reduced to 650, and complete renovation and enlargement of the old kitchen. The total result was two dining rooms providing seating capacity for approximately 1300 students and one large central kitchen to serve both dining rooms.

Another feature of the new dining room was the provision of five private dining areas off the main area making it possible for the various house groups to get together for served meals and special occasions.

The 1400 men of Friley Hall organized into groups known as "Houses". Each House has a membership of approximately 60 men and acts as an independent unit complete with its own elected officers. These officers are responsible for promoting the social and athletic affairs of the house with other organized college groups. Each house has an upperclassman Head Resident who serves

as the contact between the college administration and the men. There are twenty-four Houses in Friley Hall named for deceased staff members of Iowa State College, who in their active careers had exhibited great interest in students and concern for their welfare. House names are as follows: Stange, Cessna, Pearson, Godfrey, Stanton, Dodds, Kimball, Noble, Knapp, Spinney, Lincoln, Chamberlain, Converse, Meeker, Niles, Bennett, Beyer, Caine, Lindstrom, Stevenson, Lange, Harriman, Franklin and Fairchild.

The organization of the student government, as well as the various sports and hobby groups, was built upon the framework of the house system. The Men's Residence Association (MRA) was a unified group. The men were especially aware of the advantages now available to them in residence halls and were anxious to avail themselves of the facilities offered.

Friley-Hughes Hall has a design capacity of 1328 (fall 1968) and is the largest campus residence hall.

Food Stores Addition 1964

Centralized storage was included as a part of the construction of the 1951 addition of Friley Hall. Centralized purchasing had been in practice for several years. At the time Food Stores was included it was thought that it would take care of the needs for many years. At the time two problems were solved: (1) it was located in an area that could not be used for anything other than

storage thereby alleviating the cost of a new building and (2) all of the raw food could be transported by hand truck directly to the Friley kitchen where more than half of the student population in residence halls were eating thus reducing the cost of operating a truck and also the cost of additional labor.

As new residence halls were constructed and the purchasing and storing of raw food became greater, it was soon evident that the Food Stores area should be increased or a new building should be constructed.

Again the question of cost was the deciding factor in increasing the size of the original area. The total area was about doubled and the project budget was \$450,000.

The Second 100 Years

As the second 100 years of residential housing got underway, Friley-Hughes Hall became co-ed and 414 undergraduate women moved into the south end in September 1969. The men's houses of Fairchild, Harriman, Franklin, Stevenson, Caine, Lange, Lindstrom, and a section of Beyer were transferred to Birch, Welch and Roberts Halls. Women's houses in Friley-Hughes are Anthony, Henderson, Hutton, Murphy, O'Bryan, Palmer, Pennell and Russell. Lorch House for men replaced Beyer house in Friley-Hughes.

Welch Hall 1928

When Welch West was opened in the year 1928-29 at a cost of \$194,450, there were 717 women housed in college halls. In 1929-30, the number of women housed increased to 758 with 135 in Welch West and 198 in the Lodges. It had been necessary to again place women students in Elm Lodge which was thought to have been closed permanently. Enrollment then decreased during the years 1933 and 1934 until only 439 women were housed in residence halls. In the fall of 1935, 646 women were housed and 50 were in temporary quarters. With the completion of the new hall, college housing would accommodate 716 women or 42 less than were accommodated in 1929-30.

The spring of 1929 saw a definite development in the plan for the quadrangle of girls residence halls on the Iowa State campus with the completion of the Mary B. Welch Hall. This filled in the third side and the fourth corner of the women's campus giving symmetry to the setup as a whole. Connected with Birch Hall by a wing corresponding to the main section, these two halls appear to the many passersby on the Lincoln Highway as one structure, although in fact they are separate units with fire walls between.

Attached to the central section of Welch is a large sun porch supported by stately white columns, a feature which greatly enhances the architectural beauty and symmetry of the building.

This faces a grassy, tree-shaded plot where in later years many enjoyable picnics were held, the most memorable of which were those served by Florence Walls and her dining room force on Memorial Day of each year. Although it may appear as such from the highway, this is not the main entrance nor the real front of Welch Hall since the general travel to and from it is toward the west and north where the main buildings of the campus are located. An entrance from the west leads into the front hall which is bordered by two large parlors on the north and one on the south. The two on the north are connected by two archways with a central fireplace between.

At this date, May 1969, Welch Hall is to be renovated to house men students and when completed by fall of 1970 one of the traditional rooms, the Early American Room will be converted into student rooms. It is of only historic interest to have the following description:

"Perhaps the most distinctive of these rooms was the back parlor, known as the Early American Room. As its name implies, it resembles very much the pictures of rooms in early colonial homes, equipped as it is in furnishings suitable to that period. The interior decorating class of the Home Economics College made this a particular study of theirs and accomplished a most satisfactory result in the braided rugs, maple furniture and other fittings.

"One item in particular was a maple corner cupboard on whose shelves, through the ensuing years, has been assembled a collection of more or less valuable 'objects d'art'. One of these was a porcelain miniature, a gift from members of the family of Mrs. Welch for whom the hall was named. Another was the old china tea set which belonged originally to the Margaret Hall dormitory, since destroyed by fire.

Others were attractive pieces of brass and old glass, making a most interesting corner.

"The center of interest in the room, however, was probably the fireplace which was set back in a slight alcove upon an elevated brick platform with high maple benches on either side. With a cheery fire ablaze, this had been the center of many memorable occasions such as weekly devotional meetings, reading and musical hours or just plain talkfests. Many young ladies remember it as furnishing a beautiful setting for their 'five pound' parties when their engagements were announced."

Another feature of this residence hall which proved to be of great value to the food service, both in respect to economy and efficiency, was the large kitchen and dining room section on the ground floor and since these rooms are being converted into recreational space and students rooms, the following description is of historical interest.

"Before construction was started on Welch Hall it was decided to set up a central kitchen to serve the two large dining rooms of Welch East or Birch, and Welch West allowing enough extra space to care for the women who would live in the future hall - Roberts - which was to be joined on to Welch West. The reconstruction of Birch Hall was completed during the summer of 1928. The north and south dining rooms of Birch were rebuilt into a trunk room and maids rooms. The kitchen became the mezzanine floor for the reconstructed dining room which had been the center dining room of Birch Hall. The floor of the old dining room was lowered two feet and the room was enlarged to accommodate 200 women."

It was organized into houses in 1968 with names as follows: Anthony, Bishop, Lancaster. When the renovation is completed, another traditional women's hall will be occupied by men and houses will be transferred from the men's halls.

Welch Hall was named for the wife of the first president of

Iowa State, Mrs. Mary B. Welch, who established the first courses in home economics at Iowa State. She rendered valuable service to the University during its formative years.

Welch Hall was known as Dormitory No. 6 for a time and then as Mary B. Welch West for a period of year and Birch Hall was known as Mary B. Welch East. These names proved to be confusing and in 1939, after consulting with the heirs of Mrs. Welch who replied that they had always objected to having their grandmother divided, Welch East again became Birch Hall and Welch West was thereafter known as Welch Hall.

Roberts Hall 1936

The spring and summer of 1936 saw the completion of the quadrangle of six residence halls for girls at Iowa State College in the building of Roberts Hall at a cost of \$187,687. Its location was just across from the Knoll (the home of the president) and between Lyon Hall on the north and Welch Hall on the south. The architects planned a structure especially adapted to a central unit which would fit into the surroundings and give balance and beauty to the whole scheme. The hall's attractive front terrace and dignified entrance afford a beautiful sight as one follows the winding pathway that leads from the Memorial Union and the central part of the campus to the residential section. A four-storied building, it towers above the surrounding landscape in a stately manner.

The archway connecting Roberts Hall with Lyon Hall on the north is also an impressive feature, especially in the evening when the lights are on. The rear of the building is no less to be admired, for it too forms the center of the residence halls built around a court beautifully kept in grass and flowers by the physical plant department of the University. Here also is a terrace with a fountain in the center and a border of evergreen shrubs and flowers. This terrace has provided a lovely setting for many occasions, such as evening parties during summer school, faculty receptions and the annual induction of

freshman girls, sponsored by Mortar Board. One such occasion stands out in memory as being most impressive, with the flicker of lights from several hundred small candles carried by the freshman girls standing in rows out in the court, the brighter light from the terrace where the senior girls were receiving them, the moon and stars above and a most brilliant display of northern lights in the heavens, as if bestowing a benediction upon the event. As with so many other fine traditions in the residence halls such as served meals, white breakfasts, Rose dinners, etc., the induction ceremony exists no more.

The Iowa State Student of March 31, 1936, in reporting the progress of the construction, stated that miscellaneous features of the building would be drinking fountains on each floor, large and convenient bathrooms and a large lounge on the second floor for women on open nights. This last feature, however, was never realized, for such a large number of freshman entered college in the fall of 1936 that every dormitory was filled to capacity. The aforementioned lounge was divided into two rooms in each of which two girls were housed, a custom continued of necessity for many years with the only change being that sometimes there have been three girls in a room instead of two.

Another unique feature of the interior was the lack of a dining room. A passageway joined Roberts Hall with Welch Hall, whose dining room in conjunction with that of Birch Hall seemed large enough to accommodate the three groups. The ground floor space

in Roberts Hall was used for utility rooms and had a large recreation room. The recreation room later was used not only by the girls of Roberts Hall, but by various groups on the campus for social events. At times, even this room had to be fitted for temporary living quarters.

The building is H-shape and easily divides itself into three section - the two end corridors and the center section. On the first floor in the center are the lobby, library and director's quarters on the front and a large parlor flanked by two smaller ones and a kitchenette that opened upon the rear terrace. At each end of the lobby corridors enclosed by French doors open into the living quarters. There were fireproof stairways at either end leading to the upper stories.

Registration day for fall quarter of 1936 found girls moving in and filling "New Hall", as it was called, to more than capacity. Ten of them had to be housed in the typing room, which has had occupants every since, except for one spring quarter. During the first three years, all classes of students were represented. In the fall of 1939, the hall became a freshman residence hall. The ever increasing enrollment of girls required greater expansion of living quarters and not only were girls housed in the typing room but also in the recreation room and the coat rooms. This complicated living somewhat, but the girls were most cooperative and a high type of community living for the most part has been developed through the years.

As of this date (May 1969), Roberts Hall is being renovated and another tradition will be gone when it is reopened because men will occupy what through the years has been a women's hall.

In 1968, Roberts Hall was organized into houses with the following names: Arnquist, Cook, Lommen. These three houses will be transferred to Willow Hall and when the hall opens as a men's residence, houses will be transferred from Friley-Hughes area.

Roberts Hall was named for Maria Roberts, a person who dedicated her life to Iowa State. She graduated in the class of 1890 and was appointed to the staff of the University as a teacher of mathematics in 1891. She served as dean of the Junior College from 1922 to 1933 and supervised student loans after retiring from administrative duties. She was on the staff until her death in 1942.

Elm-Oak
1938-1940-1965

Elm-Oak was not always one building as it stands today. The addition which connects the two older buildings was occupied in September 1965. The project at the time consisted of certain remodeling of Elm and Oak Halls and the construction of the connecting link between the two structures to combine them into one residence hall that would house 530 women. Remodeling consisted of expanding the kitchen and dining facilities and the remodeling of a few of the student rooms. At that time the construction consisted of additional rooms to accommodate a total of 205 students in 27 triple rooms, 60 double rooms, one quadruple room and the addition of new dining space.

One of the reasons for connecting Elm and Oak Halls was to eliminate two small kitchens and dining rooms because the labor and operating costs were becoming prohibitive. Previous to this a cafeteria line had been set up in each dining room to help cut down on labor costs. Up to that time, table service was used to serve the noon and evening meals. The kitchen-dining area, when completed, was planned to serve over 500 women housed in Elm-Oak and over 100 women from Freeman Hall.

The large kitchen and dining area saved two critical situations which arose in the fall of 1965 and again in January of 1967. In the first instance approximately 300 single men who were housed in the incompletely completed Storms Hall, before food service

was available, ate at Oak Hall until January 1966. In the second instance, over 200 women who were moved from Barton and Freeman Halls into newly opened Maple Hall in January 1967, were provided food service in Oak Hall.

Several real frustrating experiences occurred during the year 1965-66. A leak was discovered in the dining room and a part of the fill over the dining room had to be excavated after the sidewalks were installed. As luck would have it, they dug up all of the sidewalks just before a rainy season and the entrance that was being used by the men from Storms Hall and the women from Freeman Hall became a sea of mud. This necessitated changes in the plans for entrance into the dining room and caused a great disturbance at the time. Then it was discovered that too much cold air came through the service entrance directly into the kitchen and a temporary storm shelter had to be built. At the end of the fall quarter 1967, a permanent structure was built and the entire service entrance was covered with asphalt.

Bids were taken on January 30, 1964, and the general contract was awarded to W. A. Klinger Company and the total cost of the project was approximately \$910,000.

When the building was occupied at the beginning of the fall of 1965, it was organized as two separate halls and at the beginning of 1966, they were organized into houses as follows: Elm Hall - McGlade, Merchant, Miller and Turner; Oak Hall - Durian, Fosmark, King and Sims. House lounges were established at the

beginning of the fall quarter 1967 and the entire building now houses 513 women in 11 single rooms, 196 double rooms and 34 triple and 2 quad rooms. The food service, other than for emergencies, will provide service for all of the residents of Elm, Oak and Freeman Hall.

The two following descriptions of Elm and Oak were written in 1954 before the halls were connected.

Elm Hall, built in 1938 east of the main residence hall court, became the seventh residence hall for women. The name "Elm" was inherited from Elm Lodge, a temporary frame structure built in 1918 from materials purchased from government releases. It was called "Elm Lodge" because of the many elm trees which surrounded it.

Elm Hall, with its modified Georgian architecture of red brick and white stone trim, is one of the most beautiful halls on the campus. Each of its 75 student rooms is furnished with attractive oak furniture and has as standard equipment a dresser, trundle beds, two desks and chairs, one pull-up chair and two scatter rugs. The finish of the oak floors and woodwork harmonizes with the furniture. Each room has a closet equipped with shoe and towel racks for each girl.

The corridors are covered with heavy inlaid block linoleum. Shower rooms are equipped with booths and small dressing rooms, stools are placed in booths and over the lavatories are marble shelves and mirrors. For the girls convenience there are ample storage rooms, closets for their formals and a large kitchenette with pressing facilities on each floor. There are six telephones in private booths located on the various floors as well as a booth for long distance calls on the first floor.

The parlors, library and office furnish an attractive and interesting setting for the social life of the hall. The parlor walls are turquoise blue with ivory woodwork and the carpet is deep coral. The main corridor and office are done in coral and ivory while the library is finished in New England knotty pine.

In anticipation of the completion of Elm Hall for occupancy by the spring quarter of 1938, about 100 women students were temporarily housed in Memorial Union on the fourth and fifth floors for the fall of 1937 and the winter of 1938. These two top floors of the Union had not been finished until the summer of 1937. They provided temporary rooms for the Elm Hall girls most of whom were transfers who enjoyed the distinction of

being the first college students to live there.

In addition to the women from the Union about twenty-one undergraduate women from Margaret Hall had moved into the first two floors when Elm was opened. The girls were nicely settled when on April 9, 1938, a fire siren interrupted the calm of the night and as they looked northwest from the windows of the parlor they could see a huge fire on the campus - Margaret Hall was burning. It was immediately realized that the vacant third floor of Elm Hall would be used to house the "homeless girls" and the few people who were in the hall this Saturday night (it was the night of the big ball) rushed up to open the rooms, dust, turn on the radiators and clean the bathrooms.

Soon the college trucks arrived with bedding and extra cots and the girls hurried to make up the beds for the homeless girls. It had started to rain and the refugees were a pitiful sight as they came over - they had lost everything they owned and had only the clothes they were wearing. It was quite a feat to start out at 10:00 p.m. furnishing 55 girls with all they would need to go to bed, not to mention clothing for the next day and the following week. All residence hall and sorority girls came to offer books, clothing and all the other necessary equipment.

That night was a busy one, answering phone calls, gathering clothing, answering questions. The office force had to be permanently increased to handle the additional mail, packages and calls. Sunday, the day after the disaster, people came from all over Iowa to see the remains of the fire and to see the new home for the girls who had lived in Margaret Hall. Press photographers came to take pictures of the girls. It was the outstanding piece of excitement on the campus for weeks.

The first open house took place three weeks later. The entire hall, including the dining room, kitchen, laundry and trunk rooms, was open to the public for inspection. Over 700 people - faculty and students - attended and enjoyed seeing the appointments of drawing rooms, library and dining room and the conveniences and facilities this hall had to offer its residents.

All went well until the war clouds appeared and in the fall of 1942 and spring of 1943 it became quite evident that the colleges of the United States would be utilized for the training of certain branches of the armed forces. Iowa State College was selected for use in this program. Six of the residence halls were used by the navy and Elm and Oak Halls were taken over by the army. In the summer of 1943, the Elm Hall group was moved into three fraternity houses - Adelante at 304 Welch Avenue, Pi Kappa Phi at 407 Welch Avenue and Delta Chi at 405 Hayward.

Although living in a number of houses, each group functioned as a unit with one council to direct the scholastic and social programs for each hall. This proved valuable for the girls because after the war when they moved back into their old homes, they were functioning as usual just where they had left off.

It was an adventure to be moved and to live in fraternity houses as it gave many of them the opportunity and experience of living in smaller groups comparable to sorority houses. There had been wonderful cooperation by the young women both as to behavior and care of property. They did not complain about walking many blocks for meals or about accepting changes in set-ups as to service thus proving that young women could make excellent adjustments.

By the fall of 1938, Oak Lodge had long passed its time of usefulness. While the hall stood, it was a temptation to place either students or visiting groups there. It had become a serious fire hazard. Its neighbor, Elm Lodge, had been replaced by a beautiful and modern residence hall in the spring of 1938. For some years there had been a plan to build two similar halls on the grounds previously occupied by the Lodges. The fall of 1938 was a fitting time since more space was needed for upperclass women. The State Board of Education gave its approval and excavation for Oak Hall was started in the fall of 1939. Housing 177 women, the new hall was named Oak. It is a five story, L-shaped building of colonial design similar to the other residence halls for women on the campus. Due to the sloping terrain the south front appears to be only four stories high. Oak was then the largest hall for women and was built at a cost of \$253,961.

The walls are of brick and tile with attractive cut-stone designs at the entrance and at the corners of the building. The room and corridor plans are almost identical to those of Elm Hall with the exception of one additional floor which houses about 40 more women.

The hall was first occupied in September 1940, although there were still many finishing touches to be added. Painters, electricians, plumbers and various other workmen were yet busy in the building.

The long trek down to the dining room from the second floor, which is the main floor, to the ground floor through the middle of the corridors was a real hazard. Ladders, paint buckets and carpenter's tools, as well as the freshly painted walls caused everyone to walk carefully. On date nights and through open hours until the library and lounges were finished, the carpenter's benches, tool chests, saw horses and empty packing cases served as seats for visitors.

Finally, the day before Thanksgiving, the workmen moved out, draperies were hung and the furniture was put in place. Oak Hall was finished. The girls celebrated the opening of their new residence hall on January 19, 1941, by holding an open house. The entire building - lounges, living rooms, recreation quarters, dining room, kitchen and service rooms - were open to the public. More than 700 people showed their interest by visiting it that day. The girls acted as hostesses showing guests through the hall and serving light refreshments.

The furnishings and color schemes of the rooms were planned by an interior decorator. The main lounge, with its fireplace a center of interest, has furniture which is keyed to the warm yellow of the walls, to the ivory woodwork, and to the deep brown of the carpeting, giving the room a gracious, homelike atmosphere. In the west lounge there is a combination radio and record player, making this room a favorite recreation spot for the girls. A Steinway grand piano is the attraction of the east lounge and those who like to play and sing are often found there in informal groups.

The library is furnished with attractive bookshelves, books, current magazines and newspapers.

There is a kitchenette on each floor. These are equipped with electric sewing machines, ironing board and irons, corn poppers and electric plates. These kitchenettes are the source of many appreciated snacks.

The large and attractive recreation room on the ground floor can be entered from either the outside of the building on the east side or from an inside stair. This room has an attractive fireplace, bridge tables, pingpong table and a piano. There is a powder room for women, coat room for men, and a conveniently arranged kitchenette from which refreshments are served to many happy party groups.

The north wing contains the kitchen, service and storage rooms, pantries and spacious dining room with a seating capacity of 200.

Oak Hall houses upperclasswomen usually, but it is the scene of many all-campus parties and entertainments. Its extensive facilities make it popular with all the girls and their guests.

When Oak Hall was opened it was necessary to place an overflow of 40 freshman girls in the large recreation room. In the fall of 1949, the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority women lived in this room until their new home on Lynn Avenue was remodeled.

On the ground floor there is also a large service room equipped with a sewing machine, automatic washers and driers, irons, ironing boards, clothes lines, laundry tubs and abundant hot and cold water. The custodian's apartment and supply rooms are also on this floor as well as living quarters for 40 women.

The total cost of the completed building was \$273,961, of which \$20,000 was spent for equipment including specially designed maple furniture for the student rooms.

Westgate Hall 1955

Westgate Hall, at the time it was built, attracted nation wide attention and received more publicity than any residence hall that had been built at Iowa State up to that time.

There were two primary reasons for building Westgate Hall: (1) speed of construction to take care of anticipated increase in enrollment for women students and (2) an experiment in building a non-conventional hall at a low cost per bed. The economy depended largely upon eliminating refinements and reducing room sizes including ceiling heights. Westgate was an adaptation of the type of housing which the Strategic Air Command at Offutt Field near Omaha, Nebraska, had developed.

The building contained the following facilities when it was occupied in September 1955. The total capacity was 164 beds. On the first floor: (1) the hall director's suite, (2) entrance lobby and main desk, (3) combination lounge and recreation room, (4) equipment room, (5) trunk storage, (6) laundry room, (7) combination janitor and storage closet, (8) eight two-room suites housing 32 women, (9) mail boxes, a large bulletin board, two telephone booths in the corridor near the main desk on the first floor.

The second, third and fourth floors each contained two-room suites with connecting baths and a den or lounge (26 x 20).

The arrangement of the building was quite flexible and al-

though it was built as an emergency measure to house single women, it has served equally well for single men. It has also served extremely well for housing summer visitors, particularly parents of prospective freshmen and it is so planned that it can be converted to house married couples in apartments which would be similar to the hall director's apartment on the first floor.

The building was located in its present location for three main reasons: (1) the location separated this building from other residence halls and consequently there was no conflict in architecture, (2) food service could be provided at Friley Hall, (3) the land was available because of a university purchase made several years before any thought for the location of a residence hall.

Westgate was first occupied by single women in September of 1955. At that particular time there was some criticism concerning the location. Remarks were made saying that the administration of the residence halls had certainly changed from conservative to liberal because single women not only had to go by a men's gymnasium to get to Westgate but then to show how "crack-brained" the administration had become, they were going to allow these single women to eat in the same dining room with all of those men at Friley Hall.

The hall was opened without much "fanfare" with Mrs. Cecil Martin as the hall director in September 1955. Women from the older halls had moved to Westgate to serve as advisors and hall

officers and this gave a good framework for student government and an advisory program. The majority of the students assigned to Westgate were either freshman or transfer students from other schools. Graduate women occupied the first floor. The co-ed food service at Friley Hall created the most excitement at opening of the fall quarter but the excitement did not last long. In a few weeks the students paid very little attention to what was considered a major change at the time. No objective study was made concerning the influence of the women eating with the men but casual observations over the two years indicated that perhaps the men were a little more careful in dress and language and that shy women and shy men were being thrown together in a casual sort of way. Dates between the men and women occurred which perhaps would not have happened without the dining room contact.

Westgate continued as a residence for women until the fall of 1957 when Linden Hall was opened. Single men were then assigned to Westgate and the administration of the hall was changed to the house system. The four houses in Westgate were: Sage, Boyd, Baker, Griffith. These house names were transferred to Storms Hall when it was opened in the fall of 1965.

The need for housing single women became acute again in the fall of 1965 and Westgate again became a residence for single women. This provided the first occasion to experiment with the house system in the administration of a hall for single women.

The four house names were changed to honor deceased faculty women who had made real contributions to Iowa State, namely: (1) Fleming, (2) Lowe, (3) Nelson, and (4) Tilden. Linda Kluckholm was appointed supervisor of head residents and Mrs. Ruth Kemble was the resident advisor. Linda Kluckholm became ill before the year was completed and Kathy Eden replaced her as supervisor.

The house system was accepted unanimously by the women and consequently the next year Oak and Elm were changed to the house system. At the beginning of the fall of 1967, a graduate student in home economics, Miss Nancy Gerdes, was appointed resident advisor. Westgate was again chosen as the site for an experiment because it is separated from the other women's halls and has been on the House system longer than the other women's halls.

The Iowa State Daily of November 10, 1967, quoted Mr. Charles Frederiksen, director of residence, as follows concerning the pros and cons of a young housemother: "At her age level she can contribute something other director's cannot merely because she is only several years older than the other students. However, a graduate student is not as available to the residents as much as older women due to classes and work just like the students. Such pros and cons need to be weighed in evaluating the experiment."

Helser Hall 1957, 1963

The land on which Helser Hall is located was the University baseball field for many years. Also located in this area was the Marston House, built in 1870, and occupied by Dean Marston, dean of engineering for many years. In fact, Dean Marston brought his bride to this house and continued to occupy it until his death and then Mrs. Marston continued to live there until her death.

Construction on the first addition of Helser Hall was started in June 1956 and the building was ready for occupancy in September 1957. Location of the building had been discussed previous to the 1954 expansion of Friley Hall. When it was decided to increase kitchen and dining facilities in Friley Hall it was agreed that the unit should be increased to take care of 2000 boarders. This meant that a unit could be built on the baseball field to house 600 without including a dining room and kitchen resulting in a saving of approximately \$600,000.

Originally it was thought that two units of 300 each would be built - one ready in the fall of 1958 and the second to be ready in the fall of 1959. The unanticipated increase in enrollment in the fall of 1955 indicated the need of these units earlier than had been planned. As a result, Dr. Hilton urged the Board of Regents to approve plans for construction of a 600 man unit immediately. The Board of Regents approved the plan to begin on

the new unit at the November 1955 meeting with the approval of an estimated cost not to exceed \$1,800,000. Brooks and Borg were assigned as architects. The bids were received May 8, 1956, and the project budget approved by the Board of Regents was for \$1,610,000. W. A. Kinger, Inc. of Sioux City, Iowa, was awarded the general contract.

The joint council of the MRA, house presidents and other student representatives met with the architects on February 22, 1955, to discuss preliminary plans for Helser Hall (known as New Hall on that date). Many suggestions were presented and a second meeting was held on March 29, 1955. Most of the suggestions were incorporated in the architect's plans and also a mock-up room was set up to test size, arrangement of furniture, ventilation, lighting, etc.

The 1957 section of Helser was planned as follows: each floor of the four story building was to contain 3 houses of approximately 55 men each with 82 double rooms on three floors and 72 double rooms on the first floor. Each house had one single room for the head resident. This made a total of four triple rooms, 300 double rooms and 12 single rooms for a total of 624 spaces. The auxiliary rooms consisted of a resident advisor's apartment, a women's lounge, a main office and a trash room on the first floor. A conference room (36'x75'), two smaller conference rooms, a recreation room (36'x75'), a coin operated laundry, two storage rooms (each approximately 36'x75')

and two one bedroom apartments on the ground floor.

The 1957 section consisted of 12 houses named as follows: Carpenter, Foster, Fulmer, Halsted, Jones, Livingston, Louden, Merrill, Norman, Richey, Stalker and Woodrow.

The second addition of Helser Hall was delayed for a year longer than was anticipated when the plans were presented. The project budget of May 9, 1961, was approved by the Board of Regents, but as described previously in this text, the financing could not be obtained due to the injunction suit filed by the Iowa Hotel Association.

New bids were received in May 1962 and the Board of Regents approved a revised project budget on May 8, 1962. The delay cost approximately \$10,000.

The 1963 addition of Helser added eight additional houses with space for 430 men. With the 1963 addition some changes were made in the size of a few rooms that were located at the connection between the 1957 and the 1963 addition. Consequently, when the entire hall was completed and occupied, it provided housing for 1057 residents and included: 4 - four man rooms, 10 - 3 man rooms, 495 double rooms and 21 single rooms and a house den or lounge for each of the 20 houses. The auxiliary rooms added were a music room and lounge (named Chessman Lounge), a library (Friley Memorial Library), a paint shop, carpenter shop, electric shop, plumbers shop, general office for the maintenance supervisor and a garage to house two maintenance trucks.

The eight new houses were named - Brown, Davidson, Elwood, Firkins, Haber, MacDonald, Mortensen and Stewart.

In February 1957, the name Helser Hall was approved by the Board of Regents.

Dean M. D. Helser (1890-1956) was a member of the faculty at Iowa State for over forty years. During this time he served as a professor of animal husbandry, assistant to the president, director of personnel, dean of the Junior College and director of student affairs.

Dean Helser received his BSA degree from Ohio State University in 1914 and his MS from Iowa State in 1916.

President Hilton said, "Dean Helser probably had a greater influence on the lives of more Iowa State College students than any other person in the history of the institution. No student body ever had a better friend. He is firm, yet kind, and always objective in dealing with every student."

The appreciation of the students and the faculty can be seen in the various honors which he received. During Veishea 1955, Operation Rainbow, conducted by students, staff and alums, presented him with a new Cadillac. He was a member of the Cardinal Key honorary and was given the Chicago Alumni Merit award in 1955 as an outstanding alum of Iowa State.

The use of Helser Hall to house single women students during the summer sessions was started in 1958. The hall has also provided housing for many short courses, conference groups, etc. over the years.

Linden Hall 1957

Linden Hall was first occupied in September 1957. Tentative plans for this hall were developed before World War II. Immediately following World War II in 1946, drawings and specifications were almost completed. In fact, the plans were so far along that a portion of the architect's fees was paid. It was then decided to delay construction. The delay was due to (1) the immediate need for housing returning veterans and (2) the estimated cost of construction was much higher than had been anticipated. The high cost of construction continued to be a factor in delaying this building until the need for housing of single women became so desperate that an appeal was made to the Board of Regents to approve the plans even though the cost was high. The drawing of a complete new set of plans was discussed, but it was decided that too much money had been invested in the old plans and also that construction would again be delayed.

The Faculty Newsletter, October 31, 1955, reported that a contract for a residence hall to accommodate 372 women to be located at the southeast corner of the campus in the present women's residence area had been approved. Architecture was to conform to present residence halls in that vicinity. Kitchen and dining space was to be provided for 525 people which included residents from other halls.

The total cost of the project including architects fees, furnishings, connecting utilities and landscaping was \$2,000,000.

Since the University had promised the Board of Regents that it would not exceed the \$2,000,000 budget figure it became necessary to reduce the general contract by \$73,490. This meant the elimination of closet doors (\$12,450), folding doors in dining room (\$3,735), glazed tile partitions in service areas (\$9400), painting bedrooms (\$12,450), asbestos shingles for slate (\$8754), Indiana limestone omitted (\$24,210), plus a few other minor items.

Linden Hall was actually built as two halls with separate student governments, hall directors, control desks and laundry rooms. One half was named West Linden and the other half East Linden. Although the hall was designed for 373 students it was decided to allocate three triple rooms and one double, which were located in a rather isolated area, as cook's quarters. The result was that the student capacity was reduced to 363.

The facilities of Linden, when occupied in the fall of 1957, included the following: (1) 172 bedrooms - 4 single, 134 double, 33 triple, 1 quad; (2) a large (86'x63 1/2') multipurpose recreation room; (3) a dining room with seating capacity of 525 which could be divided into 3 smaller rooms with its accompanying kitchen; (4) two laundry rooms with washing machines and dryers; (5) a large common lounge with two smaller lounges and a library; (6) two hall director's apartments; (7) kitchenettes, one for each 50 women; (8) a housekeeping apartment for the

custodian and his wife; (9) a large store room.

Two important changes have been made since Linden was opened: (1) changes in the dining service and (2) conversion to the house system.

The original plan called for cafeteria service at breakfast and lunch and for table service at the evening meal. The dining room had a seating capacity of 525 and the served evening meal was continued until the fall of 1965. During this period the Linden dining room has provided food service for several halls other than Linden. When food service was first available all of the women from Freeman Hall ate at Linden and the graduate men at Lyon and the graduate women at Barton had the privilege of buying a meal ticket. Linden has provided food service for many, over the years, including residents of Lyon, Freeman, Barton, Buchanan, Maple and Storms. Table service for the evening meal existed until the fall of 1965 when there was a delay in the opening of food service at Storms Hall and about one half, or 300 men living at Storms, were assigned to eat at Linden and the number of boarders was increased to the point where it was impossible to have table service. Again, when Maple Hall was occupied in the Winter Quarter of 1967, half of the women were assigned to eat at Linden.

When Linden Hall was opened in the fall of 1957, there were experienced people assigned to staff it from older halls and consequently no serious problems had to be solved as is so often

the case when new halls are opened.

A major change was made in the organization of Linden Hall in the beginning of fall quarter 1967 when the entire hall, consisting of both East and West Linden, was converted to the house system. There were seven houses named as follows: Brandt, Devitt, Hoxie, Lawther, Rowe, Sadler and Sullivan. One of the hall directors was dropped and her apartment was assigned to the supervisor of the women head residents. Mrs. Claribel Larson, who had been the hall director for West Linden, was retained as resident advisor for the house system. Only one control desk was needed after the conversion to the house system.

The design capacity of Linden Hall, after conversion to the house system, consisted of student rooms as follows - 9 singles, 126 double rooms and 24 triple rooms with a design capacity of 333 beds.

Buchanan Hall 1964

Buchanan Hall occupies a portion of the site that was once the location of the historic building known as "The Gables" and later to be known as the International House.

Since there still seems to be confusion and questions as to why Buchanan Hall became a graduate hall rather than an International House, it might be well to review the record of the Sallie Stalker Smith Will and also the correspondence that preceded the erection of Buchanan Hall. It is hoped that the correspondence included at the end of the history of Buchanan Hall will set the record straight.

The attached exhibits are: (1) a copy of the Sallie Stalker Smith Will; (2) a statement from B. H. Platt to the Board of Regents, dated March 16, 1961; (3) a copy of an opinion sent by Attorney General Hultman dated June 11, 1962, in which he advised the Regents that construction of the proposed graduate hall would not substantially violate the terms of the Sally Stalker Smith Will; (4) a letter from Dwight Brooke dated October 18, 1963, making inquiry concerning collateral heirs; (5) a copy of vice president Platt's letter answering Mr. Brooke's inquiry dated October 29, 1963; (6) a letter from Mr. Brooke dated October 29, 1963, in which he approves of the program proposed by the university. It is hoped that in the future whenever the question is raised concerning the Will that the above correspondence will be helpful.

After a fire in 1951, when the International House was badly damaged, discussions were held concerning whether the house would be torn down or repaired. Since the University was not ready to build a new structure at that time and realizing that if the property remained vacant some of the collateral heirs might lay claim to the land, it was decided to repair the old house.

Although the erection of an International House had been discussed over the year it was finally decided, after the Attorney General had given his opinion, to go ahead with plans for a graduate hall. The reasons for this decision were as follows:

1. Both President Hilton and the Board of Regents felt that with the critical housing situation that existed at the time for in-state students that the erection of a hall specifically for foreign students would bring criticism from the citizens of the state.
2. Again, only a three acre portion of the approximately eight acres was included in the will of Sallie Stalker Smith. A portion was purchased from the Smith estate, another portion from Thomas E. Pope, and another from the Sigma Nu Fraternity. The structure planned for the site would provide more facilities for foreign students than had been contemplated in the original will. Since the University had to borrow money to construct the new building, a description of a building specifically for foreign students might be questioned when it came time to borrow the money.

3. There was a critical need at the time to house both men and women single students.
4. A building known as the Graduate Hall would solve two problems in that housing for both graduate and foreign students would be expanded.

A tentative design for an International House was drawn, presented and discussed between 1930 and 1940, however the University felt at the time that it could not afford such an elaborate structure and this idea was discarded.

After the Attorney General ruled that the University could go ahead with plans for a graduate hall, discussions began concerning the design of a building that would accommodate both men and women, that would provide facilities for foreign students equal in quality and size to what had been provided in the previous International House and a building that could be expanded at a later date.

The first plan presented by the architects, Brooks and Borg, described in the Faculty Newsletter of June 22, 1962, was discarded. The summary presented in the Faculty Newsletter was as follows:

"Approved preliminary plans and budget of \$1,450,000 for construction of a Graduate Dormitory at Ash and Lincoln Way. Initial construction will consist of three, four-story connecting units, providing 85,000 square feet of space and accommodating 384 students. One wing will be for women and two wings for men. Parking space for 200 cars is included in the plans. It is

anticipated that later construction will raise the dormitory capacity to 1000 persons. The University hopes to take bids this fall and have the building ready for occupancy in 1964".

The present design of Buchanan Hall was approved by the Board of Regents at its meeting on September 6, 1962. The plan included the following facilities:

1. A west wing four stories high to house 118 single women in 62 single rooms and 56 double rooms. The rooms in suites with a bath between.
2. A south wing with 9 stories to house 272 single men in 112 single rooms and 160 double rooms. The rooms in suites with a bath between.
3. The ground floor, in addition to student rooms in the west wing, also provided: a meeting room and office for the Cosmopolitan Club (the meeting room to be used as a public TV room when not used by the Cosmopolitan Club). This was named the Cosmopolitan Room. A store room for linens and other equipment, a vendarium, large recreation room, two laundry rooms (one for men and one for women), a trunk storage room.
4. The second floor has in addition to student rooms, a hall director's housekeeping apartment, post office boxes with an accompanying office, a large public lounge, public telephones and public toilet facilities.
5. Each floor with a floor lounge.

The west wing of Buchanan Hall was first occupied by women at the first summer session of 1964, the south wing was ready for occupancy by single men at the beginning of fall quarter, 1964.

At the time Buchanan Hall was built it was the tallest building on the campus. Mrs. Ruth Cowles, the first hall director, said at the first open house held in November 1964, "The hall is always quiet and the coeducational living creates no extra problems".

The men and women who desire residence hall food service eat at Linden Hall. This service, plus the vendarium, has taken care of the needs very satisfactorily.

Two features provided at Buchanan Hall that do not exist in the undergraduate halls are linens and maid service and it is never closed -- always occupied even during vacations.

The hall was dedicated to Dean R. E. Buchanan on June 4, 1966. Dean Buchanan is recognized as one of the world's most distinguished scholars and one of Iowa State's most able academicians. He received two degrees from Iowa State and a doctorate from the University of Chicago. He has been on the Iowa State staff since 1908 and has served as head of bacteriology, dean of Division of Industrial Science (now College of Sciences and Humanities), dean of the Graduate College and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Excerpts from minutes of the meeting of the Iowa State Board of Education held January 12, 1928 at the Iowa School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs, Iowa:

(Section 16 of the last will and testament of Mrs. Sallie Stalker Smith is, as follows:

"I give devise and bequeath to my sisters Margaret Stalker and Julia Stalker Swearingen for their use and benefit during their lives my home in Ames, Iowa, known as "The Gables" and more particularly described as Lots Three and Four and the West one-fourth of Lot One in the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section Nine (9) Township Eighty-three (83) Range Twenty-four (24) Story County, Iowa. After their death all that portion of said property facing on Boone Street containing the dwellings and ornamental grounds extending from Boone Street south Three Hundred Twenty-four feet (324) to become the property of the State of Iowa for the use and benefit of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and is given in the name of Milliken Stalker and Sallie Stalker Smith of the class of 1873 to further the cause of international good will. All of the balance of said land to be sold and the proceeds thereof to be equally divided between Penn College for the benefit of the Girls' Dormitory and the Womens Board of Missions of the Interior of the Congregational Church. PROVIDED that should there not be sufficient cash in my estate to pay the bequests above enumerated then in that case that portion of the property known as "The Gables" not given to the State of Iowa for said college to be sold at once and sufficient of the funds realized from such sale shall be used to liquidate the cash bequests and the balance if any, divided equally between Penn College and the Womans Board of Missions of the Interior of the Congregational Church. That portion of my estate known as "The Gables" and given to the State of Iowa for Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to be used exclusively as a home for male foreign students, preference being given to those whose native language is other than English. And while the Cosmopolitan Club exists to be used as head-quarters for such Club. The management of the property hereby given to the State of Iowa for said Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to be always be in the President and Faculty of said College."

President Hughes reported that Mrs. Julia Stalker Swearingen had died recently.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that the State Board of Education accept the property under the provisions of the will.

A statement concerning the construction of a Residence Hall to house foreign students and graduate American students submitted to the Board of Regents by B. H. Platt, Vice President for Business and Finance, March 16, 1961:

I. Description of proposal and property

It is proposed to construct a residence hall to house 250 to 275 students on the Iowa State University property at Lincoln Way and Ash Avenue in Ames. This property contains about 8 acres. A portion of the property was purchased from the Estate of Sallie Stalker Smith, another portion purchased from the Sigma Nu Fraternity, another portion purchased from Thomas E. Pope, and a three-acre portion, the "International House" property, was received by bequest under the will of Sallie Stalker Smith in 1928. The gift is a parcel of land 324 feet deep and 382.04 feet fronting on Lincoln Way (see copy of the will of Sallie Stalker Smith). On this property stands the home referred to as the "Gables" and now known as "International House". This house was given to Iowa State University to "house foreign male students, whose language is other than English." It has been used in substantial compliance with the will since it was received.

The proposed construction would provide housing accommodations for 250 to 275 students, approximately one-third of which would be women and two-thirds men. Both foreign graduate and undergraduate students and U.S. graduate students would be accepted, with preference given to foreign students.

II. History and use

The present "International House" was built in 1879 by Dr. A. S. Welch, first president of Iowa State University and was sold to Mr. Milliken Stalker in 1908. After Mr. Stalker's death the property went to his sister, Sallie Stalker Smith, who in her will gave it to her sisters as long as they should live and thence to Iowa State University to house foreign students as mentioned above. Prior to 1927, the house had been rented by the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Kappa Sigma Fraternities at different times. In 1928 and again in 1951 the house was burned extensively and was rebuilt after each fire to approximately its original condition. Ten foreign male students are presently housed in the International House.

III. Discussion

1. The graduate college of Iowa State University has expanded tremendously in the last several years. 1290 of the students enrolled Winter Quarter 1961 were graduate students (1165 men, 125 women)
2. 153 of the 320 foreign students on campus are graduate students. At the present time, ten foreign students are housed in the International House - five are graduate students, 3 special students and 2 are undergraduates.
3. Although the will, prepared in 1914 called for the International House to house only those whose native language is other than English, the customary and desirable practice today is to house foreign students with English speaking students so that they may become acquainted with the language, traditions and customs of their host country more effectively. The proposed foreign and graduate student residence hall should be available on a mixed nationality basis to foreign and U.S. students alike, but preference should be given to foreign students.
4. There will be many more spaces for foreign graduate students in the new residence hall than the maximum of ten now available in the International House.
5. Less than half of the area on which the residence hall is to be built was received in the bequest and the balance was purchased by Iowa State University.
6. It seems appropriate that out of consideration for the numbers of the foreign students that can be housed in the unit, a residence hall housing both men and women and foreign students as well as United States graduate students would be appropriate on this site.
7. Since nearly half of the 320 foreign students are graduate students it is felt that a new foreign and graduate residence hall will better serve foreign students than would an undergraduate residence hall.
8. It is believed that more foreign language students will be served by a foreign and graduate student residence hall on the site of the "Gables" than would be served by a perpetuation of this old structure.
9. The present house is inadequate as to capacity, obsolete and expensive to operate because of its capacity and age.

244
State of Iowa
Department of Justice
Des Moines

EVAN HULTMAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

June 11, 1962

State Board of Regents
ATT: David A. Dancer, Secretary
L O C A L

Gentlemen:

This letter is written in response to your question regarding the construction of a dormitory on the "International House property" owned by the State of Iowa for the use and benefit of Iowa State University. A portion of the International House property includes the house formerly known as "The Gables" which was received by the State under the will of Sallie Stalker Smith.

I have reviewed the materials which you submitted to me and particularly the will of Sallie Stalker Smith which bequeaths to the State for the use and benefit of Iowa State University her home, known as "The Gables", to be used for the housing of foreign students. I understand also that the house known as "The Gables" is some 75 years old, is in poor condition and provides accommodations for only about 10 students.

It is my opinion that the removal of the house known as "The Gables" and the construction of a modern dormitory on this site would not impair the State's title to the property. In the construction of such a dormitory on this site, the State Board of Regents should insure that accommodations at least equivalent in quality and numbers to those provided in "The Gables" are available for the use of foreign male students whose native language is other than English. Such a policy would provide substantial compliance with the terms of the will.

Very truly yours,



EVAN HULTMAN
Attorney General

gh

BANKERS *Life* COMPANY
HOME OFFICE
DES MOINES 7, IOWA

October 18, 1963

Business Manager
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Dear Sir:

I represent some collateral heirs of Sally Stalker Smith. I understand that under her will certain property south of Highway 30 across from your campus was willed or deeded to the University for use as an International House with a right of reversion in the event the property was no longer used for that purpose. Would you please advise me what the facts are with reference to this property, the description of which I do not have immediately available.

Yours very truly,

Dwight Brooke

Dwight Brooke

DB:mh



October 22, 1963

Mr. Dwight Brooke
Bankers Life Company
Des Moines 7, Iowa

Dear Mr. Brooke:

This is in reply to your letter of October 18, 1963, regarding the property willed by Sallie Stalker Smith to the State of Iowa for the use and benefit of Iowa State University. This property was received by the State Board of Education (now State Board of Regents) in 1929 under Mrs. Smith's will. The will contained no reversion clauses. The property includes the house known as "The Gables", which, according to the will, was to be used for the housing of male foreign students whose native language is other than English. Subsequently, additional land was purchased to the South and to the East of the Smith property, practically doubling the original ground area.

The house was renamed "International House" and was used for the housing of about 10 male foreign students for more than thirty years. In 1928, and again in 1951, fires caused extensive damage to the house and both times it was repaired and continued in operation. In spite of the repairs the house, which was constructed in 1879, was in poor condition by 1961.

As long ago as 1943 consideration was being given to the construction of a dormitory for graduate students on this property, designed to accommodate not only the foreign students who were then living in International House but other students as well. In 1961 this plan was revived and the question of whether such construction would violate the terms of the will was referred to the Attorney General of Iowa. In a letter dated June 11, 1962, Attorney General Evan Hultman advised the Board of Regents that in his opinion "the removal of the house known as 'The Gables' and the construction of a modern dormitory on this site would not impair the State's title to the property...." and that "the State Board of Regents should insure that accommodations at least equivalent in quality and numbers to those provided in 'The Gables' are available for the use of foreign male students whose native Language is other than English..." On the basis of this opinion, we proceeded with plans for a dormitory and construction contracts were awarded by the State Board of Regents on April 12, 1963. The old house known as "The Gables" was demolished and the first unit of new construction to house 300 students is underway on the property.

Mr. Dwight Brooke

October 22, 1963

It is our intention to conform to the Attorney General's suggestion and to provide more and better accommodations for foreign students than were provided in "The Gables". Preference will be given to male foreign students whose native Language is other than English to the extent of ten spaces which was the capacity of "The Gables". In actual practice we anticipate housing many more foreign students than the ten which would have been accommodated had the old house been kept in operation. Our present enrollment of foreign students exceeds 500, the great majority of which are male, and living accommodations for these students are difficult to obtain in Ames. Many more spaces will be available for foreign students in our new dormitories than were available in "The Gables".

Very truly yours,

B. H. Platt
Vice President for Business & Finance

BHP:pt

cc: President Hilton
Evan Hultman, Attorney General of Iowa
David A. Dancer, Secretary, State Board of Regents
J. C. Schilletter, Director of Residence Halls —

October 30, 1963

The Honorable Evan Hultman
Attorney General of Iowa
State House
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Mr. Hultman:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from Dwight Brooke as a followup to his inquiry regarding our use of the "International House" property.

Apparently Mr. Brooke is satisfied and we can close the file on this matter.

Very truly yours,

B. H. Platt
Vice President for Business
and Finance

BHP:pt
Enclosure (1)
cc: President Hilton
David A. Dancer
J. C. Schilletter ✓

BANKERS LIFE COMPANY
DES MOINES, IOWA

EXECUTIVE
OFFICES

October 29, 1963

Mr. B. H. Platt
Vice President for Business
and Finance
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

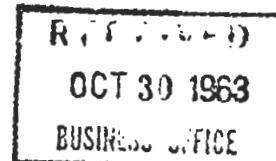
Dear Mr. Platt:

My wife and I have read your letter
and the enclosures and we heartily approve
of the program the University has adopted.

Sincerely yours,

Dwight Brooke
Dwight Brooke

DB:mh



Knapp-Storms Complex 1965, 1966

The location of the Knapp-Storms Complex was established on the old poultry farm south of Welch Avenue after many discussions concerning other locations. The original plan for this area called for three complexes each with two towers and each two towers connected by a Commons building in which would be located kitchen and dining facilities, recreation rooms, lounges, meeting rooms and office space. The area, as planned, would eventually provide space for 3600 residents.

It was felt at the time that the advantages of parking lots, room for expansion and of the eventual location of intramural fields on the nearby horticultural farm far outweighed the disadvantages of distance to the campus and traffic down Welch Avenue.

The architectural firm of Crites and McConnell was given the contract for designing the buildings. The original layout calling for three complexes was approved in 1963 by the Board of Regents. Bids were received March 19, 1964, on the first complex of two residential towers and a connecting Commons. The project presented to the Board of Regents was for \$4,500,000. James Thompson and Sons was awarded the general contract. The final cost of this complex was \$4,440,593.40 for both construction and equipment. This figure also included the extra installation of wall board to cover outside walls of each tower to correct the sound transmission between rooms. The Storms tower was correct-

ed after the building was completed and occupied and consequently the cost was much greater than on Knapp Hall which was done during construction.

The Knapp-Storms Complex was one of the first projects to be financed with the sale of revenue bonds. The official statement and notice of sale dated September 24, 1964, had the following description of the project.

This project will consist of the construction on University owned land directly south of the present campus of dormitory and dining facilities sufficient to serve 1204 men students.

A two story dining hall, kitchen and lounge unit will be situated between two twelve story dormitories. The dining and lounge areas will be air conditioned. The dining unit will be designed so that it may accommodate the residents of additional dormitories and service will be cafeteria style.

The dormitories will have basements containing luggage storage space, supply rooms, coin-operated laundry facilities and a combination meeting and recreation room. The first two floors will contain apartments for the Hall Director, Head Resident, Custodian, two guest rooms, a post office and meeting rooms. The upper ten stories will each contain 30 double rooms and one combination floor lounge and study and two toilet rooms. Each dormitory will be served by two elevators. Construction will be monolithic concrete with precast architectural concrete facing. The project has attracted wide attention among universities because of its highly efficient use of space and the resulting low cost.

Storms Hall 1965

The opening of Storms Hall, the first tower of the complex to be located at the south end of Welch Avenue on what had been the poultry farm, was complicated with many frustrations. Rooms

in the hall had been assigned to approximately 600 men for fall occupancy, the houses had been named, head residents appointed and construction was on a tight schedule. Then a strike occurred to further delay construction. It was soon discovered that the kitchen and dining areas could not be completed before January and that rooms for only 300 men would be available by the time of the opening of fall quarter.

Arrangements were made to triple enough rooms in Helser Hall to house 300 men. Food Service was provided for half of the men in Elm-Oak and for half in Linden Hall. Food Service was available at the Storms Commons after Christmas vacation. Beginning in October one house per week was moved from Helser so that all men were in Storms by November.

Complications still existed because the roads were still unpaved and with a rainy fall there existed mud and many pools of water. Signs were made by the students "No Fishing" and "No Swimming". Trouble with the elevators existed immediately and this was a constant worry. Carpeting of the corridors and dens was delayed and was not completed until Christmas vacation. Then it was discovered that the sound transmission between rooms was extremely bad. Clogging of drains in the laundry room and flooding of the elevator pits because of broken pipes also occurred during the fall and cold rooms during the winter resulted in sleep-ins in the Commons lounge.

However, with all the difficulties, which were eventually

corrected, the morale of the students remained high and the house organizations and student government functioned well. The following house names were approved before the building was occupied: Baker, Boyd, Coover, Griffith, Hanson, Nielsen, Raymond, Sage, Starbuck and Wolf. The house names used at Westgate (Baker, Boyd, Sage, Griffith) were transferred to Storms Hall.

Storms Hall was named in honor of Albert Boynton Storms. Albert B. Storms was born in Michigan in 1860, and came to Des Moines in 1900, after having been a Methodist pastor in Detroit, Michigan and Madison, Wisconsin. He became the sixth president on September 1, 1903, and remained in office until August 31, 1910.

Knapp Hall and Commons 1966

The food service in the Commons began immediately after Christmas vacation. During the six month period, no complaints were heard about food. It probably illustrates what favorable surroundings, newness and lack of crowding in the cafeteria lines will do for institutional food service because only one year later, in the spring of 1967, there was a threatened food strike because of the food and lack of service. Neither the food nor the service had changed that much in one year.

The meeting rooms, the public lounge, the vending room and finally the library, which was furnished with books and supervised by the University Library, were used extensively and have

received many enthusiastic comments both from visitors and the residents.

The second tower of this complex, known as Knapp Hall, has the same facilities as Storms Hall except that an apartment for the supervisory custodian and his wife was located in the basement.

Knapp Hall also had much difficulty with elevators when it was first occupied. The laying of carpeting was delayed and some heat problems were experienced during the winter months.

The houses are named as follows - Ayres, Bergman, Fuller, MacRae, Maney, Murray, Otopalik, Schmidt, Vance, Wilkinson.

Knapp Hall was named for Seaman Asabel Knapp who was born in Schoon Lake, New York, on December 16, 1833. He died April 1, 1911. He moved to Benton County, Iowa, where he bought a small farm at Big Grove. He was a Methodist pastor at Vinton, Iowa for five years (1869-1873). He helped to organize and was the first president of the Iowa Improved Stock Breeder's Association. He became the second president of Iowa State on December 1, 1883 and resigned that post on December 5, 1884.

Note: September 1970, when Knapp became a coeducational hall and Welch, traditionally a women's hall, became a men's hall, two of the men's houses, Ayres and Bergman, were transferred to Welch Hall and were replaced by two new women's houses in Knapp - Doolittle and Rawson.

Wallace-Wilson Complex 1967, 1969

This complex was the second of the three that were originally planned for the old poultry farm site at the end of Welch Street.

Wallace Hall 1967

Bids for Wallace Hall were received on March 3, 1966. The total project budget called for an expenditure of \$2,200,000. James A. Thompson and Sons were awarded the general contract for \$1,239,547.

The plan of this hall was similar to Storms Hall providing room for 590 students on the upper ten floors, two guest rooms and two apartments on the mezzanine; on the ground floor are two offices, a post office and public rest rooms; and in the lower level are a meeting room and a custodial and storage room.

There was plenty of time to complete the building and for once there was no fear that the difficulties experienced with Storms and Knapp would exist. However, again there were many frustrations such as only one elevator, and it on a temporary basis, was operating, no hot water on the day of occupancy, and no carpeting for any area. Finally, when it was thought everything would function, difficulties were experienced with the heating system and many complaints were registered during the first week of January. In fact, on January 10, 1968, Mr. Charles

Frederiksen, director of residence, said that auxiliary heaters would be used. Most of the difficulties were ironed out by February 1st and the men did not raise further complaints.

Wallace Hall was named for Henry A. Wallace, a former graduate of Iowa State who had served as United States Secretary of Agriculture, United States Secretary of Commerce and was Vice President of the United States during Franklin Delano Roosevelt's third term.

The houses were named for the following people - Cassell, Dana, Emerson, Errington, Gilman, Hartman, Lancelot, Lantz, McCowen and Petersen.

Note: September 1970 , when Wallace became a coeducational hall in the fall and Birch and Welch, traditionally women's halls, became men's halls, two of the men's houses, Cassell and Dana, were transferred to Birch and Welch and were replaced by two new women's houses - Kilbourne and Rambo.

Wilson Hall and Commons

Bids for Wilson Hall and the Commons were received on June 27, 1967. The total project budget called for an expenditure of \$3,820,000. James A. Thompson and Sons of Ames were awarded the general contract.

The plan of Wilson Hall is essentially the same as Wallace Hall. The Commons has a few changes with a larger meeting room, recreation room and a larger library room. Also the administrative

office of the manager was moved from its location in Knapp-Storms Commons to the Wallace-Wilson Commons and a large apartment for the custodian and his wife was located on the mazzanine floor.

The dining room has a terrazo floor and carpeted private dining rooms, otherwise the facilities are quite similar to the ones in Knapp-Storms.

Wilson Hall was named for James Wilson. "Tama Jim", as he was popularly known, was appointed professor of agriculture in 1891 and was responsible for both teaching and the experimental station. He was appointed United States Secretary of Agriculture in 1897 and served the longest term of anyone in this office - 16 years.

The house names in Wilson Hall are - Cunningham, Greene, Hewitt, Johnson, Lamson, Mashek, Matterson, Rothacker, Webber, Werkman.

Maple-Willow-Larch Complex
1967, 1969, 1971

This complex, located in the "flats" west of Wallace Road and immediately north of Lincoln Way, will consist of three towers and a commons building when finally completed. The complex will be the first residence halls which will be completely air conditioned from a central plant being installed at the University. Although originally planned to house women in each of the three towers, it will now house men in the third tower to be known as Larch.

Maple Hall 1967

The first tower, known as Maple Hall, consists of a ten story building housing sixty-seven women on each floor of the upper eight stories. Each floor is known as a house and includes a den, ironing room, two central toilet and shower room facilities, luggage and service room. The main floor of the building has a formal lounge, men's rest room, a combined post office and office, the resident advisor's apartment and a main entrance lobby. The ground floor contains an entrance lobby, mechanical equipment room, storage room, laundry room, vending room and a custodian's apartment. The building has two elevators.

Bids for this building were received March 9, 1965, and the total cost for this tower was estimated at \$1,990,000. James Thompson and Sons was the general contractor.

What seemed to be a crisis in September 1966, when this tower was not ready for occupancy proved to be a blessing in disguise because it enabled the residence department to move the women from Barton and Freeman Halls into Maple Hall in early January of 1967, thereby making it possible to begin the major renovations needed in these two halls.

The women had food service in the Linden and Oak dining rooms until the facilities opened in the Commons in March 1969.

House names in Maple Hall are: Cranor, Forbes, Friant, Hayden, Knowles, Shilling, Walls and Young.

Willow Hall and Commons 1969, 1970

The second tower of this complex is known as Willow Hall and with only minor exceptions is an exact duplicate of Maple Hall. Women occupied the building in March 1969, moving from Birch, Welch and Roberts Halls making it possible to make much needed renovations.

Bids for the second tower plus the Commons were received August 11, 1967. The total project cost was \$4,250,000 and James Thompson and Sons received the general contract.

The house names in Willow Hall are: Anderson, Arquist, Bates, Bishop, Cook, Lancaster, Lommen and Tompkins.

The Commons building of this complex provides the finest facilities that can be found in any residence set-up. The Commons building contains a kitchen, dining room and four

cafeteria lines on the first floor. The dining room is carpeted throughout and has four private dining rooms off the main dining room. Students may enter the Commons building by enclosed glass walk-ways from each tower to the ground floor of the Commons.

The second floor contains the main lounge, administrative offices, public rest rooms, storage rooms and stairways leading to the cafeteria. The head resident office is also located on the second floor.

The third floor of the Commons building contains: lounge space, library, music room, two vending areas, recreation room for pool and ping pong, two meeting rooms, the RCA student organization office, public restrooms and storage space.

The third tower of this complex, to be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1971, had to be altered to take care of housing for men. The arrangement, however, is similar to the other two towers in the complex with the exception that there is no custodian's apartment on the first floor.

Bids were received on December 10, 1968, and the total cost including piling, amounted to \$2,585,000. The general contract was awarded to James Thompson and Sons.

Willow Hall and Commons was Iowa State University's first project involving partial funding under the College Housing program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Three million dollars of revenue bonds bearing interest at three percent were purchased by the Federal government, the balance of the funding was provided from a bond issue marketed publicly.

Appendix One

Residential Housing Administrative Personnel
1868-1968

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Potter, Mrs. Catherine | Matron, 1869 |
| 2. Foote, Albert E. | Proctor, 1869-1873 |
| 3. Stevens, John L. | Food manager, 1869 |
| 4. Geddes, James L. | Steward, 1870-1881 |
| 5. Lovelace, Mary | Preceptress and supervisor of dining room, 1870-1873 |
| 6. McDonald, Margaret (Stanton) | Matron or Preceptress, 1871-1878 |
| 7. Thompson, Mrs. A. | Housekeeper and assistant in the experimental kitchen 1874-1880 |
| 8. Harlow, H. D. | Proctor, 1877-1881 |
| 9. Welch, Mary B. | Preceptress, 1879-1880 |
| 10. Sinclair, Martha | Assistant preceptress, 1879-80 Preceptress, 1881-1884 |
| 11. Knapp, S. A. | Manager college boarding department, 1882 |
| 12. Beal, F. E. L. | Manager college boarding department, 1883 |
| 13. Lincoln, James R. | Steward, 1884-1892 |
| 14. Hainer, J. C. | Proctor, 1882 |
| 15. Saunderson, Laura M. | Preceptress, 1885-1886 |
| 16. Blood, Mary A. | Preceptress, 1886-1887 (1st semester) |
| 17. Eaton, Elizabeth W. | Preceptress, 1887 (2nd semester) 1887-1889 |
| 18. Gunn, Lillie | Preceptress, 1890-1891 |
| 19. Marx, Stephanie | Preceptress, 1891-1893 |
| 20. Anderson, C. V. | Steward, 1892-1895 |

21. Ford, Celia Preceptress, 1893-1896
22. Cavell, J. F. Steward, 1896-1902
23. Smith, Mrs. Irving Preceptress, 1896-1900
24. Kilbourne, Marian H. Dean of women, 1900-1909
25. Cunningham, Mrs. Emily Matron of Margaret Hall
1908-1914
Advisor to women, 1910-1919
Made a member of general
faculty in 1914
26. Foster, John E. Dean of men, 1922-1927
27. Shattuck, Frederika Acting dean of women, 1919
28. Harwood, Hazel Advisor to women, 1919-1921
Dean of women, 1921-1923
29. Stanton, Julia Dean of women, 1923-1928
30. McGlade, Madge Acting dean of women, 1928 to
September 1930
Director of housing, 1930-1940
Director of residence, 1940-1946
31. Sims, Francis Director of women's affairs and
personnel for women, 1931-1939
32. Walls, Florence Dietitian in charge of food
service for women, as a
private caterer, 1909-1943
33. Guthrie, Elsie Dietitian in charge of food
service for women, 1944-1955
34. Hughes, Robert Assistant director of residence,
(in charge of men's housing)
1950-51
35. Allen, James Assistant director of residence,
(in charge of men's housing)
1951-1960
36. McAfee, Roy B. Assistant director of residence,
(in charge of University married
housing), 1947-1950
37. Peisen, Rachel Assistant director of residence,
(in charge of men's housing)
1947-1950
Associate director of residence,
(in charge of women's housing)
1950-1958

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 38. Eland, Edna | Assistant director of residence, (in charge of women's housing) 1958-1969 |
| 39. Hittle, Doris | Dietitian in charge of men's food service, 1946-1955 Administrative Dietitian residence halls, 1955- |
| 40. Schilletter, J. C. | Director of residence, 1946-1967 |
| 41. Frederiksen, Charles F. | Social-educational advisor, 1956-1960 Assistant director of residence, 1960-1964 Associate director of residence, 1964-1967 Director of residence, 1967- |

Appendix Two

History of Residence Halls Construction
1869-1969a

| <u>Year Occupied</u> | | <u>Original Design Capacity</u> | <u>Design Capacity June 1969</u> |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>1869-1900</u> | | | |
| 1869 | Old Main..... | 160 | b |
| 1872 | Old Main..... | 60 | b |
| 1881 | West Cottage..... | 30 | b |
| 1882 | East Cottage..... | 60 | b |
| 1892 | Creamery Building (2nd floor)..... | 50 | b |
| 1895 | Margaret Hall..... | 88 | b |
| 1900-1913 None | | | |
| <u>1914-1925</u> | | | |
| 1915 | Lyon Hall..... | 100 | 116 |
| 1916 | Freeman Hall..... | 93 | 104 |
| 1918 | Barton Hall..... | 72 | 99 |
| 1920 | The Lodges..... | 200 | b |
| 1923 | Birch Hall..... | 32 | c |
| 1925 | Birch Hall..... | 121 | c |
| <u>1926-1935</u> | | | |
| 1927 | Hughes Hall (south section Friley-Hughes)..... | 123 | c |
| 1928 | International House..... | 10 | b |
| 1928 | Welch Hall..... | 135 | 145 (c) |
| <u>1936-1945</u> | | | |
| 1936 | Memorial Union..... | 100 (temporary) | |
| 1936 | Roberts Hall..... | 124 | 130 (c) |
| 1938 | Elm Hall..... | 127 | c |
| 1939 | West Stadium..... | 18 | b |
| 1939 | Friley Hall (north section)..... | 175 | c |
| 1940 | Oak Hall..... | 165 | c |
| 1941 | Ridgeway House..... | 22 | b |
| 1942 | Friley Hall (north center)..... | 478 | c |

| <u>Year Occupied</u> | | <u>Original Design Capacity</u> | <u>Design Capacity June 1969</u> |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>1946-1955</u> | | | |
| 1946 | Military Barracks..... | 20 | b |
| 1946 | West Court (private trailers)..... | 130 | b |
| 1946 | Pammel Court..... | 302 units | c |
| 1947 | Cottages..... | 128 | b |
| 1947 | East Stadium..... | 80 | b |
| 1947 | Pammel Court..... | 763 units | c |
| 1951 | Friley Hall (south center)..... | 283 | c |
| 1954 | Friley Hall (south center)..... | 216 | c |
| 1955 | Westgate..... | 164 | 160 |
| <u>1956-1965</u> | | | |
| 1956 | Hawthorn Court #1..... | 96 units | 96 |
| 1957 | Helser Hall..... | 624 | c |
| 1957 | Linden Hall..... | 363 | 333 |
| 1959 | Hawthorn Court #2..... | 100 units | 100 |
| 1963 | Helser Hall..... | 430 | c |
| 1964 | Buchanan Hall..... | 390 | 390 |
| 1965 | Oak-Elm Addition..... | 237 | c |
| 1965 | Storms Hall..... | 602 | 590 |
| 1965 | Food Stores Addition (doubled capacity) | | |
| 1965 | University Village #1..... | 300 | 300 |
| <u>1966-1975</u> | | | |
| 1966 | Knapp Hall..... | 602 | 590 |
| 1967 | Maple Hall..... | 536 | 535 |
| 1967 | Wallace Hall..... | 602 | 590 |
| 1968 | University Village #2..... | 200 units | 200 |
| 1969 | Willow Hall..... | 536 | 533 |
| 1969 | Wilson Hall..... | 602 | 590 |

^aBuildings used temporarily such as the Bevier House, Farm House, Georgia White House, West Gate Cottage and space used in various college buildings are not included in the above program.

^bUnits demolished.

| | |
|---|------|
| ^c Friley-Hughes as one building..... | 1328 |
| Oak-Elm as one building..... | 489 |
| Helser as one building..... | 1057 |
| Birch 1923 and 1925 as one building..... | 140 |
| Pammel Court..... | 668 |

After renovation in 1970 the design capacity of Birch was 183, Roberts 122, Welch 200.

Appendix Three

Supervisors of Head Residents
1948-1968

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Bruce Widstrom | 1948-49 1949-50 |
| 2. Al Moses | 1950-51 1951-52 |
| 3. Richard Kolze | 1952-53 |
| 4. Charles Frederiksen | 1953-54 |
| 5. Richard Burns | 1954-55 |
| 6. Al Yokie | 1955-56 |
| 7. William Heald | 1956-57 |
| 8. Tony Netusil | 1957-58 |
| 9. Richard Holtz | 1958-59 |
| 10. Thomas Kersey | 1959-60 |
| 11. Gary Putnam | 1960-61 |
| 12. Gene Vandebur | 1961-62 |
| 13. Robert Taylor | 1962-63 |
| 14. Thomas Dardis | 1963-64 |
| 15. Dave Rudig | 1964-65 |
| 16. 1965-66 | Dave Huyette, Friley Ron Roy, Storms Mike Cooney, Helser Linda Kluckholm, Westgate (replaced by Kathy Eden because of ill health) |
| 17. 1966-67 | Dave Huyette, Friley Bill Loof, Knapp-Storms Harold Peyton, Helser Kathay Eden, Women's Halls Ruth Shahan, Assistant |
| 18. 1967-68 | Jim Patton, Friley Harold Peyton, Helser Bill Loof, Knapp-Storms, Wallace Diana Berkland, Women's Halls Ardyth Harris, Assistant (Fall & Winter) Jean Worthan, Assistant |

19. 1968-69

Douglas Barr, Friley
Mike Puff, Helser
Loren Tucker, Knapp-Storms, Wallace
Jean Worthan
Linden, Maple, Roberts, Birch, Welch, Willow
Carolyn Guetzko
Barton, Lyon, Freeman, Oak, Elm
Carol Anderson
Westgate

Appendix Four

**President's
of the
Men's and Women's Residence Associations**

Men's Residence Association

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Clair Cook (Wing System) | 1947-48 |
| 2. Don Blair | 1948-49 |
| 3. James Clagett | 1949-50 |
| 4. Richard Posekany | 1950-51 |
| 5. Clarence Maddy | 1951-52 |
| 6. Leroy Hutton | 1952-53 |
| 7. John Wilson | 1953-54 |
| 8. Richard Wiggins | 1954-55 |
| 9. Robert Walker | 1955-56 |
| 10. Charles Schwab | 1956-57 |
| 11. Charles Campbell | 1957-58 |
| 12. Dean Shupe | 1958-59 |
| 13. Merlin Spencer | 1959-60 |
| 14. Leroy Greenlee | 1960-61 |
| 15. Don Willeke | 1961-62 |
| 16. Craig Davis | 1962-63 |
| 17. John Nielsen | 1963-64 |
| 18. Robert Greenlee | 1964-65 |
| 19. Jack Rayman | 1965-66 |
| 20. Richard Goers | 1966-67 |
| 21. Dean Bartelt | 1967-68 |
| 22. Richard Johnson | 1968-69 |

Women's Residence Association

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Lois J. Holmberg | 1953-54 |
| 2. Marjorie J. Kirkpatrick | 1954-55 |
| 3. Mary Jo Bonoff | 1955-56 |
| 4. Annette J. Ludwig | 1956-57 |
| 5. Helen Davisson | 1957-58 |
| 6. Joan Ossenbaugh | 1958-59 |
| 7. Karen W. Kruwell | 1959-60 |
| 8. Carol S. Robuck | 1960-61 |

Women's Residence Association (cont'd)

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------|
| 9. | Lois Ann Davidson | 1961-62 |
| 10. | Julie Johnson | 1962-63 |
| 11. | Margaret Gaffney | 1963-64 |
| 12. | Linda Kluckholm | 1964-65 |
| 13. | Mary Jane Ludley | 1965-66 |
| 14. | Connie Chapman | 1966-67 |
| 15. | Betty Clausen | 1967-68 |
| 16. | Dianne Waterhouse | 1968-69 |

Tower's Residence Association

Presidents

| | | |
|----|----------------------|---------|
| 1. | L. Richard Griffiths | 1967-68 |
| 2. | Terrence Svejda | 1968-69 |

Appendix Five

Mayors of the University Married Community

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Charles D. Timmesh | Bruce Hill |
| February 1946-April 1946 | October 1953-April 1954 |
| April 1954-October 1954 | April 1954-October 1954 |
| Robert S. Geppert | Ed Jones |
| April 1946-October 1946 | October 1954-April 1955 |
| R. D. Tompkin | Leo R. Schmidt |
| October 1946-April 1947 | April 1955-October 1955 |
| Robert Miller | October 1955-April 1956 |
| April 1947-October 1947 | |
| Don De Ross | Andy Cowan |
| October 1947-April 1948 | 1956-57 |
| John Edensburn | Ralph Stotts |
| April 1948-October 1948 | 1957-58 |
| William Doty | Harold Saddoris |
| October 1948-April 1949 | 1958-59 |
| Francis Burnham | Homer Long |
| April 1949-Resigned during summer | 1959-1960 |
| John Thompson | Frank Rickey |
| Acting July 1949-October 1949 | 1960-61 |
| October 1949-April 1950 | Robert Thrift |
| | 1961-62 |
| Roy Bradley | Buddy Bruner |
| April 1950-October 1950 | 1962-1963 |
| Don McCarty | Leo V. Mayer |
| October 1950-April 1951 | 1963-65 |
| Ray Crites | Al Hirsch |
| April 1951-October 1951 | 1965-1966 |
| Ed Freeman | Patrick Graham |
| October 1951-April 1952 | 1966-1967 |
| Frank Blankenburg | Ronald F. Coley |
| April 1952-October 1952 | 1967-1968 |
| October 1952-April 1953 | |
| Lee Hanson | Richard L. Beeman |
| April 1953-October 1953 | 1968-1969 |

Appendix Six

Enrollment and Available Residential Housing
at the
Beginning of Each Decade

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Enrollment at Beginning of Academic Year</u> | <u>Number of beds Available at Beginning of Academic Year</u> | <u>% Enrollment Housed in Residential Housing</u> |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| 1869-70 | 192 | 160 | 83.3 |
| 1880-81 | 336 | 310 | 92.2 |
| 1900-01 | 1062 | 448 | 42.1 |
| 1910-11 | 1562 | 88 | 00.56 |
| 1920-21 | 3584 | 600 | 16.7 |
| 1930-31 | 4318 | 941 | 21.7 |
| 1940-41 | 6567 | 665 | 10.1 |
| 1950-51 | 8135 | 3655 | 44.9 |
| 1960-61 | 9726 | 4618 | 47.4 |
| 1968-69 | 18083 | 8365 | 46.2 |
| 1970-71 | 20100* | 9830* | 48.9* |
| 1980-81 | 25100* | 13764* | 54.8* |

*Projected Count

Appendix Seven

Iowa State University Financial Report June 30, 1968

Table 16

DORMITORY SYSTEM

Debt History for the Forty-Two Year Period Ended June 30, 1968*

| | Amount Borrowed | Interest Rate | Paid | Paid on Principal | Debt June 30 |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1926-27 | \$ 75 000 00 | 5 1/4 | \$ 3 720 00 | \$ 10 000 00 | \$ 75 000 00 |
| 1927-28 | 50 000 00 | 5 1/4 | 3 476 10 | 15 000 00 | 115 000 00 |
| 1928-29 | 165 000 00 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | 12 110 23 | 40 000 00 | 265 000 00 |
| 1929-30 | | | 11 704 62 | 20 000 00 | 225 000 00 |
| 1930-31 | | | 13 040 64 | 15 000 00 | 205 000 00 |
| 1931-32 | | | 9 663 16 | 18 000 00 | 190 000 00 |
| 1932-33 | | | 9 589 87 | 23 400 00 | 172 000 00 |
| 1933-34 | | | 7 141 96 | 32 400 00 | 148 600 00 |
| 1934-35 | | | 6 037 86 | 36 200 00 | 116 200 00 |
| 1935-36 | 100 000 00 | 2 3/4 | 5 458 98 | 35 808 51 | 180 000 00 |
| 1936-37 | 95 508 51 | 2 3/4 | 6 021 27 | 45 000 00 | 239 700 00 |
| 1937-38 | 179 132 22 | 2 3/4 | 9 127 84 | 45 000 00 | 373 832 22 |
| 1938-39 | 215 333 00 | 2 3/4 - 3 1/4 | 15 918 31 | 76 918 26 | 544 165 22 |
| 1939-40 | 3 300 00 | 2 3/4 - 3 1/4 | 12 781 99 | 81 546 96 | 470 546 96 |
| 1940-41 | 14 000 00 | 2 3/4 - 3 1/4 | 8 371 28 | 80 000 00 | 404 000 00 |
| 1941-42 | 374 000 00 | 2 - 3 1/4 | 11 090 59 | 130 650 00 | 698 000 00 |
| 1942-43 | 249 750 00 | 2 - 3 1/4 | 16 174 28 | 127 100 00 | 817 100 00 |
| 1943-44 | | | 13 188 39 | 90 000 00 | 690 000 00 |
| 1944-45 | | | 10 971 25 | 75 000 00 | 600 000 00 |
| 1945-46 | | | 7 810 20 | 250 000 00 | 525 000 00 |
| 1946-47 | (1) 230 000 00 | 2 | 8 672 37 | 205 000 00 | 505 000 00 |
| 1947-48 | | | 5 013 05 | 230 000 00 | 300 000 00 |
| 1948-49 | 22 500 00 | 2 | 3 041 94 | 245 500 00 | 92 500 00 |
| 1949-50 | 200 000 00 | 2 1/8 - 3 1/8 | 9 238 55 | 160 000 00 | 47 000 00 |
| 1950-51 | 618 000 00 | 2 1/8 - 3 1/8 | 21 394 36 | 200 000 00 | 505 000 00 |
| 1951-52 | 370 000 00 | 2 1/8 - 3 1/8 | 18 223 11 | 200 000 00 | 675 000 00 |
| 1952-53 | | | 350 000 00 | 391 000 00 | 716 000 00 |
| 1953-54 | 675 000 00 | 2 1/2 - 3 5/8 | 36 109 89 | 330 000 00 | 1 086 000 00 |
| 1954-55 | 700 000 00 | 2 1/2 - 3 5/8 | 40 456 42 | 340 000 00 | 1 500 499 90 |
| 1955-56 | 754 499 90 | 2 1/2 - 3 5/8 | 107 242 34 | 454 599 90 | 3 895 900 00 |
| 1956-57 | 2 850 000 00 | 2 1/2 - 3 5/8 | 162 007 14 | 435 483 25 | 4 470 416 75 |
| 1957-58 | 1 010 000 00 | 3 1/8 - 3 5/8 | 159 020 12 | 473 249 88 | 4 697 166 87 |
| 1958-59 | 700 000 00 | 3 1/8 - 4 3/4 | 161 984 71 | 453 083 20 | 4 284 083 67 |
| 1959-60 | 40 000 00 | 3 1/8 - 4 3/4 | 147 967 89 | 500 499 90 | 3 783 583 77 |
| 1960-61 | | | 129 965 73 | 504 166 56 | 3 279 417 21 |
| 1961-62 | | | 121 564 13 | 503 733 22 | 3 805 683 99 |
| 1962-63 | 1 030 000 00 | 3 1/8 - 4 3/4 | 158 490 31 | 409 043 87 | 6 312 640 12 |
| 1963-64 | 2 916 000 00 | 3 1/8 - 4 3/4 | 694 058 62 | 6 312 640 12** | 16 600 000 00 |
| 1964-65 | 16 600 000 00 | 3 5429-3.5358 | 617 825 00 | 100 000 00 | 18 700 000 00 |
| 1965-66 | 2 200 000 00 | 3.92347-3.5358 | 707 752 50 | 170 000 00 | 18 530 000 00 |
| 1966-67 | | | 1 095 070 00 | 195 000 00 | 29 525 000 00 |
| 1967-68 | 11 190 000 00 | 4.305 - 3.5358 | | | |

* Chapter 93 - 41st General Assembly of Iowa, 1925, "An Act to Authorize the state board of education to erect, control, and manage dormitories in connection with the state educational institution."

(1) For development of Veterans Housing and plans for future dormitories.

** During 1964-65 the outstanding notes held by banks and insurance companies were repaid and two new bond issues were sold - 1964A (\$15 000 000 00) and 1965A (\$1 600 000 00). For scheduled debt service payments on these issues see Table 16a.

Iowa State University Financial Report June 30, 1968

Table 16A

DORMITORY SYSTEMS

DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE

June 30, 1968

AMOUNT DUE

| Year ending June 30 (Previously paid) | Series 194A \$15 000 000 00 (\$2 597 010 00) | Series 1965A \$1 600 000 00 (\$228 345 00) | Series 1966A \$2 200 000 00 (\$231 302 50) | Series 1967A \$8 190 000 00 (\$358 120 00) | Series 1967G \$3 000 000 00 (\$45 000 00) | Total Payments (3 459 777 50) |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1969 | \$ 715 815 00 | \$ 76 260 00 | \$ 110 125 00 | \$ 433 120 00 | \$ 90 000 00 | \$ 1 425 320 00 |
| 1970 | 722 065 00 | 75 260 00 | 108 875 00 | 429 370 00 | 140 000 00 | 1 475 570 00 |
| 1971 | 722 565 00 | 74 260 00 | 112 625 00 | 425 620 00 | 138 500 00 | 1 473 570 00 |
| 1972 | 722 565 00 | 73 260 00 | 111 425 00 | 421 870 00 | 137 000 00 | 1 466 120 00 |
| 1973 | 722 065 00 | 72 260 00 | 110 225 00 | 418 120 00 | 135 500 00 | 1 458 170 00 |
| 1974 | 721 065 00 | 71 260 00 | 109 025 00 | 414 370 00 | 134 000 00 | 1 449 720 00 |
| 1975 | 719 565 00 | 70 260 00 | 112 825 00 | 410 620 00 | 132 500 00 | 1 445 770 00 |
| 1976 | 717 565 00 | 69 260 00 | 111 425 00 | 431 870 00 | 131 000 00 | 1 461 120 00 |
| 1977 | 715 065 00 | 73 580 00 | 115 025 00 | 426 870 00 | 129 500 00 | 1 460 040 00 |
| 1978 | 712 065 00 | 72 755 00 | 118 425 00 | 421 870 00 | 128 000 00 | 1 453 115 00 |
| 1979 | 708 565 00 | 71 930 00 | 121 625 00 | 416 870 00 | 126 500 00 | 1 445 490 00 |
| 1980 | 708 485 00 | 71 105 00 | 119 625 00 | 411 870 00 | 125 000 00 | 1 436 085 00 |
| 1981 | 708 045 00 | 70 280 00 | 122 625 00 | 406 870 00 | 123 500 00 | 1 431 320 00 |
| 1982 | 712 245 00 | 69 455 00 | 120 425 00 | 401 870 00 | 122 000 00 | 1 425 995 00 |
| 1983 | 711 220 00 | 68 630 00 | 123 225 00 | 397 170 00 | 145 500 00 | 1 445 745 00 |
| 1984 | 715 170 00 | 67 805 00 | 120 825 00 | 392 920 00 | 143 250 00 | 1 439 970 00 |
| 1985 | 713 610 00 | 71 980 00 | 118 425 00 | 413 670 00 | 141 000 00 | 1 458 685 00 |
| 1986 | 716 710 00 | 70 990 00 | 116 025 00 | 408 357 50 | 138 750 00 | 1 450 832 50 |
| 1987 | 719 300 00 | 70 000 00 | 113 625 00 | 403 045 00 | 136 500 00 | 1 442 470 00 |
| 1988 | 726 380 00 | 69 010 00 | 111 285 00 | 422 795 00 | 134 250 00 | 1 463 720 00 |
| 1989 | 727 780 00 | 67 990 00 | 108 945 00 | 416 495 00 | 132 000 00 | 1 453 210 00 |
| 1990 | 728 670 00 | 71 970 00 | 106 605 00 | 410 195 00 | 129 750 00 | 1 447 190 00 |
| 1991 | 733 620 00 | 70 780 00 | 104 265 00 | 428 895 00 | 127 500 00 | 1 465 060 00 |
| 1992 | 732 870 00 | 69 590 00 | 106 925 00 | 421 545 00 | 125 250 00 | 1 456 180 00 |
| 1993 | 736 595 00 | 68 400 00 | 104 390 00 | 414 195 00 | 123 000 00 | 1 446 580 00 |
| 1994 | 739 620 00 | 72 210 00 | 101 855 00 | 406 845 00 | 145 750 00 | 1 466 280 00 |
| 1995 | 741 945 00 | 70 850 00 | 99 320 00 | 399 495 00 | 142 750 00 | 1 454 360 00 |
| 1996 | 743 570 00 | 69 450 00 | 96 785 00 | 417 145 00 | 139 750 00 | 1 466 700 00 |
| 1997 | 743 950 00 | 68 050 00 | 99 250 00 | 408 645 00 | 136 750 00 | 1 456 645 00 |
| 1998 | 748 610 00 | 76 650 00 | 96 520 00 | 400 145 00 | 133 750 00 | 1 455 675 00 |
| 1999 | 747 370 00 | 74 900 00 | 93 790 00 | 416 645 00 | 130 750 00 | 1 463 455 00 |
| 2000 | 750 410 00 | 73 150 00 | 91 060 00 | 407 082 50 | 127 750 00 | 1 449 452 50 |
| 2001 | 752 550 00 | 71 400 00 | 93 330 00 | 422 520 00 | 124 750 00 | 1 464 550 00 |
| 2002 | 758 790 00 | 69 650 00 | 90 405 00 | 411 895 00 | 121 750 00 | 1 452 490 00 |
| 2003 | 758 950 00 | 67 900 00 | 87 480 00 | 401 145 00 | 143 750 00 | 1 459 225 00 |
| 2004 | 772 500 00 | 66 150 00 | 84 551 00 | 390 395 00 | 140 000 00 | 1 453 596 00 |
| 2005 | | 414 400 00 | 176 630 00 | 629 645 00 | 136 250 00 | 1 356 925 00 |
| 2006 | | | | 883 145 00 | 132 500 00 | 1 015 645 00 |
| 2007 | | | | 874 820 00 | 128 750 00 | 1 003 570 00 |
| 2008 | | | | 980 420 00 | | 980 420 00 |
| | \$26 247 930 00 | \$ 2 973 090 00 | \$ 4 049 816 00 | \$18 250 450 00 | \$ 5 154 750 00 | \$56 676 036 00 |

Alphabetical Index

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Administration | | Bartelt, Dean | 136, 268 |
| housing (1869-1883) | 28 | Barton, Clara | 193 |
| housing (1884-1912) | 56, 57 | Barton Hall | 188 |
| housing (1913-1927) | 78, 79 | co-op house | 189-192 |
| housing reorganization | 88, 91 | cost | 188 |
| housing (1967) | 153 | description | 188-189 |
| personnel | 261-263 | renovated | 193 |
| student affairs | 152 | women to Maple | 192 |
| Advisor Chief | | World War I | 192 |
| selection women's halls | 98 | World War II | 192 |
| Advisory Council | | Basoff, Mary Jo | 138 |
| women's halls | 99 | Bates, Susan L. | 194, 259 |
| Advisory System | | Beacons | 144 |
| women's halls | 98 | Beal, F. E. L. | 29, 35, 261 |
| Allen, James | | Beardshear, William | 54 |
| appointed | 127 | bans fraternities | 64 |
| resignation | 137 | handles food riot | 61 |
| service | 114, 262 | housing problems when | |
| Alcohol, prohibited | 43 | president | 54 |
| Ames Daily Tribune | | installs university plan | |
| criticizes Hawthorn Court | 169 | of student government | 54 |
| Anders, Ida | 193 | Beechcrest | 118 |
| Anderson, Carol | 131, 267 | protest of realtors | 119 |
| Anderson, C. V. | | Beeman, Richard L. | 270 |
| steward | 58, 261 | Bennett, Alfred | 123 |
| Anderson, Mabel A. | 194, 259 | Bergman, Henry D. | 254 |
| service during war | 107 | Berkland, Diana | 131, 266 |
| Anthony, Sylvia | 209, 212 | Beyer, Samuel W. | 197, 208 |
| Arnquist, Josephine | 259 | Birch Hall | 194 |
| Ass'n of College and | | description | 195, 196 |
| University Housing Officers | | dining facilities | 197 |
| meeting at Iowa State | 147 | named | 194 |
| A.S.T.P. | 109 | house organization | 194 |
| Athletics | 43, 44 | renovation | 197 |
| embroilment | 84, 85 | Bishop, Helen A. | 212, 259 |
| episode | 148 | Blair, Don | 136, 268 |
| Augustine, Grace | 111, 112 | Blankenburg, Frank | 270 |
| Aurora | | Blood, Mary A. | 58, 261 |
| quoted | 41, 42, 43, 44, 46 | Board of Regents | |
| on fraternities | 63 | minutes on graduate hall | 242, 243 |
| Ayres, Quincy C. | 254 | Bonds | |
| Bachelor Society | 42 | revenue | 144 |
| Baker, George L. | 226, 253 | interest rates | 147 |
| Barker, Edith | 182 | sale of | 146 |
| Barr, Douglas | 131, 267 | Bomb (fake Elm Hall) | 148 |
| Barron, Wallace | 89 | Bonoff, Mary Jo | 268 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| Bowen, Howard (statement) | 14 | Cooney, Mike | 130, 266 |
| Boyd, William R. | 226, 253 | Coover, Winifred F. | 253 |
| Bradley, Roy | 270 | Converse, Blair | 123 |
| Brandt, Iva | 235 | Cottages | 115 |
| Brooke, Dwight (letter) | 245, 246 | construction | 116 |
| Brooks-Borg | 229 | destruction | 117 |
| Brown, F. E. | 231 | Cowan, Andy | 270 |
| Bruner, Buddy | 270 | Cranor, K. | 259 |
| Buchanan, R. E. | 230 | Creamery Building | 52 |
| Buchanan Hall | 138 | construction, destruction, students housed | |
| cost | 238 | Crescent Society | 43 |
| dedicated | 240 | Crites, Ray | 166, 270 |
| description | 239, 240 | Crites-McConnell | 250 |
| graduate hall | 236 | Criteria for Citizenship | 125, 126 |
| location | 236 | Cunningham, Emily | 262 |
| Buck, Ruby | 114 | advisor to women | 58, 77 |
| Burnham, Francis | 270 | locates housing for women | 59 |
| Burns, Richard | 130, 144, 266 | Cunningham, J. C. | 257 |
| Busse, Florence E. | 187 | Daley, Wanda | 114, 115 |
| Butler, Nicholas M. | 14 | Dana, Forest C. | 256 |
| Caine, A. B. | 207, 208 | Dardis, Thomas | 266 |
| Campbell, Charles | 136, 268 | Davidson, J. B. | 231 |
| Camp Dodge | 115 | Davidson, Lois A. | 138, 143, 231, 269 |
| used as annex, food service, | | Davis, Craig | 136, 268 |
| housing | 118 | Davisson, Helen | 138, 268 |
| Caulkins, Richard A. | 144 | DeRoss, Don | 269 |
| Carpenter, Halsted M. | 230 | Debt History Statistics | 272 |
| Cassell, Wallace L. | 197, 256 | Debt Service Schedule | 273 |
| Cavell, J. F. | 262 | DeKoster, Roger P. | 159 |
| manager food service | 58 | Demountable Houses | 165 |
| Cessna, O. H. | 123 | Devitt, Pauline | 255 |
| Chamberlain, William | 53 | Diesel Trainees | 107 |
| housing problems | 53, 54 | District Court Decision | 149 |
| fraternity involvement | 62, 63 | Dodds, John Simpson | 208 |
| resignation | 64 | Donaldson, Lester | 114 |
| Chapman, Connie | 139, 269 | Doolittle, Margaret | 254 |
| Chessmen | 144, 230 | Dormitory Council Organized | 94 |
| Clagett, James | 136, 268 | Doty, William | 270 |
| Clausen, Betty | 269 | Drexler, Robert L. | 159 |
| Clioian Society | 42 | Durian, Margaret E. | 219 |
| Coley, Ronald F. | 270 | Eaton, Elizabeth | 58, 261 |
| Cook, Clair | 136, 259, 268 | East Boarding Cottage | |
| Cook, Rosalind | 259 | cost, date constructed, uses | 28 |
| Cooks and Bakers Trainees | 107 | number housed | 48 |
| Cooperative Grocery Store | 161 | East Linden | 233 |
| Cooperative Halls | 92 | East Stadium | 115, 117 |
| Westgate Cottage, Barton Hall, | | Eden, Kathy | 130, 131, 227, 266 |
| Freeman Hall, Oak Lodges, | | Edenburn, John | 270 |
| Hughes Hall | | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Eland, Edna | 262 | Freeman Hall | 183 |
| Electrical Trainees | 107 | co-op | 185, 186 |
| Elm Hall (history) | 220-221 | cost | 183 |
| Elm-Oak | | location | 183 |
| cost of connection | 219 | occupied | 184 |
| description | 218 | original name | 185 |
| renovation | 218 | permanent name | 187 |
| frustrations | 219 | renovated | 187 |
| houses | 219 | room and board cost | 184 |
| reasons for connecting | 218 | Freshmen Women's Halls | |
| Emerson, Paul | 256 | established | 95 |
| Enrollment and Housing | | Friant, Regina | 259 |
| Statistics | 271 | Friley, Charles E. | 96, 202 |
| Elwood, Philip H. | 231 | Friley Hall | 198 |
| Errington, Paul | 256 | costs in 1939, 1942, 1951, 1954 | 201-206 |
| Faculty Newsletter (quoted) | 238, 232 | crowded | 204 |
| Fairchild, David S. | 123, 200 | descriptions | 201-207 |
| Financing | | 1939, 1942, 1951, 1954 | |
| authority to borrow | 71 | dining | 202, 207 |
| Revenue Bonds (delay) | 148 | food stores | 208 |
| Revenue Bonds | 144 | house system | 208 |
| Firkins, Bruce J. | 231 | library | 206 |
| Fleming, Annie W. | 129, 227 | Navy | 108, 202-204 |
| Foote, Alfred E. | 28, 30, 261 | New Hall | 201 |
| Food (early complaints) | 45, 46 | occupied | 202 |
| Food Riot | 60, 61 | office space | 206 |
| Food Service (war years) | | plumbing renovation | 202 |
| 1917-1918 | 79, 80 | protest expansion | 98 |
| 1942-1946 | 107 | radio station | 206 |
| Food Stores | 130, 208 | Reflector room | 206 |
| addition (1964) cost | 209 | Terrace Room | 205 |
| construction | 205 | Friley Memorial Library | 230 |
| Ford, Celia | 58, 262 | (room in Helser) | |
| Forbes, Florence | 259 | Friley-Hughes Hall | |
| Foster, John E. | 78, 79, 230, 262 | history | 198 |
| Fosmark, Ethel | 130, 219 | women's houses transferred | 209 |
| Franklin, William | 123, 200 | Fulmer, Ellis | 230 |
| Fraternities | | Fuller, A. H. | 254 |
| banned | 64 | Gables, The | 87, 88 |
| crisis | 62 | use of, destruction | |
| opposition to | 44, 45 | Gaffney, Margaret | 138, 269 |
| restored | 64 | Geddes, James L. | 28, 30, 261 |
| Frederiksen, Charles F. | | Georgia White House | 76 |
| assistant director | 137 | Geppert, Robert S. | 159, 270 |
| career | 153 | Gethmann Construction Co. | 167 |
| director of residence | 263 | Gilman, Joseph C. | 256 |
| supervisor | 130, 266 | Gleiser, Fern | 111 |
| Freeman, Alice | 187 | Godfrey, George W. | 123 |
| Freeman, Ed | 270 | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Goers, Richard | 136, 268 | Helser Hall (cont'd) | |
| Graduate Hall (reasons for) | 243 | occupied | 228 |
| Graham, Patrick | 270 | women housed | 231 |
| Greene, Guy S. | 257 | Helser, Maurice D. | 91, 231 |
| Greenlee, Leroy | 136, 268 | Henderson, Anna M. | 209 |
| Greenlee, Robert | 136, 268 | Hewitt, Earl A. | 257 |
| Griffith, Walter Irving | 253 | Hilton, James H. President | |
| Griffiths, L. Richard | 155, 226, 269 | 96, 137, 166, 228 | |
| Guetzko, Carolyn | 131, 267 | Hill, Bruce | 270 |
| Gunn, Lillie M. | 58, 261 | Hirsch, Al | 270 |
| Guthrie, Elsie A. | 107, 114, 137, 262 | History of Housing | |
| Haber, Ernest S. | 231 | American | 16 |
| Hainer, J. C. | 29, 34, 261 | German | 16 |
| Halls Constructed (1953-1967) | 130 | English | 16 |
| Halsted, Byron David | 230 | Iowa State | 18-21 |
| Hand, Harold C. | 14 | History Residence Hall | |
| Hanley, Burton C. | 159 | Construction | 264, 265 |
| Hanson, Lee | 270 | Hittle, Doris | 114, 115, 262 |
| Hanson, Maurice A. | 253 | Holtz, Richard | 130, 262 |
| Hardwick, James | 89, 93-94 | House System | |
| Harlow, H. D. | 29, 33, 261 | against idea | 123 |
| Harriman, W. E. | 123, 200 | for idea | 123 |
| Hartman, George B. | 256 | encouraged | 124 |
| Harwood, Hazel | 78, 182, 262 | established | 123 |
| Harris, Ardyth | 266 | houses named | 123 |
| Harris, Sydney | 12 | Westgate | 129 |
| Hawley, Chuck | 133 | women's halls converted | 130 |
| Hawthorn Court | 166 | Housemothers | |
| bids | 166 | required for fraternities | 97 |
| cost | 167 | protest against | 98 |
| design | 168 | Housing Administration | |
| Iowa State Daily quote | 167 | 28, 56, 77, 88, 112, 153 | |
| occupied | 166 | Housing Administrative Personnel | |
| reason for name | 167 | 261 | |
| site selection | 166 | Housing Crisis 1946 | 110 |
| Hayden, Ada | 259 | Housing Objectives | 21 |
| Head Residents | | Housing Personnel | 261 |
| replace advisors | 120 | Housing Problems | |
| roles | 128 | (of five presidents) | 52 |
| stipend | 129 | Housing Physical Plant | 137, 154 |
| supervisors | 266-267 | 24, 72, 87, 115, 137, 154 | |
| women's halls | 129 | Housing Statistics | 271 |
| Heald, William | 130, 262 | Holmberg, Lois J. | 138, 268 |
| Helser Hall | 138, 228 | Honoraries | 144 |
| construction delayed | 230 | Hoxie, Gertrude | 235 |
| cost | 229 | Hughes Hall | 199 |
| description | 229, 230 | chronology | 200 |
| location | 228 | cost | 200 |
| named | 231 | houses | 200 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Hughes Hall (cont'd) | | |
| location | 199 | |
| married students | 200 | |
| named | 200 | |
| navy personnel | 200 | |
| renovated | 201 | |
| single men | 200 | |
| single women | 200 | |
| Hughes, Raymond M. | 200 | |
| Hughes, Robert | 114, 262 | |
| Hultman, Evan | 236-238 | |
| Hunt, Leigh S. J. | 53 | |
| Hutton, LeRoy | 136, 268 | |
| Hutton, Tecla | 209 | |
| Huyette, Dave | 130, 131, 266 | |
| International House | | |
| use of | 87, 88 | |
| destruction | 88 | |
| Interest rates (revenue bonds) | 146 | |
| Iowa Hotel Association | 148 | |
| Iowa State Daily (quoted) | 11, 94 124, 126, 140, 141, 167, 169, 227 | |
| Iowa State Student (quoted) | 11, 70 71, 215 | |
| Jensen, Fred | 114, 115 | |
| Johnson, Julia | 138, 269 | |
| Johnson, Leslie | 257 | |
| Johnson, Richard | 136, 268 | |
| Jones, Ed | 270 | |
| Jones, George W. | 230 | |
| Kappa Kappa Gamma | 105, 106 | |
| Kemble, Ruth | 227 | |
| Kersey, Tom | 130, 266 | |
| Kilbourne, Marian | 58, 262 | |
| dean of women | 256 | |
| Kimball, Allen H. | 123 | |
| King, Mrs. Minnie | 219 | |
| K.I.S.U. | 133-135 | |
| service awards | 136 | |
| Kirkpatrick, Marjorie J. | 138, 268 | |
| Kluckholm, Linda | 129, 131 227, 266, 269 | |
| K.M.R.A. | 133 | |
| K.M.R.I. | 134 | |
| Knapp Hall | 253 | |
| cost | 250 | |
| description | 251 | |
| dining room | 253 | |
| library | 254 | |
| location | 250 | |
| Knapp Hall and Commons | 253 | |
| Knapp, Herman | 123 | |
| Knapp, Seaman A. | | |
| career | 29, 34, 53, 254, 261 | |
| Knapp-Storms Complex | 250 | |
| Knowles, Neale | 259 | |
| Kolze, Richard | 130, 262 | |
| Kruwell, Karen | 138, 268 | |
| Lamson, Robert W. | 257 | |
| Lancaster, Lulu R. | 235 | |
| Lancelot, William H. | 256 | |
| Lange, Paulus | 207, 208 | |
| Lantz, Harvey Lee | 256 | |
| Larson, Claribel | 235 | |
| Layton, W. H. | 91, 153 | |
| Lawther, Anna B. | 235 | |
| Library (established) | | |
| Lincoln, James Rush | 57, 123, 261 | |
| Lincoln Way Cottage | 75 | |
| Linden Hall | | |
| cost | 233 | |
| construction delay | 232 | |
| description | 233 | |
| dining | 234 | |
| facilities | 233 | |
| house system | 235 | |
| occupied | 232 | |
| Lindholm Lumber Company | 166 | |
| Lindstrom, Ernest W. | 207, 208 | |
| Livingston, Arnold R. | 230 | |
| Locks | | |
| magnetic locks installed | 149 | |
| Lodges | | |
| construction | 72, 73 | |
| life in | 71-74 | |
| destruction | 75 | |
| Lammen, Ingeborg G. | 259 | |
| Long, Homer | 270 | |
| Looft, William | 131, 266 | |
| Lorch, Fred W. | 208 | |
| Louden, Robert R. | 230 | |
| Lovelace, Mary | 28, 32, 261 | |
| Lowe, Mary B. | 129, 229 | |
| Ludwig, Annette | 138, 268 | |
| Ludley, Mary Jane | 182, 269 | |
| Lund, Lizzie | 50 | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Ossenbaugh, Joan | 138,268 | Rawson, Esther-a house in | 254 |
| Otopalik, Hugo | 254 | Knapp Hall named for in 1970 | |
| Owings, Roy | 114,115 | Raymond, W. R. | 253 |
| Palmer, Edith A. | 209 | Reflector | 206 |
| Pammel Court | | Residence Halls | |
| cooperative grocery stores | 161 | construction of | 96-99,115-116 |
| demountable houses | 165 | food service for military | 109-110 |
| constitution | 159 | honoraries | 144 |
| established | 163-165 | use during emergency | 108 |
| mayor & council | 158-159 | Rickey, Frank | 270 |
| mayors | 270 | Richey, Harry W. | 230 |
| metal barracks | 165 | Ridgeway House | 103-106 |
| nursery school | 161 | Roebuck, Carol S. | 138,268 |
| private lots | 165 | Roberts Hall | |
| trailers | 165 | completed | 214 |
| Pammel, L. H. | 164 | cost | 214 |
| Parks, Robert H., Pres. | 96,151 | description | 214-216 |
| Patton, Jim | 131,266 | house organization | 217 |
| Pearson, Raymond H. | 69,70,79 81-85,123 | renovation | 217 |
| Peisen, Rachel | 114,262 | Roberts, Maria | 217 |
| Pennell, Ellen | 209 | Rose, Order of | 144 |
| Personnel | 58 | Rothacker, Ralph R. | 257 |
| Peterson, Christian | 256 | Roy, Ron | 130,266 |
| Peyton, Harold | 131,266 | Rowe, Louise Huntington | 235 |
| Physical plant | | Rudig, Dave | 130,266 |
| expanded | 137 | Russell, Mabel | 209 |
| expansion 1927-36 | 87 | Saddoris, Harold | 270 |
| growth | 10 | Sadler, Mrs. Fern | 235 |
| halls built 1913-1936 | 72 | Sage, J. R. | 253,226 |
| Philomathean Society | 42 | Saunderson, Laura | 58,261 |
| Platt, B. H. | 91,112,163,166 242,236,246-247 | Schaefer, Ben W. | 163,166 |
| Posekany, Richard | 136,268 | Schilletter, J. C. | 8,9,91,106 113-114,126,130,142-143, 166,262 |
| Potter, Catherine | 28,29,261 | Schmidt, Louis B. | 254 |
| Powell, Elvin G., Jr. | 159 | Schmidt, Leo R. | 270 |
| Predictions | 155 | Schwab, Charles | 136,268 |
| Presidents,M.R.A. & W.R.A. | 268-269 | Schwane, Henry | 75 |
| Pride, H. E. | 106 | Second hundred years | 156 |
| Prospects for future | 155 | Shahan, Ruth | 130,266 |
| Puff, Mike | 131,266 | Shattuck, Frederika | 78,262 |
| Putnam, Gary | 130,266 | Shaw, John M. | 90 |
| Quonset huts, episode | 147 | Shilling, Ida B. | 259 |
| Rayman, Jack | 136,268 | Shupe, Dean | 136,268 |
| Radio Station | 133-136,206 | Sims, Frances | 89,90,130,262,219 |
| Rambo, Dorothy-a house in | 256 | Sinclair, Margaret | 29,34,58,261 |
| Wallace Hall named for her | | Sladky, Warren | 134 |
| in 1970 | | Smith, Mrs. Irving | 262 |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Smith, Sally Stalker | 58, 241 | Trailers | |
| Snyder, William L. | 144 | number of | 165 |
| Social life, quote from Iowa State Daily | 94 | removed | 165 |
| Sororities | 44, 45, 62, 64 | Tucker, Loren | 131, 267 |
| Spinney, Louis B. | 208 | Turner, Marcia E. | 130, 219 |
| Stalker, Millikan | 230 | Typhoid epidemic | |
| Strange, Charles A. | 208 | disruption of classes | 59 |
| Stanton, Edgar W. | 208 | traced | 59 |
| Starbuck, Arward | 253 | University Married Community | 158 |
| Stevenson, W. H. | 207, 208 | comedies | 162 |
| Stewart, Lowell O. | 231 | established | 119 |
| Storms, Albert B. | | University Village | 138 |
| career | 253 | architects | 168 |
| housing problems as pres. | 55 | criticize plan | 169 |
| restores fraternities | 64 | description of project | 170-174 |
| supports Greek system | 55 | occupied | 174 |
| Storms Hall | | site selected | 168 |
| description of | 251 | streets named | 174 |
| frustrations at beginning | 252 | Vandebur, Gene | 130, 262 |
| location, reasons for | 250-251 | Vance, Thomas F. | 254 |
| Stotts, Ralph | 270 | VanSittert, Logan | 144 |
| Stover, Fern | 77 | Vice-President Student Affairs | |
| Student government, history of U.M.C. | 158 | appointed | 152 |
| Sullivan, Lenore | 118, 235 | Voland, Maurice | 133 |
| Svejda, Terrance E. | 155, 269 | Vollmer, Mrs. Lilian | |
| Tappan, Anna Helen | 193 | Walker, Robert | 136, 268 |
| Taylor, Robert | 130, 266 | Wallace Hall | |
| Teachers, early evaluation | 47 | cost | 255 |
| Telephones | | description | 255 |
| Des Moines Register Editorial | | Wallace, Henry A. | 256 |
| 139 | | Wallace-Wilson complex | 255 |
| Iowa State Daily Editorial | 40 | Walls, Florence | 57, 77, 89, 107 |
| installation of room phone | 139 | | 259, 262 |
| letter to Platt | 142 | Walls, Mildred | 184 |
| room phones delayed | 141 | War emergency | 106 |
| Terrace Room | 205 | Waterhouse, Diane | 269 |
| Tilden, Winifred | 129, 227 | Webber, Henry A. | 257 |
| Timmesh, Charles D. | 159, 270 | Welch, A. T., Pres. | 23 |
| Thompson, Mrs. A. | 29, 32, 46, 261 | Welch Avenue cottage | 76 |
| Thompson, John | 270 | Welch Hall | |
| Thompson & Sons | 258 | connected to Birch | 210 |
| Thrift, Robert | 270 | cost | 210 |
| Tompkins, Dora Gilbert | 194, 259 | description | 211-212 |
| Tompkin, R. D. | 269 | house organization | 212 |
| Towers Residence Assoc. established | 154-155 | named | 211-212 |
| | | opened | 210 |
| | | renovated | 211 |
| | | Welch, Mary B. | 29, 32, 33, 213, 261 |
| | | Welch, Mary B. east | 94 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Welch, Mary B. east & west | 213 |
| Werkman, Chester Hamlin | 257 |
| West Boarding cottage | |
| cost | 27 |
| date | 27 |
| uses | 28,48 |
| West Court | 115,117,118 |
| Westgate Hall | 138 |
| description | 224-225 |
| excitement at begin- | |
| ning | 226 |
| house organization | 226 |
| men assigned | 228 |
| occupied | 225 |
| dine in Friley | 225 |
| reasons for building | 224 |
| women head residents | 129 |
| West Hall originally Lyon | 182 |
| West Linden | 233 |
| West Stadium | 99,100 |
| Widstrom, Bruce | 122,130,266 |
| White breakfast | |
| established | 179 |
| Wiggins, Richard | 136,268 |
| Wilkinson, John A. | 254 |
| Willeke, Don | 143,136,268 |
| Willow & Commons | |
| description | 259-260 |
| Federal funding | 260 |
| Wilson Hall | |
| description | 256 |
| Wilson Hall & Commons | 256 |
| Wilson, James | 257 |
| Wilson, John | 136,268 |
| Wilson, W. C. | 159 |
| Wing system | 122,131 |
| Wolf, Leonard | 166,253 |
| Women's hours | 81-84,149 |
| Women's Residence Assoc. | |
| established | 138 |
| house system | 138 |
| Woodrow, Jay W. | 230 |
| Worthan, Jean | 131,266,267 |
| Yokie, Al | 130,266 |
| Young, Mrs. Madge | 259 |