

SOUTH HALL

Built: 1868-69 Burned: January 5, 1912
Architect: C.A. Dunham
Contractor: N.P. Starks (construction foreman)

This, the first of three "professors' houses" contracted in 1868, became the first college president's house when President Welch moved into it in 1869. The original plans called for the building to be of concrete block, but in September 1868, before it was finished, the walls collapsed and it was rebuilt with brick. The Board of Trustees, in March 1869, authorized the president to buy blinds for the house at his own expense. An addition was built in 1871.

In the fall of 1879 the Welches moved to their new home, the Gables, and South Hall was made available to the departments of Botany and Veterinary Medicine. In 1880, it was modified for use by Domestic Economy. It was damaged by a tornado in 1882 (as were several other campus buildings). Not until the fall of 1897 was South Hall connected to the campus sewer system. South Hall became Music Hall from 1896 until it was destroyed by fire in 1912.

South Hall was located on what is now Union Drive just east of the drive to the east side of the Memorial Union. It faced west with a porch across the front end. It was two stories high with mansard roof. The second story windows extended into the roof with dormers. A square tower-like element at the southwest corner added character to the house. Its style has been referred to as Italian in some early references.

SOUTH STUDIO

Emergency Chemistry

Built: 1913
Designed by: Supt. Sloss and Professor Coover
Built by: Thomas Sloss
Razed: 1925

Located about 50 feet north of east wing of Library and extending to within a few feet of Morrill Road.

Destruction by fire of the old Chemical and Physical Laboratory in March 1913 resulted in the construction of a new building on an emergency basis. \$7000 was appropriated from the Repair and Contingent Fund in July and by late September the building was ready for use.(1)

It was a frame building 32 feet wide by 106 feet long. It was described as "A temporary wooden shed of the cheapest construction possible....it has been allowed to remain although it is not as well built a structure as many a barn or cheap warehouse in the State."(2)

With completion of the new Chemistry Building (Gilman Hall) in 1914, South Studio was remodelled for Plant Physiology and Zoology laboratories.(3) The following spring its use was assigned to the Home Economics department who continued to use it until it was torn down in 1925.(4)

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- (1) Minutes, July 1913 and ISC Student, September 27, 1913
 - (2) Biennial Report, 1912-14
 - (3) ISC Student, September 13, 1914
 - (4) D. Kehlenbeck, 1958

SPEDDING HALL

Research Building

Fifth Wing to Chemistry Building

Built: 1949-51

Architect: Tinsley, Higgins & Lighter

Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

At the February 10, 1948, meeting of the Board "President Friley reported that the Atomic Energy Commission desires to expand its research program at the Iowa State College, including the construction of additional buildings; and that tentative plans call for the construction of a building which would constitute a 5th wing of the present Chemistry Building at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000."

During the same meeting the Board authorized negotiations for a new 99 year lease of the property to be used for the building site.

Construction started in the spring of 1949. On September 25, 1951, the Iowa State Daily reported:

Occupancy of the new research building of the Ames Laboratory, Atomic Energy Commission, at Iowa State will begin this week.... Construction of the two million dollar building has been completed....Administrative personnel who have already moved into the building are members of the A.E.C. Area Office, the Receiving Department, the Medical Sections, and the Personnel and Security Division. The Technical Information Services, with the document library, expect to occupy new quarters on the second floor, possibly by Sept. 20.

The name "Frank H. Spedding Hall" was assigned to the building at the Board meeting of June 28-30, 1973.

STADIUM

(at Clyde Williams Field)

Built:	1914-15	Additions:	1925, 1930, 1932, 1961 1966
Architect:	1914 ? 1925, 1930, 1923 1961, 1965		Proudfoot Rawson & Souers Brooks-Borg
Contractors:	1914 1925 1930 1932 1961 1966		Turner Improvement Co. F.M. Eller Fred Fischer Physical Plant Arthur H. Neumann & Bors. Mueller Construction Co.
Razed:	1978		

The earliest reference to what would become the Stadium was in the May 22, 1911, issue of the ISC Student where it was reported that "The new athletic field is to be equipped with cement bleachers along the west side of the field." On December 7, 1912, the paper announced that plans for the new field were complete and that a concrete grandstand to seat 5000 people would be built.

The first real description of the project appeared in the Iowa State Student on September 11, 1914:

Permanent concrete bleachers to seat 3,000 are being constructed along the west side of the gridiron on State field and will be completed by November 1. The funds are being provided by the Athletic Council and by gifts from alumni.

The stands to be built this year will be 203 feet long, 64 feet wide, and a little more than 38 feet high at the rear side. When completed this west stand will be 366 feet long.

The front of the stands will come close to the straightaway cinder track at the west margin of the football field. There will be an abrupt, closed wall rising from the ground to a height of 6 feet, 6 inches, the level of the first row of seats. At this 6 feet, 6 inch level there will be a 4 feet walk running the length of the stand in front of the seats and the stairways from the ground level will run to this walk underneath the stand. Above the 6 feet 6 inch level there will be 28 tiers of seats, running back about 60 feet from the walk and going to a height of 38 feet.

The entrance to the stands will be at the ends; no gates or other openings will open from it to the football field or track, making certain that the field will not be overrun by spectators. Underneath the seats will be a wide ground space, 203 feet long by nearly 60 feet wide. About 24 feet of it will be finished off as

a concourse for the passage of spectators to the seats above via the stairways, which will be six in number. The remainder of the space will be reserved for an indoor cinder track and for dressing and storage rooms which will be installed later. The seats will be divided into 6 sections, each with its own stairway exit. At the top of the stand, near the middle, a special section is to be reserved for the press, with desks and telephone and telegraph connection.

In making the plans for the bleachers, careful study was made of various successful stands. In general, the seating arrangement will conform to the arrangements in the new stands at the University of Missouri. Each seat ledge will be 28 inches wide, and height to the next ledge will be 10 inches, giving every spectator 10 inches higher seating than his neighbor next below him. Bleacher seats will be installed, consisting of a raised bench of finished planks, set up on blocks. Each spectator will have a 12 inch seat and 16 inch space in front of the seat for his knees.

The cost of the improvement will be \$18,000 and the contract was awarded to the Turner Improvement Company of Des Moines. No fence will be erected this year and the old canvas enclosure will be used again.

At the meeting of the Board in October, 1914, that body gave permission to build the bleachers on college property.(1)

Another section was added from a balance in the Student Repair Fund providing an additional 250 seats.(2) Two weeks later the paper would report another section could be financed as a gift from the senior class. The same day the paper recorded some interesting figures:

The first 11 sections cost \$18,974 or \$1,643.09 each, while the remaining ten sections are to be built at a cost of \$1550 each. Each section will seat 280 people or the 21 sections will accommodate 3,640.(3)

The next week the other three classes pledged funds for two more sections. In November a pledge for the twentieth section was announced by the Ames Commercial club and the Ft. Dodge, Des Moines and Southern R.R.(4)

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- (1) Minutes, October 1914
 - (2) Iowa State Student, October 1, 1914
 - (3) Iowa State Student, October 14, 1915
 - (4) Iowa State Student, November 14, 1914

The last section built in the fall had to be torn out and replaced in the spring of 1915 because of frozen concrete, and additional sections were then built.(1)

On April 10 the paper could say that "the athletic council has secured the funds for finishing the concrete bleachers." In May the contractor offered to donate one section if the balance of the construction were completed in that spring.(2) The Biennial Report for 1914-1916 summarized the activities: "New bleachers constructed of reinforced concrete have been built on the west side of the athletic field. Funds for this purpose were contributed by alumni, faculty members, and students the total cost being about \$32,000." That report should have included "friends" among those who contributed.

The first major change in the stadium occurred as a result of the first World War in 1918. At its meeting on March 29 the Board took this action:

\$6,000.00 or so much there of as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the balance remaining in the Repairs and Minor Improvements Fund to cover cost of the permanent work in connection with the enclosing of the bleachers for the housing of soldiers who will take special automobile work under contract to be entered into with the War Department. It is understood only such part of the work as will remain permanently in place for future use in accordance with plans for utilizing the space under the bleachers for Physical Training work shall be charged to this appropriation.

Action was taken quickly. On April 6, 1918, the student paper described the changes:

Plans drawn up by C.H. Scheman, secretary to the president, have been completed and handed over to Supt. Sloss, who is already working on some parts of the construction. The plans call for the building of walls around the west side and both ends of the large concrete bleachers on State Field with two rows of windows, four feet and twenty feet from the ground. The walls are to be of tile, which is already being hauled over to the location, and the window frames are nearly completed by workmen at the carpenter shop.

The openings formerly used as entrances to the bleachers from underneath will be closed up by doors, giving a dormer effect and

(1) Iowa State Student, March 30, 1915

(2) Iowa State Student, May 15, 1915

will serve admirably as exits. The space afforded by the building of partitions between the pillars and the stairs leading to the exits will give more ample room per man than is provided even at the cantonments. The floors will be of wood, which will be the only part of the building subject to destruction by fire, except the partitions and windows.

Electricity is to be run to the barracks and an abundance of water will be furnished the men. Two or three furnaces are to be installed to guard against cool or damp weather, although they will probably be little used. The furnaces will no doubt be of the same nature as those used in cantonments.

At one end of the structure, two good sized lavatories of the cantonment type are to be erected. They will provide showers, baths and the like with plenty of hot water and will be lighted like the barracks.

The first recorded mention of adding stands on the east side of the field is found in the Iowa State Student on December 19, 1923, where it is said that new bleachers will be built in two years "if plans of the Athletic Council are carried to completion." On January 9, 1925, a committee of four met to prepare a report on a new stadium.(1)

This is the first time the term "stadium" was used, as opposed to "bleachers" or "grandstand". The next month it could be reported that architectural plans were to be completed "by the last of the week", (2) and in March the Board acted to approve the project

with the understanding that this improvement will not be paid for from funds appropriated by the Legislature, and with the further understanding that the general progress of the work and the supervision of the bleachers when completed will be subject to the authority of the State Board of Education, in the same manner as other improvements on the campus.(3)

The plans at that time showed the existing west stands and the new east stands as two units in a much larger U-shaped stadium. A perspective drawing of the whole structure appears in the March 2, 1925, issue of the Iowa State Student.

(1) Iowa State Student, January 9, 1925

(2) Iowa State Student, February 9, 1925

(3) Minutes, March 17, 1925

The Athletic Council awarded construction contracts for the east stands on April 10, 1925, to F.M. Eller for general work in the amount of \$61,900, to Palmer Plumbing Company for plumbing at \$5383, and to Capital City Electric Company for electrical work at \$584. An option to build a brick enclosing wall under the bleachers was accepted, with funds for that work only provided by the Board of Education.(1)

The east stands were dedicated on October 10, 1925, and the combined seating capacity became 14,000.(2)

A contract for additional work under the east stands was awarded on July 1, 1930, to Fred Fischer in the amount of \$15,668.40 for general construction. Other work brought the total project budget to \$24,616.40.(3) The project included construction of "six handball courts, squash courts, wrestling rooms, and locker rooms."(4) The work was completed and approved in November.(5)

In the fall of 1931 an agreement was reached between Ames and the College to provide for a fire station to be built under the south end of the west bleachers. At the January 1932 Board meeting \$4000 was allocated for the necessary alterations to the Stadium and the work was done by the Building and Grounds department. Work was completed about the first of June 1932.(6) Use for the fire station continued until the fall of 1966.

\$1800 was allocated for repairs in the summer of 1934 and the Iowa State Student of September 25 reported that "worn out seats have been replaced." In the summer of 1939, \$10,000 was spent on remodeling the stadium. The press box on the west stands was built and an underground watering system was installed. The first public address system was also used that year.(7)

In 1947 the east stands were remodeled to make living quarters for varsity team players.

(1) Minutes, April 16, 1925

(2) Iowa State Student, October 9, 1925

(3) Minutes, July 1, 1930

(4) Iowa State Student, September 22, 1930

(5) Minutes, December 20, 1930

(6) Iowa State Student, May 26, 1932

(7) Iowa State Daily, October 24, 1959

In 1960 architects were retained and planning started for expansion of the stadium. At that time one scheme proposed was to remove the running track, lower the field by about eight feet and extend the east and west bleachers down to that level.(1) However, that scheme was abandoned. Instead the old press boxes were removed and eighteen rows of seats were added at the top of the east stands and a new press box built on the west side.(2) The construction was completed for the 1961 football season.

By 1965 further increase in the seating capacity was required and the decision was reached to add the south end construction providing an estimated 10,700 additional seats.(3) Construction began in May of 1966. Some seats were available for use that fall but work was not completed until after the football season was ended. The addition brought the total capacity to about 35,000 seats.

The stadium continued in use through the 1974 season. The new south campus stadium was first used in 1975.

The old stadium was razed in 1978.

STADIUM

(South Campus)

Built: 1973-75

Architect: Durrant Deininger Dommer Kramer Gordon and
Finch-Heery

Contractor: Huber Hunt & Nichols

By the fall of 1971 it had become obvious that the old stadium could no longer meet the needs of the football crowds wanting to attend the games. The problems were summarized by President Parks in an address to the Faculty Council on January 11, 1972:

Our present stadium not only is small, but, unfortunately, it has even more critical deficiencies. The fact is that it is an old stadium, it has serious structural problems, and it lacks adequate ancillary facilities, such as rest rooms, to handle the size of crowds that are attracted to the games. More importantly, the

(1) Iowa State Daily, October 14, 1960

(2) Iowa State Daily, February 15, 1961

(3) Minutes, November 11-12, 1965

stadium is in a serious state of disrepair that will require an investment of 1 to 1½ million dollars over the next 10 years to keep it minimally operable. If this investment is made, what will you have? Obviously, something less than optimum for parking and seating. No convenient place for adequate parking could be made available. One third of the seats (10,000) are in the end zone, and there are only 5,900 seats in the west stands....We do not think it is good economics to continue, over the years, to send large amounts of good money after bad in an attempt to make the present stadium into an adequate one for the future.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Iowa State University Foundation on March 11, 1972, President Parks made a similar presentation, and that Committee approved the retention of "an experienced stadium consultant". The New York firm of Praeger, Kavanaugh and Waterbury was called on to make a preliminary design, which was presented to the Foundation and the University in June. However, that design was too costly and did not meet other requirements of the program.

In 1973 it was decided to proceed on a new concept: proposals were asked for on the basis of a total firm cost for design and construction of the project. It was believed that this procedure would save both time and money.

Proposals were received on September 20, 1973, from six different design-build firms. Each presented either a perspective or a model of the proposed stadium and the firm cost proposal. All schemes were reviewed carefully and the one presented by Architects Finch-Heery and Durrant, Deininger, Dommer, Kramer, Gordon with contractor Huber Hunt & Nichols was selected as the most visually appealing as well as at the lowest cost for construction.

A groundbreaking ceremony was held on October 26 and the project was then underway. It was completed in time for the game against the Air Force Academy on September 20, 1975.

The 42,500 seating capacity of the main structure was increased to 48,000 in 1976 by the addition of end-zone bleachers.

At the present time it is thought that modifications in the exterior of the building will enable the contractors to bid within the \$150,000 limit. The rejected plans called for rather ornate exterior details and it is believed that the interior plans can be retained without change, making changes from the ornate exterior to one of more plain appearance.

The plans call for a building 90 x 290 feet. Locker accommodations for 900 men will be provided for those who are taking gymnasium work. Shower baths in abundance are provided for. A regulation swimming pool, handball courts, a room for visiting athletic teams, a running track with twelve laps to the mile and other features usually found in a first class gymnasium are all included in the plans. The main room will be something like 170 by 80 feet. The ceiling girders in this room will be 24 feet from the floor. All in all, I.S.C. will have the largest and best equipped gym in the state when it is completed.

The question now comes--when we may expect the completion of the "gym"? This is rather a difficult question to answer, but in all probability the basket ball games of 1912 will be played in the new building. It is safe to say that at least a year will be needed for the completion of the work. A new gymnasium, an athletic field with concrete wall with concrete bleachers, a field surrounded by a substantial brick or concrete wall with entrance gates in keeping with it all, this is the dream of the students of I.S.C. The dream will come true, but only with the passing of the years.(1)

In April 1911 the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Building Committee is directed to proceed with the erection of the Gymnasium Building at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts by direct employment of labor and purchase of supplies, with authority to contract for such portions of the work or material as it deems desirable, and employ necessary assistance for the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.(2)

On May 22, 1911, the ISC Student reported that construction was starting that day. Early the following year Clyde Williams and Professor Beyer were authorized to visit other gymnasiums "to acquaint themselves with the detail equipment necessary to the most efficient gymnasium work, and that then they shall be held strictly responsible for seeing

(1) ISC Student, January 21, 1911

(2) Minutes, April 1911

that, within the limit of the money allowed, the Gymnasium is properly equipped."(1)

The building was ready for use in the spring of 1913.

The workmen in charge of putting up the apparatus in the gymnasium will have their work completed in a couple of weeks and Dr. Hackett can start his classes as soon as the students have taken their physical examinations and the lockers are assigned.

The entire east end of the main floor is to be used for horizontal bars, traveling rings, parallel bars, horses ladders, ropes for climbing and weight lifting machines. At present about half of the rest of the floor is occupied by the two new batting cages which went into use Saturday afternoon. The varsity are using these from 4:30 on, every afternoon so all those wishing to try their hand with the bat must get out before that time.

No definite schedule has been arranged for as yet for the men taking gym work and will probably not be before next fall, because it will be necessary to experiment with the time schedules of the other college courses this spring. Dr. Hackett promises to keep all comers busy, however, so nobody should be afraid to get gym clothes and appear on the floor, fearing that there will be no excitement.(2)

It was fall, however, before the swimming pool was ready for use according to an item in the ISC Student for Oct. 21, 1913:

With the announcement that the swimming pool in the new gymnasium is ready to use, it is worth while to remind many who will enjoy this equipment that the credit for having a pool is largely due to Mr. Thomas Sloss, superintendent of grounds and buildings. When plans for the new gymnasium which had been prepared with great care by Professors Beyer, Williams and Jack Watson and others had been finished and submitted to building contractors it was found that the pool would have to be omitted in order to keep the cost of the building within the available appropriation. Mr. Sloss who is a builder of many years experience told the board of education he would undertake to put up the building in addition to his regular work without extra salary and thus save the contractors profit for the construction of the pool. The board was glad to accept the offer and there is no question that the entire student body is now glad that he did.

(1) Minutes, January 1912

(2) ISC Student, March 25, 1913

A cinder track was installed on the ground floor level in December 1915.(1)

In the fall of 1918 the gym became the dining hall for the army recruits on the campus. On October 1 the Iowa State Student recorded that

The Dining hall....occupies the whole bottom floor of the big men's gymnasium and will accommodate 2,500 men in an hour. The dirt track, vaulting pits, and other obstacles have all been removed, and in their place rests a floor containing no less than forty-four mess tables. The former brick walls have been whitened, making the big room more sanitary and clean.

Two weeks later the paper reported that the gymnasium was one of a number of buildings fitted up as a hospital for use during that fall's influenza epidemic.

Use by the army did not last long. In January, 1919, it was noted that the gym was about to be restored to its earlier condition and use.(2)

Over the next fifty years various changes and repairs were made, the most significant being the new exterior stairs at the center of the north side, providing a needed exit from the second floor level. This was completed in February 1936.(3) The Christian Petersen sculptured panels were installed shortly thereafter.

A fire in November 1962 caused a loss of \$8500 for building repairs and between \$8000 and \$9000 loss to equipment.(4)

In 1967 a renovation project was undertaken to improve various facilities in the building. The swimming pool was partially filled in to obtain an even water depth of about four feet for the entire pool, a new track was installed replacing the dusty cinder track, and improvements were made in locker and rest rooms.

(1) Iowa State Student, December 14, 1915

(2) Iowa State Student, January 10, 1919

(3) Minutes, March 30, 1936

(4) Minutes, December 6-7, 1962

C.Y. STEPHENS AUDITORIUM

Theater - Auditorium

Built: 1966-69
Architect: Crites & McConnell and Brooks-Borg
Acoustical Consultant: Paul S. Veneklasen & Associates
Contractor: Martin K. Eby Construction Co.

This was the first building constructed at the Iowa State Center, and brought to reality the dream of President Hilton which he had first proposed in 1954. (See section on Iowa State Center.)

Architects were selected by the Board of Governors of the Iowa State University Foundation and their action was concurred in by the Board of Regents at the latter's April 9-10, 1964, meeting. The appointment was for the four buildings and the site development of the Iowa State Center project.

Plans for the Theater-Auditorium were completed by the end of 1965 and bids were received, after a month's postponement, on May 4, 1966. The bids exceeded the budget by \$700,000 and all bids were rejected.

Revisions to the plans were made during the summer, modifying some materials and reducing total excavated space in the basement. New bids were received the end of September and construction contracts were awarded in October 1966.

The first plan for the building foundation involved a pressure-grouting operation -- forcing a cement based slurry into the soil to harden and strengthen it. When this system proved unsatisfactory a change to a compacted sand fill was made, and construction then proceeded satisfactorily.

The building was completed and ready for the opening performances by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in September 1969.

The cost of this project, about \$4,500,000, was met entirely from gifts and grants from alumni, students, faculty and other friends of the university. No tax money was involved.

The Theater-Auditorium was named for C.Y. Stephens, a 1925 graduate of Iowa State College. In 1962 he made a (then anonymous) gift of \$1,000,000 to the Center project, which helped greatly as an inspiration in the fund-raising drive which he headed until his unfortunate death in an automobile accident in 1963.

The immense, colorful, Japanese-made stage curtain was the gift of J.W. Fisher of Marshalltown, Iowa. It covers the 80 feet wide by 30 feet high proscenium arch.

Seating capacity of the auditorium:

Main floor	1618
First balcony	457
Second balcony	352
Third balcony	210
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Total normal	2637

Expansion possible with 112 seats on orchestra lift when that is not used for the production.

STUDENT SERVICES BUILDING

Hospital

Built: 1916-18	Addition: 1923-25
	Remodeled: 1967, 1974
Architect: 1916, 1923	Proudford Bird & Rawson
	1967 Wilkins & Bussard
	1974 Wilkins, Bussard & Dikis
Contractor: 1916	Thomas Sloss
	1923 A. Emmert
	1967 James Thompson & Sons
	1974 Proctor Plumbing & Heating

Although President Pearson expressed the need for better hospital facilities in 1913, it was almost two years later before the Board Architect was directed to start planning for a new building.(1) Construction started at the end of October 1916. Contracts for cut stone and for steel were awarded to Arthur Watson and Western Builders Supply Co., respectively at the Nov. 10, 1916, Board meeting.

This first unit is the east-west section, facing north. A north-south wing on the east was also planned then. The new building was opened for use in May 1918. It was fully described at that time:

Iowa State College's new \$50,000 hospital, one of the best of its kind on the college campus' of America, will be opened this week. No plans have been made for the dedication of the new building but its formal opening may be held at some time in the future. Plans for commencement week and the closing of school has made such arrangements an impossibility at this time.

(1) Minutes, July 1913 and January 1915

The equipment and furniture are of the very best and have been chosen both for simplicity and durability.

The kitchens are up-to-date and practical. On the first floor is the large general kitchen and on second and third floors are the smaller dietary kitchens. The food is prepared in the general kitchen, then is sent on the dumb waiter to the others, where the trays are arranged and taken to the patients. Extension phones connect the three kitchens.

An electric elevator has been installed at a great expense. The electric signal system in all the rooms does away with the unnecessary noise of bells. The patient pushes a button which lights a red light over the door and thus calls the nurse.

On the first floor are boys and girls waiting rooms, the big dispensary rooms, and doctor's office.

The big airy wards are a feature of the hospital. One end of the hospital is for the boys and the other for the girls. These are wards for two, three or four patients and the big windows make them most desirable places. Another feature is the parents' room. Here special accommodations have been provided so parents may stay near their children who are ill if they wish.

There are also many single rooms for patients which are light and cheerful.

On each floor there is a supply room and "report" room for the nurses. Thus they are enabled to keep their reports easily and systematically and of easy access.

The sterilizing equipment is of the very best. Steam pressure sterilizers for all the instruments and utensils have been provided. The articles to be sterilized are placed in a vat and steam pressure turned on which sterilizes them in a few minutes.

The operating room on the top floor has the newest equipment. The room is walled with green tile and has the white furniture. The sterilizing room and cupboard for the special linen open off from this room. Here also they have a gas burner in which to burn all refuse.

Large linen closets, special rooms for eye, ear and nose cases, janitors quarters and dining room for the nurses add to the efficiency of the hospital.

The walls are all white, with white woodwork, tile floors and mahogany doors. There are living rooms and waiting rooms on all floors, furnished in oak and wicker furniture, which is

most inviting. The rooms are furnished in oak and white hospital beds.

The hospital has been pronounced as second to none of this kind. Dr. Tilden will be the doctor in charge and Miss Crouston and Mrs. Knipe will be nurses in charge.(1)

By 1923 a larger facility was needed. In the February 26, 1923, copy of the Iowa State Student it was reported that

The legislators would find the college hospital running over, and patients lining both sides of the halls and in emergency quarters elsewhere. Not only now, when the number of patients is higher than usual, but for the greater part of the year they would find the hospital overcrowded and inadequate.

Plans for the addition were prepared during the year and the construction contract was awarded at the December 7, 1923, meeting of the Board. The building became ready for use in January 1925. The construction included the east wing and also an enlarged kitchen and a sun room on the west end of the original unit.

Minor changes were made in 1934, 1940, 1950 and 1951. In 1960 the elevator was replaced as was the dumbwaiter.(2)

A major renovation was undertaken in 1967. This involved considerable remodeling of the ground and first floors with a new ambulance access platform at the west end of the building and new kitchen access at the south end of the east wing.

In 1974 the contract was awarded for extensive remodeling of the building to provide office spaces for the Dean of Students and for Student Counseling Service, with Student Health Services remaining in a portion of the building.

The building was renamed Student Services Building in 1978.

(1) Iowa State Student, May 21, 1918

(2) Minutes, June 8-10, 1960

SWEENEY HALL

Chemical Engineering Building
East Chemical Engineering
Engineering Building #1

Built: 1927, 1938, 1962-64
Architect: 1927 Proudfoot Bird & Souers
1931 A.H. Kimball
1962 Brooks, Borg
Contractors: 1927 Lippert Bros.
1931 Ben Cole & Son
1962 Gethman Construction Co.

The first unit of the complex now called Sweeney Hall was the south section known for years as the Chemical Engineering Building. It was built in 1927 at a cost of \$55,000. Before that date the curriculum had been taught in Engineering Annex and in the basement of Gilman Hall. The original building is described by Lionel K. Arnold:(1)

The new building was a two-story concrete and steel structure, about 100 feet long by 70 feet wide, faced on the outside with red brick with white stone trim and finished on the inside with concrete bricks. The center part of the building extended up through the second floor with a total height of thirty-five feet. Except for a narrow row of laboratories across the west end and another laboratory on part of the north side, the second floor formed a balcony around the open space in the center. Several points in the design were put in at Dr. Sweeney's insistence. The balcony around the first floor center allowed the use of tall equipment for pilot plant work. The unpainted concrete bricks on the interior provided good acoustics. A firehouse type brass pole allowed quick access to the first floor from the balcony. To ensure good drainage part of the first floor was slanted towards the floor drains to such an extent that it was very noticeable to a person walking over it. There were no classrooms in the building which was designed primarily for research.

In 1930 it was reported that "A wing of the Chemical Engineering building was built in 1926-27 when 139 students were enrolled in the department. Last year the enrollment had grown to 244 and it is impossible to carry on the teaching and the research in agricultural waste utilization in this building."(2) The following year the sum of \$15,000 was made available to provide an addition to the building.

(1) Arnold, 1970

(2) Biennial Report, 1928-30

Construction of the new wing to the north was started in July 1931 and completed that fall. It is a one story building, without basement, and provided a "general laboratory, a smaller research laboratory, a classroom, three office rooms, and a chemical storage room."(1)

In 1958 an appropriation of \$2,500,000 was requested for an Engineering Building. In 1961 the legislature made an appropriation of \$1,255,000 for the project. The architect was retained in August of that year; construction contracts were awarded in July 1962. Acceptance of the building from the contractors was formalized on March 13, 1964.

On that same date the Board named the new building "Orland Russell Sweeney Hall". Since then the name Sweeney Hall has been extended to include the earlier parts of the building.

The new building was designed and built to allow for a possible addition of three more floors.(2) It was dedicated on May 23, 1964.

SYNCHROTRON BUILDING

Built: 1948-49
Architect: Tinsley, Higgins & Lighter
Contractor: Kucharo Construction Co.

Authorization to acquire a synchrotron was given by the Board in January 1947, and at the same time planning for a building to house the equipment was initiated.(3) Architects were selected the following month, at the same time the site for the installation was approved.

Bids for construction were received in October 1947, but all were rejected and the project was rebid and contracts were awarded in May 1948.(4) It was also necessary to develop a water supply system and electric power, and to provide an access road to the site in the area previously referred to as Recreation Area.

The construction was completed and accepted in September 1949.(5)

(1) Iowa State Daily Student, September 26, 1931

(2) Iowa State Daily, April 24, 1963

(3) Minutes, January 15-16, 1947

(4) Minutes, May 1, 1948

(5) Minutes, October 14, 1949

Cost of the synchrotron and the building was paid for from fees received from the federal government on the atomic project.(1)

The synchrotron was deactivated on January 1, 1971, and subsequently removed.(2) Since then the building has been used for other academic and office functions.

TEAMSTER'S COTTAGE #2

Experiment Station Farm Foreman's House

Built: 1890 Razed: 1970
Architect: Josselyn & Taylor

Located where Bessey Hall stands now.

The July 1890 Board minutes record an appropriation of \$750 from the Experiment Station fund for building a house for station employee, located on the Northwest corner of the lot known as the calf-pasture.

In the September issue of the I.A.C. Student there is a statement that the house was to be occupied by Capt. Speer and family.

In 1900 the recommendation was made "that the Hoover house be refitted for Prof. Jas. Atkinson by diagonal partition, closets, etc., as recommended by Prof. Curtiss, but we do not favor supplying the house with bath room or furnace."(3)

The house was moved in 1915 to a site across the road from the power plant. It was the second from the west in the group of five houses formerly in that area.

The Teamster's Cottage was razed in 1970.

(1) Minutes, February 10-11, 1947

(2) Conversation with Dr. Daniel Zaffarano (February 6, 1979)

(3) Minutes, April 1900

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS "C" thru "S"

Built: 1947

Razed: Various dates - see text

Late in 1946, at the same time that negotiations were in progress to acquire war surplus buildings for Pammel Court, plans were also developed to obtain similar structures for academic use. Fifteen of these were allocated the letter designations "C" through "S". (There was no "I" or "Q".) All were set up on the campus in 1947.

Buildings "C" and "D":

These were one-story frame barracks buildings used as classrooms, laboratories and offices. They were located south of Marston Hall and were removed just before construction of Pearson Hall was started in September 1960.

Buildings "E", "F", "G", & "H":

These four buildings were two-story frame barracks buildings. Building "H", the largest of the group, was erected close to and parallel with the west front of Beardshear Hall and was connected to it by an enclosed passageway. The other three had their long dimensions running east and west and were a short distance from and perpendicular to Building "H" and Beardshear Hall. They all started as classroom facilities. In 1957 Building "E" was remodeled to provide conference rooms. It became the quarters for the art department in 1962.

By 1965 Building "H" had become the headquarters for the Counseling Service and the Center for Industrial Research occupied Building "E".

Building "G" was razed in 1973 and Building "H" in 1975. In the fall of 1978 the Music Department moved into Building "F" as temporary headquarters until the new Music Building becomes ready for occupancy in 1980.

Building "J":

This two story frame building was originally used for engineering classrooms and laboratories. In 1960 it was in part used for the "Art Shed". Later it became a drafting room for the architecture department. It was located just south of the Engineering Annex. Building "J" was razed in 1979.

Building "K":

This building was located in what is now the parking lot on the east side of the Nuclear Engineering Laboratory. It was used primarily for electrical engineering classrooms, and later housed the WOI-TV art

department. In 1962 it became the office for the contractor building Sweeney Hall addition. It was razed in 1967.

Building "L":

This was a one-story frame T-shaped building made by combining two barracks units. It stood at the west end of what is today's Computer Science building. Originally used for classrooms and a study hall it was remodeled in 1948 and became headquarters for Child Development. In 1962 it was used by economics, sociology and engineering. It was razed in 1968 to make space for Computer Science.

Building "M":

Another of the two-story frame barracks buildings, this one stood east of the north wing of Physics Hall. First planned for the Biology department it was used for Geology Department classes and laboratories for many years before it was razed in 1972 when Science Addition #2 was finished.

Building "N":

This was erected west of the original Library, where the second addition now stands. It was taken down in 1968 before that addition was started. It was first used as a reading room and classroom. Later it housed statistical research space, some faculty offices and offices for the Iowa State Foundation.

Building "O":

This, too, was a two-story barracks building. It was erected between Davidson and Gilman Halls and originally used by the chemistry department. More recently it housed Applied Art until that department moved to the College of Design. Part of the building is still occupied by Industrial Education.

Building "P":

A frame building, two stories, this barracks structure was considered from the time of its erection as a facility for Food Processing. It was located just north of what was then the Poultry Laboratory, and east of what is today the northeast wing of Agronomy Hall. When Food Processing moved to the Food Technology Laboratory in 1962 Building "P" was used by the Agronomy department. For a few years prior to 1973 the second floor was used for a Physical Plant shop. Building "P" was razed in 1979.

Building "R":

A quonset type building was the first of the temporary buildings

erected outside of Pammel Court. It was located to the southeast of Snedecor Hall for the expanding needs of the Statistical Laboratory. It remained in that capacity until it was razed, along with Buildings "S" and "L" when construction of Computer Science was about to begin.

Building "S":

Erected immediately south of Building "R" this one-story building was also used by the Statistical Laboratory. It was razed in 1968.

Student demonstrations were not uncommon in the late sixties, but one held in 1959 justifies mention as one of the most unusual. The Iowa State Daily for April 18 of that year included a story about it:

A large group of Iowa State students yesterday afternoon staged a protest against the removal of the temporary buildings from the campus.

The students demonstrated after the announcement yesterday morning by officials of the Board that the "buildings will probably be razed sometime about 1975." The chairman stated that as soon as the announcement was made, Iowa State students held a mass demonstration in front of Building "M".

The article went on to say that "the Board has received many telegrams from alumni, also protesting the removal of the buildings." The president of the "Student Chapter of the Society for the Prevention of Razing of Historical Iowa Landmarks" then was quoted in a resume of the history of the buildings wherein he stated they had been Union barracks during the Civil War.

The one story is the only reference found to the "society" or its protests.

THEATER - WORKSHOP

Judging Pavilion, Stock Pavilion, Shattuck Theater

Built: 1900 Razed: 1979
Architects: Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen
Contractor: Maine & McKee

This round, frame building was erected under a contract that included the Horse Barn (Landscape Architecture Building). It was built as a stock judging pavilion.

An appropriation of \$325 was made in 1911 for repairing and shingling the roof.(1) The change in use for the theater-workshop came in the fall of 1931 as recorded in this account from the Iowa State Student on October 22:

After years of patient struggling and persevering hope, the Iowa State Players are at last going to realize an ambition. The gray circular horse-judging pavilion just east of the Landscape Architecture Building is now being converted into a player's workshop for practicing dramatic production.

In recognition of the importance to the college community of the activities of the Iowa State Players, Pres. R.M.Hughes began last year to search for room that might be used by the Iowa State Players, and this building has been selected.

This is an ideal structure for its new use. It contains one large circular room, 60 feet in diameter and 12 feet high, with numerous windows and several skylights for lighting purposes. The large barn doors make the interior accessible on three sides and facilitate the passage of stage furniture and scenery.

A new floor is being laid, the interior painted and a lavatory and deep sink for shop use installed. The building is steam-heated and will have hot and cold running water. It is to be well equipped for night lighting.

All activities of the Iowa State Players, except public performances, will be conducted there. Scenery will be built and painted, costumes made and fitted, experiment in stage lighting will be carried on, business, properties and makeup departments will meet and work there and plays will be rehearsed in this new location.

Occasional programs of one-act plays will be presented to private and invited audiences.

(1) Minutes, June 1911

The classes in Play Production and Stagecraft, conducted by the Department of Public Speaking, will also meet there.

On February 9, 1932, the paper announced that the formal opening of the remodeled facility would take place that evening.

Further remodeling occurred in 1936(1):

The entire inside has been torn out and the built-up stage demolished. The floor will serve as a foundation for the new rehearsal location.

Permanent seats have been constructed for the use of theatergoers. The new stage is so placed that better sight lines and lighting facilities may be recognized, as well as the use of complete sets of scenery now available on the 9 and 12-foot sets.

An inspection of the building in 1944 by the Ames Fire Chief and the superintendent of buildings and grounds resulted in a declaration that it was "unfit for public theater performances." (2) It was not used for that purpose again until Jan. 23, 1947. (3)

A new concrete floor was installed over the old dirt floor of the basement in 1949. (4)

The building became known as Shattuck Theater in 1960 when a plaque honoring Fredrica Shattuck was installed in the lobby. She had established the Iowa State Players shortly after coming to the campus as an instructor in English in 1914.

Further remodeling took place in 1960.

The building continued as a theater-workshop until the new Fisher Theater was ready for use in 1973. It was razed in 1979.

- (1) Iowa State Student, September 22, 1936
- (2) Iowa State Daily Student, February 15, 1944
- (3) Iowa State Daily Student, January 23, 1947
- (4) Iowa State Daily, March 26, 1949

TOWN ENGINEERING BUILDING

Engineering Building #2

Built: 1969-1971

Architect: Architects Associated
(Smith, Voorhees, Jensen)

Contractor: Woodruff-Evans, Inc.

The eight-year capital improvement plan prepared in 1963 included Engineering Building #2 scheduled for the 1967-69 biennium. At that time it was described:

Engineering Building #2, tagged at \$2.5 million, will be designed to house the Departments of Aerospace Engineering and Civil Engineering. Not actually a separate building, Engineering Building #2 will probably consist of three additional floors on top of the new chemical engineering building and a six-story wing extending north on the west end of the present structure.(1)

In August 1964 the Iowa State Daily reported that the Board of Regents had approved the capital improvement budget which included "a \$1.7 million engineering building." On June 22, 1966, the paper recorded that a \$2.2 million cost was in the request to the legislature for the 1967-69 biennium. By August the request was reduced to \$1.8 million. That amount was appropriated in the spring of 1967 and in May the architect was selected.

This was the first building for which a formal written building program was prepared by the University Architect and furnished to the contract architect for his guidance in developing the design of the building. The building program was given to the architect in May 1967 and his schematic drawings were approved by the Board in November of that year. It had earlier been decided that the building would be an independent structure located "at the intersection of Pammel Drive and Bissell Road."

Applications for federal funds under the Higher Education Facilities Act were filed in August and September 1967. These were approved the following year.

The first schematic drawings showed the front of the building facing south, but this was subsequently changed, before construction drawings were started, to provide for the building to face east toward Bissell Road.

(1) Iowa State Daily, November 14, 1963

(2) Ibid. August 18, 1966

Construction contracts were awarded at the May 8-9, 1969, Board meeting. The building was ready for occupancy by July 1971.

In March 1973 the Board authorized the name "George R. Town Engineering Building" for Engineering Building #2.

George R. Town had joined the Iowa State faculty September 1, 1949, as professor of electrical engineering. He was appointed Dean of the College of Engineering on March 1, 1959, and remained in that position until he retired from administrative duties on June 30, 1970. Dean Town died in 1978.

TRAINING SHED

Built: 1905
Architect: Probably designed by Professor S.W. Beyer
Contractor: Probably student labor
Razed: 1913 or 1914

The Athletic Council, in December 1904, submitted a request to the Board of Trustees:

1. Permission to build a training shed about 35 x 100 feet, located just south of the water tower. The long way of the shed to run east and west.
2. Permission to use such doors and windows, which have accumulated from the wreckage of buildings and are now in charge of the Custodian, as may be found serviceable.
3. Permission to use the stone near the Veterinary Barn and other wreckage foundation material in charge of the Custodian, for the foundation of the training shed.
4. Permission to purchase such supplies as may be desirable for use in the construction of the building through the Purchasing Committee of the College.

It is highly desirable that whatever you may see fit to do with these petitions should be done at once, in order that the shed may be ready for service before the opening of the Spring Semester.

The trustees referred the request to the Building and Public Grounds Committees with power to act.(1)

(1) Minutes, December 23, 1904

That affirmative action was taken quickly is evidenced by the report in the January 25, 1905, issue of the ISC Student: "The training shed is practically completed. As soon as the cinders have been put in, training will immediately commence." On February 1 the paper referred to it as "not a thing of particular beauty."

In April it was reported to the Board of Trustees that "The lumber of the old Public Grounds barn and the stone in the foundation of the same were turned over to the Athletic Assoc. to be used in the erection of an athletic training shed." The Public Grounds barn referred to is undoubtedly the building elsewhere recorded as the President's Barn.

Improvements were made in 1907.

When the state ordered East Cottage torn down they were asked for seventy dollars with which to remodel the training shed so it could be used for dressing rooms. From the decided way in which they refused, one would have thought they had been asked for seventy thousand. The athletic council has decided to fix the shed at its own expense and a dressing room will be built, lathed and plastered, where the men can change clothes without making a noise like an icicle.(1)

There is no record of when the building was razed. It is shown on a 1912 campus map. It had to have been removed before the addition to Engineering Annex was started in 1914. It was probably taken down in that year or perhaps in 1913.

(1) ISC Student, September 23, 1907

UNIVERSITY VILLAGE

Married Student Housing Phases I and II

Built: Phase I 1964-1966 Phase II 1967-1968
Architect: Savage & VerPloeg
Contractor: Phase I Wm. Knudson & Son, Inc.
Phase II The Weitz Co.

In July 1958 the proposal was made to purchase the 80-acre farm then owned by Helen Kooser Campbell and "that the property continue to be used by the Animal Husbandry Department until that department moves to an outlying farm, and that the property then be used for married students and/or dormitory development."(1) The farm was located on the east side of Stange Road extending from a line a little way north of Squaw Creek to 24th Street. In October of that same year, after the purchase of the land had been formalized, Dr. J.C. Schilleter, director of residence, was quoted as saying "About 500 units for married housing will eventually be built" on the farm.(2)

But five years passed before action started with the retention of the architect in April 1963. A year later the preliminary plans were approved for a total of 300 units.(3) Contracts for construction of the housing units were awarded at the August 5-7, 1964, Board meeting. A project budget of \$3,285,000 was approved at that time. Separate contracts were entered into for building the streets and parking lots and for the sewer and water main systems.

The first 70 units were ready for occupancy in November 1965 and the remaining ones were completed by September 1966.

Approval to proceed with Phase II of the project was granted by the Board at its meeting of October 6-7, 1966. Phase II included 200 new housing units, a laundry building and an administration-maintenance building. Construction began in April 1967 and was completed by September 1968.

(1) Minutes, July 10-11, 1958

(2) Iowa State Daily, October 18, 1958

(3) Minutes, April 9-10, 1964

VETERINARY BARN

Veterinary Hospital

Built: 1883

Contractor: Fremont Turner

On the map of the campus in the 1882-83 Biennial Report the Veterinary Hospital is shown at a location at the northwest corner of today's Library. On later maps it is identified as a barn.

In the same report it is recorded that a contract has been awarded to F. Turner to build a veterinary hospital for which \$500 had been paid. At the November 1883 Board meeting an additional \$33 was paid to Turner for his balance.

In 1885, after the new Veterinary Hospital was completed, the barn was transferred to the use of the boarding department upon payment by that department of \$300 to the College Treasurer.(1)

This is almost certainly the barn referred to in the Sept. 1892 action of the Board approving transfer of the "bus house and barn" to the Agricultural department and approval of moving them to a new location. The following May the Building Committee was instructed "to act at once" to remove the "house and barn belonging to the steward's department, from the grounds set aside for the Athletic Association."(2) The Biennial Report for 1892-93 reports that the two buildings had been "moved to a more suitable location and put in better repair and condition."

It is thought that the site selected for the new location of the house was on the south side of the road near the west gate, but where the barn was moved is not known. (See discussion under Fair Oaks Mansion.)

(1) Minutes, November 1885

(2) Minutes, May 1893

VETERINARY CLINIC

Stange Memorial Clinic

Built:	1926	Addition:	1936-37
		Remodeled:	1964
Architect:	1926	Proudfoot Rawson & Souers	
	1936	A.H. Kimball	
	1964	Physical Plant	
Contractor:	1926	E.B. Castle	
	1936	James Thompson & Sons	
	1964	King-Bole, Inc.	

The Cow Wing of the Clinic was the first unit of this building. It is the east wing of the structure. The construction contract was awarded on June 30, 1926, and the work was completed and accepted on December 1 of that year. It was planned as part of a larger structure to be completed at a later date. This unit was designed "for the purpose of carrying on special instruction concerning the diseases of cattle. This will be strictly educational work and will be used by a large group of our undergraduate students and by a group of veterinarians who already have gone out with not enough instruction in regard to the handling of cattle."(1)

At the Board meeting of June 5, 1934, President Hughes reported: "At the present time the clinical facilities for giving the upper class students actual practice in treating diseased animals is wholly inadequate and very unsatisfactory in arrangement. An expenditure of \$133,000.00 for the completion of the Veterinary Clinic unit is very urgently needed."

A state appropriation of \$99,000 was made in early 1935, and a grant of \$81,000 was received from the federal Public Works Administration in September 1936, assuring adequate funds for the construction of the second phase of the building. At the same time the name "Charles Henry Stange Memorial Veterinary Clinic" was approved by the Board.(2)

Construction of the new unit started in November 1936(3) and it was completed a year later.(4)

(1) Minutes, April 13, 1926

(2) Minutes, May 28, 1936

(3) Iowa State Student, November 21, 1936

(4) Minutes, December 9, 1937

Dedication of the building took place on May 17, 1939.

A very complete description of the building appeared in the Iowa State Daily Student on May 29, 1943. Only one sentence of that article is given here: "The clinic is divided into two sections, for the care of large and small animals and each is complete with separate examination and operating rooms."

In 1959 provisions were made to take care of the ambulatory service.(1)

Remodeling to provide an amphitheater for the operating room was a major change accomplished in 1964.

The building was left vacant temporarily when the Veterinary Medicine College moved to the new facilities in 1976.

In 1978 Industrial Education moved some of its operations into the building in anticipation of a remodeling project to provide all functions of that department with space in the old Clinic.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL

Carpenter Shop

Built: 1884-85
Architect: Foster & Liebbe
Contractor: V. Tomlinson
Razed: 1926

Located approximately where Pine Room is situated in Memorial Union.

The original building is well described by Professor Stalker in his report included in the 11th Biennial Report for 1884-85:

The hospital is a substantial brick building, forty-five by fifty feet, and two stories high, with hay and other storage room on the third floor. There is a communication between the first and second floors by means of a nicely adjusted elevator, and also by a runway, with an easy grade by means of which animals pass from one floor to the other with greatest facility. On the ground floor is a large, well-lighted central court, where clinics are held, and surgical operations performed. Also a number of closed and open box stalls for the patients, office, harness room, room for heating apparatus, etc. On the second floor are single and box stalls, pharmacy, house surgeon's room, and a convenient dis-

(1) Iowa State Daily, November 7, 1959

secting room cut off from the other portions of the upper floor. All interior brick work is covered with alabastine, or plastered with hard finish. All wood work is neatly done in hard wood finish. The system of drainage is complete throughout the entire building. The J.L. Mott System of iron drain troughs with perforated iron tops and supplied with the bell water traps is employed. The drainage pipes may be flushed from either floor. From a sanitary point of view, this is one of the best, if not the best, infirmary in the United States....A fine paddock of six acres lies just back of the hospital. This is set with mixed tame grasses and clover. There is fine shade and running water in this meadow, which makes it a very valuable adjunct to the hospital.

The building faced north and the "running water" was College Creek.

Within four or five years of its first use the building was in need of repairs and, in addition, it had become inadequate to serve the increasing number of students. In 1898 it was connected to the central water supply and the windmill that had served to pump water from a well was removed. Other modifications were made in the next decade. In 1912 the Veterinary Department moved to the new Quadrangle.

The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds took over the building at that time as a storage area for supplies and equipment for maintenance functions. Sometime between then and 1921 a frame one-story shed was added for additional storage across the west side of the building. It was during this period it became known as the Carpenter Shop.

In 1926 the building was razed to make room for the new Memorial Union Building.

VETERINARY MEDICINE FACILITIES

Built: 1972-76

Architect: Henningson, Durham & Richardson

Contractor: Thompson - Klinger (joint venture)

This is the largest, most costly and most complex project built at Iowa State.

In August 1964 the Board included a \$3 million veterinary medicine building in the legislative request for the next biennium. Two years later the request was for a "new veterinary medicine complex, step one. This \$4 million project would begin plans to build a completely new veterinary medicine college to replace the cramped and out-dated present buildings."(1)

The 62nd General Assembly, in 1967, appropriated \$3,150,000 for Phase I of the project and in August the Board approved taking steps to select an architect. At the same time work began on the preparation of the building program. It was completed the following April. The architect had been retained in September 1967 and participated in many of the meetings between the University Architect and College of Veterinary Medicine faculty during the development of the building program.

Two separate agreements were entered into with the architect. One was for the overall, long-range schematic planning for the complete project, and one for development of drawings for the first phase of the work. Later, in December 1968, a new agreement was executed to provide for the increased project scope to include the drawings and specifications for the entire complex.

The schematic drawings were completed and approved in October 1968 and used in the applications for federal grants. Those drawings showed a three-level building. At the time the schematic drawings were completed the total project cost estimate was shown at \$16 million, with half of the funds anticipated from federal grants.(2)

The years 1969 and 1970 were spent developing the drawings to meet the many detailed requirements of the several departments of the college. This entailed many meetings to work out all of the problems in reaching satisfactory and acceptable solutions.

(1) Iowa State Daily, June 22, 1966

(2) Minutes, October 17-18, 1968

A number of lengthy reviews of the drawings by the U.S. Public Health Service officials resulted in other modifications to the plans.

In 1971 the decision was reached to change from the three-level to a two-level building and all plans had to be redrawn. The documents were finally completed and were released to bidders in February 1972.

Construction contracts for phase 1 (the northwest half of the complex) were awarded in June 1972 and for phase 2 just a year later.

Construction of the entire complex was substantially completed in December 1975 and the building was occupied and in full use early in 1976.

The building houses the several departments of the College of Veterinary Medicine, including the large and small animal clinics, an extensive professional library, the Biomedical Engineering facilities and the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

VETERINARY OBSTETRICS LABORATORY

Military Stables - North

VETERINARY SURGERY

Military Stables - South (or West)

VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY RESEARCH LABORATORY

Military Barracks

Built: 1925-26 Barracks razed: 1979
Architect: Proudfoot Rawson & Souers
Contractor: Netcott Bros.
Remodeled: 1955
Contractor: W.A. Klinger Co.

These three buildings were planned and built as a single project. Construction contracts were entered into in June 1925, and the work was approved and accepted early in 1926.

The two larger buildings, on the north and west, were built as stables for military horses and the smaller structure in the east as a barracks for the personnel in charge of the animals.

An extensive remodeling of the buildings was undertaken in 1955 when they were made available for the use of the Division of Veterinary Medicine. They continued in that function until 1975 when all of those functions were moved to their new facilities on South Campus.

WALLACE HALL, WILSON HALL and COMMONS

The Towers (with Knapp and Storms)

Built: Wallace Hall 1966-67
Wilson Hall & Commons 1967-69
Architect: Crites & McConnell
Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

These two high-rise halls and the adjoining food service building are, in general duplicates of the first set of Towers. Some changes were made to remedy deficiencies which developed during use of the first buildings.

The third tower, Wallace Hall, was started in the spring of 1966 and occupancy began in March 1967.

The fourth tower, Wilson Hall, and the Commons went under contract in June 1967. It was completed in 1969.

Wallace Hall was named for Henry A. Wallace who served as Vice President under Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1941-44.

Wilson Hall was named for James (Tama Jim) Wilson who served the College as Dean of Agriculture from 1898-1902 and the country as U.S. Secretary of Agriculture for 16 years.

WELCH HALL

Built: 1928-29 Remodeled: 1969-71
Architect: 1928 Proudfoot, Rawson & Souers
 1969 Savage & Ver Ploeg
Contractor: 1928 Tapager Construction Co.
 1969 James Thompson & Sons

Planning for this hall started in the spring of 1927 and construction contracts were awarded in May 1928. The building was accepted on March 1, 1929.

This unit completed the south side and southwest corner of the dormitory group which included Lyon, Freeman, Barton and Birch Halls. It was completed at a cost of \$194,450.

The building was described in the April 23, 1929, issue of the Iowa State Student:

The Mary B. Welch West Hall, which held its open house last Saturday, is named after the wife of the first president of Iowa State. She was also the founder of the Home Economics Division.

The new hall is a dignified brick colonial of four stories with a solid, massive front door which is characteristic of the northern colonial style. One of the parlors is attractively furnished with comfortable chairs of various styles; a davenport and chair in futuristic design; a magazine chest; and tables including end tables and davenport table. In the Fireplace Lounge, there is a huge fireplace of interesting design. This room has been furnished to carry out the early American idea. Chintz curtains, hooked rugs, colonial wrought iron fixtures, ladder-back chairs, butterfly table, and the old-fashioned geranium plant have been used to make a typical setting for the fire place of natural wood with nails showing. In another parlor, wicker furniture with gay cushions make the room comfortable.

Special features of the new hall are buzzers which are connected with each room from the office. The office is set off by a high counter. There is a service closet for packages and a long distance telephone booth. Another feature is the kitchenette near one of the parlors which may be used for candy making by the girls and their friends as well as teas and parties. At the heads of three stairs are large mirrors.

The dining room holds 18 tables with 8 girls at a table. Hard wood floors have been laid so that the room can be used for dancing when parties are given. There is a storage room for the tables during this time. The kitchen is fully equipped with the latest type of institutional equipment. The kitchen is used in common

with Mary B. Welch East which is an entirely separate unit.

The chaperone has a suite consisting of a parlor, bedroom, large closet and bath. The furniture is walnut of colonial style. On the first floor is a suite for four girls. The middle room has two double decked cots and on each side is a study and dressing room for two. A tower room on the fourth floor accommodates six girls.

The rooms are similar to those in the other dormitories. There is running hot water as well as cold in each of the rooms. Every room has cots, study table, chest of drawers, and three chairs. The chairs are straight, posture chairs specially designed for girls.

Similar to the other halls, the girls are given positions of responsibility by serving as hostess at the heads of the tables in the dining room and by attending to the routine duties in the corridor. Special care is given to the emphasis of the college rulings.

In 1969 a complete remodeling of the interior of this hall, together with Birch and Roberts Halls, was started. With completion of that work in 1971, these became men's residence halls.

WESTGATE HALL

Built: 1954-55
Architect: Brooks-Borg
Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

Increasing enrollments had created a shortage of housing, especially for women, and it was decided to build a new hall in other than conventional manner. The reasons were stated by Schilletter:(1)

- (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.

The decision to build such a structure was reached at the Board meeting of July 8-9, 1954. The architect was selected the end of that month, bids were received in October and construction began in November of that year.(2)

(1) Schilletter, 1970

(2) Minutes, September 8-9, 1955

The building was of steel frame with precast exterior wall panels. Construction was completed in September 1955 when it was ready for the opening of the fall term.

Women occupied the hall from the beginning until the fall of 1957 when Linden Hall was completed. From then until the fall of 1965, when it again became a women's hall, it was occupied by male students.

GEORGIA WHITE HOUSE

Lanphear; Holden; Westgate Cottage

Margaret Hall Annex; Nurses' Home

Built: 1901

Moved: 1925

Razed: 1972

This house was built by Professor Lanphear (Lamphear) in 1901 "on the knoll west of Professor Stanton's." (1) This was a site now identified as the court between the north and center east wings of Helser Hall. It was sold by his widow in 1906 to Professor Perry G. Holden who resided there until 1913 in which year he sold the house to the college for \$5,600.

The house was then called Margaret Hall Annex until 1919 when it became known as West Gate Cottage. It was damaged by fire on March 15, 1921. It housed women students from 1913 until 1922 when it was allocated to the Department of Hygiene to serve as a nurses' home. From January until June 1922 it was used for offices by the Military Department. (2)

In 1925 the house was moved to a site immediately north of the Industrial Education wing of Davidson Hall. The name Georgia White Cottage was adopted in October 1928. (3) It housed women from then until 1958 when Fred Tonne, Security Chief, rented it for his family home. He died in 1970 and his widow remained in the house until 1972.

The house was razed in 1972.

(1) Minutes, January 1901

(2) Minutes, December 1922

(3) Minutes, October 1928

WORKSHOP

Machine Shop, Engine House, Carpenter Shop, Wash House

Built: 1870
Moved: 1885
Razed: 1898

Originally built at what is now west wing of Laboratory of Mechanics. Subsequently moved about 50-60 feet north.

President Welch expressed the need "to build a work shop large enough for the accomodation of students who take the course in Mechanic Arts. I hazard nothing in saying that with such a shop together with a competent instructor and foreman the young men could do all the carpenter and joiner work needed on the farm, even to the finishing of dwelling houses and other necessary buildings."(1) At the same time he asked for an appropriation of \$5,000 for the Workshop.

Funds were granted and in May 1870 the Board instructed the building committee to proceed at once with construction.

The building was described in the 4th Biennial Report (1870-71):

A frame workshop 30 x 50 feet, two stories high, with an engine house containing two laundry rooms 27 x 23½ feet, also two storied, with a brick smoke-stack fifty feet high and necessary fixtures, was erected under the direction of the committee, at a cost of five thousand dollars.

When the workshop was moved in 1885 the laundry room wing was torn down and rebuilt. The functions of the building were set forth in the 13th Biennial Report (1888-89):

The carpenter and pattern shop is a two-story building 30 feet by 50 feet with a wing 24 feet by 32 feet, containing the Corliss Engine, condenser, and air-pump, feed-pump, etc. The lower floor is used for the wood-working machines, the second story for tool-room and benches at which carpentering is taught. The equipment consists of seven wood-turning lathes, one pony planer, one mortising machine, one Fay rip and cross-cut circular saw, one jigsaw, one 3 foot grindstone, twelve sets of small tools in the toolroom, also seventy-five tool lockers.

An 1894 map shows an odd shaped building. Apparently various lean-to sheds or other increments had been added to the building over the years, but these are not otherwise recorded.

(1) Minutes, January 1870

By 1893, when funds were being requested for a new building, the old shop was described:

Our present building for shop work in carpentry and manual training is quite deficient and inefficient. It is an antiquated wooden building, poorly lighted, too small for our classes, and so constructed that we cannot heat it comfortably in cold weather. It is not capable of making a good stable, let alone being a building for the education of young men in the important skill and industry of the hand in the preparation and uses of wood.(1)

The Workshop served the college well, both for instruction and for what can be thought of as the original Physical Plant Department. It was razed in 1898 after completion of the new Foundry and the new Carpenter Shop that year.

(1) Biennial Report, 1892-93