

DAIRY INDUSTRY BUILDING

Dairy and Food Technology

Built:	1927-28	Remodeled:	1967-68; 1973
Architect:	1927	Proudford Rawson & Souers	
	1967	Savage & VerPloeg	
	1973	Physical Plant	
Contractor:	1927	J. & W.A. Elliott Co.	
	1967	King-Bole, Inc.	
	1973	Physical Plant	

The earliest request for a new building for the Dairy department was made in 1923, and repeated in the next two biennia. In 1927 the 42nd General Assembly appropriated \$500,000 for the project.

The site for the new building was agreed upon when

President Knapp recommended that the Dairy Building be located so that the center of the front door shall be on a straight line north of the east wall of the Old Dairy Building; and the axis of the Dairy Building shall be on the axis of Engineering Hall and directly east of that building, and the west side shall be on the frontage of the Old Dairy Building.(1)

(The Old Dairy Building is today's East Hall and Engineering Hall is now Marston Hall. The reference to the front door to be on line with the "east" wall appears to be an error, that the "west" wall was intended.)

A contemporary account records the construction start and describes the configuration of the building:

Actual work was begun Sept. 13, and as the grading and excavating progresses, it will not be long before the foundation can be poured. The plans call for a main building 204 feet long from north to south, 64 feet wide, and two stories high, built of Bedford stone. The main part will be flanked by two wings each extending from the east side about 225 feet, to be constructed of brick similar to the stone, which, when finished, is to be rendered a complete quadrangle by the erection of a wall on the east.(2)

The cornerstone of the building was placed with due ceremony on

(1) Minutes, June 14, 1927

(2) Iowa State Student, September 29, 1927

November 29, 1927,(1) and the formal dedication occurred on November 14, 1928.(2)

The interior court of the quadrangle was improved, as described in the Iowa State Student on April 20, 1929:

Plans for the garden of the new dairy building are almost complete. Professor P.H. Elwood, head of the Landscape Architecture Department, is making the final plans for the garden now.

The garden will be surrounded by a gravel walk and several walks will lead to the center from this outer walk. There will be a flower bed in the center and a fountain also has been proposed. The fountain, if it is built, will be supplied with water from the ammonia ice machine inside the building. It is also planned to put benches in the garden and upon the veranda overlooking the garden. When visitors go through the building they will be served ice-cream in the garden or up on the veranda.

In September 1930 it was reported that the Ceramic Engineering Department was constructing the "ornamental fountain".(3) Development of the court continued over a period of several years. It was completed by 1937 as recorded in the Iowa State Student on May 13, that year:

Prof. C.A. Iverson's 8 years' dream of a model dairy court is being realized. Eight years ago the space was used as a tennis court. Three years ago terra cotta plaques depicting typical dairy scenes were made by Christian Petersen and placed below the middle plaque. Last year the debris was removed from the court and the court was filled in with dirt.

This spring Professor Hanson of the Landscape Architecture Department made plans for the formal arrangement and landscaping of the court. The court has a large central gravel walk and several paths surrounded by clipped hedges and is shaded by four elm trees.

The court may be entered from the terrace which is being planted with tall cedars and vines. Four tables shaded by huge multi-colored umbrellas will soon be placed on the terrace to furnish a restful spot where customers may enjoy dairy products.

(1) Iowa State Student, November 29, 1927

(2) Minutes, October 9, 1928

(3) Iowa State Student, September 30, 1930

A new ice cream hardening room was installed in 1940.(1) A cheese storage room to accommodate 40,000 pounds of cheese was added in 1949.(2)

As extensive remodeling of the laboratories was undertaken in 1967-68, partly funded by a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Total cost of this project came to about \$94,000. It was principally used for changes and equipment in the laboratories at the east end of the building.

In 1973 the auditorium was completely renovated by Physical Plant at a cost of \$71,000.

DAVIDSON HALL

Agricultural Engineering Laboratory

Built: 1921	Occupied: 1922	Burned: 1941
Architect: Proudfoot Bird & Rawson		
Contractor: Supt. Thomas Sloss		
Rebuilt: 1942		
Architect: Buettler and Arnold;	Revised by Bldg. & Grounds	
	Dept. with A.H. Kimball	
Contractor: James Thompson & Sons		

The Biennial Report for 1912-1914 stated "The Ag. Engr. Dept. in this institution has entirely outgrown its present quarters and a new building is urgently needed. Such a building should constitute one of the permanent fireproof buildings of the campus, and if properly planned and constructed to meet the immediate and future needs, a suitable building will cost \$200,000." The "present quarters" refer to the north wing of Old Botany, built in 1903 as the Farm Mechanics Building.

In January, 1915, a request was made for \$150,000 for the building and the following month Mr. Proudfoot presented tentative plans for an agricultural engineering building. No further action was taken, however, until April 1920 when the Architect was asked to prepare plans for the building.(3)

(1) Iowa State Daily Student, January 4, 1940

(2) Iowa State Daily, August 20, 1949

(3) Minutes, April 13, 1920

Construction of the building started in the summer of 1921, with a budget of \$72,000.(1) It was described in the Iowa State Student on November 4, 1921:

The structure is to be a one-story brick building, 220 feet long by 180 feet wide, with a large court in the center and entrances at each end. At present this will house, mainly, the tractor and gas engine laboratory....work will be started some time later on the three-story building to be built directly in front of the laboratory in which the balance of the agricultural engineering work will be carried on. This will contain office and class rooms.

Construction was completed at the end of January 1922.

The building was gutted by a major fire in March 31, 1941. The account in the Iowa State Daily Student the following day reported the loss:

The fire broke out in the farm statistics laboratory at the northeast corner of the building where the United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting corn storage research. Prof. J.B. Davidson, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department, said the flame apparently started from a short circuit in some equipment being used to dry corn cobs in the research experiments.

The flame appeared to be under control at 8 a.m., but the blaze spread between the ceiling and roof and gushed forth again with vast volumes of smoke and flame at 9:30. It swept from the northeast corner to the south and western end and retraced its path. The eastern and southern wings were completely destroyed... A study room, draft room, store room, carpenters' room, machine shop, experiment room, the research laboratory and office of the teaching staff were demolished. The large tractor and machinery laboratory at the northwest corner of the brick and steel structure was the only room escaping damage.

Replacement funds were made available from the state in April 1941 and the firm of Buettler and Arnold, Sioux City, was employed as architect. Bids were received on August 19 but exceeded the budget and were rejected. Plans were revised by the architect and new bids taken on September 9 but these also were too high and were rejected. In November 1941 the architect was paid for his work to that time and was discharged, and the Department of Buildings and Grounds and A.H. Kimball were authorized to revise the drawings and specifications.(2)

(1) Minutes, April 13, 1920

(2) Minutes, November 11, 1941

New bids, based on the revised plans, were received on December 29, 1941, and construction contracts were awarded to the low bidders, as follows:(1)

General Contract	James Thompson & Sons	\$82,800
Plumbing & Heating	Palmer Plmbg. Co.	16,452
Electrical	Maier Elect. Co.	7,025

The February 17, 1942, issue of the Iowa State Daily Student described the new plans:

The old building....will be replaced by a structure which will have a second story on the south wing. The rest of the new building will be similar to the old structure....with the second story addition adding approximately 20 percent more floor area to that of the old building.

The second story will contain four classrooms, two drafting laboratories, 10 offices, a seminar room and a graduate students' room. The first floor will include two large classrooms, nine offices, and storage rooms in the south wing. The west wing, least affected by the fire will remain practically the same as it was....

The east wing will be reconstructed, using the wall of the former building which was not destroyed in the fire. There will be five laboratories, a materials laboratory, farm mechanics laboratory, structural research and machinery research laboratory in the west wing as well as a carpenter shop and a farm mechanics shop. The open service court in the center of the building will be retained....

The south wing will measure 189 by 42 feet. The whole building will be 226 feet deep. The building will have the same ground area and the foundations will remain the same with the exception of the south facade and the east and west ends of the south wing. As in the original building there will be no basement....

Construction started the end of February 1942(2) and was completed in time for the start of the fall quarter.

In 1975 the building was renamed Davidson Hall in honor of J. Brownlee Davidson who served as head of Agricultural Engineering from 1919 to 1946.

(1) Minutes, January 13, 1942

(2) Iowa State Daily Student, February 27 and March 12, 1942

DRIVER TRAINING LABORATORY

Recreation Building

Built: 1947

The origin of this building is documented in the following article which appeared in the May 9, 1947, edition of the Iowa State Daily Student:

The Pammel Court children, through the efforts of their fathers and the aid of the college, are going to have a recreation building. The building is located on the east side of Pammel Court just north of the Insectary.

Students are doing the terracing and building under the guidance of the Physical Plant Department. The college is furnishing the materials and paying for the construction.

The main part of the building will be a barrack-type building 109 feet long. There will be three wings extending to the west, each 20 by 54½ feet. Concrete floors have already been laid.

Last Saturday students of Pammel Court started removing sod from parts of the campus where construction is in progress. They have taken it and sodded all around the front of the building. The sodded area is about 8,400 feet square and will have a fence around it, so that it can be used for an outdoor play area.

In 1960 the building was remodeled and it became the Driver Training Laboratory and has continued in that function since then. That department occupies only the front and two north wings. The south wing was for many years a workshop for Pammel Court maintenance operations. A westward extension of the south wing was added to provide a paint shop. It is currently used for storage purposes.

DRIVER TRAINING STORAGE

Garage - Extension Service; Equipment Storage

Built: 1931

Some uncertainties exist in regard to the way this building has been recorded in the Financial Reports which are the only documents in which any information has been found other than on maps of the campus.

It is first listed in the 1932 report with a valuation of \$859 and carried under the name "Garage - Extension Service", and continued that way until 1939 when it became "Garage (8 cars)" in the listing of buildings allocated to Agricultural Extension. That same name and value continued through the 1958 report.

In the 1959 Financial Report it was combined with the Equipment Storage

Building with a new valuation of \$2359 and listed in Service Area. This was apparently an unfortunate error, since the building was not changed or added to then.

In 1959 the building was transferred from the Service Area to the College of Education listing but retained the same valuation.

It is this writer's opinion that the original Equipment Storage Building was removed in 1960 or 1961 to make way for the Genetics Storage Building, erected in 1960 or 1961, and that it should have been eliminated from the Financial Report at that time instead of combining it with the Extension Service Garage.

Another building, just south of this one, and the same size, had been erected in 1944 and was identified on the 1955 map as Drivers Training Storage. It was razed in 1961.

DUPLEX

Built: 1917 Occupancy: 1918
Contractor: Thomas Sloss
Razed: 1970

Location: This was the center one of the five frame houses across the road south of the Power Plant

Plans for a duplex house were prepared and submitted to the Board in April 1917 and an estimate of \$4000 was made. Who prepared those plans is not recorded, but the description of them is of interest:

Each department consists of four rooms and bath, with living room and kitchen on the first floor and two bedrooms and bath on the second floor. The kitchen would also be used as dining room. In the attic would be provision for storage and possibility of fitting up as another room. The apartments would be heated by separate furnaces.(1)

The Duplex was planned for occupancy by the Experiment Station Foreman and for the shepherd. It was completed early in 1918.

Occupancy of the building continued through June 1970. It was then razed to make space for the addition to the Women's Gym.

(1) Minutes, May 3, 1917

EAST HALL

Dairy Building (until 1928)
Agricultural Annex (1928-1961)

Built: 1904
Architect: Proudfoot & Bird
Contractor: Henry W. Schleuter (Gen'l)
 L.H. Kurtz Co. (Plbg.)
 Wallace & Linnane (Heating)

Late in 1903 the Board of Trustees requested \$75,000 from the legislature for a new Creamery Building. The request included this justification and description:

The dairy interests of the State are second to those of no state in the Union, and our state annually manufactures nearly one-fifth of all the creamery butter put upon the markets of our country; \$75,000, is probably the least amount that would build a modern, well-equipped and substantial creamery building, suitable to the needs of the College for years to come, and a structure of an enduring and pleasing character and architectural design. A building of this kind should contain a modern ice manufacturing plant and it should be connected with the central heating plant of the College and the power obtained from the electric plant, thus avoiding the necessity of maintaining a separate ice-house and a boiler and engine in connection with the building. This building can be so constructed and located that it will be brought more prominently into the group of educational buildings on the campus and will present a pleasing view from every approach with no objectionable features.(1)

In April 1904 the legislature appropriated \$45,000 for the Dairy Building(2) and the architects were retained.(3) Bids were opened at the June Board meeting and a contract awarded in the amount of \$43,192.(4)

Contracts for plumbing (\$3837) and heating (\$2358) were awarded in November and \$500 was allocated for electrical work by the College.(5)

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- (1) Biennial Report, 1902-03
 - (2) ISC Student, April 13, 1904
 - (3) Minutes, April 1904
 - (4) Minutes, June 1904
 - (5) Minutes, November 1904

The ISC Student, on Feb. 1, 1905, was able to report:

The exterior of the new creamery is now finished. The plumbing, heating and lighting is also practically completed and it is now ready to receive furniture and machinery. Our dairy students are looking forward with delight to the day when they can take up the work in one of the most complete and best arranged creamery buildings in the world.

In September 1905 the paper recorded that the building was complete and ready for use. The building is more fully described the following month:

....The outer walls of the building are of pressed brick, while the interior floors and walls of white tile, with the exception of a green border which extends about the upper part of rooms and hallways. The building is built fireproof throughout and everything is as sanitary as modern ideas can possibly make it.

One of the most important and interesting of the many new features to be found in the building is the new refrigerator machine, by which different rooms may be brought to the freezing point or below, as in the case of one room the temperature of which can be lowered to 10^o below. There are four of these rooms for storing cheese and four for packing butter, the idea being to make certain tests as to the best temperature at which to store the above products....

On the first floor is a cream-testing room, wash room, toilets, lunch room and a laboratory for bottling cream. The second floor is given over to the testing laboratories and offices, while the third floor is taken up almost entirely by the Bacteriology department. The fourth floor is to be left for some time, on account of the lack of sufficient funds. There are also two rooms on the third floor which will remain in an unfinished condition for some time for the same reason....(1)

The Biennial Report for 1906-08 reports the total cost of the project as \$71,921.81. Dedication of the building was held on January 4, 1907.(2)

The building continued in use for dairy activities, with some equipment and machinery changes, until 1928 when the Dairy department

(1) ISC Student, October 18, 1905

(2) Minutes, January 1907

moved to the new Dairy Industry Building. Major changes were then made in the Dairy Building to provide "offices and classrooms (for use) by the Agricultural Economics and Vocational Education Departments."(1) The building then became known as Agricultural Annex.

The fourth floor was remodeled in 1948 and the basement in 1955.

The name East Hall was adopted in February 1961.(2)

The East Hall Addition is separately described.

EAST HALL ADDITION

Built: 1969-70

Architect: Woodburn & O'Neil

Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

An appropriation of \$900,000 for this building was made in 1965 and the architect was chosen in September of that year. Additional funds were obtained later from grants under the Higher Education Facilities Act and a second state appropriation in 1967.

The original concept for the design of the building was for a completely separate structure to be located between East Hall and the Dairy Industries Building or in that area. One of the early schemes showed it on a north-south axis to the east of East Hall.

The final plans incorporated the connecting link to make access easier between the new structure and East Hall. Both buildings are used by the Departments of Economics and Sociology and Anthropology.

Contracts for construction were awarded in January 1969 and work was completed in November 1970.

(1) Minutes, July 6, 1928

(2) Minutes, February 9-10, 1961

EASTWOOD COTTAGE

Farm Workman's Cottage

Built: 1878

Located just northeast of cemetery on open land.

A one-acre farm site was allocated in November 1877 to L.L. Eastwood for a farm workman's house which he would lease from the college. In the spring of 1879 he was furnished wire and posts to enclose the acre of land. At the end of that year Eastwood was granted permission to remove his house from the college grounds, but he apparently decided against that action, because two years later he offered to sell it to the college. The sale was executed in the spring of 1882.

Removal of the house was considered later but in 1888 it was being used by the Experiment Station. No subsequent references to the house have been found.

The house appears on an 1883 map but is not shown on an 1896 map. It was apparently razed or removed sometime between 1888 and 1896.

ELECTRIC AND PAINT SHOP

Laundry Building; Chemical Truck Building

Built: 1924

Architect: Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson

Contractor: Garner - Stiles Co.

Razed: 1972

This shop was located in the Physical Plant area, a site now covered by the south wing of the Physical Plant Shops and Central Stores Building.

A building to be constructed as a college laundry was first discussed by the Board in June, 1923, but it was the following March before action was taken. It was then recorded:

In developing plans (for a Laundry Building) it has seemed best to enlarge the building and after inspecting the plant at Vinton it was decided to make the laundry room 40 x 50 feet. For good reason, also, space for the chemical truck has been provided in the plans for this building.

A maximum allocation of \$18,500 was then authorized. The construction contract was awarded at the May 22, 1924, Meeting of the Board.

The Iowa State Student of September 22, 1924, reported that the building has "just been completed" and described it:

The plant has been made large enough to take care of all the college laundry, including the linen from the halls, the gymnasium towels, hospital materials, and, in fact, everything that belongs to the college which has a possibility of getting dirty.

With the completion of the building, in which has been built a room for the college fire department, the three college fire fighters are planning to move the truck in soon....

The building was still serving the same functions in 1930.(1) In 1958 the building is recorded as the "Electric Shop".

EMERGENCY HALL

Built: 1901
Architect: H.F. Liebbe
Contractor: H.W. Schleuter
Razed: 1906

Built south of Old Main, west of English Office Building.

When Old Main was largely destroyed by fire in December, 1900, it became immediately necessary to provide new classroom space. On December 21 the State Executive Council appropriated \$10,000 for a temporary building. A contract was awarded to H.W. Schleuter on January 3, 1901, for \$8000.(2) Work was completed in March and a contemporary account describes the activity:

One bright morning, early in the new year, forty men gathered on the spot west of the president's office, and by night the foundation for a new building had sprung up. The next day, and still the next, was the work continued -- each day with a crowd of men that reminded the interested spectators of a raising bee in "ye olden times", when all of the neighbors came from miles around to lend a helping hand. Finally, at the end of thirty days, a long, low building was the latest addition to the campus. Almost immediately it was christened Emergency Hall; but it has since been re-christened and nicknamed until almost any strange name is supposed to belong to it. To those who still retain a trace of the

(1) Iowa State Student, February 15, 1930

(2) Minutes, January 1901

"blanket stage" it is known as "The wigwam", while others call it "Prexie's greenhouse".

This building was erected at a cost of \$10,000, and is but a temporary structure, planned to be used about two years, or until the magnificent new recitation hall can be erected upon the site of Old Main. The cost was great because of the limited time required for its construction. According to the contract for each day the building was completed before a certain date the contractor received \$50. Four days before the specified time the building was finished and, according to agreement, the contractor received \$200.

The building is 170 feet long and 52 feet wide, and contains ten large rooms, three of which are used as offices. It is heated from Old Main and is wired for electric lights. Each room is furnished with neat "black-boards", which are made of paper and covered with prepared slating; likewise with new chairs, teachers' desks and tables. The principal features of recommendation are its convenient arrangement and good lighting.

Although Emergency Hall is but a temporary structure, and not particularly pleasing in appearance, it furnishes a home for the classes and tells louder than words could do of the energy and push of the college in overcoming difficulties.(1)

Mr. Schleuter's bill for \$8200 was approved by the Board on March 13, 1901.

When the second fire completely destroyed Old Main in August 1902 it became necessary to add more classrooms to Emergency Hall. Quick action followed with award of a contract to Schleuter for \$4675 for eight classrooms and an additional \$150 to include two offices.(2) The ISC Student for Sept. 13, 1902 reported:

An addition consisting of six large recitation rooms has been added to Emergency Hall and will be ready for occupancy about the first of the week. The west end of the building has been extended and now reaches within thirty feet of the Physics Building. The building as it now stands is about 270 feet long. Fortunately, the heating plant at the west end of Old Main was not damaged by the fire and Morrill Hall and all of Emergency Hall will be heated from the old plant.

(1) ISC Student, March 2, 1901

(2) Minutes, August 21, 1902

The building was far from satisfactory as is pointed out in the Biennial Report for 1902-03:

"Emergency Hall" is rightly named for it is the cause as well as the result of emergency. Its walls are unplastered and its rooms are narrow and noisy. At times during the day no less than six hundred students gather in the main hall preceding class hour, unavoidably making much confusion and disturbing classes in session. The classes reciting in emergency hall have a total enrollment of 2,979. The efficiency of the work is thereby crippled, and the wear on the patience and energy of the teacher as well as students is great. We must get out of "Emergency Hall" and into the new central hall now building at the earliest possible moment.

After the building was torn down in 1906 a poem appeared in the ISC Student, of September 10, 1906, that serves as an epitaph.

TO "EMERGENCY" HALL

Let others sing of marbled halls,
Of oaken stairs and pictured walls;
But dearer far it is to me
To praise despised "Emergency."
Long and narrow, worn and low,
With its windows all arow,
There it stood, the scorn of all,
Waiting for its own down-fall.

Daily thru its echoing halls,
We've heard the voices and foot-falls
Of Seniors wise and Freshmen green,
Of Juniors, and Sophomores serene.
Here Seniors met to walk and talk,
And Sophomores went to get their "calk",
Juniors, to lecture and debate,
And Freshmen, to learn to demonstrate.
You tell me it has only served its day!
I know it, and you may have your way'
But remember this if you are wise,
"Great men from Emergencies arise."

An Alumnus.

ENGINEERING ANNEX

(Includes Ceramics Building)

Built: 1909-1910
Architect: Proudfoot & Bird (1909)
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson (1914)
Contractor: Benson & Marxer (1909)
Nelson Construction Co. (Ceramics Wing)
Neumann Co. (1914)

Dean Anson Marston made a request in 1906, for "A two-story draughting room and laboratory building with some offices and classrooms, say 200 feet by 50 feet."(1) Legislature allocated \$30,000 for the building early in 1907, to be taken from the Special Building Tax.

The following year a request was initiated for \$15,000 for a Ceramics Building proposed as a wing on the Engineering Annex.

Bids for Engineering Annex were received on January 28, 1909; bids for the Ceramics Building on May 6, 1909. Separate contracts were awarded for the two sections. Both units were accepted in Jan. 1910.(2) In July of that year Supt. Sloss was directed to install the plumbing in both structures.

Both the main building and the ceramics wing on the southwest were built with two stories and third floor over which the roof construction allowed the use of only the center part of the floor.

The building when completed provided space for civil, electrical and chemical engineering, for ceramics, and some office and laboratory space for the Engineering Experiment Station.(3) In 1916 chemical engineering moved to the Chemistry Building. By 1921 about one fourth of the floor area was being used by the Highway Commission.(4)

In 1914 a small addition, one story, was made on the west side of the center of the Engineering Annex "to accommodate the power station of the electrical department and the electrical department and the electrical and civil engineering shops."(5) That addition was extended

(1) Biennial Report, 1905-06

(2) Minutes, Jan. 1910

(3) Arnold, Lionel K., 1970, p.5

(4) Iowa State College Floor Plans, 1921

(5) Biennial Report, 1910-12

west, in 1919, to the same length as the ceramic wing to the south. A second and third floor were added to this wing in 1921.

A \$15,000 renovation project was undertaken in 1956 using plans prepared by Leonard Wolf, Supervising Architect. This involved various partition changes, installation of fluorescent lighting in drafting rooms, renovation of rest rooms and miscellaneous other work.(1)

The Engineering Annex was the home of Architectural Engineering (later the Department of Architecture) and Civil Engineering for many years, except for that portion occupied by Ceramic Engineering.

The Civil Engineering activities were transferred to Town Engineering Building in 1971 and Architecture moved into the new College of Design Building in 1978. Ceramics remains there and other space is used by Materials Science and Engineering, Industrial Engineering and freshman engineering drafting classes.

ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Transportation Building (or Laboratory)

Industrial Arts (in part)

Built: 1913

Architect: Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson

Contractor: Arthur H. Neumann & Co.

The Biennial Report for 1903-05 shows a request for an appropriation of \$500 for a "railway laboratory". No further mention of this need is found until the ISC Student, on January 21, 1913, included an amount of \$65,000 for a Railroad Engineering Building as one of the projects to be funded from the millage tax for that year.

The construction contract was awarded in July, 1913 and was completed in March of the following year.(2) A description of the building as published in the ISC Student on December 2, 1913, is of interest:

The building itself is composed of two wings connected by a corridor. Both wings are two and one half stories high. The south wing is 50 feet wide and 101 feet and six inches long. The first floor will be used for the study of automobile and

(1) Minutes, June 14-15, 1956

(2) ISC Student, March 17, 1914

locomotive materials and a signal laboratory. The second floor will contain offices and recitation rooms, and a large drawing room will occupy the entire third floor.

The north wing is 43 x 120 feet and will be used as an automobile and locomotive testing laboratory. It is proposed to build a spur to the plant from the Chicago and Northwestern track and to test any of their locomotives or those of any other road.

The building is fireproof throughout; the floors are of concrete and tile and the walls are of brick and tile. The roof will be made of cement slabs the same as those on the mechanical engineering laboratory. All windows are steel sashed and provided with ventilators. By the use of this construction, the windows are made larger and afford much better light than the ordinary wooden sash window.

In 1920 a fund of \$2200 was provided to move the automobile and engine laboratories from this building to the one now known as Exhibit Hall. Freehand drawing classes were assigned on the third floor in 1930.

Both wings of the building were remodeled in 1931 when the old locomotive laboratory became a testing laboratory for the Engineering Experiment Station.(1) Further remodeling occurred in 1937.(2) From about that time until 1963 the south wing was used by the Industrial Arts department.

More extensive changes were made during a project in 1956-57. Leonard Wolf was the architect and W.A. Klinger the contractor. The connecting link between the wings was expanded on both sides to provide more office space. Other changes were also made, especially in the north wing, for the Engineering Experiment Station.(3)

In 1965 the south wing was remodeled by the Physical Plant Department after that area was vacated by Industrial Education, and additional laboratories were provided for the Engineering Experiment Station (now known as Engineering Research Institute).

(1) Minutes, January 14, 1931 and Iowa State Student, April 14, 1931

(2) Iowa State Student, April 1, 1937

(3) Minutes, September 1956 and June 1957

ENGINEER'S COTTAGE

Edgerton House

Built: 1898 Moved: 1915
Contractor: W.M. Rich
Razed: 1970

Located about fifty-feet west of Horticulture Hall (site of 1978 addition)

This two-story frame house was built for J.J. Edgerton with an appropriation of \$1,000.(1) A bath tub was installed in 1904 while Professor Holden lived there. Steam was extended to the house in 1913.

In 1915 the building was moved to the area south of the Physical Plant where it was the easternmost of the five frame houses located there until the addition to the Women's Gymnasium was built. It was razed in 1970.

Occupants:

1898 -	J.J. Egerton Prof. P.G. Holden
1907 - 1914	George Mitchell
1935 - 1954	S.C. Edwards
1954 - 1963	Frank Pepin
1963 - 1967	Ronald Rasmussen
1967 - 1970	Donald Kluck

(1) Minutes, April 1898

ENGLISH OFFICE BUILDING

Office Building

Built: 1884 Addition: 1892
Architect: Foster & Liebbe 1884
 Josselyn & Taylor 1892
Contractor: V. Tomlinson 1884
 Whiting & Wood 1892

This building was designed originally to provide offices for the President, Secretary and Treasurer and to include a fireproof vault.

Respecting the necessity for this building, we have only to say that the college books and vouchers, embracing fifteen years, are exposed to constant danger from fire. Moreover, the continually increasing business of the College has far outgrown the capacity of its present office.(1)

The contract for construction amounted to \$2990.00. Other expenses, including \$119.60 for the architect brought the total cost to \$3,117.10.

Requests for funds for an addition were made from year to year between 1887 and 1891 when an appropriation was made for this and other buildings. Five bids were received in June 1892. Cost of the addition was \$3970.54.

During the next few years rooms in the office building were rented to staff personnel. Various repairs were undertaken. A new furnace was installed in 1904.

In 1905 the Public Grounds Committee recommended "the removal of the old Office Building and Emergency Hall. Definite steps should be taken to clear away both of these buildings as it will not be possible to complete the grading [for Central Building] satisfactorily with them standing where they are."(2) That recommendation was never carried out for the Office Building.

In 1908 the college book store was given the use of the first floor and the custodian and Head of the Military Department were quartered on the second floor.

The building was connected to the central heating system in 1914, at

(1) 10th Biennial Report, 1882-83

(2) 21st Biennial Report, 1903-05

which time it was the headquarters for the Buildings and Grounds department, and two rooms on the second floor were rented to the YMCA for their food service employees.

Some time later the Music Department was allocated space in the building until the end of 1928 when they moved into their new quarters in the Maples (Music Hall). In 1929 the second floor was converted into office space for the English Department, and in 1940 the name of the building was changed to English Office Building.

In 1973 all English and Speech offices were relocated to other buildings and the old Office Building became the headquarters for International Education Services.

EXHIBIT HALL

Truck Building, Garage, Automobile Laboratory

Aeronautical Laboratory

Built: 1918

As its meeting of May 9, 1918, the Board authorized the construction of "a wooden building approximately 80' x 150' for housing of trucks used for War Training work" with the cost to be paid from the War Training fund. No reference has been found to identify who prepared plans; nor is there any record of the change from a frame building to the structural tile walls as it was built. Construction was done by college personnel.

Five classrooms for automotive training were added inside on the west in 1919, using plans prepared by Dean Marston.(1) Additional partitions were installed in 1920.(2)

Some remodelling was undertaken in 1930.

The southwest corner of the building will be used by the Industrial Arts Department for a metal-working shop, while the Engineering Experiment Station will use the machine shop in the north end. The central part of the building will be cleared of partitions and used by the Engineering Extension Department as a demonstration laboratory for the various short courses which it conducts throughout the year.(3)

(1) Minutes, August 12, 1919

(2) Minutes, August 18, 1920

(3) Iowa State Student, September 27, 1930

The following year the southwest corner was assigned to the Mechanical Engineering Department as a laboratory of aeronautics.(1)

In 1936 the aeronautical lab was moved out and the space made available for the college band.(2) The band was forced out in 1942 to make room for the navy program in progress on the campus.

The date when the name "Exhibit Hall" was first applied to the building is uncertain. The Financial Report for June 30, 1938, lists it as "Aeronautical Laboratory". A map dated 1938 identifies it as "Exhibits", and it appears as "Exhibit Hall" on a 1939 map. The 1940 Financial Report calls it "Exhibition Hall".

Remodeling of Exhibit Hall was authorized in 1951 to provide space for WOI-TV, and the studios were moved there the following February. At that time the Driver Training Laboratory was moved to a temporary building and the Engineering Experiment Station machine shop was moved to the Mechanical Engineering Building.

On June 30, 1960, the Iowa State Daily reported that "The rooms in the southeast part of Exhibit Hall are being changed into a laboratory for surveyors." In 1964 the WOI-TV studios were moved to the new Communications Building, and on October 16 of that year the new uses of the building were described in the paper:

Four departments will acquire extra space in Exhibit Hall since WOI has moved out of the building into its all-new facilities. The vacant area is being remodeled into offices and classrooms for aerospace engineering, civil engineering, telecommunicative arts, and the Iowa State Bands.

When Town Engineering Building was completed in 1971 the engineering uses of Exhibit Hall were moved to that location and since then only music and telecommunicative arts have used the building.

(1) Iowa State Student, October 15, 1931

(2) Iowa State Student, September 22, 1936

EXPERIMENTAL BARN

Experiment Barn

Built: 1894
Architect: Nourse & Hallett
Contractor: Bisbee & Potter
Burned: 1901

Located just north of east wing of ISU Press Building.

A request for \$5000 for an Experiment Barn was made to the legislature late in 1893. An appropriation of \$4000 was granted and plans were prepared the following spring. Bids were received in July, but all were above the funds available. Bids were taken on revised plans in August and the contract was awarded to Bisbee and Potter in the amount of \$3830.

The Biennial Report for 1894-95 states: "The new experimental barn makes a new period in the practical work of farms and animal husbandry, and gives much better scientific tone to all that part of our work."

This barn had a relatively short life. Its end is recorded in the Biennial Report for 1900-1901:

At noon, October 25, 1901, the cattle-barn* and new experimental barn were burned. The fire started in the cattle-barn and extended to the experimental barn. The origin of the fire is unknown. These two barns with their contents of hay, feed stuffs, corn and grain were worth about \$13,000. The work of the experiment station was carried on in these two barns.

* Identified herein as Feeding Barn.

EXPERIMENT STATION BARN

Built: 1902
Architect: Liebe, Nourse and Rasmussen
Contractor: H.W. Schleuter
Burned: 1922

Located at what would today be on Wallace Road between the ISU Press Building and the south wing of the Physical Plant Building.

When the Experiment Barn burned in October 1901 it became immediately necessary to provide new facilities. Plans were prepared, bids taken and a contract for construction executed in May 1902.(1) By October it was possible to record that "Work on the new experiment station barn is about completed, and the station expects to move into its new quarters the early part of next week."(2)

Total cost of the project was \$17,858.59 as itemized in the Biennial Report for 1902-03.

This was a substantial brick building, 100' long east to west, by 50' wide, with two floors and a loft. It faced south and had an 18 foot diameter conical roofed silo on the northwest corner.

The building was struck by lightning and completely destroyed by fire on October 6, 1922. Combined loss of building and contents was listed as \$25,771.66.(3)

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- (1) Minutes, May 1 and 29, 1902
 - (2) ISC Student, October 4, 1902
 - (3) Minutes, October 1922