

## CAMPANILE

Built: 1897  
Architect: George E. Hallett  
Contractor: J.F. Atkinson & Bro.

The idea of a bell tower was first expressed in a letter from Professor E.W. Stanton to the Board of Trustees:

I have been informed by your committee of the action of the Board in giving to the new women's building the name of Margaret Hall.. ..Since the suggestion that the friends of the College desired it named in memory of Mrs. Stanton was mentioned to me there has grown up in my mind the desire to present to the building, if it were given her name, a chime of bells. I wish that I were able without injury to other interest to do this and bear myself all the expense connected therewith. There is, however, the question of a tower in which to place the bells and the purchase of a clock which generally goes with them. I desire that my offering shall be confined to the chimes themselves in order that they may be of a superior quality....

The Board accepted the gift with deep appreciation and on the conditions proposed.(1)

Plans for the tower were prepared by George E. Hallett, architect, without charge. The construction contract was awarded in July 1897. The tower was completed in October 1898 at a total cost of \$6510.20.(2) The contract for the clock was awarded to Seth Thomas Clock Co. in March 1899.

The chimes reached the campus near the end of October 1899. They were cast at the foundry of John Taylor & Co., Loughborough, England. There were ten bells in this set of chimes. Before shipment the bells had been tested by Arthur Page, Fellow of the Royal College of Organists, who, after testing, wrote "The bells are, in my opinion, of quite unusual excellence: the tone is resonant, full and mellow. Even when quite close to them there is no element of harshness; while from a little distance they are very pure and sympathetic."(3)

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(1) Minutes, November 1895

(2) Minutes, November 1898 and the Aurora, October 1898

(3) ISC Student, October 17, 1899

Mr. Page also reported the physical characteristics of the bells:

No.	Diameter in feet inches	Note	Weight		
			cwt.	gr.	lbs.
1	2 - 2 1/2	E	4	0.	15
2	2 - 4 1/4	D	4	2.	10
3	2 - 6	C	5	1.	7
4	2 - 7	B	5	3.	15
5	2 - 9 3/4	A	7	1.	3
6	3 - 2	G	9	2.	19
7	3 - 6 3/4	F	13	3.	21
8	3 - 9 1/2	E	16	1.	21
9	4 - 2 1/2	D	21	2.	21
10	4 - 9	C	32	0.	0

The amount for "cwt" in England is 112 pounds rather than 100 pounds as in U.S. usage, so bell No. 1 weighs 463 lbs. and No. 10 3584 lbs.

Each bell carries an inscription. The quotations used are included here for easy reference, for few people have the opportunity to inspect the bells themselves:

- E And soften down the rugged road of life.  
- Kirke White
- D Ring merrily, ye chimes, evermore  
- Charles MacKay
- C Harmonizing this earth with what we feel above.  
- Shelley
- B My language is understood all over the world  
- Haydn
- A Every deed of goodness done is like a cord set in  
the heart. - Thomas MacKellan
- G Sweetly on the evening air  
Sounds the vesper chime of prayer
- F And rings a thousand memories  
At vesper and at prime.  
- Coxe
- E Music is the child of prayer,  
The companion of religion.  
- Chateaubriand

- D A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall  
be praised - Proverbs XXXI:30
- C Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:  
"God is not dead; nor does He sleep!  
The Wrong shall fail  
The Right prevail --  
With peace on earth, good will to men."

This last inscription is from Longfellow but his name does not appear on the bell. All spellings shown are as they appear on the bells.

The largest bell also notes that the carillon is dedicated to Margaret McDonald Stanton.

The first record of the playing of the chimes appears in the February 20, 1900, copy of the ISC Student:

The Chimes

Clear, complete, musical, came the message of the bells as each student, new and old, heard the greeting of the chimes. A new tie is formed and the campus that we all love is still more charming -- still more dear to our affections.

On Friday night when we listened to the playing of the chimes, it seemed fitting that their tuneful praise should first greet our beloved Secretary Wilson.

The hour is heralded by the Westminster chime and the houring is a pleasant relief from the discordant jangle of the old bell. The quarter hour is sounded by a corresponding number of notes.

Each evening the chimes are to be played for a time before chapel service. The musician is Mr. Eldon Usry, of Des Moines -- one of our students.

The clock too, with its gilded hands set off in contrast to its dark face is a great convenience to the student hastening to classes.

Who can measure the value of the chimes? Long after distance has sought to shut out the sound they will be heard chiming in hundreds of hearts -- an unconscious appeal to all that is true and beautiful and noble in those whose high privilege it has been to listen to their melody.

At the Board meeting of July 6, 1928

President Hughes reported that Mrs. E.W. Stanton, Dean of Women, has made a formal tender of \$24,000.00, or such part thereof as

is needed, to purchase and install complete twenty-six additional bells in the campanile, converting the chimes of ten bells to a carillon of thirty-six bells, this to be known as the Edgar W. and Margaret MacDonald Stanton Memorial Carillon of Bells; that the installation of these additional bells will necessitate some alterations in the bell tower and a resetting of the clock, this expense of not to exceed \$2,000.00 to be borne by the College; that this gift will give Iowa State College one of the most beautiful sets of bells in the country; and that it will be a worthy memorial to one of the greatest teachers in the College, Dean Edgar W. Stanton.

During the course of the next year the bells were cast and tuned by the same firm which made the original ten bells, and the necessary modifications were made in the Campanile to mount the new units. The Iowa State Student carried this story in the edition of September 23, 1929:

Dedication of the new Stanton Carillon at the Iowa State College will be held on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock, with a concert played by Anton Brees, internationally known carillonneur.

This will be the first time the new bells will be heard and all Iowa is invited to listen to the program, which will be broadcast by the college radio station, WOI. This feature of the program has been arranged so that the program may be heard at other places about the campus and state, as well as in the vicinity of the Campanile....

The new bells extended both ends of the range, the largest with a diameter of sixty-four inches, weighing 5737 pounds, and the smallest one with a weight of only 27 pounds.

The clock dials were illuminated at night following their relocation in conjunction with the alterations to the bell space, and this prompted some adverse editorial comment in the student paper on October 8 where it was stated that "the lights, which in the idea itself are not in keeping with the spirit of one of our finest traditions, are the blatant flares characteristically associated with billboards and the selling of someone's better pancake flour."

On November 23, 1929, the editor could write: "Last night the campanile stood out again in the beauty it has held for 30 years. The lights are gone, permanently according to Herman Knapp, business manager."

In the spring of 1931 the question of lighting the tower came up again, and on May 14 the Iowa State Student reported that "The present plan.. ..is to flood the upper fourth of the Campanile with cardinal and gold, the school colors...." That plan died and nothing was done.

The senior class of 1934 voted to make their class gift the lighting of two dials of the clock. That would be internal light with translucent dials, thus making the clock legible at night.

The Stanton Memorial Carillon Foundation had an additional thirteen treble bells installed in the spring of 1956 and at the same time a new clavier, or keyboard, was put in. The new bells were cast and tuned by the maker of the previously made bells. One more bell was added in 1967 to make a total of fifty bells in the carillon.

The Campanile is 110 feet high and the main shaft is 16 feet square.

#### CARPENTER SHOP

Stock Judging Pavilion

Pavilion #3

Built: 1911                      Occupied: 1912  
Architect: Proudfoot & Bird  
Contractor: Direction by Thomas Sloss  
Razed: 1972

This building was erected as a Stock Judging Pavilion and used as such until 1925 when it was remodeled to a shop for the Building and Grounds department. It was the easternmost of two buff brick octagonal judging pavilions located where the south wing of the Physical Plant Shops and Central Stores building now stands. It had two floors plus attic, and was 64 feet across.

Completion of the building was reported in the September 5, 1912, issue of the ISC Student where it was said to be "the best fitted and equipped pavilion on the campus."

It was the Carpenter Shop from 1926 until it was razed.

### CAR POOL OFFICE BUILDING

Built: 1969-70  
Architect: Norval H. Curry  
Contractor: Siedlemann Construction Co.

In mid 1967 the decision was reached to establish a special area to keep university owned vehicles used for off-campus travel. Part of the total project was a building to provide office space for the dispatcher and records and a service and repair space for vehicles. The Physical Plant prepared the area with a surrounding fence, surfacing of the parking space and approach drives.

After changing the concept from that of a masonry building, which proved to be too expensive, Mr. Curry was retained to prepare plans for a prefabricated steel building.

The contract for construction was awarded in August of 1969. The work was completed the following April.

### CARVER HALL

Classroom & Office Building #2

Built: 1967-69  
Architect: Durrant, Deininger, Dommer, Kramer, Gordon  
Contractor: W.A. Klinger, Inc.

Rapidly increasing student enrollments during the 1960's made additional classroom and office space a top priority item. An appropriation was made in the spring of 1965 and this, coupled with grants from the U.S. Office of Education (Higher Education Facilities Act) made this building possible.

The original plans for the building were based on providing classrooms and two lecture halls for general use and to make adequate office space available for the faculty of the departments of mathematics and industrial administration.

A change to provide offices for the Dean of the College of Sciences and Humanities was made in the plans before they were completed for bidding.

In 1966, before construction had been started, the building was named Carver Hall in honor of George Washington Carver who had been both a student and instructor at the College before 1900, and before he had established his nation-wide reputation as a research botanist and chemist.

A small statue of Carver, by Christian Petersen, is displayed in a case in the building lobby.

Construction of the building started in September 1967 and it was ready for occupancy in December 1969.

### CATTLE BARN (FIRST)

#### Farm Barn

Built: 1860                      Addition: 1873  
Architect: Milens Burt of Muscatine  
Razed: 1928

As important as the Farm House to initiating operations of the college farm was the need for shelter for animals and feed. Plans for the barn were provided at the same time as those for the house by Milens Burt. It can be assumed that work was carried on simultaneously in the construction of the house and the barn, but the barn was completed earlier. It was described in the Annual Report of 1862(1) as follows:

There is an excellent frame barn completed 42 x 60 feet, upon a gentle slope of ground, with underground stables, built with heavy stone walls on three sides, eight feet high, 16 foot posts, with floor lengthwise, so that any length can be added at the south end.

By 1865 the developing operations on the farm made some changes necessary. The Farm Committee reported to the Trustees that

Your committee would recommend that some improvement be made on the barn to accomidate [sic] the stock we would suggest that lean be put to the barn on three sides, and that there should be a root cellar under the barn. A light board fence has been built around the back barnyard and it is contemplated to put a good substantial fence around the front door of the barn.(2)

Superintendent Robinson submitted to the Board that he "had the Barn raised two feet and built the cellar wall up to the sills....fitted stalls for horses and cattle which is nearly completed....at a cost already of \$217.11. Estimated to finish it \$20.00."(3)

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- (1) Third Annual Report of the Secretary, February 6, 1862
  - (2) Minutes, Board of Trustees, March 23-24, 1865
  - (3) Minutes, Board of Trustees, January 14-16, 1867

Still further changes were made in 1868, described in the Superintendent & Secretary's Report in the January 1869 minutes of the Board of Trustees:

Under the old arrangement of the basement of the barn a considerable amount of room was of little avail I have had the north half rearranged by changing the alley and making one across the barn east and west a tier of five stalls eight feet wide for our largest cattle on one side and a tier of seven stalls six feet wide for yearlings and small cattle on the other the alley for clearing is wide and laid with two inch plank the floors of the stalls are also of two inch plank, instead of the inconvenient (to the cattle) stanchion by which they were previously secured the cattle are now pastured by a strap round their necks which is attached by a swivil and two links to a 3/4 round iron rod secured to the division post between the stalls - the rod is of sufficient length to permit the cattle to lay down or rise free from the restraint imposed by the Stanchion mode of securing it was not thought advisable to change the south half the present season as the acomadation requisite for the Horses would not be suitable for cattle next year when the new Horse stable was build had a shoot and reservoir constructed for moving prepared feed from barn proper to the basement in lieu of carrying. Cost of the whole less team and farm hand is \$146.57.(1)

The first addition to the barn was made in 1871 when

A corn crib and henhouse, 14 x 42 feet, 16 feet high, with basement 12 x 15 foot, has been added to the old barn and the entire barn painted. A portion of the basement of the barn has been fitted up for a root cellar, and the remainder prepared for cattle stalls - all of which cost \$565.61.(2)

In that same report it was pointed out that the increasing number of stock has "outgrown the barn" and "we want a new barn, of adequate dimensions."

Funds were made available and the new barn was erected in 1873. It is described in the Board minutes of November 1873:

The Executive and Building Committee report that they authorized the building of the new Barn at their April meeting and appointed Prof. I.P. Roberts and G.W. Jones to superintend the construction

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(1) Spelling and punctuation as in Minutes.

(2) Fourth Biennial Report, December 6, 1871



of the same. The Barn is completed and is of size and capacity as follows: Seventy by fifty four feet and is in elevation twenty four feet to top of plates, with a rise of twenty one feet to the ridge, and a stone basement under all of nine feet. The basement is arranged for stableing forty eight head of cattle with necessary breeding and calf pens with a root cellar, estimated to hold four thousand bushels. Upon the principle floor a drive way sixteen feet wide runs the length of the barn, and upon either side thereof there is five rooms each fourteen by nineteen feet. One is set apart as a herdsman's room, one for farm implements four for granaries, and four for breeding boxes. These several rooms are eight feet in height. Over these rooms and part of the driveway is space for one hundred and fifty tons of hay. Shoots have been erected for carrying the hay to the basement. The Barn is built of well seasoned pine lumber and covered, on the sides with good stock boards and battened. It is roofed with the best of pine shingles, and mounted with a cupola with slatted sides for ventilation. The wing designed for a wagon shed is sixty two by twenty four with twelve feet posts built and covered like the Barn under which is a nine foot stone basement containing a covered passage between the two barns with four Bull boxes. The whole is built and finished in a good and workman-like manner at a cost without evertroughs or painting of \$4916.44.

Rather extensive modifications were made in 1897. These seem to have included increasing the width and height of the link connecting the old and new barns.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century the barns continued to need maintenance, and, under changing conditions of agricultural instruction, had lost much of their early utility.

The recommendation of President Hughes, approved by the Board on October 9, 1928, that the barns be razed, was carried out either that fall or early in 1929.



people thought it strange that the new barn should be constructed with the court facing the west. This will be remedied when the barn is completed, and the court enclosed by the west wing.

The construction was completed in the late fall of 1926, including silos at the northeast and northwest corners of the building.

On the night of October 6, 1931, lightning struck the building, causing a fire that destroyed the entire barn. Steps were taken immediately to replace it. The contract to rebuild was awarded to Fred Fisher later that month, and the new structure was occupied the following February.(1) The silo which received the lightning blow was not rebuilt until 1935.(2)

Fire struck again on October 19, 1958, when the east wing roof was burned along with a large quantity of hay. Cost of replacement came to \$23,000.(3)

The silos were razed in 1968.

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(1) Minutes, February 17, 1932

(2) Minutes, September 24, 1935

(3) Minutes, December 11-12, 1958

## CENTRAL STATION

Built: 1908  
Razed: 1933

Located on the south side of Osborn Drive across street from Gilman Hall.

Central Station was built by the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Southern Railroad in 1908, soon after the route of the railroad had been changed to run on Osborn Drive instead of across central campus. It was provided with electricity for lighting and steam for heating by the college.(1)

The building was described as "a beautiful and commodious station of vitrified brick with Bedford stone trimmings."(2)

Apparently the agreement calling for heat from the college plant was not carried out because the next year the railroad stated: "We will put in a hardcoal stove and hard coal, and keep fire and light in the station building so long as we can or when we are not interfered with by the students or others destroying our property."(3)

In November 1909 the Board of Education ordered that smoking in the building would not be permitted.

Water to the station was provided in 1910.(4)

In 1921 an agreement with the railroad transferred control of the building to the college, rent free, and it was remodeled to make offices and classrooms for the Federal Board of Vocational Education.(5)

At an undetermined date the college purchased the building from the railroad for \$500. It was razed in 1933.(6)

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- (1) Minutes, December 18, 1908
  - (2) ISC Student, September 7, 1908
  - (3) Minutes, August 1909
  - (4) Minutes, September 1910
  - (5) Minutes, February 15, 1921
  - (6) Minutes, January 1933

## CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL LABORATORY

### Physical Laboratory

This building stood at what is now the south end of Pearson Hall.

First unit built: 1870-71      Second unit: 1872-75  
Architect: (1872) Hugh Brown of Iowa City  
Burned: March 25, 1913

The first request for a separate laboratory was made by President-Elect Welch in 1868 when room arrangements for the Main building were still being developed. He expressed the need again in 1870:

The Sophomore Class, 80 in number, will commence the study of Chemistry next spring and continue (general and analytical) through the year. There is an appropriation of \$2,000, made by the Trustees at the annual meeting, for Chemical apparatus, but no room in the building for a laboratory. Indeed there is no proper place for a laboratory in a building in which students eat and sleep.

The only relief from this dilemma that I can devise is to fix up a rough structure which stands near Prof. Jones house and is now used as a Carpenter Shop and to occupy it temporarily for a laboratory until a small brick building convenient for the purpose can be put up.(1)

An appropriation of \$5,000 provided for the "small brick building". It was described as follows: "This building, 30 x 60 feet, one story high, with a basement fitted up for lecture-rooms, and with convenient rooms above was entirely finished for \$4,996.40. The walls are made thick, so that the roof may be raised for an additional story when the necessary means are provided."(2)

In November of 1871 the Trustees appointed a committee "to examine all of the expenditures and bills for the erection of the Chemical Laboratory." It can be assumed that the building was then completed.

In the same year the President requested funds for construction of a Physical Laboratory. It was 1872, however, before funds became available, and then an inadequate sum for the finished building. During that year the basement and foundation were excavated, a start was made on the stone foundation walls, and some site drainage work was accomplished. In May 1874 the Trustees authorized President Welch to contract for brick and stone for the building.

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(1) Minutes, January 1870

(2) 4th Biennial Report, December 6, 1871

In July 1874 bids for construction of the building were received. Hugh Brown's low bid of \$13,500 was accepted. In November an additional \$110 was authorized for the steps and portico.

The new Physical Laboratory was erected at the east end of the Chemical Laboratory, with the main entrance facing east. At the completion of the new section, in January 1875, the Board authorized the expenditure of an additional \$500 "For the purpose of bringing the old laboratory building into proper working connection with the new".(1) Total cost for the building came to \$24,850, just \$150 below the authorized appropriation.

The building is described in the 6th Biennial Report (1874-75):

In size it is seventy feet long, by forty in breadth, and three stories and a half high, including the basement. This building, together with the old laboratory which joins it, affords commodious apartments for the purpose for which it was designed.

The basement of the new portion contains a boiler for heating the entire building, and valuable machinery for working in iron; power being transmitted from the workshop by means of an endless wire rope. The old laboratory and the first floor of the new, are occupied solely by the department of Chemistry. The rooms are furnished with tables, gas, water, and all conveniences needed in a first class chemical laboratory. The second floor is occupied by the department of Physics. An excellent lecture room well furnished, occupies the south half of the floor, and rooms for the physical cabinet and private work the remainder. The upper floor is lighted by skylights from the roof, and furnishes an excellent drawing room for the Mechanical Department, and a room to be used as an observatory.

In 1891 a second floor was added to the original building, built by W.B. Christie, a Des Moines contractor. This provided space for Electrical Engineering as well as added space for the Mechanical and Chemistry departments. The following year steam heat was brought to the laboratory.

Repairs and improvements were made in 1903. By 1909 the building was overcrowded and requests were made for additional space for Chemistry. The following year the Board authorized a third floor on the west wing.

On the night of March 25, 1913, fire of undetermined origin totally destroyed the laboratory.

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(1) Minutes, January 1875



## COAL HOUSES

Several different coal houses or coal sheds are mentioned in the Minutes, but little detail can be found.

In December 1872 President Welch and Professor Jones were authorized "to construct a coal house for the use of the college at such place and of such size as they may judge most suitable for the wants of the Institution and charge to draw-back freight fund."

The Aurora in September 1877 mentions "a large coal house" as one of the improvements during the month. Whether this was a replacement for the earlier one cannot be determined. The 1883 map shows a coal house just across the road west of the north wing of Main. In 1892 a bill of \$30 was paid for "moving coal shed." At the same meeting the building committee was asked to investigate the ownership of the college coal shed and to sell the Mechanical department coal shed "if they consider such action desirable."(1)

At the Board meeting in July 1895 a report was adopted "that the old coal house and ice house be torn down." (The ice house appears next to the coal house on the 1883 map.)

A different coal house apparently served Morrill Hall at one time. In 1894 "The President called attention to the desirability of moving the old coal shed now located back of Morrill Hall."(2) At the same meeting it was agreed "that the old coal house north of the main building be torn down." That was undoubtedly a variant designation of the Morrill Hall coal house.

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(1) Minutes, November - December 1892

(2) Minutes, August 1894



## COBURN HOUSE

Knapp Residence, Practice House, Mary B. Welch House  
Gertrude Coburn Home Management House

The house most recently called Coburn House was built by Herman Knapp in 1888 at a site on Knoll Road approximately at the west end of what is today Welch Hall. Neither the architect (if any) nor the contractor is known.

The Board of Trustees granted Knapp the privilege of building a residence and out-buildings on a one-acre site with a lease for ten years at an annual rental of one dollar, with provisions "that the buildings to be erected shall be satisfactory to the Building Committee and kept in repair and on failure to keep in repair the lease to be forfeited. It shall not be rented to any other person unless by permission of the Board of Trustees."(1)

The October 1888 issue of The Aurora reported "the foundation for Prof. Knapp's new residence may be seen rising abruptly from the hill north of Prof. Bennett's house." (Bennett's house is today known as Pope Cottage.) The following April the paper recorded that the Knapps were occupying the house and: "It is very neatly and tastily built and adds greatly to the appearance of the college grounds."

A water line to the house was authorized in 1896. In 1900 permission was granted to build an addition onto the house. The Knapps lived in the house until 1920 when it was sold to the College for \$8000, two-thirds of its estimated valuation.

In August of 1920 the house was remodeled for use as a Home Economics Division practice cottage. Five years later it was moved to an area north of the Physics Building, approximately at the west end of today's Metallurgy Building. Also, in 1925 the name Mary B. Welch Home Management House was adopted, but in 1928 the name was changed to Gertrude Coburn Home Management House.

The Coburn House, along with the Bevier House, were moved again in 1947 when Metallurgy Building was about to be built. Moving and repairing of the two houses came to \$24,085, paid from Atomic Energy Commission funds as part of the cost of the new building (Metallurgy).(2)

The house continued to serve the Home Management function until the fifties when new buildings for that use were built on Richardson Court.

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(1) Minutes, July 31 - August 2, 1888

(2) Minutes, October 1947

Genetics research next occupied the house until 1967 when it was assigned to Psychology. It was condemned in the early seventies and razed in 1975.

### COLLEGE OF DESIGN

#### Design Center

Built: 1975-1978

Architect: Charles Herbert & Associates

Contractors: Caissons: The Weitz Co.

Superstructure: Bor-Son Construction, Inc.

A building to house the three departments primarily concerned with design had been talked about for several years, but activity leading to the development of a building program did not begin in earnest until February 1974. At that time the three departments involved were Architecture (College of Engineering), Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning (College of Agriculture) and Applied Art (College of Home Economics).

Many hours were consumed in arriving at an acceptable allocation of assignable space for each department and for the building as a whole. The requests for space far exceeded the available footage within the budget limits of the project. Selection of the site for the location of the building also resulted in objections and strong arguments over a period of months. All problems were finally resolved and the building program was completed and furnished to the architect in October 1974. Preliminary plans were approved by the Board in May 1975.

In order to get construction started as early as possible a separate contract for placement of the foundation caissons was awarded in November 1975, before final documents for the building were completed. When contracts for the superstructure were awarded in March 1976 the foundations were complete and ready to accept the building construction, thus enabling an earlier start than would otherwise have been possible. The building was ready for occupancy in September 1978. In the meantime the departments had become units in the new College of Design, and some changes had been made in the earlier plans to provide additional administrative space.



COMPUTER SCIENCE

Built: 1967-69  
Architect: James Lynch & Associates  
Contractor: Mueller Construction, Inc.

An appropriation by the 61st General Assembly (1965) together with a grant from the federal government under the Higher Education Facilities Act financed this building.

Its function was given in the project description presented to the Board when preliminary plans were completed:

The building will house the Computer Science group of the Computation Center, including administrative, clerical and research offices, and computer equipment rooms. It will also contain three research laboratories, three conference and seminar rooms and five classrooms varying in size from 40 to 50 student capacity.(1)

Contracts for construction of the building were awarded on August 1, 1967,(2) and it was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1969.

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(1) Minutes, March 9-10, 1967

(2) Minutes, August 10-11, 1967



## CORN CRIBS

Although corn cribs had been reported as needed as early as 1859, it was 1871 before the first ones were erected as an addition to the Farm Barn. (See description under Cattle Barn). A request to the legislature for \$1,200 for "swine houses, corn cribs, and fowlhouses" was made in 1874, but it was 1880 before an appropriation was made. In May of that year F.S. Whiting was awarded the contract to erect corn cribs for \$275.(1) The work was accepted in November 1880. The exact location is uncertain, but it is thought to have been about where the Power Plant is now.

The corn-cribs (and swine houses) were destroyed by fire in 1885 and \$2,000 was requested for replacements. The records do not show whether they were rebuilt but it is reasonable to assume that they were.

It was 1914 before Minutes of the Board of Education show a new corn crib. The tile for the structure was contributed. This corn crib was located about at the northwest corner of today's Physical Plant Shops and Central Stores Building. A photograph of that area taken prior to the burning of the Experiment Station Barn (Oct. 1922) shows no structure at the location shown on the 1921 map and identified as a "corncrib", which means it was razed prior to that date.

In August 1920 "The question of installing of motor and electric service for elevator and corn crib located north of the feeding sheds and belonging to the Animal Husbandry sect. of the Ag. Exp. Station, is referred to the President of the College with power to act."

A Corn Crib and Granary is shown for the first time on the list of buildings in the 1922 Financial Report and is there identified as being north of the Experiment Station Barn. It was eliminated from the list in 1933.

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(1) Minutes, May 22-26, 1880

## COTTAGES

### Silver City

Built: 1946-47

Razed: 1960

The increase in enrollments following the end of World War II necessitated special provisions for single male students as well as for the married students in Pammel Court. To meet that problem temporary housing was provided by the erection of a group of metal barracks type buildings on the campus. The site was north of the Hospital (today's Student Services Building) and east of the Laboratory of Mechanics.

The complex consisted of a central core unit oriented east and west with four wings extending north and four south.

The Cottages, as they were officially designated, were sometimes referred to as "Silver City" but that term was also applied to Pammel Court, especially the original portion on the north side of Pammel Drive.

The center core provided lounge and bathroom space for all residents and each of the eight wings housed sixteen men for a total capacity of 128 students. It was occupied for the first time in the fall of 1947. Until 1951 it was filled to capacity, but then it was used only as temporary housing.

Three wings were used by Driver Education from 1951 and the following year offices for television were provided. Three wings continued as emergency housing for the Residence department.(1)

The Cottages were razed in 1960 when construction of Pearson Hall was to begin.

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(1) Schilletter, 1970

CREAMERY (FIRST)

Farm Foreman's Cottage, Teamster's Cottage No. 1

Built: 1879                      Addition: 1882  
Remodeled and moved: 1891  
Razed: 1927

Originally located across the road east of the Farm House.

The decision to operate a creamery on the College farm was made in late 1878 and an appropriation of \$300 was provided the following spring, with the funds to be paid from sales of wood and lumber from the farm. The 1878-79 Biennial Report describes the building:

A neat and convenient creamery building, sixteen by twenty-four feet, has been erected without cost to the State. All the necessary apparatus, including an engine and boiler, churn, butter-worker, Cooley creamer, milk-vat, cans, buckets, etc., have been supplied at a cost of \$379.50.

In 1882 a creamery, ice house and cold storage building was erected with \$1000 appropriated by the legislature. This was apparently an addition to the original building. Plans were prepared by a Prof. Bellanger of Des Moines.

The 18th Biennial Report (1888-89) reported: "The creamery has been pronounced by some of the best dairymen in the state to be entirely unfit for our purposes. There is surely no inducement for a student to pursue the study of dairying there."

In 1891 the Creamery was moved east a few yards and remodeled for the farm foreman's residence. It also served as a boarding house for farm workmen.

It was razed in 1927 to make way for the new Dairy Industries Building.



CREAMERY (SECOND)

Built: 1891-93                      Addition: 1898  
Razed: 1905

Located at the south end of what is now East Hall.

Early in 1891 it was deemed essential to replace the old Creamery with a wholly new structure. The sum of \$4000 was made available and construction was undertaken.(1) The Biennial Report for 1890-91 describes what was accomplished:

The money already appropriated for creamery has been most judiciously expended, but the amount was not adequate to make sufficient room for instruction in all departments of dairying, and especially for the making of cheese. The foundation is in for an addition that will be adequate for cheese-making as well as butter-making. With small additional expense rooms can be fitted up in the second story of the creamery that will be quite convenient for the rooming of students. The second story adds much to the architectural effect of the building and affords room that will be quite desirable.

An appropriation of \$5000 was made by the General Assembly in April 1892 for completion of the Creamery. The work done with those funds was described in the Biennial Report for 1892-93:

The amount appropriated for the creamery and repairing farm barns enabled us to finish the dormitories above the creamery, put in cement floors, to finish the large work room in the creamery, a room and laboratory for the professor of dairying, and put the main part of the creamery in good working condition. The heating plant of the creamery was extended to the dormitory rooms, thereby affording them safe and convenient heating.

The same Report, however, states that the building is still short of space.

Between then and 1898 minor changes and repairs were made.

In May 1898 a contract was awarded to W.M. Rich for an addition to the creamery and to the sheep barn for \$1795. The figure is not broken down between the two buildings.

By 1903 the Creamery was past its prime as pointed out in the

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(1) Minutes, January and May 1891

Biennial Report for 1902-03:

The Creamery Building, as is well known, is a dilapidated structure and entirely inadequate for the present needs, and not at all in keeping with the dairy interests of a state like Iowa. This building is one of the first college creameries erected, and served its purpose in pioneer days, but we have entirely outgrown it and aside from its deficiencies it is an expensive building to maintain and operate and an unsightly structure on the College campus.

Authorization to wreck the Creamery was granted in September 1904, but subsequently it was used for an additional school term. It was finally razed in mid or late 1905.

CURTISS HALL

Agriculture Hall

Built: 1906-1909  
Architect: Proudfoot & Bird  
Contractor: Henry W. Schleuter  
Metal Constr. Co. of Des Moines (Plbg. & Htg.)  
Ames Engineering Co. (Electrical)

The Twenty-Ninth General Assembly (1901-03) had provided a one-fifth mill tax levy for capital improvements at the college. The Board of Trustees, in September of 1902, held lengthy discussions on priority of construction for a new central building and a new hall for agriculture. The final decision resulted in postponement of the new Agricultural Hall until after Central Building had been built.(1)

The architect was retained in November 1904. The following year, in December, plans were approved. At the same time it was agreed to ask Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects, to recommend the site for the building.(2)

Bids were first received in February 1906, but they proved to be too high. Plans were then revised and new bids taken in August, and a contract for general construction was awarded to H.W. Schleuter in the amount of \$212,000. This did not include the "assembly hall" east wing of the building.(3)

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(1) Minutes, September 11 and 16, 1902

(2) Minutes, December 14, 1905

(3) Minutes, August 10, 1906

The site selected for the building was "one hundred (100) feet directly east of the site recommended by Olmsted Brothers."(1) The ISC Student explained the change: "A great deal of indignation has been stirred up by the proposed location of the building on the central lawn. Faculty and students alike have felt that it was not right to mar our beautiful lawn by placing a building in the center of it."(2)

Authorization for the east wing was made in May 1907 with a revised contract for construction. Total estimated cost then amounted to \$318,000.(3)

In September 1907 all work on the building was suspended when contractor Schleuter was declared bankrupt. Work soon resumed under the Empire State Surety Co., the bonding company.

Contracts for the mechanical and electrical work were awarded in January 1908.(4)

The building was ready for occupancy in June 1909, but it was 1912 before all accounts with the surety company had been settled.

A change in name from Agricultural Hall to Curtiss Hall was made in June 1944 in honor of long-time Dean of Agriculture Charles F. Curtiss.

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(1) Minutes, September 20, 1906

(2) ISC Student, September 24, 1906

(3) Minutes, May 15, 1907

(4) Minutes, January 8, 1908