

## THE GABLES

### International House

Built: 1879-80  
Razed: 1963

President Welch purchased land and built a home just south of the College property in 1879. This is the present location of Buchanan Hall.

The house was built by a Mr. Turner.(1) The Welch family moved into the house in late 1880. The cyclone of April 8, 1882 "removed a few of the Chimneys".(2) The house was described at the time the Welch heirs were planning to sell it:

It consists of a two-story brick house and four acres of ground. In contains nine rooms and a commodious hallway, with a cellar under the entire house. It is well constructed and tastefully furnished throughout. The grounds are finely landscaped and beautifully ornamented by shrubs and trees, which have now grown to pleasing proportions. The property can be bought for \$3,000.(3)

Professor Millikan Stalker purchased "The Gables", as it was called, in 1898 or 1899 and moved into it in 1899. He willed it to his sister, Sallie Stalker Smith, who, in turn willed it to her sisters, Margaret Stalker and Julia Stalker Swearingen during their lifetimes. After their deaths the property was to go to Iowa State College in the names of Milliken Stalker and Sallie Stalker Smith to further the cause of international good will.

Ownership of the property passed to the College in 1928. The Gables became International House as a residence for foreign male students in compliance with Mrs. Smith's will.

A fire on January 7, 1951 resulted in extensive damage to the house. Repair costs were covered by the dormitory insurance policy. General construction costs came to \$9,366 and the work was done by James Thompson & Sons. Painting, electrical and plumbing work was done by the Physical Plant department at a cost of \$1,634.

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- (1) The Aurora, June 1880
  - (2) The Aurora, April 1882
  - (3) 17th Biennial Report, 1896-97



tional laboratory space.(1) The west side of that addition was on line with what was then the west wall of the original building. There is no reference to architect or contractor in the Board Minutes so it may be assumed that the work was done by the Physical Plant Department.

An addition along the west side, about half again the width of the original building, was made possible by grants from the Atomic Energy Commission in 1952. Those funds were related to research projects on the biological effects of penetrating radiations. The College paid only for the cost of the construction of the building shell while the federal funds covered the costs of all plumbing, electrical work and equipment for the interior. The work was accomplished under three sets of contracts and all were completed at the end of 1953.

#### GENETICS AND PLANT PATHOLOGY GREENHOUSE

Built: 1929-30  
Contractor: Foley Greenhouse Mfg. Co.  
Razed: 1969

The Board authorized the use of \$12,000 for this greenhouse at the meeting of July 9, 1929. The construction contract was awarded in September.

This greenhouse was located north of Science Hall. It was a U-shaped structure with the bottom of the U facing Pammel Drive and the legs extending to the south.

The structure was razed in 1969 to prepare the site for the construction of Science Hall Addition #2.

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(1) Minutes, November 1, 1940



### Large Auditorium in Center

The total, useable floor space will be 110,000 square feet. An auditorium will be in the center of the building, it beginning on the ground floor at the lowest elevation of the floor and rising at the rear to the level of the first floor. The auditorium lighting will be by a top skylight, to be darkened by a curtain controlled by a motor. The seating capacity of the auditorium is to be 396, which is about that of the auditoriums of the chemistry buildings of the larger universities. The auditorium will be equipped with a reflectoscope and stereopticon. A large lecture table will be arranged in triplicate so that the central portion of it can be off the stage into the preparation rooms, where the experiments may be set in place and then set up in the lecture room.

The general ventilation of the building will be controlled by two 30 horse power motors driving fans which will pump into, and force out of, the building 180,000 cubic feet of air a minute. Each floor of each wing will be under damper control so that the air may be shut off. By this ventilating system, the air comes in from the bottom of the floor and is ejected at the top, which in most of the chemistry buildings of the country, is vice versa. The ventilating system is a special one for the Ames chemistry building, and by it the building is divided into units of electrically operated ventilating machinery which controls the opening and closing hoods of the ventilating apertures. Its advantages are positive ventilation and cheapest operation.

### Store Room for Each Floor

The building has a store room system. All floors have store-rooms in vertically the same parts of the building connecting with each other by an elevator and dumb waiter. The administrative office, the office of Prof. W.F. Coover, the new head of the chemistry department succeeding Prof. A.A. Bennett, who went to California soon after the old Chem hall fire, will be on the second floor. The offices of the associate and assistant professors will be located throughout, and in different parts of the building, adjacent to their particular work and departments. The instructors will have offices, immediately in their sections of the various laboratories.

### Room for 2500 Students

The capacity of the building is to be between 2,000 and 2,500 lockers. There were, last semester, 1500 students in the whole college, taking some form of chemistry work. Prof. Coover and the faculty planned the building with the idea in mind to have it accommodate the chemistry department for ten years. "But,

at the present rate of development of the college, the building will not do more than do this," says Prof. Coover.

The first floor of the building will be devoted to inorganic analysis, physical chemistry, food and sanitary chemistry and applied organic chemistry, and photographic chemistry. The basement will contain all the work in technical chemistry and the two year short courses in agriculture, engineering and home economics.

Rooms will be provided for graduate work in applied science, along the lines demanded by the various divisions of the college. It is the purpose of the department of chemistry to offer only that graduate work which is essential to the proper development of the institution.

#### Asphalt Floors Provided

One of the most important features of the new hall is that the building was planned with the idea of getting away from cement floors, which have a decided and detrimental tiring effect on the body. Asphalt floors will go down in all the working floors of the building. Asphalt flooring is elastic and is said to be much more satisfactory than hard, unelastic concrete where students work entire half days at a time always standing.

The building is of brick. It has three main entrances. It is a few hundred feet directly north of Central hall.

Although the building was opened for classes in September 1914, the conditions were not the most ideal. Two items in the current student paper explain the situation:

Classes in Chemistry will begin their work promptly at 8:00 Monday in the new building, is the latest announcement from the Chemistry department. The men have been working night and day for the past few weeks and the laboratories will be in shape to accommodate every one on schedule time. The gas and water pipes are in and will be ready. The ventilation system is complete and the temporary lockers are up. Due to the rush the equipment has not all been placed but there is plenty to keep the freshmen busy.

The Chemistry department will not have a monopoly on the building by any means. Engineers, Ags and Science each have appropriated a part of the new space. Miss Maclean will have a class in 2 year English and Professor Bowman will have a class in collegiate English in the new building. Prof. Bartholemew has dragged his bug cages up on the second floor and the usual zoology smell will battle with the fumes of gases.

The Engineering department have taken a room for their chemical and photo departments. The Agricultural Experiment Station has also shifted their Chemistry department to the third floor. The first floor looks like a section of a county fair since the poultry department moved in. Down in the basement the Home Economics girls have a sewing laboratory. In fact, chemistry hall holds a little bit of everything besides caring for the classes in chemistry.(1) .

Without an office, a laboratory or a class room completed, the new chemistry building is at present one of the busiest places on the campus. Laboratories, although equipped with nothing but temporary boxes as lockers and with rough boards for benches, are accomodating more than a thousand students.

The chairs in the assembly room and class rooms have been rented from a furniture company, and to be returned when permanent chairs are installed.

Fifty or more instructors are making their headquarters in offices, each of which is furnished with hardly more than a nail to hang their wraps upon. Over more than a hundred workmen are fitting doors, putting in concrete, finishing stairways and doing innumerable other things necessary to the completion of the greatest chemistry hall of the middle west. With the exception of the state capitol no other building in Iowa contains as many square feet of plastered walls as chem. hall.

But not only is the chemistry building a headquarters for the chemistry department. It contains almost everything from the offices of the agricultural and engineering experiment stations to Miss Maclean's English class of the two year ags, and from Colburn's photography offices to a lab in poultry 46.

Even under these adverse circumstances of an uncompleted building and a mixture of courses, every thing seems to be working as smoothly as if arranged months ago.(2)

The Biennial Report for 1914-16 shows total expenditures for the building at \$361,905.49.

Additional laboratory equipment was acquired and various interior changes made from time to time over the next thirty years. The most obvious

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(1) Iowa State Student, September 13, 1914

(2) Iowa State Student, September 20, 1914

exterior change occurred in 1942 when a new entrance was made on the south front. This is described in the Iowa State Daily Student on August 11 of that year:

Work began Saturday on a new \$3,000 entrance to the Chemistry Building. The project is expected to be completed about Sept. 1.

The entryway will be 25 feet wide with cut stone balusters on each side of the approach, according to B.H. Platt, head of buildings and grounds. The platform will be of red quarry tile.

A lamp post will be placed at either side of the entryway near the curb, and six new doors will be installed in the building. The sidewalk in front of the building and extending about half way to the Agricultural Engineering Building will be lowered about 1½ feet.

Platt said the approach to the chemistry building was built in 1912 and has worn more rapidly than any other spot on the campus.

Work on the project is being done by James Thompson and Sons, of Ames.

By 1947 the expansion of activities of the Institute for Atomic Research required new facilities for that work. Professor T.K. Fitzpatrick, Architectural Engineering, was authorized to prepare preliminary plans for the third and fourth wings of the building.(1) However, sixteen years elapsed before that addition was undertaken. A Tracer Laboratory was installed by remodeling in 1948, with A.E.C. funds and in 1950-51 the same source provided \$30,000 for new laboratory equipment.

Appropriations of \$70,000 for "modernizing classrooms, offices and laboratories", \$175,000 for repairing and rebuilding equipment and \$9,000 for replacing heating coils were made in May 1953. Two years later an additional \$250,000 was appropriated for "repairs, replacements, alterations and equipment". Another appropriation in the same amount was made in 1959. The work under that fund was used principally for remodeling of third floor laboratories for Bio-chemistry.

A \$2,000,000 appropriation in the spring of 1961 assured the construction of a major addition to the building. An additional \$617,500 was received as a grant from the National Science Foundation. The addition was completed in 1965.

Modifications and replacements have continued in the old portion of the building. Chemistry Hall became "Henry Gilman Hall" by action of the Board of Regents in June 1973.

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(1) Minutes, December 9, 1947





then in force (1902).(1) These greenhouses were built as an addition, or extension, to the north of the 1896 greenhouse.

The new construction included a 65' long by 12' wide link extending north from the earlier building, to a 95' by 42' unit on an east-west axis. On the west side of it was a brick potting and storage building 75' by 13'. This is the building known as the Ceramic Studio from 1969 to 1978. The greenhouses of 1896 and 1903 vintage were all razed in 1967 and 1968.

#### GREENHOUSE

(At Experiment Station Building)

Propagating House

Built: 1888  
Architect: Foster & Liebke  
Contractor: Smith & Tusan  
Razed: 1897

A propagating house was built as an attached unit when the Experiment Station Building (Bevier House) was built in 1888.(2)

When the Experiment Station Building was moved in 1896 the propagating house remained. During the spring of 1897 there was consideration of a plan to move it to the rear of Morrill Hall.(3) That plan was discarded and the building was razed in the fall. It was recorded in the November 1897 minutes:

We report the old greenhouse torn down, as ordered by the Board. The brick are piled back of Agricultural Hall for future use. The glass frames were sold by the President to Mr. Foster for \$8.00. The grounds have been graded by Public Grounds Committee under the direction of the President.

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(1) Minutes, November 1902

(2) Minutes, May 1888

(3) Minutes, February and May 1897

GREENHOUSE

(At First Horticulture Laboratory)

Propagating House

Built: 1879

Razed: 1894

The need for a greenhouse was first stated in the Biennial Report for 1876-77:

We also need a neat, durable and commodious Propagating House, not in the way of a show Green House stocked with rare and expensive plants, but mainly for the propagation and winter preservation of bedding plants needed in the flower borders, for the propagation of plants for study in the Botanical classes, and most important of all for the propagation of plants, small fruits, shrubs, etc., for the vegetable garden and nurseries. Built in neat modern style, of brick, iron and glass with best heating apparatus; the cost of such a structure would not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars.

State funds were not forthcoming, but a solution was reached as reported in The Aurora of April 1879: "Our last legislature, wisely or unwisely, refused to grant an appropriation for building a greenhouse. Yet 'where there's a will, there is a way'. Prof. Budd improvised a neat little plant room at the horticulture laboratory which is like a New York omnibus, as it will always hold one more flower."

This greenhouse served, though inadequately, until the Experiment Station Building (Bevier Hall) was built with its propagating house in 1888. It continued in use for another few years until it was razed in 1894.

(The Horticulture Laboratory referred to here is the building carried under the name Farm Boarding Club.)

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(1) Minutes, May 1888

GROUNDS COTTAGE

Sexton Cottage, Old Horticultural Cottage  
Gardener's Cottage

Built: 1882  
Architect: Professors Knapp and Budd  
Razed: 1970

Original location where Gilman Hall addition stands now. Later moved twice.

For planning and construction see first paragraph under Farm Laborer's Cottage.

In 1886 the Building Committee recommended the addition of a cheap porch. A water line was extended to the house in 1892.

The first tenant in the house was Jerry Sexton, gardener and custodian of the greenhouse. He occupied it until late in 1899, when the house was ordered vacated.

In January 1901 the cottage was repaired and fitted up for the new gardener, Al Duebendorfer.

By 1905 a decision was reached to provide a new house for the horticulture department and the old building was moved to a site west of the Marston Cottage. That would be about in the center of the southwest wing of Helser Hall. The moving and repairs cost \$1202.

In that location the cottage became the residence of Ben Edwards, superintendent of buildings and grounds, until 1910. It was subsequently occupied by grounds department employees until it was again moved in 1924. Its new site was on Wallace Road south of the Physical Plant area where it was the second from the east in the group of five employees houses along that street. It remained there until it was razed in 1970.

Tenants:        1934-1956    John Hamilton  
                  1962-1968    Dwight Evans

### GROUNDS SHOP

#### General Shops

Built: 1924-25  
Contractor: F.M. Eller  
Razed: 1972

Located at the inside base of the U formed by the present Physical Plant Shops and Stores Building.

This building was conceived as a "Storage Building for Buildings and Grounds Department" at the time the construction contract was awarded in September 1924, in the amount of \$6,537.

In 1928 the record shows an increased value of \$10,500 and thirty years later \$11,746.72, and retained that value until it was razed to make room for the new building.

### GUN SHED

Built: 1916  
Moved to Dairy Farm: 1924

A building for the storage of rifles was authorized by the Board at their meeting of Aug. 9, 1916. By the end of October of that year it was noted that the final cost was \$1536.06.

It was built at a location along what is now the east side of Exhibit Hall. A forty foot long extension was added in 1918, and in the same year the building was moved to a location across the road to the north of Engineering Annex where its east end lined with the front of that building. The gun shed was then about 130 feet long and 24 feet wide.

In the fall of 1922 after the new Armory had storage space for the rifles, the gun shed became an electric wiring laboratory, where practical electrical work was taught.

By 1924 this was no longer a needed use and the building was moved to the Dairy Farm where it was fitted out as a dormitory.

## GYMNASIUM

Built: 1883  
Removed: 1886

Located about 175' west and slightly north of the south wing of Old Main. (Shown on 1883 map.)

In the fall of 1882 The Aurora reported: "A majority of the students have organized themselves into a stock company for the purpose of establishing a gymnasium." Elsewhere in the same issue(1) it was stated that the students were aided by the faculty. The following April the paper was able to note that "Our Gymnasium Association...is getting ready as rapidly as possible to perfect its plans for active work." Work on construction must have started very soon thereafter because in June the editor asked "Why isn't the Gymnasium completed?" A couple of months later it was recorded that the gymnasium was "at last finished."(2)

In May of 1883 a committee of students requested funds from the Board of Regents, \$25.00 for completion of the building and \$200 for equipment. The Board stated that they could not legally appropriate any money for the building and that since the building was not completed they would defer action on equipment. At completion of the gymnasium in August the Board appropriated \$75 for apparatus.(3)

The Gymnasium Association never received enough funds to pay off the indebtedness on the building and in March 1886 it was removed by Professor Mount to his property in payment of his aid in financing the construction.

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- (1) The Aurora, October 1882
  - (2) The Aurora, August 1883
  - (3) Minutes, May and August 1883

HAWTHORN COURT

Built: 1956-57, 1958-59  
Architect: 1956 Leonard Wolf, Ray Crites and Physical  
Plant  
1958 Crites and Peiffer  
Contractor: 1956 Lindholm Lumber Co.  
1958 Gethman Constr. Co.

The need for married student housing was becoming more acute by 1954 and Pammel Court facilities were too limited to take care of the requests. During 1955 plans for duplex type units were developed and financing for the project was worked out.

Construction contracts were awarded for the first 96 units in April 1956.(1) In June the name "Hawthorn" was adopted. By September the paper was able to report that "the first 28 families have moved into Hawthorn Apartments....the second 82-apartment area should be occupied about a month later and the third section available around Dec. 1."(2)

These apartments proved very successful and satisfactory to the tenants.

Approval to build an additional 100 units came early in 1958. Construction began in September and was completed the following September. Only minor changes were made in the plans for the second group of apartments.(3)

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(1) Minutes, April 12-13, 1956

(2) Iowa State Daily, September 22, 1956

(3) Schilletter, 1970

HELSEER HALL

Built: 1956-57                      Addition: 1962-63  
Architect: Brooks-Borg  
Contractor: 1956 W.A. Klinger  
                    1962 James Thompson & Sons

In January 1954 the President included a new men's dormitory, with an estimated cost of \$1,800,000 on the list of housing needs.(1) By late 1955 authorization to arrange financing was approved and the architect was chosen.(2) The project moved rapidly and construction of the 600-man hall was started in May 1956.(3)

The decision had been reached before the planning stage that this hall would not be provided with dining room and kitchen, but instead that the residents would eat meals at Friley Hall. This permitted a more economical construction.

The name "Helser Hall" was assigned in honor of Dean Maurice D. Helser, at the Board meeting of Feb. 7-8, 1957. It was first occupied in September 1957.(4)

Increasing enrollments created the need for more housing and plans for an addition were initiated in late 1960. By February of 1961 plans were approved.(5) Bids were received in May but were rejected when financing could not be arranged because of an impending suit by the Iowa Hotel Association against the Board to stop construction of an addition to the Memorial Union at the University of Iowa.(6)

By 1962 the legal problems had been settled, new bids on the Helser Hall addition were received and work started in late May or June. The project was completed and ready for use with the opening of the 1963 fall term.

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(1) Minutes, January 14-15, 1954

(2) Minutes, November 9-10, 1955

(3) Minutes, May 10-11, 1956

(4) Schilletter, 1970

(5) Minutes, February 9-10, 1961

(6) Minutes, June 22-23, 1961 and Iowa State Daily, May 18, 1961



### HERDSMAN'S COTTAGE

Built: 1912  
Designed and built: Thomas Sloss  
Sold and moved: 1966

This house was located at what is today the southeast corner of the East Hall addition. Late in 1911 the Board authorized \$1500 for erection of a five or six room house for the farm herdsman.(1) Work was not started until the following spring when Supt. Sloss was "ordered to wreck the old veterinary barns, and to commence work on the herdsman's house."(2)

In 1915 the Board authorized the removal of the house to a site opposite the Power Plant and appropriated \$150 for that purpose. No explanation has been found of why the house was not moved, but it remained at its original site until 1966 when it was sold and moved to Gilbert, to make room for the East Hall Addition.

George Edwards, Herdsman, lived in the house from 1925 until 1965.

### HILTON COLISEUM

Fieldhouse-Auditorium

Built: 1968-1971  
Architect: Crites & McConnell and Brooks Borg & Skiles  
Acoustical Consultant: Paul S. Veneklasen & Associates  
Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

The original plans for the field house were for a building quite different in appearance from that which was finally erected. Those drawings showed a structure with massive ribs supporting a roof carried by steel suspension cables between the ends of the ribs. Bids based on that scheme were received on September 8, 1967, but were rejected because they were excessively high.

Revised plans were then prepared by the architects on the scheme which became the Hilton Coliseum. New bids were received on June 4, 1968, and construction contracts were awarded on the 13th of that month.

Dedication of the building took place on June 5, 1970, while construction was still in progress. The fieldhouse then became the James H.

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(1) Minutes, November & December 1911

(2) Minutes, May 1912

Hilton Coliseum in honor of the university's President Emeritus and his concept of the Iowa State Center project which his efforts were bringing to fruition. The formal opening of the building took place on December 2, 1971.

The size of the playing floor was established on the basis of requirements for a standard size hockey rink. Seating capacity is 12,680 when the full arena floor is needed for performances. For other occasions seating on the arena floor with movable bleachers and folding chairs permits a maximum seating of about 15000.

The \$8,000,000 cost of the Coliseum was financed largely through student fees and some additional funds from donors to the Iowa State University Foundation.

Modifications were made in 1979 in improvements to access by the handicapped, increased exit facilities, changes in locker rooms, improvements in the ventilation system, and expansion of storage and shop areas, together with a new exterior ticket booth.

#### HOG BARN AND PAVILION

Built: 1921-22  
Architect: Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson  
Contractor: Supt. Thomas Sloss  
East Wing razed: 1969  
Balance of building razed: 1976

This building was situated on the site where the Seed Laboratory is located now.

The original request for this building was made by President Pearson in May 1921 when he recommended that \$20,000 be made available for a Hog Barn and Judging Pavilion.(1) The requested funds were made available in July and the site was determined in September of that year.(2)

By October the site had been prepared by leveling and grading.(3) The building was described in the November 28, 1921, issue of the student paper.

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(1) Minutes, May 26-27, 1921

(2) Minutes, August 31 - September 1, 1921

(3) Iowa State Student, October 14, 1921

The hogs that are being fed on dry lots north of the tracks now will be moved and the land used in development of a new pure-bred hog plant. This plant will have as its center the new swine barn and pavilion, the cost of which will be \$20,000. This barn will be built of hollow tile with matted surface and will have sunlight roofs. One wing of the house will run north and south with windows on the east and west sides. The other wing will run east with a south slope and continuous windows. This arrangement will be of advantage both on account of centralization and also for the value of a comparison of the types of roofs. There will also be a large judging pavilion in connection with the swine barns and much of the swine husbandry work will be given there.

The move into the new building was made in February 1922.(1) It was August of 1923, however, before provisions were made for heating the building.(2)

The east wing of the structure was razed in 1969 and the balance of the building was removed in 1976 to make way for the new Seed Laboratory.

#### HOG HOUSES

The need for a hog-house was expressed in the First Annual Report for 1858-59. Over the years a number of different hog pens, houses and barns were built. These are not adequately documented, in most cases, and locations cannot always be determined.

Apparently the first housing for hogs was erected in 1865, as reported by the farm superintendent: "Mr. Graves, the farmer, reported that he tore down the shanty and built a hog pen."(3) Where that hog pen was located is unknown.

At that March 1865 Board meeting it was recommended that "a first class hog pen" be built. That was accomplished during 1866 and 1867. In January 1867 Supt. Robinson was able to report:

A hog pen was also partly built 24 x 24 feet square, with a

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(1) Iowa State Student, February 10, 1922

(2) Minutes, August 15, 1923

(3) Minutes, March 1865. The "shanty" was undoubtedly one of the structures at the original brickyard.

passage or feed room through the center 4 feet in width, with six apartments capable of each containing 10 grown hogs, with shingle roof, and the upper part capable of housing 1,000 bushels of corn, nearly completed and would have been done if hands could have been procured. Cost \$39.75. Estimated cost \$60.00. Agreeable to directions the old Brickyard shanty lumber was used wherever it was suitable for the construction of the pens the estimate of which is not taken into this account.

The following year the Superintendent reported that the building had been completed at a cost of \$85.87½, and that "I have had open yards made to four of the pens at odd times by hands on the farm using old timber."(1)

This was the "Piggery" pictured on page 39 of Earle Ross' "The Land Grant Idea at Iowa State College". It appears on the 1883 map, located at approximately the northwest corner of today's addition to the Women's Gym.

In 1880 it was recorded that \$760.88 had been expended for a swine house built by day labor. This was undoubtedly an addition to the existing Piggery.

The Piggery was destroyed by fire in 1885 and a request for \$2000 was made to permit new quarters to be built.(2) Those funds were not immediately forthcoming. In 1886 the Professor of Agriculture was directed "to move the hen house and rearrange and repair the same in such a manner as to fit it for use as a swine house."(3)

It was 1891 before a new piggery could be built. In that year \$1500 was allocated and the hog house was erected in a location that is now the parking lot west of the original Women's Gym. This building became known as the Hog Barn. It burned on January 10, 1922.

The building lists from 1899 through 1922 include 15 Movable Hog Houses, with valuations ranging, in different years, from \$150.00 to \$500.00.

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(1) Minutes, January 1868

(2) Minutes, November 1885

(3) Minutes, May 1886

## HORSE BARN (FIRST)

Built: 1870  
Razed: 1900

Located where Landscape Architecture stands now.

The need for a stable was first expressed at the January 1868 meeting of the Trustees. In May the Executive Committee was instructed to "procure plans for the proposed farm building and make the location for the same."<sup>(1)</sup>

Steps were taken the following year to acquire materials but the project was abandoned until 1870. No contract for construction is recorded. It is probable that the work was accomplished using farm and student labor.

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

The horse barn, likewise of brick 30 x 40 feet, and provided with suitable stalls, loft, harness-room, and granary, was put up with an appropriation granted by the legislature of 1868. The construction and fitting up of a basement made the aggregate expense of one hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents more than the sum appropriated, which was two thousand five hundred dollars. This excess was paid by the transfer, made according to a law of 1868, of a part of the amount saved in the building of a hen-house and a corn crib.

This barn served well enough for a quarter of a century, but in 1897 funds were requested for larger quarters.

In 1900 the old horse barn was razed to be replaced by a new barn.

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(1) Minutes, May 1868

### HORSE BARN

Horse Barn #2 and Horse Barn & Machine Shed

Horse Barn #2: Built: 1923  
Horse Barn & Machine Shed: Built: 1926  
Architect: Proudfoot Rawson & Souers (both buildings)  
Contractor: E.B. Castle & Son (2nd building only)

The east leg of the U-shaped Horse Barn was the first unit built, in 1923, and was then called Horse Barn #2. It was designed to provide twelve stalls and a paddock room. (1)

The second unit comprised the base of the U, on the north side, planned as the machine shed, and the east leg for horse stables. It was constructed in the summer and fall of 1926.

The two units were carried separately on the records until 1969 when they were combined under the designation "Horse Barn".

### HORSE BARN AT SERVICE AREA

Public Grounds Barn

Built: 1924  
Architect: Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson  
Contractor: Peterson, Netcott & Martin  
Razed: 1972

This building was located at a site which was about the center of the north wing of the present Physical Plant Shops and Stores Building.

Authorization of a building for "horse stable and sheds" at a cost not exceeding \$10,000 was granted in June 1924 and the construction contract was awarded the following month. (2)

The value of the building in 1928 was shown as \$9500 and remained unchanged until the building was razed in 1972.

This was a two-story structure approximately 32 x 44 feet with a one-story shed section 38' x 27'.

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(1) Iowa State Student, October 4, 1922

(2) Minutes, July 16, 1924

### HORTICULTURE BARN (FIRST)

At the May 1881 meeting of the Board of Regents a letter from Professor Budd was read. He requested approval to purchase a team and "to erect a small barn to shelter the same and for storing tools, etc." The Board authorized the purchase of the horses but not building a barn.

The following January the Board appropriated \$202 "for the purpose of reimbursing Prof. Budd the amount expended by him in the erection of a barn for the Horticultural Department."(1)

During the cyclone of April 8, 1882, this barn was practically destroyed.(2)

The 1883 map shows a small structure just west of Horticulture Hall (Farm Boarding Club). That is in all probability this barn.

In 1897 the Building Committee recommended "that the abandoned stable near the present club house near Morrill Hall be moved out for the service of the Gardener."(3) The following month the Committee reported that "the barn north of depot has been moved to gardener's house near west gate at a cost of ten dollars. We recommend it to be placed in repair."

### HORTICULTURE BARN

Child Nursery Building (1928-48)

Built: 1904  
Architect: Proudfoot & Bird  
Contractor: M. Hullibarger  
Removed: 1949

Located at what is now the southeast corner of Spedding Hall.

About 1900 the need for a barn for horticulture was first expressed.(4) Plans were prepared and bids taken in 1903, but the project was post-

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- (1) Minutes, January 1882
  - (2) The Aurora, April 1882
  - (3) Minutes, May 1897
  - (4) Biennial Report, 1900-1901

poned until the following year when new bids were received. The contract was awarded to M. Hullibarger for \$5,040 in September 1904. The architect was paid \$151.20.(1) Additional funds of \$306 for lighting, plumbing and fencing were allocated in December of that year.

The building was used "for the storing of seeds and nursery stock, and for housing the teams, wagons and implements belonging to the Department."(2) A cold storage room was added in the basement in 1905 and a sewage disposal field in 1911 for the Horticultural house and barn.

In 1925 "some members of the faculty are studying interior plans for a house to be developed from the brick Horticulture Barn north of the Chemistry Building."(3) In April \$500 was allocated for the remodeling which was undertaken immediately.

The new function is described in the Biennial Report for 1928-30:

For several years past we have been using a remodeled horse barn for the nursery school. This year we are adding a remodeled residence located near it. The Nursery School and the work with small children by the students in Home Economics is rapidly growing in significance and value, and there is every reason to increase the capacity of the nursery school as soon as possible in order to give the girls in Home Economics more adequate opportunity to study small children.

When construction of Spedding Hall was about to be started it was essential to remove the Horticulture Barn and the Beyer House (Nursery School Annex). Bids on the sale and removal of the two buildings were called for on December 14, 1948. Only one bid was received and it was accepted from the American Lumber and Wrecking Company of Des Moines. They paid the college \$310 for the structures and removed them from the grounds.

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(1) Minutes, September 1904

(2) Biennial Report, 1903-05

(3) Minutes, January 1925



HORTICULTURE COTTAGE

Built: 1916  
Contractor: Building & Grounds Dept.  
Moved off campus: 1959

Located just in front of and east of the center of the Metals Development Building.

Dean Curtiss first requested a house for the field superintendent in September of 1914, when he was directed to have plans prepared and a site recommended.(1) However, it was August 1916 before funds were provided.

By the next January it could be reported:

We have completed a house for our horticultural foreman at a cost of \$2100. This will enable the man having direct charge of the horticultural barn and orchards to live adjacent to where he works, instead of a mile and a half distant. It will give us more of his time, and this will be especially valuable during the fruit-growing and ripening seasons.(2)

The first tenant was L.V. Gowdey with rent free starting Jan. 1, 1917.

Later tenants:

1926 - 1935	H.J. Bechtel, Field Foreman
1935 - 1936	Christian Petersen, Artist-in-Residence
1936 - 1948	Ben Schaefer; Rent \$300 in 1936
1948 - 1952	Wm. A. Schworm, Mech. Engr.; Rent \$420
1954 - 1955	Hugo Plant.; Rent \$420
1955 - 1956	Hugo Plant.; Rent \$480

In May 1959 the house was sold to C.A. Haugsted, who moved it to Ontario. He paid \$826.50 to the college and the Atomic Energy Commission paid the difference between that figure and the appraised value of \$7500.(3)

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- (1) Minutes, September 1914
  - (2) Minutes, January 4-5, 1917
  - (3) Minutes, May 7-8, 1959

### HORTICULTURE GARDENS BUILDING

Built: 1968-69  
Architect: Physical Plant Dept.  
Contractor: Ringland-Johnson-Crowley

This building was one element of the larger project involving the relocation of the Horticulture Gardens from the area of Bessey Hall to the present site east of Haber Road and north of Sixth Street.

Bids were received in June 1968 and the project was completed in February 1970.

The work included the building to provide storage for maintenance materials and equipment, but also involved the construction of the gardens, walks, and total area development.

The horticulture gardens are used as a part of the teaching process as well as providing a display for the public.

### HORTICULTURE HALL AND GREENHOUSE

#### Plant Propagation Building

Built: 1914                      Addition: 1978-80  
Architect: Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson (1914)  
             Brooks, Borg & Skiles (1978)  
Contractor: A.H. Neumann Co. (1914 Building)  
             Foley Mfg. Co. (1914 Greenhouse)  
             McHan Construction, Inc. (1978)

The building originally called the Plant Propagation Building was designed as the southeast wing of a large Plant Industry building to be erected on line with Curtiss Hall at the northeast corner of the open campus area. This can be seen in a perspective drawing of the proposed building published in the April 14, 1914 edition of the ISC Student (and again on Nov. 17, 1914). Earlier a site had been selected northeast of the chemistry building (Gilman Hall), but the final site was chosen as better for sunlight on the greenhouse and greater accessibility for a larger number of students.(1)

A contract was awarded to the Foley Mfg. Co., Chicago, in July 1914, in the amount of \$16,095. In September the A.H. Neumann Co., Des Moines, was awarded a contract for construction of the building, including the basement and a cistern, for \$26,654. The cistern was

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(1) Biennial Report, 1912-14

described as 37 feet in diameter, 15 feet deep with a capacity of 4000 barrels of water. An alternate bid for a brick exterior showed a deduction of only \$520, and the decision was made to use limestone.

Final acceptance of the building was taken on Oct. 6, 1915, and a formal opening was held for visitors on November 5 and 6, 1915.

The addition to the west of the original building was started in 1978 and will be ready for use in 1980. An expansion of the greenhouse and remodeling of the existing greenhouse is part of this project.

#### HORTICULTURE LAB (Old)

Built: 1901-02  
Architect: Hallett & Rawson  
Contractor: W.J. Zitterell  
Razed: 1978

Plans for this building were prepared in the spring of 1900 and bids were received in July. Costs exceeded available funds, all bids were rejected and the project was postponed until the following year.

New bids were taken in September 1901 and a contract was awarded to W.J. Zitterell in the amount of \$4900. Bids for plumbing and heating work were received in March, 1902, but these proved to be too high and the work was done by the Mechanical Department of the college.

Construction started in November 1901.(1) An open house to recognize the formal opening of the laboratory was held on February 22, 1902.(2) The ISC Student included a picture of the new building in the issue of April 9, 1902, and said about it: "The laboratory is of pressed brick, two stories and a basement, and is the only building in America used by an agricultural college exclusively for practical instruction in horticulture."

The Old Hort Lab was well described by John Brooks in the "Report of Study.Horticulture Facilities" made in March 1976:

One objective of this Study is to evaluate "Old Hort" not only from its functional location and economic aspects, but from the architectural standpoint. There is a feeling among some University personnel that this building should be retained as an example of the architecture of its period.

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(1) ISC Student, November 16 and 20, 1901

(2) ISC Student, February 22, 1902

The building is a two story and basement wood framed structure with exterior bearing walls of red brick. Its dimensions are 45' x 35' with a 6' x 22' projection to the south. The location is on a prominent knoll at the northeastern edge of central campus and the levels of the two floors approximately match those of the upper floors of Horticulture Hall.

The building is now used for basement storage for the Horticulture Department and the first floor is a woodworking studio for the Applied Art Department. The second floor houses offices for some graduate students and professors emeriti of the Horticulture Department. Access to this floor is up a steep difficult stairway or an exterior wood fire escape which violates all codes.

"Old Hort" was never a good building, architecturally. It is difficult to imagine that it ever could have been considered well designed, or desirable from any standpoint because access to the upper floor involved negotiating a narrow, dangerous stairway.

The exterior is a random assemblage of standard architectural motifs, chosen without discrimination and improperly scaled. In short, the south front could serve as an example of poor design. The treatment of the entrance is not offensive and would be acceptable if no other architectural embellishment had been added. But above it is a Palladian window, much too small and redundant, and above that a crude oversized lunette in the tympanum or gable. The brick quoins offer a jarring note of complexity, and the rough-faced stone sills under the windows are inconsistent with the character intended in the building.

The entrance steps and platform are presently in bad condition, but assuming that the cracks and settlement had not occurred, the design of this feature detracts substantially from the appearance worthy of a building of this importance.

If no costly reconstruction were required and if the plan were functionally adequate, the exterior design alone would serve as a compelling reason to remove this building from the campus of Iowa State University.

Should the propriety of this criticism be questioned, a photograph of the south front might be submitted to fifty qualified architects and their opinion sought.

The exterior brick bearing walls appear to be structurally sound but should be painted and the windows replaced. There is no evidence of settlement or cracking except at the entrance steps and platform. There is evidence of major plaster failure on the interior of the exterior walls and at the wood lath and plaster ceiling of the second story. The roof and perimeter cornice give

evidence of leaking badly. The floors sag badly and require shoring or replacement. In our opinion, if this building is to be used for the expanded Horticulture facilities, a restoration program as opposed to rehabilitation would be required.

The decision to raze the building was made subsequently and it was taken down prior to start of construction for the addition to Horticulture Hall in 1978.

At the time the building was being razed it was learned that the exterior walls were not "brick bearing walls" but instead brick veneer on wood framing.

#### THE HUB

Depot, Bookstore and Post Office

Built: 1892                      Additions: 1920, 1946, 1952  
Architect: Josselyn & Taylor  
Contractor: Whiting & Wood

The need for a new college Bookstore and Post Office coincided with the need for a waiting room for the Ames and College Railway which had been built in the summer of 1891. An appropriation was made early in 1892. Plans were drawn, the contract for construction was awarded and the building was completed about the first of November of that year.

The new structure, then located just west of the intersection of the sidewalks which now extend north from Beardshear Hall and east from the center of Marston Hall, was a rectangular building with a covered platform along the north side and extending east about twenty feet.

It served for its intended functions until 1908 after the steam railway had been discontinued the previous September. With its use as a depot no longer required it was decided to relocate the building in order to make an open area in front of the then relatively new Engineering Hall (Marston Hall). It was moved north to its present location just west of Morrill Hall.

An addition was built on the north side in 1920 to expand the space for both the bookstore and post office. In 1946 a 20 x 60 foot CCC building was moved from the College Farm Service area and attached to the north of the bookstore (west half of the building).(1) Still another addition was made in 1952, this on the east side of the north end of the previous addition.

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(1) Minutes, March 1946 (CCC - Civilian Conservation Corps)

The bookstore was moved to the Memorial Union in 1958.

The building continued to serve as a post office until 1963.

On May 5, 1959 the old depot, bookstore, post office, became "The Hub" and has since been operated as a Memorial Union satellite to provide food services via vending machines.(1)

A copy center was installed in 1967 and a ticket office for campus functions was established in the building in 1964.

Since 1970 the university traffic office has occupied the north section of the building.

#### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

##### Agricultural Engineering Addition for Industrial Arts

Built: 1962-63

Architect: Russell and Lynch

Contractor: R.H. Grabau Construction, Inc.

An appropriation for this building was made in the spring of 1961 and the architectural agreement was approved in August of that year. Construction contracts were awarded the following March.(2)

The building was designed as an addition to the northeast corner of the Agricultural Engineering Building (Davidson Hall) and was "to include woodworking, metalworking and electrical shops, wood finishing room, drafting room and offices. The addition will be used for industrial arts until a new industrial arts building can be constructed at a later date."(3)

Work on the project was completed and accepted in March 1963.(4)

Remodeling to the extent of about \$10,000 was done in 1973.

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(1) Pride, 1972

(2) Minutes, March 8-9, 1962

(3) Iowa State Daily, August 17, 1961

(4) Minutes, March 14-15, 1963

INSECTARY (First)

Built: 1903  
Architect: Proudfoot & Bird  
Contractor: C.E. Atkinson

Herbert Osborn, in the 1894-95 Biennial report expressed the need for an "insectary and bee house" for the entomological section of the Experiment Station. However, it was 1903 before funds became available. In May of that year the Board approved a recommendation

That an insectary for the Entomological Section of the Experiment Station be built, provided the total cost does not exceed \$1500.00. \$300.00 of this amount to be paid from the college improvement fund, the balance from the Experiment Station fund.(1)

The Biennial Report for 1902-03 stated that "these agricultural buildings will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the second semester in January, 1904." Those buildings included the Insectary. Construction cost of the Insectary was \$1982, of which the Experiment Station paid \$750.(2)

The exact location of this building has not been determined. In the April 15, 1903, issue of the ISC Student it was reported that the trustees "decided to erect in connection with the new greenhouse, an insectarium for the use of the entomological department of the experiment station."

On November 14, 1910, the ISC Student reported: "The removal of the ramshackle building that stood just north of the greenhouse will add a pleasing touch to that part of the campus." Whether that building was the Insectary or the old greenhouse potting house is uncertain. It might instead have been the Fruit House(q.v.).

No other references to the Insectary have been found and it does not appear on any known maps of the campus.

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(1) Minutes, May 6, 1903

(2) Biennial Report, 1903-05







pleted and put out for bids. The construction contracts were awarded in August of that year and the new wing was completed in the fall of 1956.(1) The east wing included ground, first and second floors.

In 1964 plans were developed for an extension of the original building to the south, providing a completely new front entrance as well as new office space on the ground and main floors. That construction was finished early in 1966.

Title to the land on which the building is located was transferred from the State to the Corporation on April 11, 1955, in order to satisfy the legal requirements in negotiating a bank loan for the building construction.(2) Title will revert to the State when the corporation is free of indebtedness on building costs.

#### JUDGING PAVILION

Built: 1924-25  
Architect: Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson  
Contractor: Thomas Sloss

Planning for a judging pavilion was discussed in 1921(3) but it was 1924 before work on the building was started. Bids were received in September of that year.(4) All bids exceeded the \$18,000 appropriated and were rejected. The following month an additional \$2,000 was made available and the construction of the building was made a project for Superintendent Sloss and his department.

The pavilion was completed by October 1925 when funds were allocated for fencing of the adjacent areas.(5)

In 1931 President Hughes reported that "the Judging Pavilion had been remodeled somewhat in order to make it serviceable for public speaking."(6)

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(1) Minutes, December 13-14, 1956

(2) Minutes, April 14-15, 1955

(3) Iowa State Student, May 23, 1921

(4) Minutes, September 23, 1924

(5) Minutes, October 20, 1925

(6) Minutes, November 26, 1931