

KILDEE COTTAGE

Cessna Cottage

Built: 1900  
Razed: 1973

Occupied: 1901

Located at northeast corner of Lincoln Way and Knoll Road.

Dr. O.H. Cessna requested a building lot on campus in July 1900, but it was September of that year before a specific site was determined. Certain terms and conditions were imposed on him and others who built homes on the college property:

1. The said persons shall pay an annual rental of \$1. on each of the sites chosen, the lease for each to run for ten years with the privilege of renewal. The exact limits of the land included in said leases shall be determined by the building committee of the board.
2. No buildings shall be erected except upon plans approved by the building committee.
3. The said buildings shall be kept in first class repair and any failure to do so shall work a forfeiture of the leases at the option of the board of trustees.
4. Any sale or lease of the buildings erected shall be subject to the approval of the board of trustees.(1)

The ISC Student, Sept. 4, 1901 reported that Dr. Cessna had moved into his new home during the summer.

The Building and Business Committee, in March 1914, recommended that the college buy the Cessna house, or if funds were not immediately available that the property be leased for the school year 1914-15.

The following month Supt. Sloss reported on his inspection of the house:

This house is 30' x 32' on the ground with 30' studding. The house contains nine rooms. There are 19,200 cu. ft. of space in the house. There is also an ideal Hot water Plant in the basement, and 500 sq. ft. of porch enclosed with screen. The house will soon need a new shingle roof. I would say that the house is worth \$4750.00.(2)

---

(1) Minutes, Sept. 1900

(2) Minutes, April 1914

In the spring of 1915 final agreement was reached on the purchase of the house by the college for \$4750.(1)

From 1915 to 1918 the house was rented to Carl H. Scheman, then Secretary to President Pearson.(2) From 1918 to 1964 it was the home of Herbert H. Kildee, Dean of Agriculture from 1933 to 1949.

Between 1965 and 1973, when it was razed, the house served as headquarters for the building services section of the Physical Plant.

#### KILDEE HALL and LUSH AUDITORIUM

Animal Industries Building, Animal Science Building

Built: 1963-65                      Auditorium addition: 1964-66  
Architect: Dougher-Frevert-Ramsey  
Contractor: 1963 Gethmann Construction Co.  
                    1964 Wm. Knudson & Co.

At the Board meeting of February 8, 1923, President Pearson recommended asking for an appropriation of \$250,000 for an Animal Husbandry Building. The next recorded reference to such a facility was in the June 3, 1950, issue of the Iowa State Daily where it was said, "Other tentative plans include the construction of an Animal Science building." The Daily reported, on September 23, 1954, that the next legislature was being asked for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for an Animal Industry Building. In 1956 the request was for \$1,800,000 and in 1958 for \$1,890,000.

The 59th General Assembly, in the spring of 1961, appropriated the sum of \$1,738,000 for an Animal Industries Building without Equipment.(3) A grant of \$200,000 from the United States Public Health Service and one of \$50,000 from the National Science Foundation supplemented the state appropriation.

Construction contracts were awarded in May 1963.(4)

In August of 1963 it was decided to proceed with plans for the auditorium addition to the building, and contracts for that work were

- 
- (1) Iowa State Student, October 23, 1915
  - (2) Ibid.
  - (3) Minutes, June 22-23, 1961
  - (4) Minutes, May 24, 1964

signed in September 1964.(1)

Discussing the function of the building on October 16, 1963, the Iowa State Daily reported, "Animal, dairy and poultry science offices and animal nutrition and physiology laboratories will be moved into the new building."

The mural in the south corridor was painted by artist-in-residence Dwight Kirsch.

The main building was ready for use in the fall of 1965 and the lecture hall a year later.

Herbert H. Kildee, for whom the building was named in March 1965, was head of the Animal Husbandry department from 1918 until 1933 when he became Dean of Agriculture, a position he retained until 1949.

The lecture hall became the Lush Auditorium by action of the Board in June 1973, named for Jay L. Lush, distinguished professor and member of the National Academy of Sciences.

#### KNAPP & STORMS HALLS AND COMMONS

The Towers (with Wallace & Wilson Halls)

Built: 1964-66

Architects: Crites and McConnell

Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

Increasing enrollments led to the need for additional housing. The decision was reached to construct a hall for 1200 men with associated dining facilities. This was planned as the first unit in a complex ultimately to house 3600 men. However, only the first and second units were constructed as part of what is now called the Towers Residence area.

Various sites were considered for the location of this large complex. One was the location on the portion of the golf course then south of the railroad on the north side of Pammel Drive; another was the old horticulture farm. It was decided to use the poultry farm area and to relocate facilities thereon to a new off-campus site to the south.(2)

---

(1) Minutes, September 24-25, 1964

(2) Minutes, October 4-6, 1962

The architect agreement was approved in March 1963; plans were completed and bids were received in March 1964 with construction contracts awarded the following month.(1) This project was planned with two buildings, each to house 600 men, and a connecting commons building for food service, lounges and other needs for general use.

At that time it was scheduled for the first hall to be completed for occupancy in the fall of 1965 and the second one the following year. Bad weather during the construction period and strikes of workmen delayed completion of the project.(2)

At the opening of the fall term in 1965 only enough work had been completed to allow 300 men to move in while the other 300 assigned to the hall had to be placed in triple rooms in Helser Hall. With the commons still unfinished, food service for those in the new building was provided at Linden Hall and Oak-Elm Hall. By November all rooms could be occupied and the commons was ready to provide food service after the Christmas vacation.(3)

The second tower was ready for use in the fall of 1966.

Storms Hall was named for Albert Boynton Storms, President of the college from 1903 to 1910.

Knapp Hall was named for Seaman Asahel Knapp, college president 1883-84.

In 1970 Knapp became coeducational with women's houses established in the hall.(4)

---

(1) Minutes, March 14-15, 1963, April 9-10, 1964

(2) Iowa State Daily, July 29, 1965 and August 12, 1965

(3) Schilletter, 1970

(4) Ibid.



fine furnishings be removed from the rooms to be used as class and practice rooms, and other suitable furniture provided.(1)

This use of the house was possible at that time because it was during a period when Edgar W. Stanton was serving as acting president and the house was not then occupied. Before September the Music department moved to the Sanitary Building and The Knoll became available as the residence for President Pearson.

A new bathroom was installed on the third floor and the "servant's bath room" remodeled in 1915. At the same time the main porch was provided with winter sash and also screened.(2) A garage was added in 1919. In 1919 a sleeping porch was authorized to be built on the second floor and the porch beneath it enlarged to accommodate the new construction. Apparently that was not undertaken then because in March 1922 it was unanimously carried by the Board that the kitchen be enlarged, a sleeping porch be constructed and the living room remodeled, all under the direction of Supt. Sloss. The financial report for the year shows an increase of \$3,300 in the valuation of the house.

The living room was enlarged in 1928 and the following year a new furnace was installed and new bookshelves built in the library.

An allocation of \$11,000 was made in April 1936 for repairs and renovations to The Knoll at the start of President Friley's residence in the house. A new roof was installed, the house was insulated, the interior was largely repainted, new electric wiring and fixtures were installed, and improvements were made in the plumbing and heating equipment.(3)

In 1953 an extensive modification was made in the heating system for the Knoll. Plans and specifications were prepared by Brooks-Borg and the contract was awarded to Paul Titus, Des Moines, in the total amount of \$13,453.(4)

When the change in administration from President Hilton to President Parks was pending in the spring of 1965 serious questions were raised about the desirability of retaining The Knoll as the residence of the President. In March the Board of Regents asked the Campus Planning Committee to study and make recommendations. That report is recorded

---

(1) Minutes, January 1912

(2) Minutes, June 1915

(3) Minutes, May 1936

(4) Minutes, May, June and September 1953

in the Minutes of the April meeting:

This report provides recommendation in answer to the following questions: (a) Is the present site of the President's residence suitable and proper for its current and future use, (b) if it is not suitable, what functions should ultimately be located there, and (c) what interim use should be made of The Knoll in the event a different activity will use this area in the future?

The committee examined the questions concerning the use of the site in terms of the President's personal convenience and the need of the University. For the President's personal and family needs, it was felt that the present site is inadequate in providing a proper degree of privacy and freedom. The close proximity of the women's dormitories on the east, the nearness of a major highway on the south, and the possibility of Union expansion on the west, all create problems and conditions which are not conducive for a private personal and family life. For fulfilling professional obligations, such as recognition functions, lawn parties, faculty teas, etc., the location of the President's home is not critical due to the mobility of the people who attend these functions. It was noted that some of these activities now occur elsewhere because of the inadequacy in the size or design of The Knoll itself, and the increasing numbers of people who must be accommodated.

Since the site of the Knoll is strategically placed with respect to the overall campus plan, it has the advantage of being well located if the President's residence is to assume a ceremonial function. Such location may also have a symbolic meaning to some students, contribute to the feeling of a more "personal" campus, and represent the prestige of the University. These factors were not thought to be of decisive importance.

Considering the University's long-range needs, the committee concluded that the site and its adjacent area are too valuable for continued use as a residence. The site is strategically located and is readily accessible from outside the University. It appears to be best suited for one of the following functions: (a) administration and student services, (b) semi-public facilities such as an art gallery, bookstore, museum or Union expansion, or (c) a school of design, music or drama. Use for dormitory expansion was considered inappropriate because the amount of land would be insufficient for the next major dormitory complex. Neither was this site considered a proper location for a classroom building. The accessibility for the public and the distance from existing instructional areas make it undesirable for this use.

Appropriate parking facilities must be included with any development of this area.

In the interim period, the Knoll can most logically be used for staff offices and seminar rooms to temporarily accommodate the needs of rapidly growing departments.

As a final note, the committee pointed out that the site of The Knoll, including the surrounding area, is one of the remaining natural beauty spots on the campus. As such, they strongly emphasize that careful attention should be given to the overall development of this area. It is urged that any new facility, including any expansion plans by the Union, be attractively designed to provide an attractive view of the campus.

The Building and Business Committee of the Board studied the report and at the May meeting made this recommendation:

The Building and Business Committee recommended that ultimately the site of The Knoll be used for institutional buildings, and that the University officials be instructed to explore potential sites suitable for a new residence for the President and report back to the State Board of Regents. On motion by Mr. Redeker, which was seconded and passed, the recommendation of the Building and Business Committee was approved.

Study of the question continued for another year, until June 1966 when it was decided to remodel the Knoll for continued use as the President's home.(1) Plans were completed and the contract for the remodeling was awarded in September 1966. President Parks had moved into the Knoll at the time of his inauguration, July 1, 1965, and he and his family put up with the many inconveniences during the remodeling operation.

---

(1) Minutes, June 16-17, 1966



LABORATORY OF MECHANICS

Engineering Hall, Hydraulics Laboratory

Structural Engineering Lab, Mechanics Laboratory

Built: 1882-3	Additions: 1884, 1933
Architect: 1882 J.B. Ballenger	1884 Foster & Liebbe
1907 Proudfoot & Bird	1933 A.H. Kimball
1967 Wilkins & Bussard	
Contractor: 1882 & 1884 V. Tomlinson	
1907 R.G. Coutts	1933 U.S. Griffith & Son
1967 King Bole, Inc.	

The contract for the original Engineering Hall was awarded in July 1882 to V. Tomlinson in the amount of \$4890, just slightly below the \$5000 appropriation. Even before the building was completed in the fall of 1883 it was recognized that it was too small for the growing engineering demands, and a request to the legislature was made for funds for an addition.

The addition, completed in 1885, is the present wing on the south extending to the west.

Remodeling of the basement in 1898-99 provided facilities for a hydraulics laboratory.

Major remodeling was undertaken in 1907 and completed at a total cost of \$10,550. Dean Marston described the project at the time:

I would further say that the College is securing by this work out of this old building, which was formerly practically of little account, what amounts to a good, substantial, modern laboratory building of fireproof construction except as to the roof, which I believe, could not be built new for less than \$25,000. I would further say that the building in its present condition will be of no value whatever and that, in fact, it will be so exposed to the elements as it is, as to be greatly damaged to go through the winter without being completed.(1)

Toilet facilities were installed in 1923.

A one story addition was built in 1933, making a rectangular plan by filling in the earlier L-shape. This became the concrete laboratory.

Further remodeling came in 1967, described as follows:

This project will provide additional office space, classroom and

---

(1) Minutes, October 1907 (before project was completed)

improved laboratory facilities to make the existing building more functional and efficient. The very antiquated rest room will be made more usable. Fire escapes from the second and third floors will reduce the dangers now imminent in the event of fire in a building with only one stairway. Because this is one of the oldest buildings on campus it is not justifiable to attempt any major improvements, and the contemplated renovation has been kept to a bare minimum to extend the useful life of the building as long as possible.(1)

Total project cost of the 1967 remodeling came to \$30,577.

### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

#### Horse Barn

Built: 1900                      Remodeled: 1930  
Architect: Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen  
Contractor: Main & McKee (Gen'1)

Discussion of need for a new horse barn was expressed as early as 1891 when the first request was submitted for funds. Other askings went to the legislature in 1895 and 1897. In 1899 a request was submitted for \$10,000 for horse barn and live stock judging arena.(2) The General Assembly, in 1900, appropriated \$12,000 for the two buildings.

First bids were taken on May 2, 1900, but all were rejected because they exceeded the budget. Some revisions were made in the plans and new bids received on May 11. The contract for general construction of the Horse Barn and Judging Pavilion was awarded to Main and McKee for \$13,555. Contracts were awarded two months later for the mechanical and electrical work totalling \$707.50. The building served as a horse barn for almost thirty years.

In January of 1930 an appropriation of \$18,000 was made to remodel the structure to be used as headquarters for Landscape Architecture. A contract was entered into with Tapager Construction Company of Albert Lea, Minnesota in the amount of \$15,526. Their work was accepted in October of that year.(3)

The building continued in use by Landscape Architecture until 1978 when that department moved to the new College of Design. It is currently being used for agronomy and journalism overflow.

- 
- (1) Minutes, March 1967
  - (2) Minutes, August 31 - September 1, 1899
  - (3) Minutes, October 1930



It was not until September 1922 that the project got fully under way. The Sept. 21 minutes show approval of the architect's plans, with some revision to be made, and authorization for the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds to make the excavations and construct the foundation. This work started the last week of October.(1) Bids for the superstructure were received on Jan. 30, 1923. The general contract was awarded to Sugarman Construction Company, of Des Moines, for \$376,835.(2) Mechanical and electrical work was to be done by the Building and Grounds department. Foundations were finished and the superstructure started in April 1923.

The Board minutes for August 15, 1923, record "that a contract for bas relief panels for the new Library Building, has been entered into between the Iowa State Board of Education and Miss Nellie Verne Walker," in the amount of \$2,625. These are the panels over the second floor end windows and on the east front of the building. The designs were Miss Walker's but much of the actual carving was executed by J.G. Zimmerman.(3)

The names of fourteen famous men are inscribed in a band above the main floor windows on the east front and north and south ends of the original building. The ones so recognized are: Washington, Lincoln, Shakespeare, Emerson, Agassiz, Pasteur, Faraday, Newton, Darwin, Liebig, Morrill, Hatch, (Seaman) Knapp, and (James) Wilson.

Laying of the cornerstone took place on October 11, 1923.

The building was first opened (in part) for use on January 6, 1925. Moving of books from Central (Beardshear) continued for another month. Dedication of the building occurred on January 21, 1926.(4)

As early as 1928 the Library had reached the point where additional stack space was needed.(5) Although the request for an addition was repeated in subsequent biennia, it was 1959 before funds for it were appropriated.

The Grant Wood murals in the Library came into being during the Great Depression of the 1930's. At the December 12, 1933, Board meeting

- 
- (1) Iowa State Student, October 30, 1922
  - (2) Iowa State Student, February 9, 1923
  - (3) Iowa State Student, June 4, 1924
  - (4) Iowa State Student, January 15, 1926
  - (5) Biennial Report, 1926-1928

"President Hughes reported that he had recommended to the Civil Works Administration that a mural by Grant Wood be made for the library at Iowa State College at a cost of approximately \$1400.00 for labor and \$600.00 for materials and supplies...." The scope of the project, as approved by the CWA was provided in the January 3, 1934, issue of the Iowa State Student:

Murals signifying the various functions of the college are being painted by the college library by unemployed Iowa artists this winter. Work which is being done in the respective artist's studios about the state is to begin as soon as canvas purchased for the paintings is delivered to the painters.

Grant Wood, of Cedar Rapids, eminent Iowa artist, is chairman of the CWA committee in charge of the project. Mr. Wood has not yet completed the list of artists to be employed.

Preliminary sketches for the murals have already been submitted and approved. Three groups of paintings are to be placed at various points in the library. The first set, consisting of eight works, will depict the practical arts as taught at Iowa State, according to Wood. Another group of six will present the fine arts. These are to be placed in the reference reading room of the building. The third set, to be located in the lower rotunda, will show the work of the pioneer Iowa farmer.

These murals will be based upon Daniel Webster's quotation: "When tillage begins, the other arts follow. The farmer, therefore, is the founder of American civilization."

Much of the work on the murals was done in a temporary studio set up in Iowa City where twenty-one artists worked on the project. The CWA project was terminated in the spring of 1934, but the College continued the work on the murals with allocation of its own funds.(1) That year only the murals in the stairway were completed. The large painting of the pioneer farm was executed in 1936. Seven artists worked on that project. All of the murals were painted under the supervision of Grant Wood and from his original drawings. Close attention was given to accuracy of the details in all of the portrayals.

The limestone figures of two students, located at the foot of the original stairway, were the work of Christian Petersen and were completed and set in place in 1944.

The first addition to the Library was designed in 1959 and construction contracts were awarded in March 1960. It was completed in time for the start of the fall quarter of 1961. This construction, on the

---

(1) Minutes, April 24-25, 1934

west side of the original building, was devoted largely to stack and reader space, although new stairs, an elevator and rest rooms were also included. Perhaps the most obvious feature of the addition was the new entrance rotunda on the south side of the building, making the original east entrance a secondary access, primarily for emergency exit. Final cost of the addition, including equipment, came to \$1,172,903.51.

Funds of \$1,800,000 for a second addition were appropriated by the legislature in 1965. The following year a federal grant was made by the Higher Education Facilities Commission in the amount of \$595,300. Contracts for construction were awarded in July 1967. This addition included construction of the multi-tier stacks and also an extension to the west and north of the first addition. It was opened for use in the fall of 1969.

Continued growth of the Library holdings and the need for additional study and reader space made further expansion of the building a necessity by the mid seventies. In 1978 the Iowa State Foundation made \$400,000 available for planning and steps were taken to initiate that work. Architects were selected in January 1979. Contracts for construction of the third addition are expected to be awarded in 1980.

#### LIBRARY STORAGE BUILDING

Built: 1940  
Contractor: Truscon Steel Company

Plans to erect a prefabricated building for the storage of infrequently used books were first presented to the Board at the meeting of December 12, 1939. Bids for such a structure were received the following spring and the contract was awarded on April 5, 1940.(1) At the same time the Department of Buildings and Grounds was authorized to construct the floor and install the necessary mechanical services for the building.

Authorization for the purchase of library stacks for the building was given at that meeting.

The Daily Iowa State Student reported on May 17, 1940:

Construction has begun on a \$9,000 storehouse for least-used library books to be located north of the Insectary. The warehouse will accommodate two stack levels of 80,000 volumes each....  
....Work on the building is being done by WPA laborers under

---

(1) Minutes, April 5, 1940

the supervision of B.H. Platt, superintendent of buildings and grounds.

In June 1940 the Board approved an expenditure of \$225 for insulation of the building.

LINCOLN WAY COTTAGE

Beardshear House, East Hall Annex

Built: 1903

Razed: 1973

Located on north side of Lincoln Way, second lot east of Knoll Road.

Mrs. Beardshear was granted a building site for her home in November 1902, under the same terms and conditions established for Dr. Cessna. (See Kildee Cottage.)

In April, 1903, it was reported that "the foundation brick for Mrs. Beardshear's house are on the grounds and work is to be begun soon."(1)

In 1914 the college expressed the desire to buy the house from Mrs. Beardshear. She set a value of \$8000 on it and the sale was made.(2)

Remodeling was undertaken the following year and the house became known as East Hall Annex, a women's residence hall. (1915-21) During 1918 it was an emergency hospital for women.(3) From 1919 on it was called Lincoln Way Cottage. The Sloss family lived there briefly in 1925. Until 1944 it served variously for different student groups and in some years as a tenant house.

From 1944 until 1972 it housed residence hall employees. It was razed in 1973.

---

(1) ISC Student, April 29, 1903

(2) Minutes, August 1914

(3) Schilletter, J.C., 1970

LINDEN HALL

Built: 1955-57  
Architect: James A. Dougher  
Contractor: Thomas Construction Co.

A new dormitory for women was programmed in June 1945, and in September the Iowa State Daily Student reported that it was "ready to erect as soon as contracting costs decrease to a less inflated level and materials become more available." At that time the appropriation was \$450,000.(1) In 1946 the cost estimate was raised to \$500,000 and an architect was retained to initiate plans.(2)

In December 1946 the name Linden Hall was assigned to the proposed building and preliminary plans were approved.(3) But inflation and the more immediate need to provide housing for returning veterans further delayed construction, and it was 1954 before further action was taken. By that time revision of the plans had become necessary to provide a larger facility and the cost had risen to an estimated \$1,900,000.(4) The revised plans were approved in February 1955. Contracts for construction were awarded in October of that year and construction began in November.(5)

Linden Hall was completed and in use in September 1957.

- 
- (1) Minutes, June 26, 1945
  - (2) Minutes, March 23 and July 2, 1946
  - (3) Minutes, December 9-10, 1946
  - (4) Minutes, November 4-6, 1954
  - (5) Iowa State Daily, December 1, 1955



LYON HALL

West Hall

Built: 1914  
Architect: Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson  
Contractor: W.F. Kucharo & Co.

The earliest reference to a new residence hall for women was in the Minutes of the Board meeting of January 4, 1907, when the request for appropriation was being prepared. The list of needs included \$40,000 for an addition to Margaret Hall. Three years later an allocation of \$55,000 was made from the millage tax fund.(1)

No further action seems to have been taken until 1913 when

The executive Council being in joint session with the Board, the matter of using for a dormitory on another part of the campus the \$55,000 authorized by the 34th General Assembly to be expended in building an addition to Margaret Hall was discussed informally, and the Building Committee was directed to present the matter to the council in writing, with blue prints showing the plan recently adopted for the campus.(2)

The question of the legality of a separate building rather than the addition was settled by an opinion from the attorney general that the change was permissible under the state law.(3)

Considerable discussion then developed around the actual location. The faculty favored the site where Memorial Union now stands.(4) The final decision was reached at the March 1914 Board meeting with the knowledge that additional halls would be built in the same area at a later time.

In May, 1914, Superintendent Sloss was authorized to begin excavation for the building and in July the construction contract was awarded.(5)

The Iowa State Student, on Dec. 19, 1914, reported that the building

---

(1) Minutes, February 1911

(2) Minutes, July 1913

(3) Minutes, February 1914

(4) ISC Student, March 7, 1914

(5) Minutes, July 1914

would be ready for occupancy after the Christmas vacation. On January 30, 1915, the paper carried this item:

Miss Mildred Walls opened the new dining room in the dormitory Thursday morning to the twenty-six girls who are rooming there and to the twenty girls of the Lakota club who are occupying the Beardshear house. The room is furnished in fumed oak and will seat 108 people.

The kitchen which is one of the finest in the west is furnished in white, with a large built-in refrigerator. Two large ranges and a pastry oven will ensure plenty of 'eats' for the girls.

The kitchenette, on the first floor, will surely be the scene of many merry fudge parties and boxes from home 'feeds'.

The drawing rooms are furnished in mahogany and tapestry with floor coverings in two toned brown rugs. A large fireplace adds much to the cheerfulness of the rooms.

The top (third) floor had been left unfinished under the original contract. When funds from the millage tax were made available in August 1915, Superintendent Sloss was authorized to complete the rooms on that floor to accomodate twenty-six more girls.(1) Total cost of the building, including about \$6700 for the third floor, came to \$58,981.68.(2)

The building was officially designated as West Hall in September 1916, and retained that name until October 1928 when it became Mary Lyon Hall.

Fire excapes were installed in 1918.(3)

An extensive renovation of the building was undertaken in 1964. Smith-Voorhees-Jensen, Architects Associated, was selected as architect in September 1963; the construction contract was awarded to James Thompson & Sons in February 1964 and the completed work was accepted the following September. Total cost of the renovation came to \$124,120.19.

---

(1) Minutes, August 10, 1915

(2) Biennial Report, 1914-16

(3) Minutes, January 8, 1918

MACHINERY and STORAGE SHED

Storage Shed - Service Area

Built: 1926                      Addition: 1938  
Razed: 1972

This building, parallel to 6th Street, was located with its center about on the east face of the north wing of the present Physical Plant Shops and Stores Building.

It was built in 1926 after two years of discussion and delay. It was planned primarily to house vehicles and equipment for the Building and Grounds department.

A reference in the College Controller's notes show a frame addition was built on the east end for \$1200 in 1938.

The building was razed in 1972 to make room for the new Physical Plant Building.

MAC KAY HALL and LEBARON HALL

Domestic Technology Building; Home Economics Building

Built: 1910-11; 1925-26; 1956-58  
Architects: 1910 Proudfoot and Bird  
              1925 Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson  
              1956 Smith, Voorhees, Jensen, Siletto & Assoc.  
Contractors: 1910 Benson & Marxer  
              1925 J. & W. A. Elliott Co.  
              1956 P.L. Caron Co.

The inadequacy of space in Margaret Hall and North Hall for "Domestic Economy" was first expressed in the Biennial Report for 1902-03. However, it was 1909 before funds became available. In July of that year the architect was directed to prepare detailed plans for the Domestic Technology Building.(1) Plans were approved in December and the construction contract was awarded in January 1910, in the amount of \$57,900, not including heating, plumbing or lighting.(2)

The building was described in the I.S.C. Student on March 28, 1910:

---

(1) Minutes, July 1909

(2) Minutes, January 1910

The Domestic Technology Building for which ground was broken a few weeks ago is to be 56 feet by 181 feet, and 42 feet in height. It is to have three floors. The first or basement story is 11 feet high, and will contain reading rooms, locker room, laundry and recitation room. The second story is 13 feet high and will contain offices, sewing laboratory, and textile room. The third story is 12 feet high and will contain foods laboratory, dining rooms, reception room and the domestic art department. There will be a toilet room on each floor.

The outside walls are to be of Acme red faced bricks, trimmed with dark pavers. All other trimmings not of dark pavers are to be of terra cotta. The plans call for a forced system of Ventilation....

One feature new at I.S.C. is in the concrete floors. They are 11 inches thick and supported by reinforced concrete beams.

The new building was located north of and parallel with Margaret Hall, and it was then planned to later build connecting wings to that building on the east and west sides to form a rectangular court between the two structures. This explains why the west wing of today's MacKay Hall is not parallel with Osborn Drive.

The Home Economics department moved into the building about the first of April, 1911,(1) but it was May 1, 1912, when formal dedication ceremonies were held.(2)

A cistern was built in 1915 to provide soft water for the laundry.

Rapidly increasing enrollments in the department resulted in various alterations to interior partitions and also requests for a larger structure. The first request for a new building was made in the Biennial Report for 1912-14, but it was not until 1920 that funds were appropriated, in the amount of \$110,000 for an addition. However, this amount was inadequate for the size and kind of structure contemplated. A temporary frame building (See Field House-P.E.W.) was erected west of the Home Economics Building to partially provide space for the expanding department.(3)

Funds in the amount of \$500,000 were made available in late 1923(4) and

---

(1) ISC Student, April 3, 1911

(2) ISC Student, April 30, 1912 and Minutes, May 1912

(3) Minutes, April 13, 1920

(4) Minutes, October 23, 1923

the architect was asked to revise his sketches accordingly. Final plans were completed and bids were received at the Dec. 10, 1924, meeting of the Board. Contracts were awarded two days later.

The design of the new building incorporated the then existing building as its west wing with a new center section and an east wing of the same size as the west one. The new building was to be faced with limestone and the west wing would receive a matching facing over the original brick. The west wing was not parallel to the street on the north. In the new plans the central section was built parallel to the street while the east wing was set at a slight angle to make it symmetrical with the west wing. Construction began about the first of March 1925. A cornerstone laying ceremony was held on May 9. The building was completed just a year later and dedication took place on June 11, 1926. The auditorium had been designated the Catherine J. MacKay Auditorium by the Board in March 1926.(1) In 1957 the building as a whole was given the name MacKay Hall.(2).

An addition to the building had been considered in 1945, but it was ten years later before funding became available with a \$950,000 appropriation.(3)

Construction of the addition at the west and south of the original building began in October 1956 and was completed during the summer of 1958.(4)

Various remodelings have occurred in the building over the years.

The 1956-58 addition was named LeBaron Hall in 1975.

---

(1) Iowa State Student, March 15, 1926

(2) Minutes, September 12-13, 1957

(3) Minutes, May 12-13, 1955

(4) Iowa State Daily, October 25, 1956