

METALLURGY BUILDING

Built: 1947-1949
Architect: Tinsley, Higgins and Lighter
Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

The first reference to this building appears in the Minutes of November 1-2, 1946, when "President Friley stated that the Federal Government probably would make funds available for an atomic research building, and that the Government had requested the Iowa State College to designate architects for the project." In January the Board was informed "that the United States Army had selected....architects to design the Atomic Institute Building."

In March 1947 a lease was executed for the building site, which had been determined the previous month. Bids for construction were received and the contract awarded in July 1947.(1) In January 1948 the construction contract was modified to incorporate additional work:

(a) Erection of temporary pre-fab storage buildings for Atomic Institute	\$50,000
(b) Installation of equipment in the Metallurgy Building	121,700
(c) Moving of two Home Management houses from the Metallurgy Building site	25,000
(d) Connection of utilities, grading, landscaping walks and drives for the Metallurgy Building	40,000
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	\$236,700

Payment of the above projects to be out of funds furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission.(2)

During 1948 contracts for the laboratory equipment and for an inter-communicating system were entered into.

The cornerstone was laid in a dedicatory service on May 14, 1948.(3)

The building was completed in 1949.

(1) Minutes, October 10-11, 1947

(2) Minutes, January 14, 1948

(3) Iowa State Daily, May 15, 1948

METALS DEVELOPMENT BUILDING

Built: 1959-61 Addition: 1966-67
Architect: Tinsley, Higgins, Lighter & Lyon
Contractor: 1959 W.A. Klinger Co.
 1966 James Thompson & Sons

The Atomic Energy Commission proposed this building in 1951 and requested that land be leased for the site.(1) However, it was April of 1959 before a lease was executed.(2) Bids were taken in June by the A.E.C.(3)

Bids for equipment items -- an extrusion press, rolling mill, laboratory equipment and elevator -- and for the storm sewer extension, were taken by the university under separate contracts, although all costs were reimbursed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

A machine shop addition on the north side of the building was constructed in 1966-67.(4)

MILITARY GARAGE

Built: 1931, 1941
2 Sections razed: 1977

The structure carried on the records under this name was actually three buildings. The first two were apparently erected in 1931 and were located on the west side of Winlock Drive, the northernmost unit west of what was then the south Military Stable (later Veterinary Surgery), and the other unit across from the west wing of the Veterinary Clinic.

Only those two units are shown on maps prior to 1942. A map dated that year includes a third unit, attached to the south end of the southern of the original two buildings. No references have been located to indicate anything about construction of the third element.

The Financial Report first records the value at \$650 in 1932 and con-

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- (1) Minutes, April 12-13, 1951
 - (2) Minutes, May 7-8, 1959
 - (3) Iowa State Daily, June 18, 1959
 - (4) Minutes, June 16-17, 1966

tinues it at that figure until 1977 when a reduction to \$188.06 was made to allow for the value of the original two units which were razed early that year.

The remaining unit is currently used as a storage area.

MILITARY POWDER MAGAZINES

(Two Structures)

Built: 1924 and 1929

Razed: 1948

These two magazines were built on the east edge of Pammel Woods, between the corral north of the old Military Stables and the Northwestern tracks.

The first magazine is shown in the list of college buildings in the secretary's report for 1924, with a value of \$322.23.

Board minutes for October 9, 1928, show authorization for a "black powder magazine to separate this powder from the other kinds of explosives, of necessity stored in the magazine, to conform to the regulations of the War Department for the protection of all property." This unit carried a value of \$300 in the reports.

Both magazines were eliminated from the building list in 1948.

An entry in the Board minutes for April 17-18, 1919, indicates an earlier structure had been erected, but its location is unknown today:

Powder House. One hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the Repairs and Minor Improvements Fund to provide for the storage of powder to be furnished by the War Department.

MILITARY STABLES (Frame)

Military Horse Barn

Built: 1921
Razed: ca. 1932

This building was located northeast of the cemetery, just east of the edge of Pammel Woods.

The Board minutes for June 8-10, 1921, provide about the only information available on this structure:

This building to accommodate approximately 100 horses and to be constructed with lumber donated by the War Department in buildings at Camp Dodge, will be located on the site of the former serum hog yards in the east border of College Park and directly west of the Horticulture Department nursery. The plans and the exact location are to be determined by the President of the College with the approval of the Building and Business Committee.

The following month the Minutes record that \$8000 was allocated for "Military Horse Barn, including special provision for blacksmith, harness, and guard in separate small building on account of fire risk," and an additional fund of \$400 to provide water for the building. The site was changed from that mentioned the previous month.

When new masonry stables were constructed north of the Veterinary Clinic building the old frame stables were used for storage of machinery of the Agricultural Engineering department.(1)

The exact date when the frame stables were razed is not known. The building value is recorded at \$300 in the June 30, 1932, annual report. The June 30, 1933, report shows that value removed from the records, indicating the elimination of the building between those two dates.

(1) Iowa State Student, April 23, 1931

MORRILL HALL

Built: 1890-91
Architect: Josselyn and Taylor, Cedar Rapids
Contractor: General O.J. King, Omaha

The need for a library and a museum was recognized from the very start of the College. The minutes of the Board in January 1870 state: "Next to the men that teach its students and to the men that control its affairs the library and museum are the most important means of building up a great institution."

But it was twenty years later before action was taken to meet that need. The Legislature funded the building in 1890, and it was then determined to include a chapel as well as library and museum.

On May 15, 1890, the Board accepted the preliminary sketches by the architects and their proposal to prepare final plans and superintend construction. Bids were received in July. At the same meeting the name "Morrill Hall" was adopted in honor of the Senator who sponsored the Morrill bill establishing the land-grant college system. Seven bids for general construction and three for electrical work were received. Contracts were awarded to the low bidder in each case, in the amounts of \$28,404 and \$335 respectively.

The site for the building was identified as follows: "The center of the tower shall be due North on the east line of the central projection of the Main Building."(1)

The building was dedicated on June 16, 1891, with an address by Professor Charles E. Bessey.

President Beardshear prepared this description of the building for the 14th Biennial Report (1890-91):

The erection of Morrill Hall has enabled us to provide well for the work of zoology, entomology, and geology. For these branches of science it provides ample recitation, laboratory and depository room. The basement is well utilized by a flourishing gymnasium and rooms for the preparation of subjects of natural history and the display of fishes. This building makes pleasing accommodation for the exhibit of the museum and scientific collections in geology and natural history. We have provided a gem of a chapel that aids greatly in the social, intellectual and moral phases of our college work. The crowning service of Morrill Hall is its provision for a most admirable library room. The

(1) Minutes, July 1890

room is well located, cheerfully lighted and tastefully furnished, making one of the most inviting rooms of the kind in the state.

Fire escapes were added in 1904. The following year new seats were provided for the chapel and a barber shop was installed in the basement. In 1908 the barber shop was moved out to make space for a library reference room and office for assistant.

Alterations costing \$3249 were made in 1914, at the same time the Library was moved from Morrill Hall to Central Building. The Agricultural Extension offices and document room were then moved into Morrill Hall.

Concern for the safety of the building resulted in an inspection by H.W. Hartupee, Structural Engineer with Proudfoot, Bird, and Rawson, in May 1922. He made a number of recommendations for additional bracing of the roof trusses, all of which were executed by Thomas Sloss, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, within the month. Subsequent alterations in the building were made in 1938 and 1955, and some minor modifications since then.

MORTENSEN COTTAGE

Budd House

Built: 1877	Addition: 1884
Relocated: 1892	Razed: 1927

Originally located on site where Botany Hall stands now.

An acre of land was leased to Professor J.L. Budd in May 1877, and he began immediately to build a home for his family. He sold the house to the College in 1884 at which time an addition was built from plans by Foster & Liebe. Tomlinson built the addition for \$780. Budd received \$2,000 for the house. The addition was two stories 14 x 22 feet. Chimneys of the house were blown down in the cyclone of April 8, 1882.

Selection of the location where Budd's house stood as the site for Agricultural Hall (Botany Hall) resulted in the removal of the house in 1892 to a location at about what is now the southwest corner of Dairy Industries Building. Cost of moving, including a new foundation came to approximately \$1000.

Tenants of the house are listed by Dorothy Kehlenbeck(1) as follows:

(1) Manuscript, 1969

1877 - 1890	J.L. Budd
1891 - 1894	D.A. Kent
1895 - 1903	J.B. Weems
1904 - 1907	G.L. McKay
1908 - 1926	Martin Mortensen

The house was razed in 1927 to make room for the new Dairy Industries Building.

MUSIC BUILDING

Built: 1978 -
 Architect: The Durrant Group, Inc.
 Contractor: Vulcan Construction Co.

For many years the Music Department had outgrown Music Hall and had overflowed into several other buildings as well. It was not until 1974 that funds for planning a new building were made available and the project became more than a dream.

In November 1976 the architect was selected and provided with the Building Program prepared by the University Architect. This would become the first building erected on the campus designed specifically to satisfy the special space and acoustical requirements for music teaching and performance. R. Lawrence Kirkegaard was retained as a consultant for the acoustic conditions of the building.

Plans were developed and schematic drawings were approved in May of 1977. Final construction documents were completed in early summer of 1978 and construction contracts were awarded in August of that year.

Occupancy of the building is scheduled for the fall of 1980.

After minor remodeling to the building the Music Department moved into it in November 1928.(1)

The new name "Music Hall" was formally applied to the building by action of the Board on March 7, 1929.

The building continued as the home of the Music Department until the summer of 1978 when it was razed to make way for a new music building.

NAVAL ARMORY

Naval Diesel School Laboratory

Addition to Mechanical Engineering Laboratory

Built: 1942

Architect: A.H. Kimball

Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

The steps taken in the development of this project are not well brought out in the Board Minutes. The earliest reference was at the October 4, 1940, meeting when authorization was given "to accept works Progress Administration funds if they are made available for improvement and building projects for the Reserve Officers Training Corps, if and when needed, subject to final approval by the Iowa State Board of Education."

The next entry in the Minutes was for the meeting of September 8, 1942, when the Building and Business Committee of the Board reported that bids for the construction of an "Addition to the Mechanical Engineering Shop Building, to be used as a laboratory for the Naval Diesel School" had been received on August 11 and that contracts had been awarded for the project. The chairman of that committee also reported that "Iowa State College is to be reimbursed by the United States Navy to the extent of \$70,000 for the cost of the Addition."

The project was accepted from the general contractor as of December 8, 1942.

In January 1945 negotiations were initiated by the Navy to sell the building to the College. It was March 1946 before a final agreement was reached and the sale was consummated at a price of \$25,000.(2)

The Iowa State Daily for April 4, 1952, reported that the building

(1) Iowa State Student, November 17, 1928

(2) Minutes, March 12, 1946

"is now used for training students as reserve officers in the navy. Featured in the building is a simulated destroyer, complete with a bridge, intercommunication system, plotting room, and a simulated submarine."

NICKELL - FISHER HOUSE

Duplex "B" - Genevieve Fisher House

Built: 1951 - 52
Architect: Griffith & Haines
Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

This building was constructed under the same contracts as the Child Development Building. Both were built as Home Management houses and financed with dormitory construction funds.

Home Management Duplex B became the Genevieve Fisher House in 1957. In 1962 the east portion retained that name but the west portion was renamed the Paulena Nickell House. This continued the recognition of Miss Nickell when the building formerly carrying her name was changed to Child Development Building.

When the College of Education became a separate entity in 1968 the Nickell-Fisher House became its headquarters and continued in that use until 1976. Since then the house has served as student living quarters.

Also see entry under Child Development Building.

NORTH HALL

Servants' Hall, Margaret Hall Annex

Built: 1880
Architect: Prof. T.L. Smith
Contractor: F.S. Whiting
Razed: 1926

Located just south of present west wing of MacKay Hall.

An appropriation was made in the spring of 1880 for "a building to be occupied by the schools of Agriculture and Veterinary Science and the Botanical Department." Contract for construction was awarded in May in the amount of \$5752 to F.S. Whiting. Professor S.A. Knapp was appointed superintendent, who reported in December as follows: "The plans for this building were somewhat carefully matured to secure a very substantial structure and one that would in all respects meet the necessities of the several departments to be accommodated. The Professors interested express themselves as more than gratified at the results achieved."(1)

The building was completed for occupancy early in 1881. On April 8, 1882 a tornado crossed the campus. "North Hall had both gable ends blown in above the first floor, and all the roof carried away except a small portion in the center."(2) Repairs were made the next month. A porch was added on the front (south side) in 1886. Two years later a water supply and coal stoves were provided.

When Margaret Hall was built in 1894 North Hall became an attached wing of the new building. The lower floor was made into a kitchen, the second floor was remodeled for the Department of Domestic Economy and living rooms, while the attic was set up for servants' rooms.

North Hall was taken down in 1926.

(1) Minutes, December 1880

(2) 10th Biennial Report, 1882-83

NORTON HOUSE

Allis House, Coover House, Practice House, Gray Cottage

Miss Lizzie May Allis, Professor of German, was granted permission to build a residence on the campus at the September 1, 1899, meeting of the Trustees. The site allocated was at about the north end of what is now Roberts Hall.

Judging from a report in the ISC Student dated October 8, 1900, construction of the house was not undertaken until that year:

Miss Allis already has her residence in process of construction on the slope north of Prof. Knapp's residence on southeast campus. The house is to be of three stories and fitted with all the modern conveniences. As soon as completed Miss Allis will bring her father and mother from New York and take up a permanent abode here. Messrs. Main and McKee of Des Moines have the work.

With approval of the Board of Trustees (a provision of the lease of the property) Miss Allis sold the house to Professor R.C. Barrett in 1907. His widow asked for and received permission, in 1912, to sell the house to Professor W.F. Coover. He in turn, sold it to the College in 1921 for \$10,381.80.

From then until 1929 it was used as a practice cottage and was called Gray Cottage. In that year it was moved to a site at what is now the west end of Spedding Hall, and it was renamed the Alice P. Norton Home Management House.

When Spedding Hall was about to be built in 1948, the site had to be cleared and the Norton House was moved north to its present location on north Morrill Road.

In recent years it has been the headquarters of the Film Production Unit.

NUCLEAR ENGINEERING LABORATORY

Agricultural By-Products Laboratory

West Chemical Engineering Building

Built: 1934

Architect: A.H. Kimball

Contractor: Buildings and Grounds Dept.

The earliest reference to this building appears in the Minutes of November 3-4, 1933, where the following quotation from a letter of October 4, 1933, to members of the Board is cited:

I have already informed the Board about the prospects of securing a federal building, entirely independent of college and state, from the government for the use of the Department of Agriculture in studying the utilization of agricultural wastes. It seems that we have good prospects of securing this building which, with equipment, would cost about \$300,000.00.

Transfer of title to the land on which the building was to be constructed from the State to the federal government was then authorized. Although funds were provided through the Department of Agriculture and the Public Works Administration, the actual design and construction was left in the hands of the College.(1)

No references have been found to determine the exact dates of the beginning and completion of construction, but the Iowa State Student on April 26, 1934, reported that the date of June 1 for completion would be delayed about a month because of lack of materials.

In 1946 title to the land and building was re-conveyed, at no cost, to the State.(2) The building then became known as West Chemical Engineering and was used by that department until 1958-59 when the nuclear reactor was installed and the name Nuclear Engineering Laboratory was adopted.

(1) Minutes, December 12, 1933

(2) Minutes, April 9, 1946

OAK-ELM HALLS

Elm Hall, Oak Hall

Oak-Elm Addition

ELM HALL

Built: 1937-38
Architect: Dougher Rich & Woodburn
Contractor: Ben Cole & Son

About the time construction was starting on Roberts Hall President Hughes was already looking ahead to the need for additional women's housing. At the October 18, 1935, Board meeting he reported:

While we hope to open another dormitory for women in 1936, there is every indication that within a few years still another dormitory for women should be built. I bring this up now not for action but for your information and to advise you that in my judgment we should begin this year to formulate our plans for the location and design of this building.

It was January of 1937 before action was taken by the Board, and approval of the new dormitory was granted. The following month the architect was retained. Construction started in June 1937 and was completed and the building occupied in March 1938.(1)

Elm Hall was built on the site of the earlier Elm Lodge and continued the use of that name.

OAK HALL

Built: 1938-39
Architect: Dougher Rich & Woodburn
Contractor: W.A. Klinger

Increasing enrollments continued the pressure for more housing and in May 1938 another building project was authorized. A federal grant of \$119,988 from the Public Works Administration was approved in August.(2) Bids were received in October and construction initiated about the first of November.(3) The PWA grant was increased by \$2700

(1) Minutes, March 22 and May 3, 1938; and Iowa State Student, March, 12, 1938

(2) Minutes, August 15, 1938

(3) Iowa State Daily Student, November 2, 1938

in August 1939.(1) The new Oak Hall, named after Oak Lodge which earlier occupied its site, was ready for use in September 1939.(2)

OAK-ELM ADDITION

Built: 1964-65

Architect: Smith-Voorhees-Jensen Architects Associated

Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

A report on long range plans for the campus, in the December 10, 1960, edition of the Iowa State Daily said that "A connection will be made between Oak and Elm Halls on the north ends." It was 1963, however, before steps were taken to begin the project. The architect began work on drawings in March of that year and final plans were approved in December. Construction contracts were awarded in February 1964 and the addition was completed in June 1965,(3) and occupied that fall.

The addition was designed to eliminate the two separate kitchens and dining rooms in the halls and provide a single facility capable of serving 600 people. New student rooms were also provided.

In 1968 a renovation project was undertaken to modernize the showers and other plumbing facilities. Brooks, Borg and Skiles were architects and James Thompson & Sons the contractor for that work.

(1) Minutes, August 2, 1939

(2) Iowa State Daily Student, September 16, 1939

(3) Minutes, June 23-25, 1965

OAK-ELM LODGES & DINING ROOM

The Lodges

Built: 1920
Architect: Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson
Contractor: Thomas Sloss - Bldg. & Grounds Dept.
Razed: Elm Lodge 1937; Oak Lodge 1938

These buildings were built on the site where Oak and Elm Halls are standing today.

Increasing enrollments of women precipitated the need for additional housing in 1920. \$130,000 was appropriated for the construction of the four units and the dining hall to serve them. To save both time and money the two-story buildings were of frame construction, with no basements, and were considered temporary at the time they were built.

Other cost-savings were achieved "by eliminating closet doors, dormer windows, window weights, window and door frames, transoms. They (the architects) were instructed to use plain rafter overhang eaves. No shower baths to be placed on the second floor; tub baths to be installed....eliminating the master key and thus effecting a considerable savings."(1)

Construction was completed in time for fall occupancy, and the buildings were described in the Iowa State Student on September 27, 1920:

An unusual record in dormitory construction has been made in the Colonial group of buildings that will house two hundred and forty young women who are enrolled for school here this fall....

The arrangement of the buildings is unique. The four dormitories are connected by corridors in which are located offices and parlors and library. In the fifth building are located the dining halls and kitchens for each dormitory, reached by means of passage ways, all well lighted, and amply designed for larger numbers than the usual design.

A feature of the construction has made it possible for amusement in abundance in the lodges. The dining rooms are so arranged that they can be opened into one large room, where recreation hours may be spent. The floors of hardwood, will make ideal dancing for the women, also....

All thru this new group, the architects have managed to give the entire inside an atmosphere of luxury and dignity, which is re-

(1) Minutes, August 18, 1920

markable considering the hurried erection during the few summer months.

Superintendent of Grounds, Thos. Sloss, who has had the work in charge declares that the accomplishment on time was only made possible by the use of student labor. In fact throughout the operation, he said, nearly four-fifths of the work force were college men....

The new buildings were officially named at the September 15, 1920, Board meeting when the minutes record:

The two west dormitories to be known as Elm Lodge, the two east dormitories to be known as Oak Lodge, the dining room on the north to be known as North Hall, and the entire group of temporary dormitories to be known as the Lodges.

In September 1930, the Iowa State Student reported that \$42000 had been spent on the repair and painting of the Lodges during the past summer. The following year adequate housing for women was provided elsewhere and a group of thirty men moved into the east wing of Oak Lodge on a cooperative system. A couple of years later 120 men were occupying the Lodges.(1)

By 1935, principally as a result of the Depression, various government programs had been established on the campus. That fall these several offices were moved into Elm Lodge.(2)

Elm Lodge was razed in 1937 to make room for the new Elm Hall. The College sold the buildings to J.F. Heable, a Cedar Rapids contractor, who removed it from the campus. At the start of his operation his crew went on strike when they were paid only forty cents an hour while the prevailing rate was fifty cents an hour.(3)

Oak Lodge was razed the following fall, 1938.(4)

(1) Schilletter, 1970

(2) Iowa State Student, October 22, 1935

(3) Iowa State Student, April 27, 1937

(4) Iowa State Daily, September 17 and 23, 1938

OFFICE AND LABORATORY BUILDING

The Link

Chemistry and Physics Buildings Addition

Built: 1947-1950

Architect: Dougher, Rich & Woodburn

Contractor: Kucharo Construction Co.

This four-level building became a connecting link between the Physics Building and Gilman Hall and was paid for "from funds accumulated in our overhead charges on our contracts with OSRD, the Army and the Atomic Energy Commission."(1)

The architect was selected in February 1947 and the plans were approved and bids received in October of that year. Construction started shortly thereafter and was completed in the spring of 1950.

The intended use of the building was described in the Iowa State Daily Student on August 2, 1947:

The connecting link will be air-conditioned, for scientific reasons, and will contain in the basement, spectro-graphic laboratories and facilities for tracer chemistry. The first floor will contain the administrative offices of the Insititute, a large conference room for seminars and the research laboratories of Dr. Spedding and Dr. E.I. Fulmer, assistant to the director of the Institute for Atomic Research. The top floor will contain a library reading room for joint use of the Physics and Chemistry Departments, the Atomic Institute and offices for the theoretical physicists.

(1) Minutes, December 9, 1947

OLSEN BUILDING

Facilities Building

Built: 1973-75

Architects: Durrant Deininger Dommer Kramer Gordon and
Finch-Heery

Contractor: Huber Hunt & Nichols

This building was constructed under the same contract as the stadium and was an integral part of that project although it is a separate structure.

In November 1976 the building was formally named the Ralph A. Olsen Building, recognizing Olsen's long support of the university and its athletic programs. A graduate of the class of 1923 Olsen and his wife donated \$250,000 to the stadium project.

The Olsen building serves as the administrative headquarters for the athletic department, offices for the football coaching staff and provides team locker and training rooms.

OSBORN COTTAGE

Built: 1882-83

Architect: J.B. Ballenger

Contractor: V. Tomlinson

Appropriations for two residences for professors were made in 1882. Bids were received in July with the bid for Osborn Cottage at \$2490. An extra cost of \$25 was approved in November 1883 for putting an extra window in the house. In 1898 Professor Osborn was reimbursed \$87 for his expenses in installing furnace, grate, storm windows and pump. Five years later \$300 was expended for heating plant and other repairs on the house.

A temporary porch was built in 1914 and in 1920 major repairs and improvements were made. In 1924 an allocation of \$100 was made "for the purpose of changing the shed north of Osborn Cottage into a garage and putting a sleeping porch above, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds is authorized to proceed with the improvements."(1)

(1) Minutes, January 1924

Occupants of the house have been:

1883 - 1898	Herbert Osborn
1899 - 1914	Henry E. Summers
1915 - 1916	Warren H. Meeker
1917 - 1919	Henry E. Summers
1920 - 1922	Hazel Harwood
1923 - 1928	Julia W. Stanton
1929 - 1932	Black
1933 - 1935	Charles S. Gwynne
1936 - 1967	Boyne H. Platt
1968 - 1974	Foreign Student Services
1975 - 1976	Student Alumni Assoc. & Landscape Arch.
1976 -	Honors Program

PAMMEL COURT

Built: 1946 - 47
War surplus structures
Portions removed over many years

The end of World War II and the return of Veterans to the campus resulted in a serious housing shortage. The fall enrollment in 1945 was 8407; the following year it jumped to 9216 of whom 1100 were married students. The influx of families introduced an entirely new problem for the residence department. Until that time housing had been provided only for single students in the existing residence halls.

In October 1945 the first steps were taken to prepare for the influx of married couples through the acquisition of trailers and demountable houses, obtained from the federal government from war production sites where they were no longer needed. By January 3, 1946, the Iowa State Daily Student could report that "Thirty-six of the proposed 150 temporary housing units for Iowa State's married veterans will be ready for occupancy by noon today. Seven families have moved in to date."

These first units were set up in what had been the polo field, on the north side of Pammel Drive (which gave the name to the total development) north to the railroad, in the area now occupied by the Communications Building, Ames Lab buildings and parking lots.

In March 1946 a grocery store was erected, utilizing a structure that had previously been a storage bin on the Agricultural Engineering Farm. In May 50 quonset huts and 50 more trailers were added.

During the fall of 1946 the college obtained 317 barracks type buildings, providing 734 living units. Erected by the Kucharo Construction Company most of these units were set up in the area north of the railroad in the areas known today as east and west Pammel Court. Others were erected to the northeast of the previously developed area south of the tracks.

In all areas the college provided water, sewer and electricity, and developed the roads and general site improvements. A map of the Pammel Court Housing Project, showing all units both north and south of the railroad, appeared in the Iowa State Daily Student on February 15, 1947. Schilletter(1) records the peak occupancy as follows:

- 152 trailers
- 50 quonset huts (2 families each)
- 79 demountable houses
- 704 metal barracks (534 two bedroom, 200 one bedroom)
- 65 private trailer lots

A recreation building for children was built by Pammel Court residents in the spring and summer of 1947. This later became today's Driver Education Building.

The original ownership of the various units was in the name of the Federal Housing Administration, but that was transferred to the College on July 1, 1947.(2)

A contract to install ceiling insulation in the barracks type buildings was awarded in January 1948 and the work was accepted two months later.(3)

A new grocery store was built in "North Pammel Court" in the fall of 1947. It was closed and out-of-business in March 1952.(4) It then became a recreation center.

(1) Schilletter, 1970

(2) Minutes, June 30 - July 1, 1947

(3) Minutes, February and March 1948

(4) Iowa State Daily, April 1, 1952

In 1949 electric meters were installed on all units except the trailers.

All of the trailers were "decommissioned" and removed between 1950 and 1952.(1) By 1967 all units south of the tracks were eliminated from the program, and most had been removed from the campus. A few remained and were used for storage for another two or three years.

By 1968 there were 668 units in use in the east and west areas north of the tracks.. Sixty-six units were eliminated in 1973 when grading for the 13th Street extension was undertaken. Other units, those in the greatest need of repair, were decommissioned as new units in Schilletter Village became available in 1974-76. In 1979 there are still 522 units in use.(2)

PARKING RAMP AT MEMORIAL UNION

Built: 1966-67

Architect: Brooks Borg & Skiles

Contractor: Piling: L.H. Bolduc Co., Inc.

General: James Thompson & Sons

The earliest reference to special parking facilities for the Memorial Union seems to be in a story in the Iowa State Daily on July 1, 1955:

As for future plans for parking areas, (H.E.) Pride commented that it was only a matter of time until people would realize the necessity of underground parking.

He said that a plan for such a lot between Memorial Union and the Campanile has already been drawn up. This underground parking would accommodate 1,000 cars and, if built now, would cost approximately \$2,500,000.

An underground facility was again in the news in March 1957. But by 1962 the concept had shifted to construction of a ramp.(3) In 1964 the architects began preliminary studies for a ramp.(4) The Board of

(1) Schilletter, 1970

(2) Letter from Charles F. Frederiksen, Director of Residence, May 1, 1979

(3) Iowa State Daily, November 8, 1962

(4) Iowa State Daily, October 17, 1964

Regents recommended and the State Executive Council approved transfer of title to the land needed for the site and in January 1966 the piling contract was awarded. Two months later the contract for general construction was signed.

The ramp was opened for use on July 1, 1967.(1)

PEARSON HALL

Classroom Building (#1)

Built: 1960-62

Architect: Wetherell & Harrison

Contractor: James Thompson & Sons

Even before an appropriation was made for the Classroom Building its site was under discussion. In 1956 it was reported that it "would be located west of Morrill Hall between Beardshear Hall and the Library."(2) By 1959, when the funds were made available, the final decision on location had not been reached but it was thought it would be "either north or south of Marston Hall."(3)

Design of the building started in 1959 and the construction contracts were awarded in October 1960.(4) This was the first campus building to incorporate television viewing equipment as a feature for instructional use, and to provide special "language laboratories". An area for campus-wide data processing was provided in the ground floor area.

The building was completed and in use in June 1962.(5)

In 1964 the name, Pearson Hall was assigned to the building in recognition of one-time President Raymond Allen Pearson.

It has provided office space for the departments of English, Foreign Languages, and for Media Resources in recent years.

(1) Iowa State Daily, July 27, 1967

(2) Iowa State Daily, November 29, 1956

(3) Iowa State Daily, May 11, 1959

(4) Minutes, October 13-14, 1960

(5) Iowa State Daily, June 28, 1962, and Minutes, June 14-15, 1962