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THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE

Chronology of important events of the first 100 years

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IOWA STATE COLLEGE

Chronological Table of Important Events

1858

The Iowa State College was founded on March 22 when Governor Ralph P. Lowe signed a bill to establish a State Agricultural College and Model Farm. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the purchase of land and improvements.

1859

The Board of Trustees was organized in January and it selected Story County as the site of the new Agricultural College on June 21. A picnic on the site was held on July 4 to commemorate the occasion.

Suel Foster was elected first president of the Board of Trustees, a position he held until 1865. An early and persistent champion of industrial education, he helped to draft the original bill which was introduced in the Sixth General Assembly in 1856. Two years later this bill in revised form was to become the organic act of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Model Farm.

The original college farm of 648 acres was purchased from five different owners at a total cost of \$5,379. Story and Boone counties had pledged private subscriptions, bonds, and land gifts valued at \$21,355.

1860

An attempt was made in the Legislature to repeal the act providing for the establishment of the College. It was defeated largely through the efforts of the Hon. Benjamin G. Gue, who was one of the framers of the act.

1861

The farm buildings which included the Farm House and Cattle Barn were completed. The first occupant of the Farm House was W. H. Fitzpatrick, who rented the farm in 1861. The Farm House was the home of the superintendents of the Model Farm and in later years, the deans of the Division of Agriculture.

The Cattle Barn was built north and east of the Farm House. It was torn down in 1929.

1862

The Morrill Act of July 2 was signed by President Abraham Lincoln, providing grants of land

and land scrip to the states in furtherance of instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts.

On September 11 the Iowa Legislature officially accepted the provisions of the Morrill Act, a move which brought to Iowa the distinction of becoming the first state to do so.

1864

The rivalry between the Agricultural College and the State University for the grant, including a move sponsored by the latter to combine the two institutions, was resolved on March 29 when the Legislature approved a bill awarding the grant to the Agricultural College. By the terms of the act, the College secured an initial endowment of 240,000 acres of land which was selected by Peter Melendy. The act also provided for the sale and leasing of these lands. Because of the double minimum cost of railroad land, the College realized 204,309.30 acres from this grant.

1867

An organizing committee for the College visited other technical institutions.

1868

The Hon. A. S. Welch was appointed the first president on May 11. Trained as a lawyer, he had been the first principal of Michigan State Normal School. At the time of his appointment he was living in Florida and had been elected to fill out an unexpired term in the U. S. Senate.

George W. Jones, professor of mathematics, served as acting president from October 21 to March 15, 1869, while President Welch was in Washington, D. C., as the U. S. Senator from Florida.

The first unit of Main Building, predecessor of Beardshear Hall, was completed at a cost of \$10,570.

Seventy men and women students were received for preparatory training on October 21. Iowa State College was therefore the first land-grant institution to be coeducational from the beginning.

Philomathean Literary Society was the first literary society on campus. Bachelor Debating Society, Crescent, Cliolian, Welch Eclectic, Phileleutheroi and Pythian were other early literary societies which sought to bring social and intel-

lectual improvement to the students. In the 1920's the literary societies began to be less active.

1869

Exactly 11 years to the day after the passage in the House of the bill establishing the College, the institution was formally opened for the admission of students on March 17. On that date Main Building was dedicated and the Hon. A. S. Welch was inaugurated as the first president.

The first class comprised 173 students, 136 men and 37 women. They enrolled from 55 counties.

Curricula in agriculture and mechanic arts were offered. In the first term, classes were taught in rhetoric, landscape gardening, German, algebra, arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography, analysis and instrumental music.

The first residence for the president which stood south and east of the Campanile was completed. Later known as South Hall, Domestic Economy Hall and then Music Hall, it was destroyed by fire in 1912.

The house known as "The Maples" was erected for Prof. George W. Jones. Long the home of E. W. Stanton, '72, professor of mathematics, it is now Music Hall.

1870

President Welch and I. P. Roberts, professor of agriculture, held 3-day farmers' institutes at Cedar Falls, Council Bluffs, Washington and Muscatine. They were the forerunners of modern extension, and they were the earliest farmers' institutes held by a land-grant college away from the campus.

The first part of the Chemical Laboratory was built at a cost of \$5,003. It stood just north of the present College Hospital.

A frame Workshop containing an engine house and two laundry rooms was built at a cost of \$2,779. When the Theoretical and Applied Mechanics Laboratory was built in 1883, the Workshop was moved a short distance north and was remodeled. When Building A was built in 1897, the Workshop was torn down.

The North Farm of 140 acres was purchased for \$3,500. Part of Pammel Court and part of the golf course are on this land.

A Horse Barn was built east of the Farm House at a cost of \$2,615. It was torn down in 1900 when the Horse Barn, which was later remodeled for the Department of Landscape Architecture, was built.

Marston Cottage, which stands in back of Friley Hall, was built.

1871

The College Herbarium was established by Charles E. Bessey, professor of botany. In 1894, the herbarium and library of Dr. C. C. Parry were bought for \$5,000. In 1953, from the will of J. P. Anderson, '16, the Herbarium received an Alaskan collection which is the largest and most important in the world. The Herbarium now contains more than a quarter of a million specimens, and is one of the outstanding collections in the Middle West.

Two wings were added to Main Building at a cost of \$47,455.

A bell was purchased for \$299.30, and it was probably at this time that the present Victory Bell Tower was built. In 1890, this bell cracked and was replaced by the bell which still hangs in the tower today. It is believed there was another bell in the south belfry of Main Building from 1868 until 1871. This bell purchased in 1871 may have been too heavy for the south belfry.

1872

The first courses were given in home economics, then called domestic economy. Mrs. Mary B. Welch, wife of the president, and first teacher of domestic economy, attended the Miss Juliet Corson School of Cookery in New York City and the South Kensington School of Cookery in London to prepare herself for the work. It was the first land-grant college in the nation to offer training in domestic economy for college credit.

The first courses were given in veterinary science during the fall term by Dr. Henry J. Detmers, a German veterinarian.

Twenty-six students graduated in the first class, of which 24 were men and 2 were women.

1873

C. P. Wellman, '72, registered as the first graduate student.

A legislative investigation concerning financial and administrative policies of the College was conducted.

A literary magazine, *Aurora*, began publication in June. It ceased in 1891. The College motto "Science with Practice" was first used.

1875

Physical and Chemical Laboratories were added to the east side of Chemical Laboratory at a cost of \$16,000. The building was destroyed by fire in 1913.

Delta Tau Delta was the first national fraternity at the College.

1876

Domestic Economy established the first experimental kitchen ever opened by any college.

1877

General J. L. Geddes, professor of military science, was acting president from May, 1877, until February, 1878, while President Welch was on sick leave.

First graduate degree, Master of Science in botany, was granted to J. C. Arthur, '72.

The Board asked the President to select a plot of 5 acres to be surveyed and set aside for a College cemetery.

J. L. Budd, professor of horticulture, built a home approximately on the site of Botany Hall. In 1894 it was moved to the approximate site of the Dairy Industry Building. Martin Mortensen, '09, head of the Dairy Department, lived there when it was torn down in 1927.

Pope Cottage which was built by T. W. Pope, professor of chemistry, is now the home of Provost James H. Jensen. It is located on the south side of Lincoln Way and east of the International House. The property was purchased by the College in 1884.

Pi Beta Phi, which was organized as I. C. Sorosis and which adopted the Greek letters in 1888, was the first national social sorority on campus.

1878

The Alumni Association was founded.

The first telephones were installed between offices.

The *College Quarterly* was started by the faculty. It was discontinued in 1880.

A Christian Association for men and women was formed.

Carrie Chapman Catt, '80, helped organize the Ladies Military Company G, standing for Girls. In 1891 the group was divided into two companies, Company G and Company L. Both were disbanded in 1897.

1879

The School of Veterinary Science was organized, making it the first state veterinary college in the United States.

The first Creamery was built across the street east of the Farm House at a cost of \$1,000. In 1891 it was moved further east and fitted up for a workman's cottage. It was torn down in 1927 when the Dairy Industry Building was built.

1880

The "Gables" was built by President Welch for his home. In 1889 it was sold to Millikan Stalker, '73, professor of veterinary science, who willed it to his sisters. In 1928 the College received the bequest, specifying that it be used for a home for male foreign students and headquarters of the Cosmopolitan Club, from the estate of Sallie Stalker Smith, '73, who died in 1922.

North Hall was built for the Departments of Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Botany at a cost of \$6,000. Later used by the Department of Domestic Economy, it stood directly south of Home Economics Hall. When Margaret Hall was built in 1895, North Hall became an annex and its kitchen. It was razed in 1926.

West (Boarding) Cottage, which was built at a cost of \$3,500, housed 30 men. It stood just south of the present College Hospital and was later used by the College Hospital and also as an isolation ward until it was torn down in 1934.

Horticultural Hall was built on the approximate site of the Library at a cost of \$2,500. Later it was the Faculty Club, and it now stands across from the heating plant and is called Farm Boarding Club.

1882

Charles E. Bessey, professor of botany, was acting president from July 1 to November 1 while President Welch was in Europe.

Seaman A. Knapp, professor of agriculture, was appointed vice-president and acting president in November, 1882, when Acting President Charles E. Bessey resigned as vice-president. He served until March, 1883.

Mrs. Welch gave a course of six lectures to a class of 60 women in Des Moines. This appears to have been the earliest organized home economics extension work in the United States.

East (Boarding) Cottage, which was built at a cost of \$6,500, housed 60 men. It stood just south and a little west of Alumni Hall. Later used as Training Quarters, it was torn down in 1907.

1883

President Welch was removed from the position of president, but continued as professor of psychology and history of civilization until his death in 1889.

Seaman A. Knapp, a native of northern New York, former superintendent of the Iowa School for the Blind, and professor of agriculture at Iowa Agricultural College, succeeded A. S. Welch as president on December 1.

The first Engineering Hall was built at a cost of \$4,890. In 1884 an addition which cost \$6,410 was added. It was later named Hydraulics Laboratory and then Civil Engineering Laboratory. It is now the Theoretical and Applied Mechanics Laboratory.

Osborn Cottage, which is now the home of Business Manager Boyne H. Platt, '24, was built. Herbert Osborn, '79, for whom Osborn Drive and Osborn Research Club are named, was professor of zoology.

Sloss Cottage, which was built for Professor Bessey, is now the home of Ben W. Schaefer, superintendent of the Physical Plant Department. Sloss Cottage was so named because Thomas Sloss, superintendent of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, lived there longer than anyone else.

1884

Prof. J. L. Budd was acting president from December, 1884, to February, 1885, following the resignation of President Seaman A. Knapp.

The Sutton Act, redefining the purpose of the College, and providing for broader and more liberal training, was passed on March 20.

Graduate work was first offered in domestic economy.

Electric lights were first installed in Main Building.

Compulsory student manual labor, in effect since the beginning of the College, was discontinued.

The Office Building was erected for the offices of the president, secretary, and treasurer at a cost of \$3,117. It was taken over by the Buildings and Grounds Department in 1904, and has been used by the Department of English and Speech since 1933. It stands southeast of Beardshear Hall.

1885

Leigh S. J. Hunt, a public school administrator from Des Moines, was appointed president on February 1. He resigned in 1886.

The College Hospital was established. It occupied the second floor of the Sanitary Building and was supported by taxing each student 60 cents per term.

The veterinary buildings, Veterinary Hospital and Sanitary Building, were built approximately on the site of the Memorial Union at a cost of \$10,600. Veterinary Hospital was later used by the Department of Buildings and Grounds as a carpenter shop and storeroom. The second floor of the Sanitary Building was used for a college hospital, and later the whole building was de-

voted to this purpose. Later it was known as Cranford Hall and was used as a faculty club for women teachers for a short time. Still later it was Music Hall. Both buildings were torn down when the construction for the Memorial Union Building was started in 1927.

1886

William I. Chamberlain, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, succeeded Leigh S. J. Hunt as president on July 20. He resigned in 1890.

1887

Congress passed the Hatch Act on March 2 to promote scientific investigation through agricultural experiment stations.

1888

On March 1, the General Assembly passed an Act to establish the Agricultural Experiment Station. Robert Speer, former member of the Board of Trustees, was appointed the first director.

The home of Herman Knapp, '83, treasurer, recorder and assistant professor in charge of the Department of Agriculture, was built across from the Knoll. It was moved north of the Metallurgy Building when Welch Hall was built. For many years it was Coburn Home Management House, and since 1952 it has been used by the Genetics Department.

1889

The Iowa Agricultural College Athletic Association was formed.

1890

Edgar W. Stanton, '72, professor of mathematics and secretary to the Board of Trustees, served as acting president from November 13, when President Chamberlain resigned, until February 1, 1891.

The 2nd Morrill Act, providing for further endowment of land-grant colleges, was passed on August 30.

One issue of the *College Clipper* was published on June 18. It was the forerunner of the *Iowa State College Daily*.

The *Iowa Agricultural College Student* began publication. In March, 1897, it was called the *Iowa State College Student*, and since September, 1947, the name has been the *Iowa State Daily*.

The YMCA and YWCA were organized at the College.

The bell in the tower, built around 1871, cracked and was replaced with the bell which is now known as the Victory Bell.

1891

William M. Beardshear, a minister who had been president of Western College, Toledo, Iowa, and superintendent of schools in the West Des Moines district, was appointed president on February 1. He succeeded Edgar W. Stanton, '72, who had been acting president since 1890.

James "Tama Jim" Wilson, former congressman, was appointed professor of agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Six years later he left to become Secretary of Agriculture under President McKinley. He also served as Secretary of Agriculture under President Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft. He did not return to the campus.

Curricula in agriculture were separated from curricula in science.

The *Aurora* ceased publication.

The Track Association was formed to conduct Field Days, the beginning of physical education for men.

College colors were chosen, as follows: silver for students in engineering; yellow for students in agriculture; and black for students in veterinary medicine.

The Dinkey, steam motor line operated by the Ames and College Railway Company, came into existence, marking the end of the horse-drawn accommodation bus. The Dinkey was discontinued in 1907.

Because of riots between fraternity members and nonfraternity students which started in 1888, no student was permitted to join a secret college fraternity. This meant a slow death to fraternities and sororities on campus.

Morrill Hall was built at a cost of \$35,000. It housed the Library, Chapel, Museum, and lecture rooms and laboratories of the Department of Natural History and Geology.

1892

Rugby football had its beginning with Dr. Ira C. Brownlie coaching. In 1894 W. P. Finney was the coach. There was no coach in 1893.

Agricultural Hall, now called Botany Hall, was built at a cost of \$37,000.

The Creamery Building, a frame building with second floor dormitory, was built at a cost of \$13,870. It was torn down in 1904 when the Dairy Building, now called Agricultural Annex, was built on the same site.

The motor depot, or Dinkey Station, which was also the Post Office and Book Store, was built at a cost of \$1,563. Until 1907, it stood slightly south of its present location.

1893

A special train of college battalions, including the ladies' batallion, went to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

The Board of Trustees set aside 13 acres west of Morrill Hall for an athletic field.

The class of '94 published the first *Bomb*.

1895

Glen "Pop" Warner, famous football coach who developed the double wing back, coached the football team for a few weeks each year from 1895 through 1899.

The football team earned the name of Cyclones by winning from Northwestern University by a score of 36-0. A newspaper account described the team as a cyclone from Iowa.

Margaret Hall, the first women's dormitory outside of Main Building, was built on the approximate site of the new wing to Home Economics Hall. It was named for Margaret McDonald Stanton who was a preceptress before her marriage to Prof. E. W. Stanton, '72. It burned in 1938.

1897

James "Tama Jim" Wilson was given the title of dean of the agricultural faculty after he was granted a leave of absence to become Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Charles F. Curtiss, '87, professor of agriculture, succeeded James "Tama Jim" Wilson as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The College newspaper changed its name to the *Iowa State College Student*.

The Ladies Military Companies, organized in 1878 and 1891, were disbanded.

The water tower was erected. It was designed by Prof. Anson Marston, then head of the Department of Civil Engineering.

The Foundry, which is now called Building A, was erected at a cost of \$5,000.

1898

Millikan Stalker, '73, professor of veterinary science, was appointed the first dean of veterinary medicine. In 1900 he was succeeded by President Beardshear, who served as acting dean until his death in 1902.

The Board of Trustees adopted the official seal with the inscription: "The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts—Science with Practice." The name had been in common use since 1896.

The Healy Committee, authorized by the Twenty-

sixth General Assembly, investigated the finances of all the state institutions.

The first Excursion Day was held on August 17. The railroad gave special rates to the people of Iowa to encourage them to visit the College. More than 6,000 persons attended.

The Pattern Shop, which is now called Aeronautical Engineering Laboratory, was erected at a cost of \$6,000.

The Power Station was built at a cost of \$4,500. It was razed in 1913 when the Steam and Gas Laboratory was built.

The Sewage Disposal Plant was constructed. Designed by Prof. Anson Marston, the sewer beds were the first ones built in Iowa. They were located on the site of the present girls' tennis courts before they were moved north of the Northwestern tracks.

1899

The Campanile was erected at a cost of \$5,885. A carillon of ten bells manufactured by John Taylor and Company of Loughborough, England, was installed in it. The bells were donated by Prof. E. W. Stanton, '72, in memory of his wife, Margaret McDonald Stanton.

The College colors were changed from silver, yellow and black to cardinal and gold.

1900

The Legislature granted the first definite educational support to the College in the sum of \$25,000 annually. Previously the appropriations of the Legislature were made for buildings only, and the income from the land grant was used for operational or educational support. President Beardshear was also able to secure from the Legislature a building levy of one-tenth of a mill which was increased to one-fifth of a mill in 1902. This yielded funds to build Beardshear, Marston and Curtiss Halls.

The school year was changed to begin in September rather than in March as it had since the regular College opened in 1869.

Thirty-five cases of typhoid fever occurred on campus, and the two lower floors of Agricultural Hall, now Botany Hall, were used for an emergency hospital. A farmer who supplied milk to the College had washed his pails in water from a contaminated well.

The north wing of Main Building burned on December 8.

The President's residence, "The Knoll," was erected at a cost of \$12,721.

The Central Heating Plant was built. The present investment is \$818,190.

A brick Horse Barn and Stock Pavilion were erected at a cost of \$14,844. In 1930, the Horse Barn was remodeled for the Department of Landscape Architecture. In 1931, the Stock Pavilion was remodeled as the Theater Workshop.

Alice Norton House was built across the street from the Knoll by Lizzie May Allis, professor of French and German. Formerly the home of R. C. Barrett, professor of civics, and later of W. F. Coover, professor of chemistry, it was moved in 1930 to its present location north of the Metallurgy Building where it was used as the Alice Norton Home Management House. Since 1952, it has housed the College Film Production Unit.

1901

A 2-week short course for farmers and men engaged in livestock work, held in January, was the forerunner of Farm and Home Week. Dean Curtiss, '87, originated the event, which was the first such course to be held in the country.

The *Iowa Engineer* began publication.

Emergency Hall was built for classrooms at a cost of \$10,600 after the north wing of Main Building burned. It stood just west of the English Office Building until it was torn down in 1906 when Beardshear Hall was completed.

Kildee Cottage, which stands across from the Knoll, was built by O. H. Cessna, '72, professor of history and psychology.

The home of S. W. Beyer, '89, professor of geology and mining engineering, which was built north of Marston Cottage, was moved north of the Chemistry Building in 1925. From 1930 until 1948 when it was torn down to make room for the Metallurgy Building, it was the Nursery School Annex.

B. S. Lanphear, assistant professor of electrical engineering, built a home north of Marston Cottage. For a while P. G. Holden, superintendent of Agricultural Extension, lived there. Later it was moved north of the Agricultural Engineering Building, where it is being used as a dormitory annex bearing the name of Georgia White Cottage.

The Experiment Station Barn which was built in 1894 burned.

1902

President William M. Beardshear died at his home on the campus on August 5.

Edgar W. Stanton, '72, served as acting president from August 6 at the time of President Beardshear's death until August 31, 1903.

Charles F. Curtiss, '87, professor of agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Sta-

tion, was appointed dean of the Division of Agriculture. From 1932, when he retired, until his death in 1947, he was dean emeritus.

The first state appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the Agricultural Experiment Station. Enrollment reached 1,322.

The *Iowa Agriculturist* began publication.

The south wing, all that remained of Main Building, burned on August 14.

1903

Albert Boynton Storms, Methodist minister from Des Moines, was appointed president on September 1. He resigned in 1910.

E. W. Stanton, '72, was appointed first dean of the Junior College.

J. H. McNeil, professor of anatomy, was appointed dean of the Division of Veterinary Medicine. In 1908 he was succeeded by President Storms, who was acting dean until 1909.

Perry G. Holden, vice-dean of the Division of Agriculture and professor of agronomy, attended a Farmers' Institute at Hull on February 16-18. At this meeting county cooperative extension work as now conducted throughout the United States was first established.

Engineering Hall, renamed Marston Hall in 1947, was completed at a cost of \$218,500.

The Farm Mechanics Building was erected at a cost of \$53,752. It is the brick addition at the rear of Botany Hall.

The Experiment Station Building was built at a cost of \$18,000. In 1922 it was struck by lightning and burned.

The Horticultural Laboratory which stands east of the botany greenhouses was built at a cost of \$8,000.

Lincoln Way Cottage was built by Mrs. William M. Beardshear. Dormitory employees live there at the present time.

Safford Cottage was built by B. H. Hibbard, '98, instructor in economic science. Acquired by the College from Ruth Safford, instructor in English, the last occupant was J. F. Downie Smith, dean of the Division of Engineering.

1904

President A. B. Storms became the first dean of the Division of Science as Related to the Industries.

Anson Marston, head of the Department of Civil Engineering, was appointed the first dean of the Division of Engineering, serving in this capacity until his retirement in 1932. He was dean emeritus until his death in 1949.

The Engineering Experiment Station was created by an act of the State. Dean Marston served as its director until his retirement in 1932.

President Storms removed the ban on fraternity and sorority initiations.

Youth clubs which became 4-H Clubs were started in Iowa.

Cardinal Guild was founded.

1905

Alpha Zeta, honor society for agriculture upperclassmen, was installed on campus. It was the first honor society on campus.

The Women's Athletic Association was organized, representing basketball, tennis and hockey.

The *Alumnus* began publication in May.

Dairy Building, renamed Agricultural Annex in 1928, was built at a cost of \$55,000. It was constructed on the site of the Creamery.

The Dairy Farm of 170 acres was purchased south of the campus.

1906

Prof. Perry G. Holden was appointed first director of Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service, a position he held until his resignation in 1912.

O. H. Cessna, '72, professor of history and psychology since 1900, became the College's first chaplain, continuing until his retirement in 1929, a few years before his death in 1932. He will be remembered for his "Chaplain's Corner" in the campus newspaper and his "Monthly Alumni Chapel" in the *Alumnus*.

The Legislature passed an act establishing the Extension Service. This act provided for domestic science work or home economics as it is now called. This appears to be the first legislation in the United States establishing and providing funds for a state extension service.

The Adams Act for the further endowment of agricultural experiment stations was passed on March 16.

The Whipple Committee, appointed by the Thirtieth General Assembly, recommended a central board to administer the state institutions. Opposition to the idea kept the plan from being adopted until 1909 when the state Board of Education was appointed.

Excursion Days were discontinued because the railroads ceased giving excursion rates. There was a special Excursion Day in 1909.

Central Building, renamed Beardshear Hall in 1938, was completed at a cost of \$300,000. It stands on the approximate site of Main Building.

The Olmsted Brothers, a landscape architecture firm from Boston, published a report as a result of their study for future plans and development of the campus.

The Forge Shop, now called Building B, was erected at a cost of \$4,500.

1907

Congress passed the Nelson Amendment or 3rd Endowment Act on March 4 for the further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

The first May Day Festival was given by the Women's Athletic Association in honor of senior women. The event was absorbed by Veishea in 1922.

Tau Beta Pi, engineering honor society, was installed on campus.

The Dinkey, steam motor line operated by the Ames and College Railway Company, was discontinued. The Dinkey Station, which was also the Book Store and Post Office, was moved a short distance north and was remodeled. The building is still used as the Book Store and Post Office. A new Book Store addition to the Memorial Union will be completed in 1958.

Central Station, the station for the electric trolley which superseded the Dinkey, was built south of the present Chemistry Building. Electric trolley service was discontinued in 1929 and Central Station was torn down in 1933.

Alumni Hall, started in 1904, was completed at a cost of \$35,000. Funds for the structure were donated by students, members of the faculty, alumni and friends.

Training Quarters, old East Cottage, was torn down.

1908

The first intercollegiate basketball game at Iowa State College was played with the University of Kansas on February 20 with a score of 53-35 in favor of Kansas. The game was played in the Armory in downtown Ames which now houses the O'Neil Dairy Company.

Iowa State College became a member of the Missouri Valley Conference. In 1928 it withdrew to become a charter member of the newly formed Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association or the Big Six.

The Machine Shop was built at a cost of \$18,000. In 1937 it was joined to the Steam and Gas Laboratory to make the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory.

1909

C. H. Stange, D.V.M., '07, professor of veterinary medicine, was appointed dean of the Division of Veterinary Medicine. He died in 1936.

The Board of Trustees of Iowa State College was abolished by an act of the Legislature and replaced by the State Board of Education. In 1955 the name was changed to the State Board of Regents.

A picnic was held on campus on July 3 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of selecting the site of the College. July 4, the usual date celebrated, fell on Sunday of this year.

Agricultural Hall, renamed Curtiss Hall in 1947, was completed at a cost of \$340,000.

1910

Edgar W. Stanton, '72, served as acting president from September 1 at the time of President Storms' resignation, until August 12, 1912. He was also appointed dean of the Division of Science as Related to the Industries.

St. Patrick's Day on campus was originated by students in civil engineering on March 1. It was absorbed by Veishea in 1922.

Engineering Annex was completed at a cost of \$88,100.

1911

First summer session—a 2-week short course—was offered with Ashley Van Storm, professor of agricultural education, as the first dean. In 1912 a regular 6-week session was held with a second term being added in 1915.

The Two-Year Non-Collegiate Course in Agriculture which furnished technical training for non-high school graduates was set up by Dean Charles F. Curtiss, '87. The curricula have been superseded in recent years by collegiate programs.

Phi Kappa Phi, senior scholastic honor society, was installed on campus.

The Domestic Technology Building was erected at a cost of \$75,000. This building became the west section of the present Home Economics Hall.

1912

Raymond A. Pearson, former Commissioner of Agriculture of New York state, was appointed president on September 1. He resigned in 1926.

The Board of Education voted to place all engineering work at Iowa State College, all courses in home economics and general science at the State University of Iowa and limit Iowa State Teachers College to 2 years. In 1913, several measures were introduced in the Thirty-Fifth

General Assembly to clarify the situation, but none was actually passed. The Board was requested to rescind its previous action.

The first Ag Carnival was held on May 16. It was absorbed by Veishea in 1922.

The first Homecoming celebration was held.

South Hall, later Music Hall, was destroyed by fire. It stood south and east of the Campanile.

The Veterinary Medicine Quadrangle was built at a cost of \$150,000.

1913

The Department of Home Economics was made a division, with Catherine MacKay, professor of home economics, as the first dean. She served in this capacity until her death in 1921.

R. E. Buchanan, '04, professor of bacteriology, became dean of the Division of Industrial Science, serving in this capacity until 1919.

The Engineering Extension Service was established with Kenneth G. Smith as the first director. He had been in charge of the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

The Graduate Division was established. In 1919 the name was changed to Graduate College.

The effort of the Division of Agriculture to abolish the Division of Industrial Science was rejected by the General Faculty.

Omicron Nu, home economics honor society, was installed on campus.

The *Ames Forester* began publication.

College roads were paved.

The Men's Gymnasium was built at a cost of \$150,000.

The Steam and Gas Laboratory was built at a cost of \$34,000. It was built on the site of the old Power Station. In 1937, the Steam and Gas Laboratory was joined to the Machine Shop to form the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory.

Physical and Chemical Hall was destroyed by fire.

Emergency Chemistry was a temporary building built north of the present Library after Chemical and Physical Hall burned. It was built at a cost of \$4,040. From 1915 until 1925 it was used by the Department of Home Economics and was called South Studio. It was torn down in 1925.

1914

R. K. Bliss, '05, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Nebraska, was appointed director of the Agricultural and

Home Economics Extension Service, serving in this capacity until his retirement in 1946.

The Veterinary Research Department was begun. The Smith-Lever Act of cooperative agricultural extension work was passed on May 8.

The Visual Instruction Service was organized with J. W. Parry, associate professor of the Engineering Extension Department, as the first director.

The Iowa State Players were organized. The organization started as the Dramatic Club.

The Chemistry Building was completed at a cost of \$311,032.

The Little International was founded by the Saddle and Sirloin Club of the College.

The Transportation Building, now Industrial Arts and Engineering Experiment Station Building, was completed at a cost of \$65,000.

West Hall, women's dormitory later named Lyon Hall, was built at a cost of \$60,400. Normal occupancy is 98 students. In 1957 Lyon Hall housed men students.

The west bleachers of the Stadium were built with funds donated by alumni and friends at an approximate cost of \$35,000. Rooms and other facilities were added in 1932, 1939 and 1940, making a total investment of \$57,205.

The Agronomy Farm of 165 acres, located 2 miles south of the campus, was purchased.

1915

Raymond A. Pearson, president, was appointed acting dean of the Graduate Division, serving in this capacity until 1919.

The Graduate Faculty was organized.

The *Green Gander* began publication. From 1918-1921 the women on campus published the *Emerald Goose*.

The Horticultural Laboratory and the Greenhouse were completed at a cost of \$58,100.

1916

First Ph.D. degree was granted to Leslie A. Kenoyer in the Department of Botany.

LaVerne Noyes, '72, donated \$10,000 for landscaping the campus and for constructing the lake on the campus which bears his name. He donated the services of A. C. Simonds, landscape architect of Chicago. In 1933 Lake LaVerne was enlarged and improved with workers from the Civilian Conservation Camp.

The first Practice House used by Home Economics was located at 1208 Kellogg.

Under the provisions of the National Defense Act the College established a Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC).

The first unit of Science Hall was built at a cost of \$65,925.

East Hall, women's dormitory later named Freeman Hall, was built at a cost of \$63,000. Normal occupancy is 93 students.

1917

Edgar W. Stanton, '72, served as acting president for the last time from April 20 until November 21, 1918, while President Pearson was on war service with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Ames Ambulance Unit of 36 students enlisted in the U. S. Army and after a year's training in Pennsylvania, they were sent to the Italian-Austrian front where they won an army corps citation and an Italian Cross of War.

The Smith-Hughes Act for training teachers in vocational education was passed on February 23.

Groups of memorial trees on campus were dedicated to President A. S. Welch, President Wm. M. Beardshear, President Seaman A. Knapp, Prof. Millikan Stalker, Prof. Charles E. Bessey, and LaVerne Noyes, '72. In 1923, a group of trees was dedicated to Prof. E. W. Stanton, '72, and in 1937, a group was dedicated to Prof. L. H. Pammel and to Prof. W. H. Wynn.

The Animal Husbandry Laboratory or Abattoir, which is now known as the Meat Laboratory, was built at a cost of \$53,485.

1918

Daniel C. Faber, professor of engineering extension, was appointed director of the Engineering Extension Service, serving in this capacity until his retirement in 1947.

The 18th annual winter short course for agriculture, home economics and engineering, formerly known as the Annual Short Course and Farmers' Week, became known as Farm and Home Week. It was reorganized into specialized meetings in 1950.

A 2-year program for herdsmen was held during the winter quarter. Organized by the Department of Animal Husbandry, it ran continuously through 1954.

About 1,700 men were inducted into the Student Army Training Corps (SATC) on campus. General James Rush Lincoln who had been in charge of the Military Department since 1883 was the commandant. Also stationed on campus was a naval unit consisting of 135 men.

A total of 2,000 men was trained in the Mechanical Training Department as auto mechanics, blacksmiths or machinists, for 8-week periods in groups of about 500.

The campus was quarantined for almost 3 months during the Spanish influenza epidemic. Civilians were restricted from entering or leaving the campus without passes.

South Hall, women's dormitory later named Barton Hall, was built at a cost of \$69,100. Normal occupancy is 76.

Exhibit Hall, formerly Automobile Laboratory, was built at a cost of \$69,035.

1919

R. E. Buchanan, '04, dean of the Division of Industrial Science, was appointed the first dean of the Graduate College, serving in this capacity until his retirement from this and other administrative duties in 1948. Since then he has been dean emeritus.

Samuel W. Beyer, '89, vice-dean of the Division of Engineering, was appointed dean of the Division of Industrial Science, serving in this capacity until his death in 1931.

The first unit of the College Hospital was completed at a cost of \$51,000.

1920

Edgar W. Stanton, '72, who served his alma mater for almost 50 years, died. He was professor of mathematics and political economy, dean of the Division of Industrial Science, dean of the Junior College, secretary to the Board of Trustees and the State Board of Education for 46 years, vice-president, and acting president four times.

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of the formal opening of the College on March 17, 1869 was held. The anniversary date occurred in 1919.

The Animal Husbandry Experimental Farm of 182 acres was purchased. Located south of the Lincoln Highway between Beech Avenue and Squaw Creek, it is now in general use for experimental purposes of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Armory was built at a cost of \$125,000.

The Poultry Laboratory, which stands east of the Agronomy Building and is now called Campus Poultry Laboratory, was built at a cost of \$5,836.

1921

various articles
The *Iowa Homemaker* began publication.

A chapter of Sigma Xi, scientific research honor society, was installed on campus. It was the second one to be installed at a separate land-grant college.

In October a transmitting station using call letters 9YI was built by the Electrical Engineering Department under the leadership of F. A. Fish, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, and under the supervision of Harmon Deal, instructor in electrical engineering. In May, 1922, the station was licensed to operate under the call letters WOI. Andrew J. "Andy" Woolfries, the first announcer, was heard on November 21. Except for four months in 1931, "Andy" remained with the station until 1941.

The Veterinary Investigation Farm of 60 acres was purchased on South Beech Avenue. It is now called the Veterinary Medical Research Institute.

Elm and Oak Lodges were built. They were torn down in 1937 and 1938 when Elm and Oak Halls, respectively, were built.

1922

Maria M. Roberts, '90, acting dean since 1921, was appointed dean of the Junior College. She retired in 1933 to administer the student loan funds. She continued in this capacity until her death in 1942.

A chapter of the American Association of University Professors was organized on campus. The organization first sponsored an honor student celebration, an event taken over by the College as Honors Day in 1926.

Veishea, which was organized to avoid each division holding its own celebration, was held on May 11-13 for the first time. Wallace McKee, '22, was the first chairman of the Veishea Central Committee. Frank D. Paine, then professor of electrical engineering, chose the name of Veishea by using the first letter of each division, Veterinary, Engineering, Industrial Science, Home Economics and Agriculture.

Julia Wentch Stanton, '88, former instructor in mathematics, wife of the late E. W. Stanton, and later dean of women, started the Maples Tea Room. In 1924, the faculty took it over as a club and a board of directors operated it until Memorial Union was completed in 1928.

The Armory burned with a loss of \$260,000, including equipment. It was rebuilt in 1923 at a cost of \$155,000.

The Agricultural Engineering Laboratory was built. It was severely damaged by fire in 1941 and was rebuilt at a cost of \$135,489.

The Physics Building was erected at a cost of \$285,512.

1923

Anna E. Richardson, who had been Chief of Home Economics Education Service with the

Federal Board for Vocational Education in Washington, D. C., was appointed dean of the Division of Home Economics, serving in this capacity until her resignation in 1926.

The *Iowa Beekeepers' Bulletin* of the Agricultural Extension Service began publication.

Mary B. Welch, East, women's dormitory later named Birch Hall, was built at a cost of \$217,900. Normal occupancy is 155.

The Hog Barn and Pavilion were built at a cost of \$23,621.

The Sheep Barn was built at a cost of \$24,500.

1924

The Nursery School, financed with Laura Spelman Rockefeller funds, opened.

Collegiate Press, later Iowa State College Press, was incorporated and a student publication printing plant was set up in Curtiss Hall.

An addition to the College Hospital was built at a cost of \$104,200.

1925

The Purnell Act authorizing an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, including regulations for the expenditure thereof, was passed on February 24.

Mortar Board, activity honorary society for junior women, was installed on campus. A local Mortar Board was started in 1914, and another local honorary, Jack O'Lantern, began in 1907.

WOI outgrew its experimental function and was reorganized as part of the College and operated from funds supplied by the Agricultural and Home Economics, and Engineering Extension Services under the direction of D. C. Faber, director of engineering extension. W. I. Griffith, '99, associate professor of engineering extension, was named program director and Prof. F. A. Fish remained in charge of technical operations.

The Homemaker's Half Hour, a radio program, was begun under the direction of Margaret Haggert. From 1925 to 1939 Mrs. Zenobia Ness was in charge, and since 1939 Mrs. Eleanor Wilkins, known as Martha Duncan on the air, has directed the program.

The Music Shop, a 70-minute program of fine music, came on the air as a regular program and has been on the air continuously.

The Library Building was completed at a cost of \$626,474.

The east bleachers of the Stadium were built with funds donated by alumni and friends at a cost of \$74,500. In 1930 handball courts and other fa-

cilities were added, making a total investment of \$109,587.

Cattle Barns were built at a cost of \$41,969.

Horse Barns and a Machine Shed were built at a cost of \$40,100.

The Judging Pavilion was built at a cost of \$20,000.

Thirteenth Street was extended to connect Ames and the College.

North Studio, a temporary home economics building which was built as a YMCA hut during World War I, was cut in half and moved near the present Dairy Industry Building where both halves were used as temporary agricultural laboratories. In 1926 they were moved to an area east of the Agronomy Building and became The Forage Crops Laboratory and the Genetics Laboratory. The Genetics Laboratory was torn down in 1935. The Forage Crops Laboratory was remodeled in 1950 for a Soil Testing Laboratory and was torn down in 1957.

1926

Herman Knapp, '83, was appointed acting president from February 8 until July 17 during the time President Pearson was in Europe. He served again as acting president from September 1, 1926, when President Pearson resigned, until August 31, 1927.

W. I. Griffith, '99, was named director of WOI, a position he held until his retirement in 1946. He died in 1951.

The Capen Report on the State Higher Institutions of Iowa, prepared by a committee appointed by the State Board of Education, was issued.

Iowa State College Journal of Science began publication.

The first Honors Day was held by the College. The practice of honoring students outstanding in scholarship and activities was started by the local chapter of A. A. U. P. in 1922.

Religious Emphasis Week was held for the first time. Since 1948 it has been known as Religion in Life Week.

Cardinal Key, men's activity honorary society for upperclassmen, was installed on campus.

Home Economics Hall, including the incorporation of Domestic Technology Building erected in 1910-1911, was completed at a cost of \$540,000.

Military Stables, including barracks and horse barn, were built at a cost of \$32,900. In 1955 they were remodeled for Veterinary Medical Clinics.

Margaret Hall Annex, built in 1880 as North Hall and used as Agricultural and Botanical Hall, was razed to make room for the new addition to Home Economics Hall.

1927

Raymond M. Hughes, president of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, was appointed president on September 1. Since he retired from administrative duties in 1936 he has been president emeritus.

Genevieve Fisher, head of the Department of Vocational Home Economics at Carnegie Institute of Technology, was appointed dean of the Division of Home Economics, serving in this capacity until her retirement in 1944.

Veterinary Research was moved to a new site 1 mile south of Ames.

Hughes Hall, men's dormitory, was built at a cost of \$148,000.

The Mortensen House, built by Prof. J. L. Budd, in 1877, was torn down to make room for the Dairy Industry Building. Martin Mortensen, '09, was professor of dairy industry for over 40 years.

1928

The Capper-Ketcham Act for the further development of agricultural extension work was passed on May 22.

WOI began reading books on the air, a program which has run continuously since then.

The names of three girls' dormitories were changed: South Hall to Clara Barton who was honored for her help in establishing the Red Cross; West Hall to Mary Lyon who was founder of Mt. Holyoke College, the first school of higher education for women; and East Hall to Alice Freeman who was a former president of Wellesley College.

The first unit of Memorial Union, started in 1927, was completed at a cost of \$958,584. It was financed by students, alumni, faculty, and friends.

The Dairy Industry Building was erected at a cost of \$430,000.

Mary B. Welch, West, women's dormitory later known as Welch Hall, was built at a cost of \$194,450. Normal occupancy is 143 students.

The Insectary was built at a cost of \$56,838.

The College received a gift of the "Gables" from the estate of Sallie Stalker Smith for a home for male foreign students and for headquarters of the Cosmopolitan Club. It is known today as the International House.

1929

Twenty-six bells were added to the ten bells of the Stanton Memorial Carillon, now known as the

Edgar W. and Margaret McDonald Stanton Memorial Carillon. A dedicatory concert was given on October 6, by Anton Brees, Belgian carillonneur.

The *Iowa Future Farmer* magazine was started by the Agricultural Education Club and the State Board for Vocational Education. It ceased publication in 1947.

The Athletic "A" award was changed to "I".

Iowa State College became a member of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association or the Big Six as it was called. It became the Big Seven in 1948 when the University of Colorado was admitted. With the admission of Oklahoma State University in 1957 the name was changed to the Big Eight.

Electric trolley service between Ames and the College, begun in 1907, was superseded by motor bus service.

The Feed Storage Elevator was built at a cost of \$9,889.

1930

Harold E. Pride, '17, was named first director of Memorial Union. He continued as secretary of the Union Corporation to which position he was appointed November 1, 1921. He served concurrently as secretary of the Alumni Association from 1923 to 1927.

Unique in experiment station operations in the nation was the setting up of locally owned, College-operated, outlying experiment farms representative of various soil and climatic regions in the state. Elected representatives of over 8,000 shareholders consult on research programs for the 13 locally owned farms in the current 16-unit program.

Polo, using horses owned by the Military Department, was started. The game was discontinued at Iowa State in 1942.

The Radio Book Club, believed to be the first of its kind in the country, was started. It was discontinued in 1951.

The Horse Barn was remodeled for use by the Department of Landscape Architecture at a cost of \$20,000.

Genetics and Botany Greenhouses were built at a cost of \$13,500.

1931

The Institute of Veterinary Research, with Dean Charles Stange, D.V.M., '07, as its director, was organized. Since 1954 it has been called the Veterinary Medical Research Institute.

Phi Zeta, veterinary medicine honor society, was installed on campus.

The College Cossacks Club, a drill team on horses, was organized from the Monkey Drillers which started in 1928.

Lynn Fuhrer Lodge was dedicated as a memorial to a student killed in an automobile accident. The memorial was given to the YMCA by his parents.

The Chemical Engineering Laboratory was built at a cost of \$70,047.

The Stock Pavilion was remodeled as the Theatre Workshop at a cost of \$8,000.

The Cattle Barn was struck by lightning and burned. It was rebuilt on its original plan.

1932

Charles E. Friley was appointed dean of the Division of Industrial Science; he became president of the College in 1936.

T. R. Agg, '05, assistant dean of the Division of Engineering, succeeded Anson Marston as dean of the Division of Engineering and director of the Engineering Experiment Station; he retired from administrative duties in 1946, 1 year before his death in 1947.

The Twenty-Year Program Survey was made. It was a self-survey designed to improve the College program and to estimate future developments and needs.

Iowa State College Alumni Achievement Fund was organized. In 1949 Edward R. Hergenrather, '40, was appointed as its first director.

The Seed Laboratory was established by combining the Agronomy Seed Laboratory, established in 1914, and the Botany Seed Laboratory, established in 1906.

1933

R. E. Buchanan, '04, was appointed director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; he retired from administrative duties in 1948.

H. H. Kildee, '08, vice-dean of the Division of Agriculture, was appointed dean of the Division of Agriculture. President Raymond M. Hughes was acting dean from 1932 until 1933. Since Dean Kildee retired from administrative duties in 1949 he has been dean emeritus.

Maurice D. Helser, M.S., '16, personnel director for men, was appointed dean of the Junior College; he retired from administrative duties in 1955.

The Statistical Laboratory was organized with George W. Snedecor, professor of mathematics, as the first director.

Matins, an early morning radio program of religious music and inspirational talks, originated. R. C. Cunningham, general secretary of the YMCA, conducted the program for the first week.

The Genetics Laboratory was built at a cost of \$13,296.

The Central Stores Building was constructed at a cost of \$35,000.

1934

The Industrial Science Research Institute was founded with Dean Charles E. Friley as its first director.

The Twenty-Five Year Club was organized on June 9 with 41 charter members.

Sketch began publication.

Ward News began publication.

The Agricultural By-Products Laboratory was erected with federal funds by the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils at a cost of \$90,000. It was acquired by the College as the Chemical Engineering Laboratory (west) in 1945.

West Cottage, later used as a hospital and as an isolation ward, was torn down.

1935

Charles E. Friley, vice-president and dean of the Division of Industrial Science, was acting president from October, 1935, until March, 1936, while President Hughes was on leave of absence because of his health.

Herman Knapp, '83, who served his alma mater for more than 50 years, died. He served as acting president twice, treasurer, business manager, vice-president, purchasing agent, registrar, assistant professor in charge of the Department of Agriculture, and superintendent of the College Book Store.

The Bankhead-Jones Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture, further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, and more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges, was passed on June 29.

Edgar W. Timm, '36, was the first Rhodes Scholar from Iowa State College.

The *Iowa Farm Economist* was published from 1935 until 1946, when it combined with the *Farm Science Reporter* to form *Iowa Farm Science* in July, 1946.

Two swans, Sir Lancelot and Elaine, were presented to the College by the Veishea Central Committee during the Veishea festival.

Roberts Hall, which was named for Prof. Maria

Roberts, '90, was built at a cost of \$187,687. Normal occupancy is 124.

The main Cattle Barn at the Dairy Farm, which was built in 1917, burned.

1936

Charles E. Friley succeeded R. M. Hughes as president on March 17. His inauguration was held on October 7. Since he retired from administrative duties in 1953 he has been president emeritus.

Charles Murray, '10, D.V.M., '12, head of the Department of Veterinary Investigation, succeeded Charles Stange as dean of the Division of Veterinary Medicine and director of the Veterinary Research Institute. Retired from administrative duties in 1943, he resigned in 1954.

The George-Deen Act to authorize annual appropriations for vocational education was passed on June 8.

The *Iowa Extensioner* began publication. It was discontinued in 1941.

1937

Enrollment reached 5,423.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory was built at a cost of \$109,975. The building joined together the Machine Shop and the Steam and Gas Laboratory, and the entire building is called Mechanical Engineering Laboratory.

The fourth and fifth floors of Memorial Union were completed at a cost of \$57,106.

The oval shaped fountain in front of Memorial Union was presented to the College by the Veishea Central Committee during the Veishea festival.

The Iowa State College Agricultural Foundation was established in December to operate 12 distressed farms in order to demonstrate how such land in Iowa can be rehabilitated. C. R. Musser of Muscatine gave nine run-down farms in 1938 and three more later. James J. Wallace, '16, research assistant professor of agricultural extension service, was appointed first manager.

A swine breeding research farm of 342 acres was purchased near Napier at a cost of \$42,811 from the Woodruff estate.

1938

Harold V. Gaskill, professor of psychology, was appointed dean of the Division of Industrial Science. He had been assistant to the dean since 1936. He resigned in 1956 to accept a position in industry.

The Iowa State College Research Foundation, Inc., was created with the purpose of paying the

A History of Iowa State College, by Earle D. Ross, professor of history, was published by The Iowa State College Press.

Maria Roberts, '90, a member of the faculty for over 50 years, died. She had been professor of mathematics, dean of the Junior College, and director of the Student Loan Committee.

IBM (International Business Machines) service on campus was inaugurated.

The Naval Training School (Electrical) began operation in June. It was discontinued in November, 1944.

The Naval Training School (Cooks and Bakers) began operation in June. It was discontinued in November, 1944.

The Naval Training School (Diesel) began operation in October. It was discontinued in November, 1944.

The Military Department became mechanized.

The fountain and statuary by Christian Petersen in front of Home Economics Hall was presented to the College by the Veishea Central Committee during the Veishea festival.

The radio program "Children's Corner" started. It is recorded by Edith Sunderlin, '24, the Storybook Lady, who was then assistant professor of child development.

The second addition to Friley Hall was built at a cost of \$587,771.

1943

H. D. Bergman, D.V.M., '10, head of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, succeeded Charles Murray, '10, D.V.M., '12, as dean of the Division of Veterinary Medicine and director of the Veterinary Research Institute. Since he retired from administrative duties in 1952, he has been dean emeritus.

The Committee for Agricultural Development was founded and incorporated at the request of the Agricultural Experiment Station in order to make it possible to increase and distribute new strains of plants and animals as developed by the Station. For example, all soybeans and oats varieties planted in Iowa were originated and multiplied for first distribution by the Committee. All funds above operating expenses are placed in a trust fund and allocated to the Agricultural Experiment Station for research. In the 14 years of its existence, the Committee has released more than a third of a million dollars for research.

Fraternity houses were used as girls' dormitories while service men occupied some of the girls'

dormitories. The practice was discontinued in 1945.

The V-12 Naval Training Program began on campus in July. The program ended in June, 1946 when the last V-12's graduated.

The Army Specialized Training Program began operation for students enrolled in Engineering and Veterinary Medicine. It was discontinued in August, 1944.

The Curtiss-Wright Cadettes Program to train college women to function during the war as assistants in the engineering department of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation began on campus in February. It was discontinued in December, 1943.

Twelve stained glass windows, designed by Harold W. Cummings, class of 1918, were installed in Gold Star Hall of the Memorial Union. Each window symbolizes one of the basic virtues, and in the lower panel some history and traditions of the College are recorded.

Chemistry Annex II, which became the shops building of the Physical Plant Department after the war, was built for the atomic energy project. It stands east of the Central Stores Building.

1944

P. Mabel Nelson, head of the Department of Foods and Nutrition, succeeded Genevieve Fisher as dean of the Division of Home Economics. Retiring from administrative duties in 1952, she became dean emeritus. She resigned in 1957.

The Naval Training School (Amphibious Fireman's School) was begun on campus in August. It was discontinued in November, 1944.

Iowa State College retirement annuity program with the Teachers Insurance Annuity Association became effective on July 1.

1945

The Ames project was awarded the Army-Navy E Award with four stars signifying 2½ years of excellence in industrial production of a vital war material. The Ames project was mentioned as one of the four outstanding university atomic bomb projects in the original report of Secretary of War Stimson.

The Institute for Atomic Research, with Prof. Frank H. Spedding as its first director, was established by the State Board of Education.

Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps began on campus in November.

The Naval Armory was built at a cost of \$68,499. The Chemical Engineering Laboratory (west) was acquired from the U. S. Department of Agri-

culture. It had been the Agricultural By-Products Laboratory.

1946

H. H. Kildee, '08, was appointed director of the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service. He retired from administrative duties in 1949.

The Ames Laboratory received the Chemical Engineering Biennial Award for its part in the atomic bomb project. A similar award was received in 1957 for work done with uranium, thorium and the rare earths.

An airplane, a single-engine Air Coupe, was purchased by the College. In 1955 it was replaced by a Navion, a four-place single-engine airplane.

The Information Service was established, with C. R. Elder, '29, extension editor, as its first director.

The Tropical Research Center, with I. E. Melhus, '06, head of the Department of Botany, as its director, was established in Guatemala. In 1954 the Center was transferred to the U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service.

Camp Dodge, located north and west of Des Moines, was used as an annex for engineering and science freshman men for the academic year 1946-47.

Air Corps Reserve Officers Training Corps was added to the military curriculum.

A Century of Farming in Iowa, which was published for the Iowa Centennial celebration, was written by members of the Iowa State College staff.

The name of Collegiate Press, Inc. was changed to the Iowa State College Press.

Iowa Farm Science was formed by combining the *Iowa Farm Economist* and the *Farm Science Reporter*.

The present Christmas tree lighting ceremony, planned by Dean Maurice D. Helser, M.S., '16, was first held.

Iowa State College acquired 1,433 acres of land at the Des Moines Ordnance Plant near Ankeny for experimental purposes.

Knute Hegland, night watchman for 28 years, died. He will be remembered for his friendly greeting "fine night."

Pammel Court, temporary student housing project, was started. It was named for L. H. Pammel, professor of botany for many years.

1947

J. F. Downie Smith, head of the Engineering Department of United Shoe Machinery Corporation,

succeeded T. R. Agg, '05, as dean of the Division of Engineering, director of the Engineering Experiment Station, and director of the Engineering Extension Service. His resignation was announced as of December 31, 1957, to accept a position in industry.

The Division of Home Economics celebrated its 75th anniversary.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission formally announced the location of one of its major research facilities at Ames, to be known as the Ames Laboratory. Prof. Frank H. Spedding was named its first director.

Agricultural Hall was renamed Curtiss Hall in honor of Dean Charles F. Curtiss, '87, who held that position from 1902-1932.

Engineering Hall was renamed Marston Hall in honor of Dean Anson Marston, who was dean from 1904 to 1932.

The name of the student newspaper was changed from the *Iowa State Student* to the *Iowa State Daily* in September.

Phi Eta Sigma, men's freshman scholastic honor society, was installed on campus.

Temporary Barrack Buildings C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N and O were erected for classroom use and other purposes.

1948

Ralph M. Hixon, '17, head of the Department of Chemistry, succeeded R. E. Buchanan, '04, dean of the Graduate College.

The Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service were organized under one administrator, the dean of the Division of Agriculture.

The 90th anniversary of the founding of the College was celebrated.

The all-time high enrollment of 9,878 was reached. This figure represents the resident collegiate students as of the third week of the fall quarter.

The first issue of the *Scientist* began publication in September.

The Iowa State Safety Council was organized to coordinate various activities in behalf of safety.

Religious Emphasis Week, begun in 1926, was changed to Religion in Life Week.

Pammel Court established a nursery school. It was discontinued in 1952.

The first issue of the present *News of Iowa State* was published in September. Other editions of *News of Iowa State* had been printed earlier.

The Big Six Conference became the Big Seven Conference with the addition of the University of Colorado.

A dish plant and eight bowling lanes were added to Memorial Union at a cost of \$218,832.

The Food Processing Laboratory was built at a cost of \$18,743.

1949

Floyd Andre, '31, assistant dean of the Division of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, succeeded H. H. Kildee, '08, as dean of the Division of Agriculture, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and director of the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service.

Edward R. Hergenrath, '40, was appointed the first director of the Alumni Achievement Fund, a position he resigned in 1953.

The College Film Production Unit was established.

The final Farm and Home Week Conference was held. In 1950 it was reorganized into a group of specialized meetings.

A 70-million-volt synchrotron was completed with nonappropriated funds at a cost of \$400,000.

The Men's Residence Association (MRA) was established.

Record Album "Bells of Iowa State" was issued on the 50th anniversary of the Stanton Memorial Carillon.

A 535-foot transmitting tower was erected for WOI-FM 3 miles southwest of the campus. For WOI-TV the tower was extended to 590 feet in 1950.

WOI-FM began transmitting on July 1.

The Sixth Street extension to connect downtown Ames and the College was completed.

The Metallurgy Building was built for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission at a cost of \$1,500,000.

The Office and Laboratory Building of the Institute for Atomic Research (the Link) connecting the Chemistry and Physics Buildings was built with nonappropriated funds at a cost of \$700,000.

The Plant Introduction Station Greenhouse was built at a cost of \$43,591.

An addition to the Press Building was erected at a cost of \$32,000.

1950

An Agricultural Advisory Committee to the dean of the Division of Agriculture, consisting of 21

farmers, was organized to keep the College in close touch with the producers of the state.

The Strayer Report, consisting of a survey of the institutions of higher learning under the State Board of Education, was published.

WOI-TV, the first educationally owned and operated television station in the nation, went on the air on February 21 on Channel 4. Test patterns began on January 23.

The first college designed and constructed network analyzer was completed and put into service. It was designed and supervised by W. B. Boast, Ph.D., '36, professor of electrical engineering, and J. D. Ryder, Ph.D., '44, former professor of electrical engineering.

The Low Temperature Laboratory of the Institute for Atomic Research, located in the Physics Building, contains a liquid nitrogen plant which was completed in January. It also contains a liquid hydrogen plant which was placed in operation in 1951. The Laboratory now houses the helium liquefier of the Ames Laboratory. These liquids are useful for many research projects.

The *Iowa State College Veterinarian* began publication, replacing the *Veterinary Student* begun in 1938.

The Electrical Engineering Building was completed at a cost of \$1,057,685.

The third Friley Hall addition was completed at a cost of \$852,126.

1951

First Family Life Conference, sponsored by the Division of Home Economics, was held.

On March 2 WOI-TV transmitted its first remote telecast, on March 5 its first local live studio production, and on March 9 its first live agricultural program.

WOI Radio Book Club, which started in 1930, was discontinued.

The Research Building (U. S. Atomic Energy Commission) was completed at a cost of \$2,000,000.

An addition to the Press Building was completed at a cost of \$17,000.

1952

I. A. Merchant, Ph.D., '33, head of the Department of Veterinary Hygiene, succeeded H. D. Bergman, D.V.M., '10, as dean of the Division of Veterinary Medicine and the director of the Veterinary Research Institute.

Helen LeBaron, assistant director of the Pennsylvania State College Division of Home Economics,

succeeded P. Mabel Nelson as dean of the Division of Home Economics.

The College entered into a contract with the Bankers Life Company, Des Moines, Iowa, for a group life insurance plan which took effect on July 1.

The Pammel Court Nursery School was closed.

Home Management duplexes A and B were built at a combined cost of \$236,035.

The Agronomy Building was completed at a cost of \$863,483.

1953

James H. Hilton, '23, dean of the College of Agriculture at North Carolina State College, succeeded Charles E. Friley as president on July 1.

James H. Jensen, head of the Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State College, was appointed provost on November 1. He is the first person at Iowa State College to hold this position.

The College celebrated the 50th anniversary of extension work.

The Blue Cross-Blue Shield Hospitalization and Surgical Insurance Program was adopted on February 5.

An electronic statistical tabulator was developed by two Iowa State physicists, A. R. Kassander, Jr., Ph.D., '50, former assistant professor of physics, and R. M. Stewart, Jr., Ph.D., '54, then instructor in physics.

The first television course for credit at the College was Psychology 204, taught by Richard W. Husband, professor of psychology.

WOI-TV was granted increased power by the U. S. Federal Communications Commission and changed from Channel 4 to Channel 5.

WOI-TV was awarded a Sylvania Television Award for local programs, "The Whole Town's Talking" and "In Our Care."

The Women's Residence Association (WRA) was organized. Previously it had been known as the Dormitory Council.

Curtiss Hall underwent an extensive remodeling program.

"Little Ankeny," Chemistry Annex I, was torn down. It had been at various times a home economics studio, women's gymnasium, popcorn laboratory and storage building. It acquired its nickname because of its nearness to the Ankeny Ordnance Plant and its use during World War II as the site of the College atomic energy production work.

Northwest wing and terraces were added to Memorial Union at a cost of \$1,066,649.

1954

The Department of Forestry celebrated its 50th anniversary.

The first issue of the *Faculty News Letter*, issued by the Information Service, appeared on September 24.

The first Faculty Council was elected.

The Tropical Research Center in Guatemala, organized in 1946, was transferred to the U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service.

"Cy," the cardinal, became the first Cyclone mascot. A costume of an 8-foot cardinal is worn by a student at athletic events.

MacDonald Woods, a 7½-acre tract of land northeast of Ames, was purchased and presented to the College by the Alumni Achievement Fund with money donated by alumni and friends of the Forestry Department in honor of G. B. MacDonald, professor and head of the Department of Forestry from 1910 until 1948.

The fourth addition to Friley Hall was completed at a cost of \$938,535, bringing the total investment to \$2,576,665. The normal occupancy of Friley-Hughes Hall is 1,420.

Contracts totaling more than \$231,000 were let for improvement of the Chemistry Building.

The Genetics Laboratory addition was completed at a cost of \$146,058.

The Beef Nutrition Farm of 300 acres, which is northwest of Ames, was purchased for \$73,500. In 1956, the Beef Cattle Nutrition Laboratory was built on this site at a cost of \$150,936.

1955

The State Board of Education became the State Board of Regents.

The "Hot Canyon" was installed in the basement of the Research Building. It is a facility for remotely handling radioactive materials. Operators are protected by 12 inches of lead glass or by 12 inches of steel.

The Junior College was discontinued. E. W. Stanton, '72, was the first dean from 1903-21, Maria Roberts, '90, was dean from 1922-33 and Maurice D. Helser, M.S., '16, held the position from 1933 until 1955.

The office of Director of Student Affairs was established with Dean M. D. Helser, M.S., '16, as its first director. He served 1 year before his death in 1956.

The Alumni Achievement Fund was awarded citations from Time-Life and from the American

Alumni Council for excellence in direct mailing campaigns. In 5 years contributions have increased over fivefold.

The Department of Technical Journalism celebrated its 50th anniversary.

A controlled experiment in utilizing closed-circuit television to teach freshman chemistry was carried out during the fall quarter. It was taught by W. B. King, professor of chemistry.

Military Stables were remodeled for use by Veterinary Medical Clinics.

The addition to the Science Building was completed at a cost of \$900,000.

Westgate Dormitory, constructed of pre-cast concrete panels, was built at a cost of \$222,887. Normal occupancy is 164.

The Little Chapel of Memorial Union was completed at a cost of \$3,440.

1956

Harold V. Gaskill, dean of the Division of Science, resigned to accept a position in industry.

M. D. Helser, M.S., '16, a member of the faculty for over 40 years, died. He had been a professor of animal husbandry, assistant to the president, director of personnel, dean of the Junior College, and director of the Office of Student Affairs.

An Engineering Advisory Council to the dean of the Division of Engineering, consisting of business executives, was organized to keep the College in close touch with industry.

Iowa State College is cooperating with 13 other midwestern colleges and universities to design and develop an ultra-high-energy accelerator in the Midwest. Iowa State College is represented on the Midwestern Universities Research Association (MURA) by President James H. Hilton, '23, Business Manager B. H. Platt, '24, and D. J. Zaffarano, associate professor of physics.

The Iowa State College Agricultural Foundation purchased a "test farm." It will be used to test the value of new farming practices that have worked well on experimental farms. The test farm is a new concept in agricultural research and teaching; all other farms owned by the Foundation are demonstration farms.

Iowa State College started building a high-speed digital computer which is called the "Cyclone." In 1957, the State Legislative Budget and Financial Control Committee granted \$135,000 to construct an extension on the south wing of the Electrical Engineering Building to house the "Cyclone."

Distinguished professorships were awarded in agriculture and engineering, with an honorarium from the Alumni Achievement Fund. Prof. Earl

O. Heady, Ph.D., '45, was awarded the Charles F. Curtiss Distinguished Professorship in Agriculture, and Prof. Glenn Murphy, Ph.D., '35, the Anson Marston Distinguished Professorship in Engineering.

The Testing Bureau was changed to Student Counseling Service with Martin F. Fritz, professor of psychology, as directing professor.

The General Faculty authorized the establishment of an all-college General Scholarship Standards Committee and in each division a Scholarship Standards Committee.

The Scholarship Awards and Prizes Committee was organized with C. H. Matterson, head of the Department of History, Government and Philosophy, as the first chairman.

Iowa State College was selected by the Association for Education in Journalism as the home of the new organization "Audio-Visual Center." Herold L. Kooser, '23, director of visual instruction, is director.

Ames was chosen as the site of the U. S. Animal Disease Research Center. An Animal Disease Eradication Interim Laboratory group of 10 men has begun to conduct diagnostic research in the College Diagnostic Laboratory, and will continue there until the new federal buildings are completed.

The first "Christmas Festival of Music" was held with some 1,200 students participating.

The national meeting of the American Society for Engineering Education was held on campus. It also met here in 1915.

Thirteen new bells were installed in the Edgar W. Stanton and Margaret McDonald Stanton Carillon. The new treble bells, bringing the number to 49, were purchased from John Taylor and Company Foundry in England, the same foundry which produced the others.

Marston Hall was renovated by painting, relighting and refurbishing all classrooms.

Hawthorn Apartments, the 96-unit addition to Pammel Court for married students, were built.

Work was begun on the addition to Home Economics Hall.

The Armory was remodeled to increase its seating capacity to approximately 8,500.

Home Management duplex C was completed at an approximate cost of \$133,000.

The Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory was completed at a cost of \$553,134.

The barn at the Veterinary Medical Research Farm which was used for hay storage and a cattle shelter burned.

An addition, including some improvements, to the Press Building was completed at a cost of \$226,000.

The Browsing Library of Memorial Union was completed at a cost of \$6,979, bringing the total investment of the Memorial Union, including grounds, parking lot, and walls to \$2,447,538.

1957

Richard S. Bear, professor of bio-physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, succeeded Harold V. Gaskill as dean of the Division of Science, effective July 1.

J. F. Downie Smith, dean of the Division of Engineering, resigned December 31 to accept a position in industry.

On March 25, the Iowa Legislature adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 22 in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the College.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of the United States, sent his congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the approaching Centennial of Iowa State College.

The development of the home economics research program was recognized by being included in the Agricultural Experiment Station as the Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station.

The Agricultural Adjustment Center was established on July 1 to coordinate research, extension and teaching activities in seeking solutions to problems in agriculture brought on by changing technology and economic development.

Distinguished professorships were awarded in all five divisions for the first time, with an honorarium from the Alumni Achievement Fund. Prof. Jay L. Lush was awarded the Charles F. Curtiss Distinguished Professorship in Agriculture; Prof. W. L. Cassell, the Anson Marston Distinguished Professorship in Engineering; Prof. Lydia V. Swanson, M.S., '31, the Mary B. Welch Distinguished Professorship in Home Economics; Prof. F. H. Spedding, the Distinguished Professorship in Science; and Prof. Frank K. Ramsey,

D.V.M., '46, Ph.D., '55, the Clarence Covault Distinguished Professorship in Veterinary Medicine.

The State Board of Regents granted permission to confer vocational masters' degrees in the fields of vocational education and in engineering.

A total of 38,153 baccalaureate degrees was conferred from 1872 through August, 1957.

A total of 7,792 advanced academic degrees was conferred from 1877 through August, 1957; 5,793 Master of Science, 1,987 Doctor of Philosophy, 9 Master of Landscape Architecture, and 3 Master of Vocational Education.

The Personnel Office was established with Jess N. Cole, former personnel assistant at the Ames Laboratory, in charge.

An IBM (International Business Machines) 650 high-speed electronic computer was installed in the Statistical Laboratory.

The Big Seven Conference became the Big Eight Conference with the addition of Oklahoma State University.

Alpha Lambda Delta, freshman women's scholastic honor society, was installed on campus.

The baseball diamond was moved from near Clyde Williams Field to an area south of the College Cemetery.

Linden Hall, the new girls' dormitory, was completed at an approximate cost of \$2,000,000. Normal occupancy is 373.

The new men's dormitory was named Helser Hall in honor of the late Dean Helser, M.S. '16. It has a normal occupancy of 624 and was built at an approximate cost of \$1,600,000.

Construction was started on the Book Store addition to Memorial Union. Estimated cost is \$525,000.

The 180-acre farm on South State Street, which was owned by the late Dean Curtiss, '87, was purchased by the Alumni Achievement Fund for use of the College.

The Alumni Achievement Fund advanced the money to buy a 6-acre tract of land near Greybull, Wyo., for a permanent geology camp.

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