

The
PALIMPSEST



Alexander-Dickman Hall — Built 1855-1857

Upper Iowa University

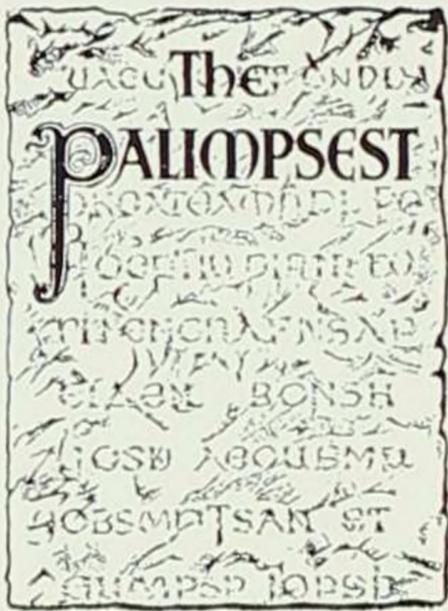
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SPECIAL UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY EDITION — FIFTY CENTS



The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY

M. H. ALDERSON

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Illustrations

All illustrations, unless otherwise noted, were provided by Upper Iowa University. The pictures on the outside back cover are: *Top*: Maltbie-McCosh Hall; *Middle*: Zinita B. Graf Hall; *Bottom*: Dorman Memorial Gymnasium.

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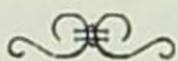
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VOL. XLVI

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No. 3

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In the Beginning

AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
Membership open to anyone 18 years old or a high school graduate

The State Historical Society of Iowa was established by law at Iowa City in 1857. It published its first quarterly magazine — *The Annals of Iowa*, in 1863, one of the first such publications in the United States. Over the past century it has published almost 100 books, 90 volumes of its historical quarterly, and 45 volumes of its unique popular monthly — *The Palimpsest*. This outstanding publication program won the following tribute from Dr. Paul M. Angle, Director of the Chicago Historical Society: *States older than Iowa may have larger historical literatures, but no state has had its past so thoroughly explored and so widely disseminated by its own historical society.*

The Society's library contains 90,000 books, 30,000 pamphlets, 12,000 bound volumes of newspapers, 4,500 rolls of microfilm, and a rich store of maps, pictures, and manuscripts.

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Colonel Alexander, the first permanent settler in what is now Fayette, located in Westfield

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In the Beginning

In 1854 a pioneer mother living in the vicinity of what is now Fayette asked her presiding elder what it would cost to send two of her daughters to the nearest college. "About a thousand dollars apiece to send them through college," was his reply. He suggested that she send them to the Methodist school at Mt. Vernon. "But that is so far away . . . why can't we have a college here for our children?" was her next question. "Why not, indeed!" exclaimed the elder. And thus was the idea for establishing Upper Iowa University first launched by Mrs. Robert Alexander.

In subsequent conversations her husband, Colonel Robert Alexander, offered to donate \$10,000 toward a college for northeastern Iowa. A son-in-law, Samuel Robertson, offered \$5,000 and 10 acres of land. Other residents of the area contributed or pledged sums of money, and the plans for a new college were underway.

Colonel Alexander, the first permanent settler in what is now Fayette, located in Westfield

Township in June 1849. He was at that time 60 years old, a typical frontiersman, and a veteran of the Black Hawk War. In his previous trade as a hatter and hotel owner in Indiana, Colonel Alexander had accumulated \$18,000 in gold, and this he carried with him to Iowa in a small green trunk — a trunk still in the possession of Upper Iowa University. A part of this fortune he invested in land, including the present site of Fayette. By 1854 he had purchased over 8,000 acres. Colonel Alexander was joined by his son-in-law, James E. Robertson, in the spring of 1850, and by another son-in-law, Samuel H. Robertson, a year later.

In discussing the proposed college, the first plan for a building was to erect a two-story unit of rubble stone at a cost of \$8,000. A contract was let to John Griffith, who was then building a store in the area. Griffith employed Charles West, who had recently come from Brooklyn to West Union, as foreman for the job.

On investigation of the local quarries, Charles West suggested the building be constructed from local limestone blocks. Accordingly, the first contract was cancelled and a new one with Griffith and West was drawn up. The new contract called for \$20,000 to enclose and roof the building, and an additional \$10,000 for finishing the interior work. A century later it cost in excess of \$300,000 to remodel and renovate the same building.

The college construction was begun in May

1855, and the walls of the first story were erected. In the fall the Alexanders and the Robertsons, representing the private company which had begun the enterprise, presented to the Iowa State Conference of Methodists, then in session, an opportunity to take charge of the new institution. The offer was accepted and a Board of Trustees was appointed.

The first meeting of the Board was held at the home of J. E. Robertson on March 12, 1856. At this meeting Articles of Incorporation were adopted. The new Board authorized the building committee to borrow \$4,000 "at 25% interest" to finish the interior work of the building. William H. Poor was chosen principal of the Seminary, at a salary of \$550 a year.

One of the Reverend Poor's first acts was to order a bell for the new Seminary. The bell, costing \$462.60, was shipped from West Troy, New York to Dubuque and was hauled by ox team to Fayette.

On January 7, 1857, although only the first two floors and a section of the third were completed, classes began in the new "Fayette Seminary of the Upper Iowa Conference." Students had to climb to the third floor dormitory spaces by means of ladder-ramps.

On the first faculty were the Reverend W. H. Poor as principal; his father, David, steward; Clark Poor, teacher of primary department and

penmanship; Mrs. Clark Poor, music; Miss Rice, preceptress and teacher of English and French; and Nathan S. Cornell, mathematics. When the Reverend Poor resigned as principal in April, at the end of the first term, Nathan S. Cornell was named acting principal and E. C. Byam was named business agent. The lives of these two men were destined to take a strange turn a few years later. When the Civil War broke out, Nathan S. Cornell became a colonel in the Rebel Army. He was captured during the conflict by Colonel E. C. Byam of the Federal Army.

The Finance Committee reported the indebtedness of the institution to be \$21,683, and the assets, not including the building, to be \$19,738. The estimated expense of the first year's conduct of the school was \$4,512.

On September 17, 1857, the Fayette Seminary opened for its first full year. The Reverend Lucius H. Bugbee, A.M., was named as principal. Regular classes were formed, and academic work began in earnest. The first public examinations, which were attended by members of the Board, were held on December 23. At a meeting of the Board the next day the name of the institution was changed to "Collegiate Institute," and a classification of studies was made.

The first commencement was held July 15, 1858. On the preceding evening the Reverend Philo E. Brown of Dubuque gave a lecture, and Jesse Cle-

ment, the editor of the *Dubuque Daily Times*, recited a poem. The next morning the commencement exercises were held in the J. E. Robertson Grove. President R. S. Foster of Northwestern University delivered the address.

That same day new Articles of Incorporation were adopted and the name of the school again was changed, this time to "Upper Iowa University." The by-laws of the Board of Trustees were also completely revised.

On February 8, 1859, the Board resolved to hold a regular inauguration ceremony for Professor Bugbee at the commencement to be held on July 21. At the resulting ceremony the Reverend Thomas M. Eddy, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, delivered the address, presented the keys to Lucius H. Bugbee, and formally installed him as Upper Iowa's first president. The register of students at that time showed 5 sophomores and 10 freshmen in the Collegiate Department; 17 students in the Female Collegiate Department; and 142 students in the Normal and Preparatory Departments for a total enrollment of 174.

Candidates for admission to the freshman class had to show proficiency in English grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, elementary algebra, Latin grammar, Latin reader (Caesar and Virgil) as well as Greek grammar. Students had to be 10 years of age for admission into the Nor-

mal and Preparatory Departments and 14 for admission into the Collegiate courses.

The first catalogue contained the following description of the campus: "The location is healthy and beautiful. The population of Fayette is between 600 and 700, and free from those demoralizing influences frequently prevalent in colleges." Furthermore, there were no saloons or dance halls.

In addition to the normal Bachelor degrees, the college was empowered to award the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, and Master of Accounts "on every Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of three years standing who has been engaged since his graduation in appropriate pursuit and has sustained a good moral character." It was pointed out, however, that these degrees would only be conferred "on proper application accompanied with the usual fee of \$5."

Tuition in the Collegiate Department was \$27 per year. Incidental expenses were \$1.50. Room rent for a furnished room was \$12 per year. Those taking extra courses, such as a foreign language, music, painting, or instruction on the guitar, paid incidental fees ranging from \$1 up. Board could be obtained "at from \$1.50 to \$2 per week."

The catalogue advised parents and guardians that "young men in college have little need of pocket money. It is better that their funds be placed in the hands of one of the professors whose discretion may regulate their expenditures."

The entire college, of course, was contained in the one building. The president and his family lived on the first floor, which also housed the chapel and music room. On the second floor were recitation rooms, commercial rooms, a parlor, museum, and the library. The third floor was a dormitory, with the boys occupying the north wing and the girls the south wing. A solid partition separated the two. Rooms were heated by individual stoves, and wood and water had to be carried in from outside. Young ladies were charged for the price of wood carried to their rooms; boys had to provide for themselves.

Fayette was listed as being on "daily stage runs from Independence, Postville, and McGregor." There were also stage communications from Manchester on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. This was considered quite an advantage, with the town being described as a "quiet educational retreat, removed from the corrupting influences which affect the morals, as are found in towns located on public thoroughfares."

Rooms in college hall, which was called Old Sem, were described as being equipped with a table, two chairs, wardrobe, wash stand, commode, bedstead, straw bed mattress, and stove. Students were expected to furnish any additional articles that might be needed "such as bedding, mirror, pail, wash bowl, pitcher, wood, light, broom, soap, towels, etc."

Upper Iowa University was founded by Christian men who believed that the highest development of the mind could be secured only under the elevating influence of the Bible and that real success in life could not be reached apart from an unwavering loyalty to the great principles of Christianity. Accordingly, devotional services, which were required of all, were held twice daily.

All this was spelled out in the following list of regulations which went into effect shortly after the school opened:

1. The students shall arise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, sweep and arrange their rooms and at the toll of the bell shall assemble for prayer in the chapel; the same signal shall assemble them for evening prayer.

2. No student shall be unnecessarily absent from his room, leave the University yard, or visit the room of a fellow student during hours of study without permission or order from one of the officers.

3. The students shall punctually perform every duty enjoined by the officers; diligently employ the hours of study; and on being notified by the bell or otherwise to attend recitation, lecture, or other exercises, shall without delay retire to rooms appointed.

4. There shall be annually a public examination and exhibition which every student shall attend.

5. As a precaution against fire every student shall have his pail filled with water before he retires at night.

6. During the hours of recess no student shall indulge in halooing, loud talking, running, jumping, whistling, or making other disturbances in the rooms or halls of the University.

7. No student shall in any way injure the University building or anything else connected with the institution and in case damage is done he will be held responsible.

8. No student shall throw ashes, dirt, or other filthy materials from the windows of the building.

9. All students are required to cherish a respectful deference for the authority of the Faculty, and in all their social intercourse and relations to preserve a correct and becoming deportment.

10. Any student refusing to give any information in reference to another student when required by the Faculty shall be liable to such punishment as they may judge proper.

11. Playing games of chance in the Seminary or elsewhere is totally forbidden.

12. Cleanliness of person and neatness of apparel are ever to be observed.

13. No student shall leave town, or absent himself from his room overnight or go abroad to spend the Sabbath with his friends or others without special permission.

14. At the ringing of the bell for meals those students boarding in the institution shall assemble without confusion or disorder in the dining hall and take such seats as are assigned them, which they shall occupy until a change be directed.

15. No student shall speak, make a noise, or meddle with any article upon the table until the religious services of the table are performed. Perfect propriety and decorum must be observed by every student while at the table. No one shall retire until the table is duly dismissed, after which the students shall leave the room in good order.

16. No students shall visit taverns, grocers, or other public places for the purposes of pleasure or entertainment; nor use spirits, liquors, or tobacco in any form in the

University building, nor employ immodest or profane language of any description.

17. A strict observance of the Christian Sabbath will be required of all the students and on no account will unnecessary noise be allowed, nor may students on that day go abroad into the fields or frequent the village, or collect in each others room without express permission. Propriety and decorum must be maintained throughout the day and attendance at church in the morning and afternoon at such places as their parents or guardians may require will be expected of all students.

18. The Faculty may have access at all times to the rooms of the students.

19. No student shall make any fire in his stove after half past nine o'clock in the evening, and everyone shall retire by ten.

20. Female students shall be under the same restrictions as the males with regard to the above regulations. In case of confinement by sickness, however, permission is given to visit each other at their rooms.

21. No male student is permitted to visit or enter that part of the building assigned exclusively to the females except those in the immediate employ only.

22. If any male student has a relative in the female department whom he wishes to see, he will be permitted to go to the parlor, request her to be sent for, and there converse with her.

Thus life began at Upper Iowa University.

The Unsettled Years

The financial crisis of 1857 nearly prostrated every business in Fayette except the Court and the Sheriff. Tuition at the college was paid in wood, hay, turnips, and other things that could be used. Professors worked as common laborers during vacations to even out what the tuition receipts did not supply. One student, according to an account by Jason L. Paine, hoed potatoes on what is now the east lawn:

He hoed by the hour, his first being from 4:00 to 5:00 a.m. Then he would go and ring the bell for the rest to arise, and then return and hoe another hour before breakfast. He rang the bell (by means of a long pull rope extending from the tower to the first floor) 19 times a day for his tuition, and paid his board by other work. During his first two terms he paid tuition with milk, bringing it up as he came to recite mathematics at a quarter past seven.

Incidentally, the bell continued to provide tuition employment for students until January 1960. Then the bell was converted into an electrically operated system.

Since there were no athletics or social organizations, students found their entertainment in more academic ways, and eventually established four literary societies, which played major roles in the development of the University.

The Philomatheans, organized in 1857, and the Zethegatheans, organized in 1861, were for young men, while the Aonias, 1857, and the Zeta Alphas, 1882, were for young women. Minutes of these organizations show the students took their literary work seriously, and many evenings of entertainment were provided through their spirited meetings and public debates. These, and other literary societies, continued until 1928, when they were all combined into a Forensic League.

The first chemistry class began in 1858 and was taught by Dr. C. C. Parker, head of the Biology Department. Dr. Parker, a medical physician and an avid botanist, had settled in Fayette in 1855.

One day, in 1858, Dr. Parker came into the recitation room and remarked:

As I came up through the woods from Lima last evening I caught sight of a likely young sapling and decided to bring it home with me. I had no spade. The only tool I had with me was a pocket knife. By hard work with knife and hand, by cutting and pulling, I finally got it out of the ground. I have just set it down by the west gate.

This "likely young sapling" still stands in 1965 by the Memorial Arch at the west entrance — a living memorial over a century old.

President Bugbee resigned on April 21, 1860, and the Reverend William Brush, A.M., was placed in charge. The following July he was elected president, which position he held until June 1869.

President Brush was described as "a man of great natural ability and force of character, with immense reserve power in time of emergency." And emergencies were not infrequent. Twice during his administration the college building was unroofed by storms. Undaunted, President Brush, driving his pair of matched mules, scoured the countryside to raise money with which to repair the damage. Later he also traveled the area, far and wide, seeking students to replace those who left the campus during the Civil War.

Fired by the spirit of patriotism which swept over the country at the outbreak of the war, the student body of Upper Iowa University sent forth the first company of men to enlist from Fayette County. Twenty-two students leaving the school in a body played havoc with the classes and President Brush undertook to counteract the patriotic tendencies of the students by writing letters to parents urging them to use parental authority and forbid the enlistment. His efforts were counteracted by the preceptress, Miss Sorin, who gave the boys her sympathy, became their champion, and remained their friend during the war.

Miss Sorin and the young ladies of the University purchased materials and with their own hands made an American flag for the Upper Iowa company. On it they embroidered the name "University Recruits." In a spirited contest the girls elected Henry J. Grannis as the Color bearer for the

company. Later, when the original flag was captured, a second flag was made identical to the first. This flag is now on display at the University. The "University Recruits" became a part of Co. C, 12th Iowa Infantry. They participated in 17 major battles and sustained the heaviest blows from the Confederate Army in several conflicts.

Though many of the students were gone, others came to fill the places of the soldiers, and Upper Iowa continued to carry on its work. By 1862 the first class was ready to graduate. Two young men received their diplomas and delivered their commencement orations in Robertson's Woods. John Everett Clough from Strawberry Point received the first Bachelor of Science degree. Jason Lee Paine of Fayette was awarded the first Bachelor of Arts degree.

Clough's address was entitled "Skepticism: In Relation to Philosophy." He became a missionary to India, where he established a seminary for teachers. He was credited with over 9,000 converts, founded a college, instituted health programs, and raised \$150,000 for missionary work in India.

Paine's valedictory address was "Price of Liberty." For two years after graduation he served as missionary pastor in the Dakotas where he helped to write the charter for the University of Yankton. For nine years he was a minister in the Upper Iowa Conference and was later professor

of ancient languages at Upper Iowa. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees for 30 years.

Others won honors during the Civil War and its aftermath. The first women graduates received their degrees in 1865 and the first Master's degree was awarded to the Rev. I. K. Fuller. Meanwhile, a permanent endowment of about \$30,000 was secured and a School of Commerce was established.

The years following the Civil War saw frequent changes in administration. The Rev. Charles N. Stowers, A.M., succeeded Dr. Brush as president and remained for one year, 1869-1870. Byron W. McLaine, A.M., was made acting president for the next two years, 1870-1872. In 1872 the Rev. Roderick Norton, A.M., then pastor at Fayette, was elected president and performed the duties of both positions until 1873.

The lowest ebb in the history of the institution to that time was reached during this unsettled period. The frequent changes of administration were not conducive to growth, and the institution became entangled in debt. The outlook for the future was not bright.

The Period of Growth

Shortly after the opening of the fall term of 1873, the Rev. John W. Bissell, A.M., D.D., was made acting president, and in June 1874, was elected president. He served Upper Iowa in this capacity for 26 years. Early catalogues said of him:

His Christ-like life and character inspired and molded the moral and intellectual lives of thousands of young men and women. He ever held before the students the highest ideals, both of scholarship and of character. His self sacrificing labors . . . resulted in great increases.

Only 23 persons had been graduated before Dr. Bissell's administration. During his term of service there were 304 graduates from the College of Liberal Arts. In addition, the number of students during the academic year was doubled; and five new buildings were erected.

During this period the town of Fayette also grew. The coming of the railroad, on September 16, 1873, was an advantage to both the town and the University.

Of great assistance to President Bissell in rebuilding the institution was the Ladies' Professorship Association, which was formed on November 27, 1873. For many years this Association

served the University, adding to its endowment and providing a part of the salary for a lady professorship and preceptress. It also administered South Hall (a women's dormitory) in later years and provided Upper Iowa with professional and cultural entertainment.

During the early part of President Bissell's tenure the huge boulder which lies west of the main college building entrance was put into place by the young men of the Class of 1875. With much labor, the stone was hauled to the campus to serve as a memorial to the class. During the night, the Junior class dug a hole and buried the boulder deeper than the Ages had done. The Seniors dug up the stone again, however, and placed it where it now rests. After their class day exercises were over members of the class marched out to the stone and buried their textbooks beneath it.

At their meeting in June 1877, the Board placed all the business of the institution in the hands of the faculty for a term of three years. In accordance with the action of the Board, President Bissell and Professor Hurd of the Business Department entered into Articles of Agreement by which "the University buildings and campus, together with all its furniture and apparatus, shall be held by the said Bissell and Hurd."

As the college neared the end of its first quarter century of service, the many codified rules were modified somewhat, but a strong emphasis was

still placed upon the students' religious life. To carry out the aim of the institution the work was distributed to the College proper, a Preparatory Academic School, a Normal Course, a Business College, a Conservatory of Music, and an Art School. For the work of the College, three courses of study were marked out — the Classical, the Latin-Scientific, and the Scientific. The campus, as well as the curriculum, was also overhauled. The pine trees which now grace the campus were planted in the early 1880's by Dr. Parker and various classes.

The first issue of the campus newspaper, the *Collegian*, appeared in May 1883. It was a 12-page publication, published monthly, roughly 8 x 10 inches in size, and divided into two columns per page. The content was mostly the printing of literary works by the students. It did, however, contain some campus news in the reports of the four literary societies, and two pages of "locals" regarding student and faculty visitations.

C. P. Colegrove, Class of 1881, was editor-in-chief of the faculty-sponsored publication. In January 1884, the *Collegian* recorded: "J. R. Mott handles the currency at the club [Philomatheans] and records any deliberations of that body." Another entry read: "J. W. Dickman enjoyed a turkey with the folks at Christmas." J. R. Mott later became world famous for his work in the Y. M. C. A. and other youth and church organi-

zations, while Dickman served the University in many capacities for 50 years, including three years as president.

The second building to be erected on the campus was South Hall, a women's dormitory, which was built in 1885. The building had accommodations for 45 young ladies. The catalogue for 1886 carried the following description of the furnishings:

The rooms are 12 x 14 feet, the closets 3 x 7. The rooms on the first and second floors are carpeted and all the rooms are thoroughly ventilated and heated by hot air. Each room is furnished with bedstead, sanitary mattress, two pillows, commode, toilet set, chairs, and table. Each of the two occupants should bring one pair of sheets, one pair of pillow cases, one comfort, one blanket, towels, napkins, and toilet soap.

The rent was 50 cents a week. The rooms on the third floor were uncarpeted but otherwise were of the same size and furnishing as the first and second floors. The upper rooms, however, cost each girl only 37 cents a week. Heating was 25 cents extra during the fall and spring terms, and 50 cents extra during the winter term.

In 1885 an Observatory was erected just north of Old Sem, "sufficiently elevated to give a good view of the Heavens." It was equipped with a 5-inch Alvin Clark telescope. This building was moved in 1887, when North Hall was constructed, to a position east of Old Sem.

North Hall, a residence for men, was erected just north and a little west of the main building. It had accommodations on the first floor for 75 table boarders. The second floor was occupied by the Business College and the third floor provided rooms for 20 young men. Furnishings were roughly equivalent to those in South Hall, but cost the men students only 37 cents a week. Heat for the men was 25 cents in the fall and spring terms and $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the winter.

Since the college now boasted of two dormitories, the old partition on the third floor of the main building "yielded to the skill of the workmen and now the two halls were united." The third floor was then turned over entirely to the literary societies for meeting halls.

A Military Department was added to the catalogue listings in 1885. In its first roster of cadets, Wilbur F. Albright was shown as the lieutenant, and John R. Mott was first sergeant. One of the privates was John W. Dickman. Lieutenant Albright later became a missionary to Chili and was the father of William F. Albright, Class of 1912, world-famed archeologist.

The correlation between the use of tobacco and a person's health was under consideration on the campus even before the turn of the century. An editorial comment in the March 1885 issue of the *Collegian* pointed out that "the pernicious effects of the excessive use of tobacco cannot be too vig-

orously portrayed, and it is well for every man to reflect that the best physicians are unanimous in the opinion that not to smoke or chew is the best rule." In November 1888, a student editor wrote:

Last Sunday two students stood in front of the post office with cigars in their mouths and hats tipped over one ear, looking as if they were the center of attraction. It is really an imposition on those coming in and out of the office to be compelled to inhale the filthy smoke and have their clothes more or less perfumed with the ash congesting odor of tobacco. If young men wish to attract attention, they had better dance a clog or stand on their hands, as it would be more attractive and not as disagreeable.

The campus chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association was organized on March 25, 1885, with 19 charter members. The fourth man to sign the original constitution was John R. Mott. It was while he was a student at Upper Iowa that Mott made his decision to go into "Y" work as a career and to take the movement overseas.

This organization was followed in September 1885, with the institution of the Y. W. C. A. These two groups were legally incorporated in the fall of 1887. They remained a potent force in campus life until 1934 when they were combined into a new organization known as the Christian Forum.

A series of post-graduate courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Physiology was instituted under the catalogue of 1888-1889. The first doc-

torates awarded under this program were in 1894 when degrees were conferred on the Reverend W. W. Carlton and the Reverend M. Edward Fawcett.

The first honorary degrees were awarded in 1862 upon the "Honorable Oran Faville and the Honorable D. N. Cooley," who received the A.M. degree. The first honorary doctorate was awarded in 1867 to the Reverend P. E. Brown.

The race problem, which has long caused so much discussion and tension in American colleges, was never a real concern at Upper Iowa. It became in effect an integrated college in 1879 when Susan Angeline Collins, who was born to a Negro slave, was admitted to the Upper Iowa University Preparatory School, which she attended for four terms. In 1887 she accompanied Bishop Taylor to Africa where she began a long and successful career as a deaconess and missionary. The school has remained integrated ever since.

In 1873 an "Old Students Association" was formed with Jason L. Paine as its president. This group functioned as an alumni club. The group was reorganized in 1890 under the name of the "Alumni Association" with the object of "creating and maintaining a sentiment of union and fellowship" among its members and to endow a professorship at the college.

The fourth new building under Bissell's rule was erected in 1890 when a 600-seat Chapel was

constructed where the current Chemistry Hall now stands. The Chapel auditorium was on the ground floor and was also used for various entertainments. The basement of the building was first used as a boarding hall. Later the Business College was moved over from North Hall.

Through a cooperative effort the members of the "Y" groups erected the first gymnasium on the campus in 1892. It was a large wooden structure used for sports, roller skating, and general activities, and "amply provided for the physical needs of the students." The gym was open three days a week for ladies and three for gentlemen. Physical education received a new emphasis.

The increased interest in this area led to the first football team being organized on November 9, 1893. Charles E. Salisbury was elected captain; Frank Bement, manager; and L. H. Taylor, secretary-treasurer. A total of 14 men reported for the squad.

The team played its first game on November 23 when it hosted Lenox College of Hopkinton. The game began at 2:30, and Upper Iowa finally scored after 33 minutes of play but failed to make its extra point "due to the wind." In the second half Lenox crossed the Upper Iowa goal line once, but Upper Iowa scored two more touchdowns. The final score: U.I.U. 14, Lenox 4. Total playing time for the game was one hour and 26 minutes.

Upper Iowa was defeated by the Coe "pork packers" 8 to 4 in the second game and tied Luther College 6-6 in the third and last game of the season.

W. C. Mabry, the right end for the squad, was going to Chicago for the Christmas holidays in 1890, and was instructed to look for some appropriate school colors. He returned with ribbons of peacock blue and white. Henry Dickman and Will Baker, of the Class of 1893, decided that as long as peacock blue was to be the college color, then the bird should represent the school as mascot. Thus, the colors were adopted first, and the peacock itself as an emblem later.

When the students returned to the campus in the fall of 1895 they found a number of improvements around Old Sem. New hardwood floors had been laid in the hallways, along with new wallpaper, new windows, and the addition of a recitation room. "What we prize more than all," the *Collegian* reported, ". . . it is being lighted by electricity!" Modern times had come to the campus in the form of a privately owned electric light system, which was operated until midnight daily.

Other significant changes took place during this period. The catalogue of 1897-1898 relates that the boys had been moved out of North Hall and the University Museum moved into their third floor quarters. After that date, the building was no longer used as a dormitory. The structure ac-

cordingly was renamed Science Hall and provided quarters for the Business College, and the Departments of Chemistry, Physics, and Biology.

Slowly, but surely, confidence in Upper Iowa University had been restored under President Bissell's hands. The first 10 years had been a decade of internal growth, solidifying, health-gaining. Then came a substantial increase in endowment and absolute freedom from debt. After more than a quarter-century of service — more than any other president has ever given to Upper Iowa — Dr. Bissell retired and handed over the reins to Guy Potter Benton, A.M., D.D., LL.D. The year was 1899.

A new century and a new era were just around the corner.

The Years of Change

By the turn of the century Upper Iowa University had grown to a faculty of 26 full time instructors, and the campus consisted of six buildings. College tuition and incidental fees were raised to \$14 for the fall term, \$12 for the winter term, and \$10 for the spring term. The library fee was set at 25 cents a person. Laboratory fees ranged from \$1.50 to \$5.

Board for the student, whether in the University boarding rooms or in private homes in town, cost between \$18 and \$40 for a term of 12 weeks. Eighteen homes located within 500 feet of the campus were available for student lodging and boarding.

A summary of attendance, which was shown in the 1900 catalogue, revealed 91 in the regular College; 100 in the Academy; and 85 in the Normal School. There were 48 enrolled in the Art Department; 111 in the Conservatory of Music; 119 in the School of Oratory; and 65 in the Business College. Deducting for duplication, the University had a total student body of 401.

The chief problems of this period centered upon securing more endowment and extending and strengthening the influence of the institution upon

the life of northeastern Iowa in a spiritual and cultural way.

Although an article in the school newspaper stated that "athletics are booming," football did not catch on at first at Upper Iowa, at least so far as attracting a following of student fans was concerned. Gate receipts became so low, in fact, that a meeting was held in the Chapel one day, to "educate the ignorant into the intricacies of football, in order that the non-attenders . . . could not excuse themselves by saying 'I don't understand the science of it, so I don't enjoy the game.'"

Interest mounted, however, and a varsity athletic team was banqueted for the first time in November 1899, when Professor Wildman had the undefeated football team of that year as his guests. One of the halfbacks on that team was John E. Dorman, who was later to become athletic director at Upper Iowa University.

In 1900 the Normal School, in compliance with a ruling of the State Legislature, was expanded "to provide for more competent and better trained teachers without additional expense to the tax payers." Professor Arthur E. Bennett was elected dean of the school.

A major contribution to the academic life of Upper Iowa under Benton's administration was achieved when it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had given the University \$25,000 with

which to build a library. The gift was made possible through Colonel David B. Henderson, a former student, a member of the old University Recruits, and a personal friend of Carnegie. Henderson was then serving as Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington, the first person from west of the Mississippi River to hold that position. The following letter from Carnegie accompanied the announcement:

My dear Friend — You will receive a cheque for \$25,000 which you can use as you think best for your alma mater for her permanent interests, preferably for a library. I think any institution that made so much of a Scotsman is entitled to some recognition.

In subsequent correspondence Carnegie requested that the new facility be called the "David B. Henderson Library" and work on the project was started. On November 11, 1902, the new library was dedicated, and a new president, Thomas J. Bassett, D.D., was inaugurated. During the quiet administrations of Bassett, 1902-1905, and William A. Shanklin, A.M., D.D., 1905-1909, Upper Iowa secured a firm financial standing.

Campus life in the early years of the Twentieth Century was described in an unsigned article which appeared in the *Collegian* on December 5, 1932. The writer, in recalling the "good old days," stated:

The well-dressed co-ed boasted one new party dress a

year and last year's number re-decorated with new collar, cuff, and sash. The girls all wore black stockings purchased for 20¢ a pair. For school wear there was the good old blue serge skirt, pleated, and three to five shirt waists. Coats were all wool but untrimmed with fur. Kid gloves were worn on Sunday and to receptions. Wool gauntlets were for everyday. We each had one hat and stocking caps. No one wore anything but high black shoes; patent leather tips for best. Five dollars worth of good white muslin would make all the underclothes a girl needed for the four years. They were made by hand with tiny stitches and yards of crochet or tatting; what could be nicer for corset covers and ruffled petticoats?

There weren't even movies to spend money on. The first picture show in the present Masonic Hall was an extravagant innovation charging 5 and 10 cents admission.

Once a year the freshmen and sophomores were permitted to give a banquet. They each invited a guest, so most of the upper classmen were included to one or the other event. These banquets were given at an out-of-town hotel — West Union, Strawberry Point, or Oelwein. It was a half day's trip to either of the first mentioned, and a day's trip to Oelwein. I remember going to a freshman banquet in West Union. We went by auto, but got stuck once in the mud, once in the sand, and twice on a steep hill. It snowed that night, so we came back in a bob sled.

Every Saturday night the boys had society to which we were invited. Every Monday night the girls had society, to which they were all invited. There were no clubs or secret organizations. Once a month they gave a frolic in the rooms above the library. We played "Captain Jinx" and "Happy is the Miller." Dancing and card playing were strictly forbidden, but what a lot of fun we did have dodging the rules.

The Bassett-Shanklin era was marked by continued growth and improvement. The college was rated in Class A, being one of six so classified in the State at that time. The President's Home, across the street from the west entrance, was purchased and remodeled in 1909 into the present Colonial-type structure. A total of \$150,000 was added to the endowment of Upper Iowa.

Dr. John Dorman, who had gone into dental practice in Fayette with his father in 1904, began working with the University athletic teams in an unofficial capacity in 1905. At that time the school did not have a football coach; instead, the boys on the team elected a manager who ran the ball club.

In 1907 the Board of Athletic Control asked Dorman to accept the position as general manager for the football team. The November 2, 1907, *Collegian* reported that Dorman "accepted the job on the condition that an emergency sum of \$100 be raised. The Board has already formulated the plans to secure this money by subscription."

This simple beginning blossomed into one of the most amazing coaching histories of any era. Dr. Dorman remained at the helm of Upper Iowa's athletic program until 1960, when he stepped down as director. He remained actively connected with athletics as advisor until his death in 1963.

During the intervening half century and more "Doc" collected many honors, including an Achievement Award from the Football Writers

Association of America in 1955, and selection to the Helms Athletic Foundation Hall of Fame in 1956. He was the first small-college football coach to be honored by either group. Writing in his *The Iowa Conference Story*, J. E. Turnbull declared: "His record of six championships, one outright and five ties, is tops for an Iowa Conference coach."

The year 1908 marked a half century of honorable history for Upper Iowa. The speakers that year for the commencement week exercises were of national and international fame. They included John R. Mott; James M. Buckley of New York; William Larrabee, one-time governor of Iowa; and three bishops of the Methodist Church.

At the annual class day exercises that year the gift of a memorial gown was presented. The gown and accompanying cap were of lustrous peacock blue taffeta. At the top, on each side of the front opening were embroidered the figures "1908" in red and yellow, the class colors.

The presentation of this gown to the rising senior class was the last number of the commencement exercises. Since that time the "Passing of the Gown" from the president of the senior class to the president of the junior class has continued, with each class embroidering their numerals on the garment. The original gown was filled and retired in 1947 and a new one purchased. Both are kept on display at the University.

The next year, the Class of 1909 presented to the University the Memorial Arch which now marks the west entrance to the campus. The gift was made in honor of President Shanklin, who retired that year, passing the administration over to Richard Watson Cooper, D.D.

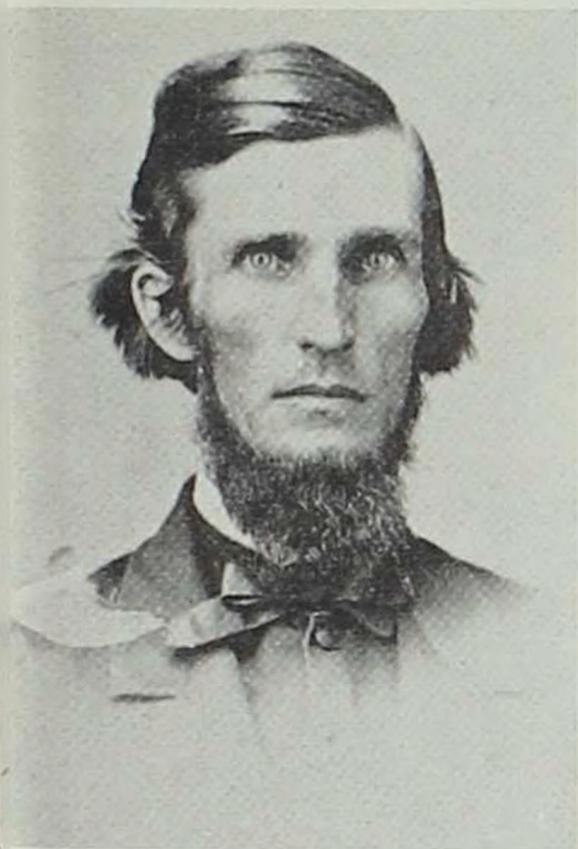
Rules at the University were again relaxed somewhat, with the catalogue of 1910 stating:

The authorities of the college desire to encourage a spirit of self government among the students, and all organizations tending to foster this spirit among them, such as the literary societies and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and kindred organizations, receive the personal encouragement of the Faculty.

It is our aim to secure as far as possible such conditions of life as shall tend most to contribute to the physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual development of the student.

It had been the custom for years to confer three different degrees upon those graduated from the three distinct course areas: art, philosophy, and science. However, by action of the faculty on March 10, 1910, it was decreed that "henceforth the Upper Iowa University will confer (only) the degree Bachelor of Arts on all graduates of the College of Liberal Arts and Science, provided the degree of Bachelor of Science may be conferred upon students doing major work in the sciences if they so elect." The wholesale awarding of Master's degrees upon persons "holding the Bachelor's degree of three years standing" was

PRESIDENTS
OF
UPPER IOWA
UNIVERSITY



LUCIUS H. BUGBEE, 1857-1860

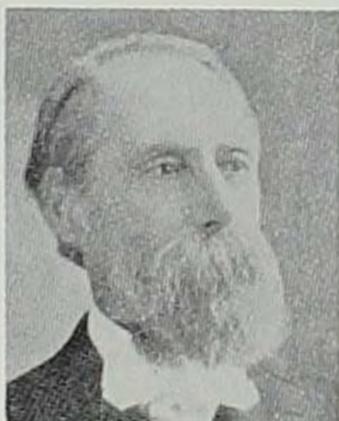


EUGENE E. GARBEE, 1952-

Not pictured:
Wm. Brush, 1860-69
Charles N. Stowers, 1869-70
Byron W. McLain, *1870-72
*Acting



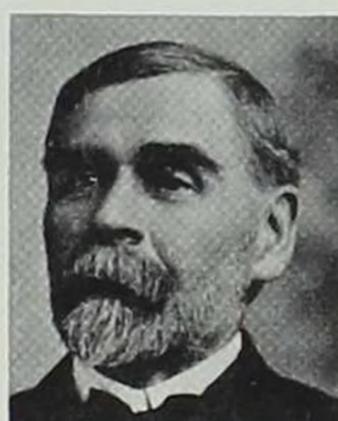
RODERICK NORTON
1872-1873



J. W. BISSELL
1873-1899



G. P. BENTON
1899-1902



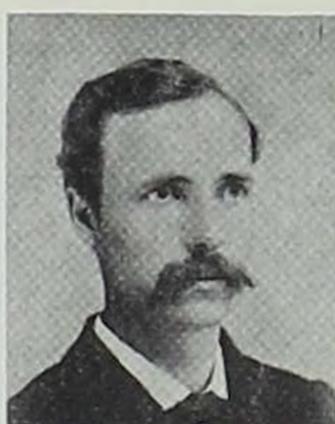
THOMAS J. BASSETT
1902-1905



WM. A. SHANKLIN
1905-1909



R. W. COOPER
1909-1916



C. P. COLEGROVE
1916-1920



JOHN W. DICKMAN
*1920-21; 1928-1931



J. P. VAN HORN
1921-1928



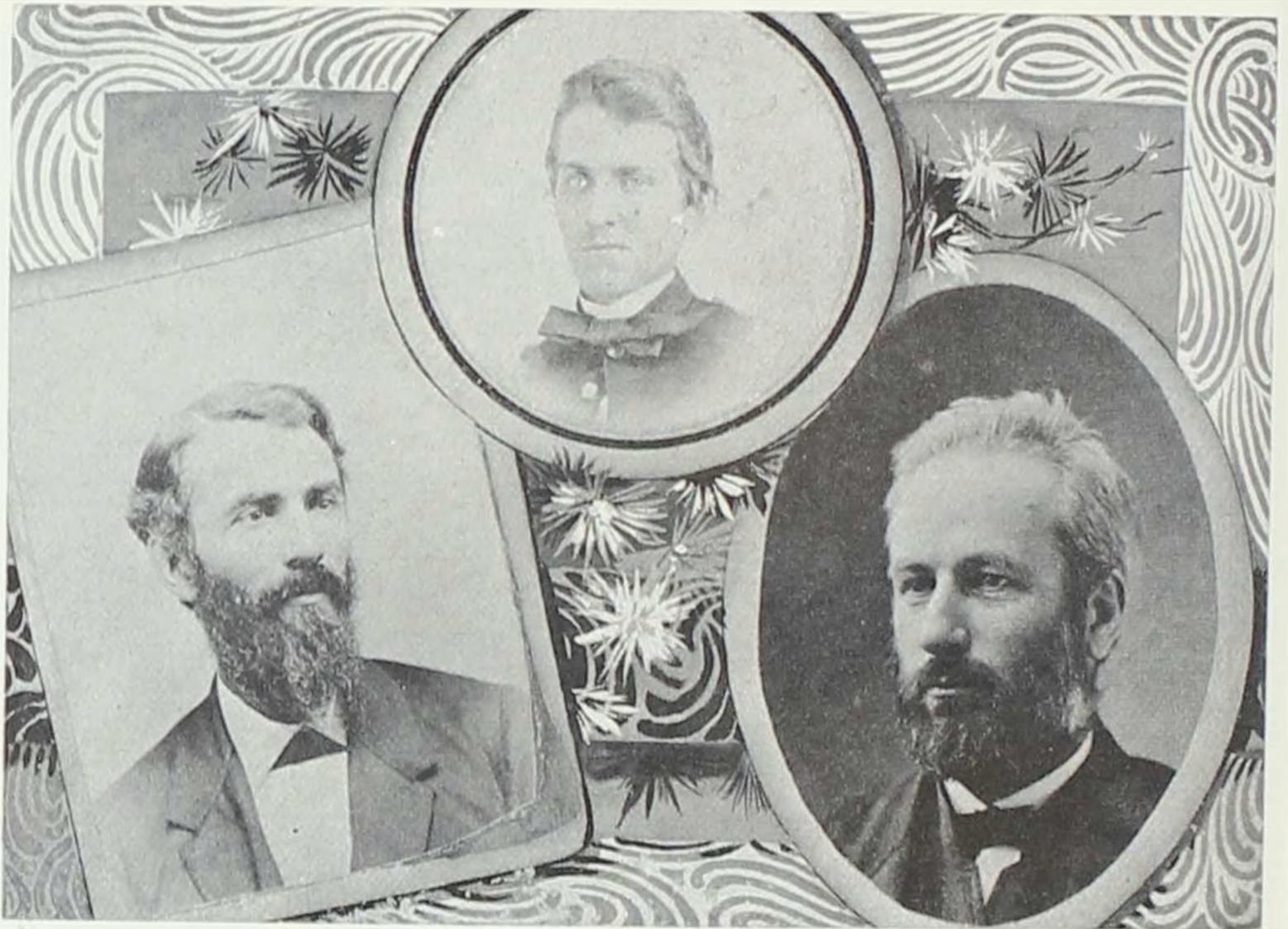
WM. C. MONGOLD
*1931; *36-38; *52



A. E. BENNETT
1931-1936



V. T. SMITH
1938-1952

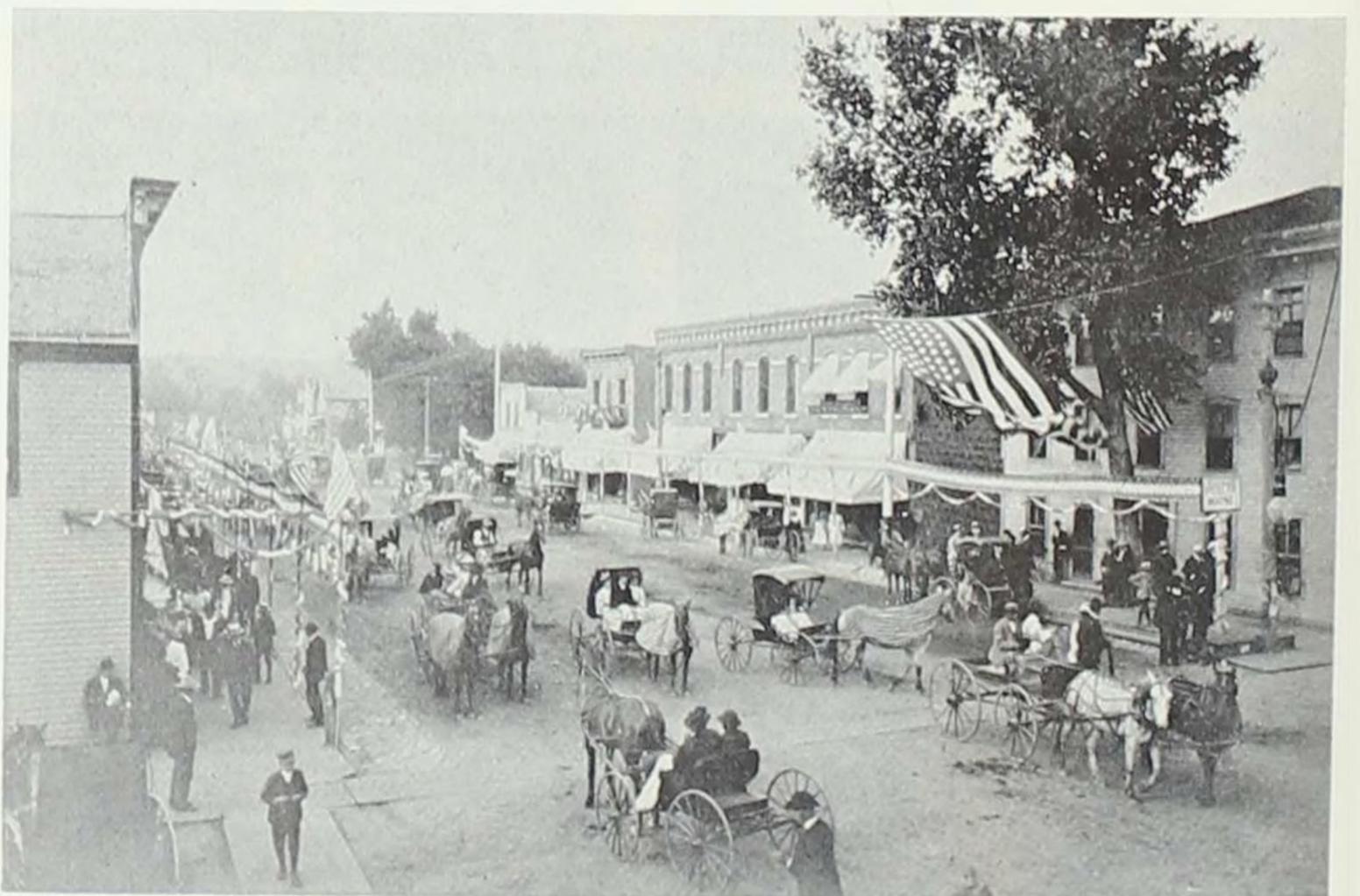


Capt. W. W. Warner, Commanding Officer "University Recruits 101," Co. C,
12th Iowa Infantry.

FIRST GRADUATES

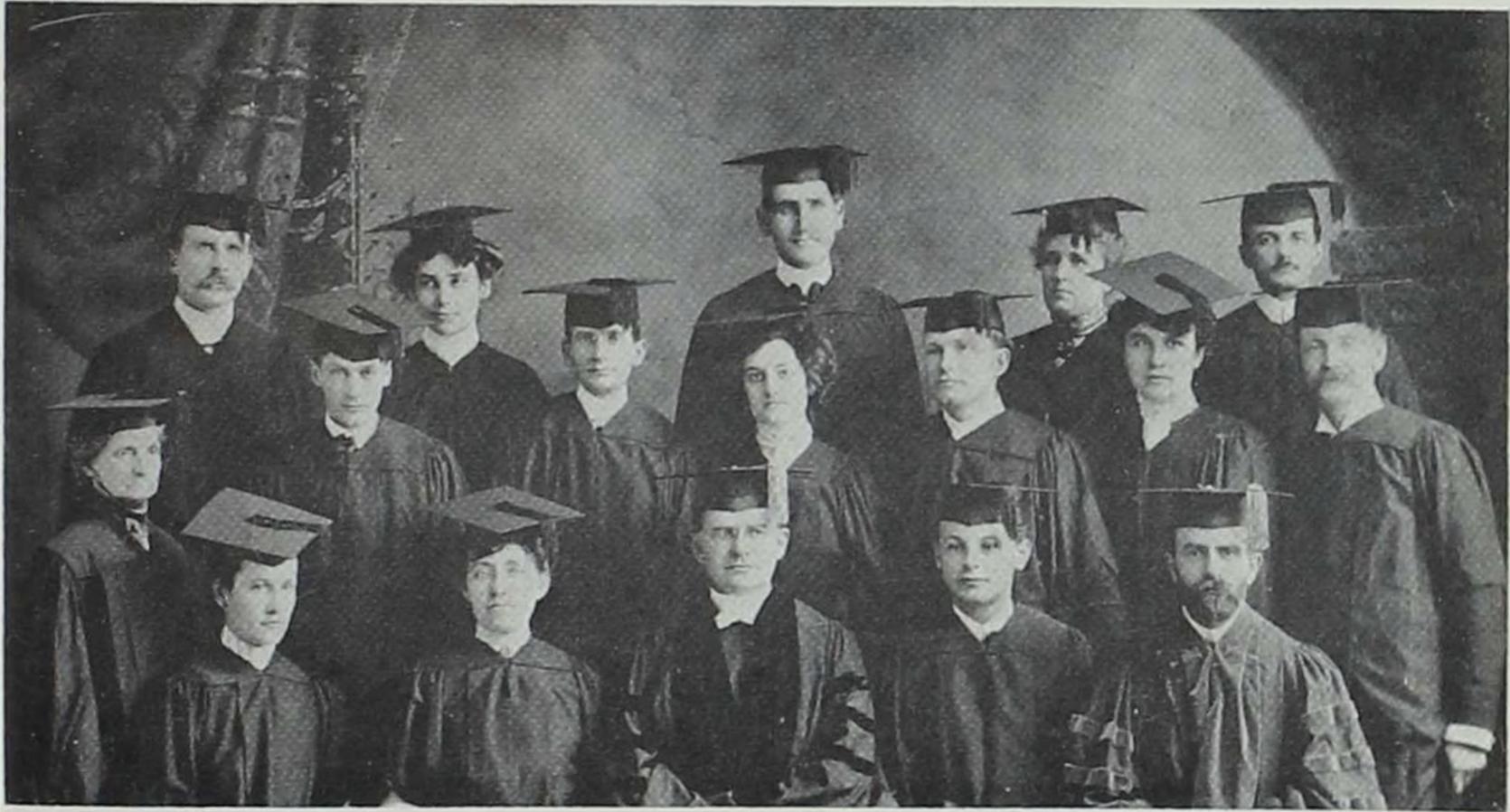
Jason Lee Paine — first bachelor of
arts degree, 1862.

John Everett Clough — first bachelor
of science degree, 1862.



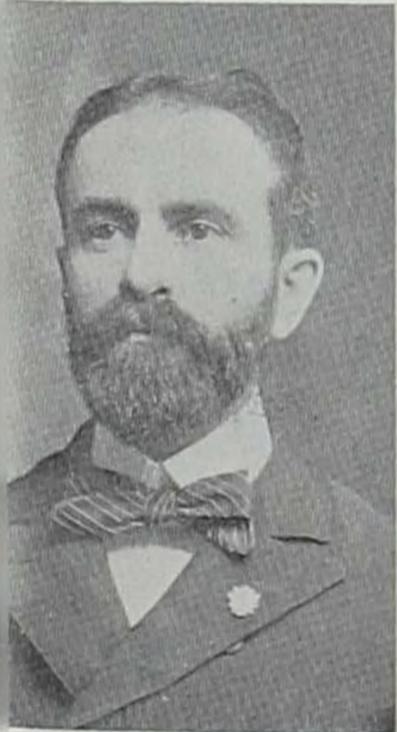
Fourth of July celebration in downtown Fayette around 1900. Picture looks north on
Main Street from its intersection with State Street. Note wooden sidewalks and dirt
streets.

SOME EARLY UPPER IOWA PROFESSORS



President Guy Potter Benton (first row center) and Upper Iowa University Faculty about 1900.

Distinguished Former Upper Iowa University Faculty.



BRUCE FINK
Science



H. E. HURD
Business



J. W. RUGGLES
Music



RAYMOND DEMING
Mathematics



Senior Graduates — 1881. Pictured at left, center row, is C. P. Colegrove, who was to become president of the University in 1916.



Sophomore Class of 1890 shown on the steps of the old Chapel building.



Clean Up Day — 1903. The student body was divided into groups and each assigned an area of the campus to clear of leaves and trash accumulated during the winter.



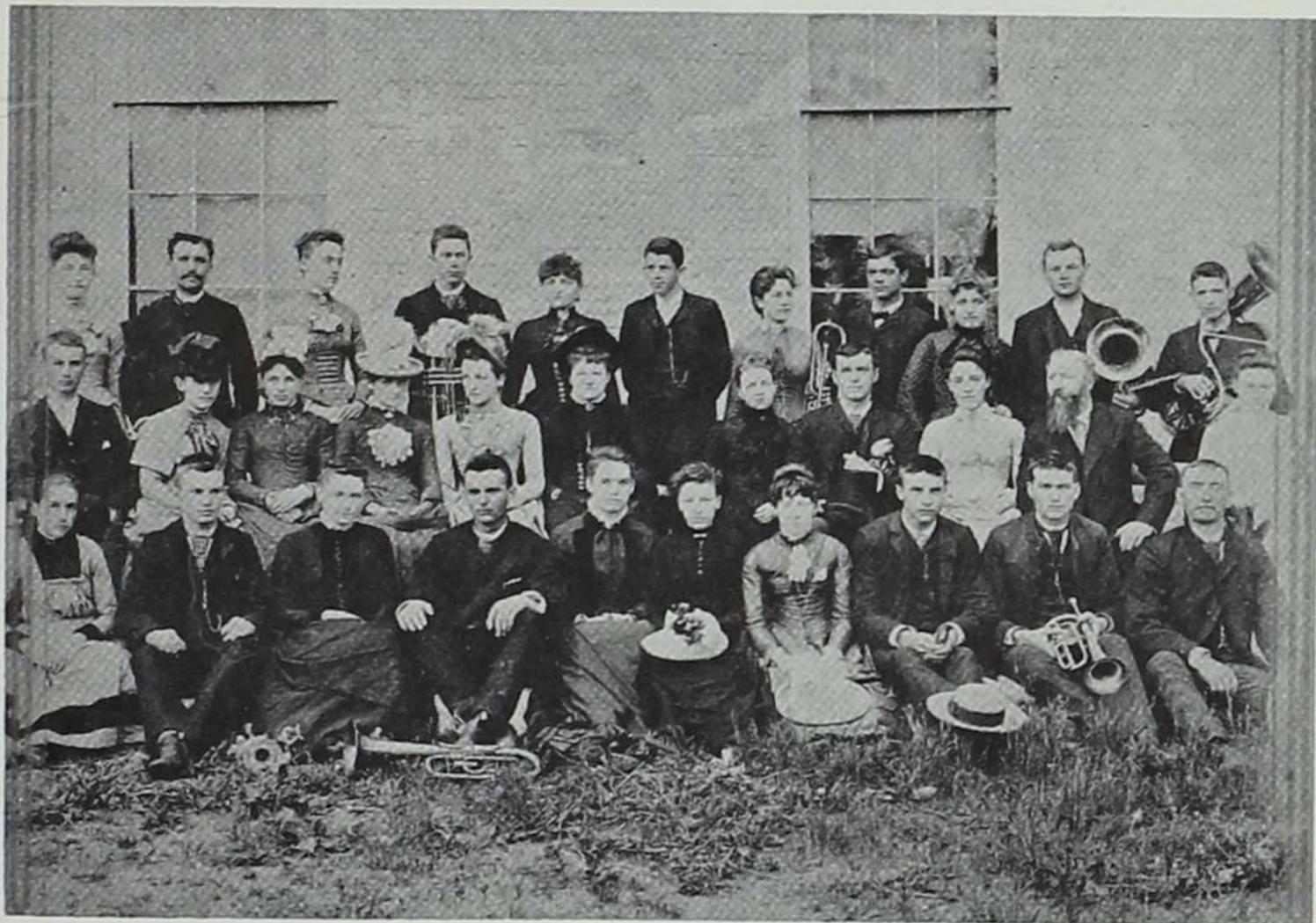
Student Reception at Upper Iowa B. U. S. T. in 1911.



Women's Quartette at Upper Iowa University about 1892.



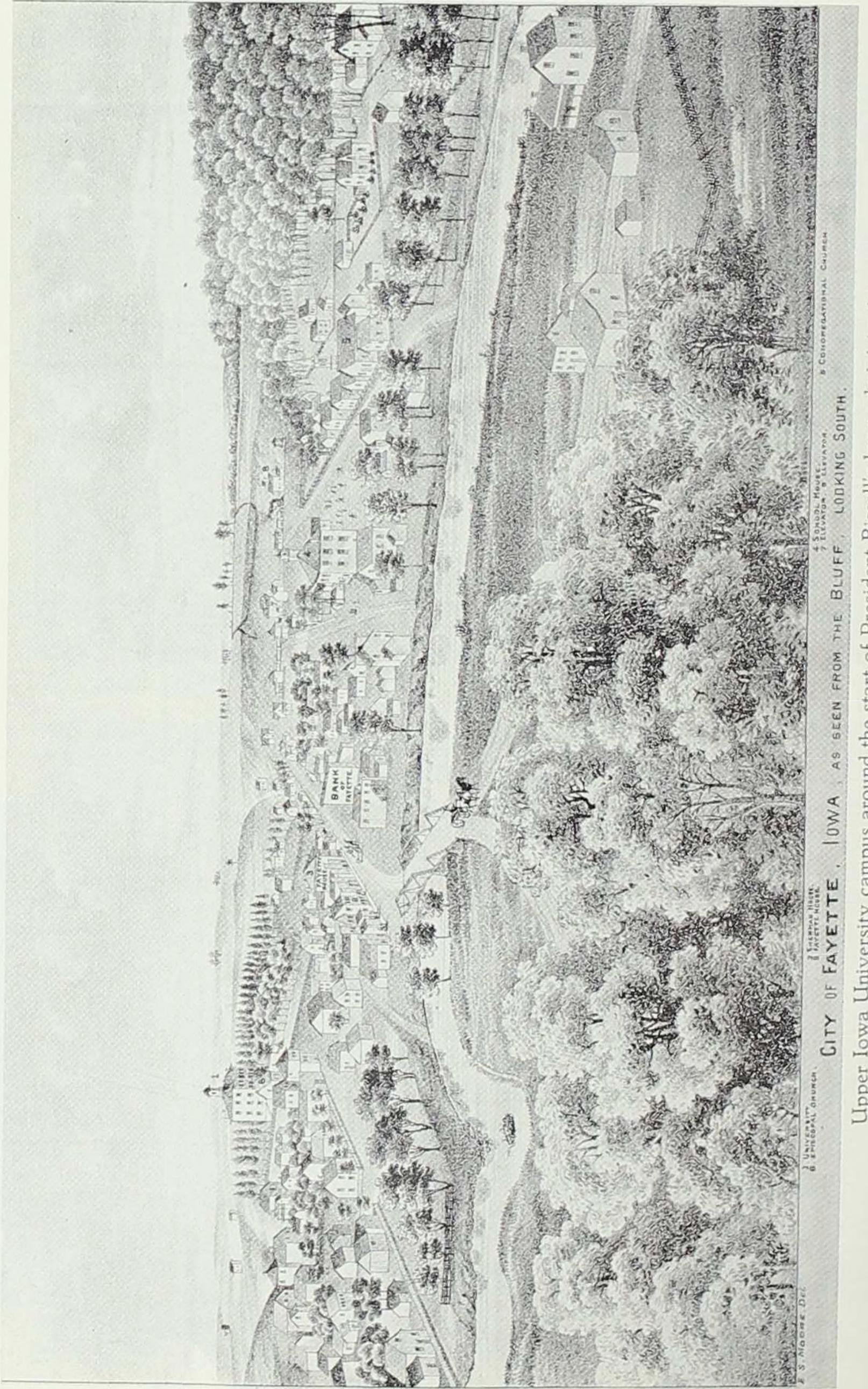
Women's musical group at Upper Iowa about 1886.



Students in the University's Conservatory of Music — June 12, 1888. Prof. J. W. Ruggles, director, is shown second from right, center row.



Upper Iowa University Orchestra — 1913.



1 UNIVERSITY
2 EPISCOPAL CHURCH
3 FAYETTE HILL
4 FAYETTE HILL
5 SCHOOL HOUSE
6 ELEVATOR
7 ELEVATOR
8 CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

CITY OF FAYETTE, IOWA, AS SEEN FROM THE BLUFF, LOOKING SOUTH.

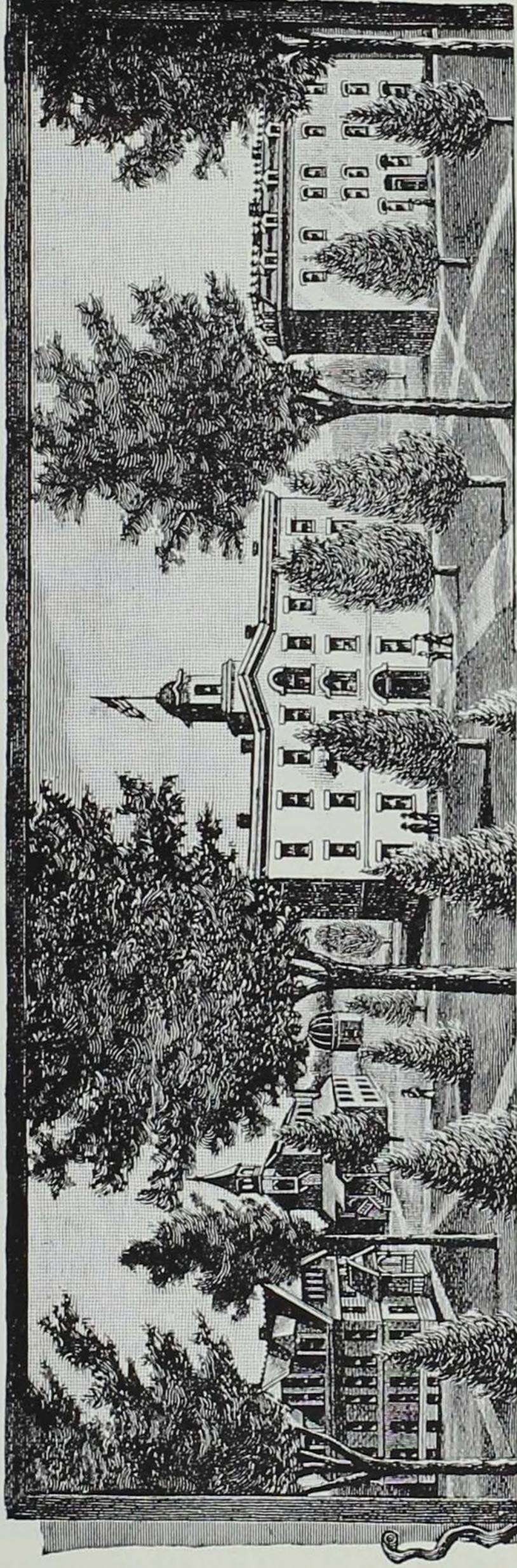
Upper Iowa University campus around the start of President Bissell's long administration.

John W. Bissell, A. M., D. D.,
PRESIDENT.

UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY.

Fred C. Eastman, A. M., Ph. D.,
SECRETARY OF FACULTY.

FOUNDED IN 1857.

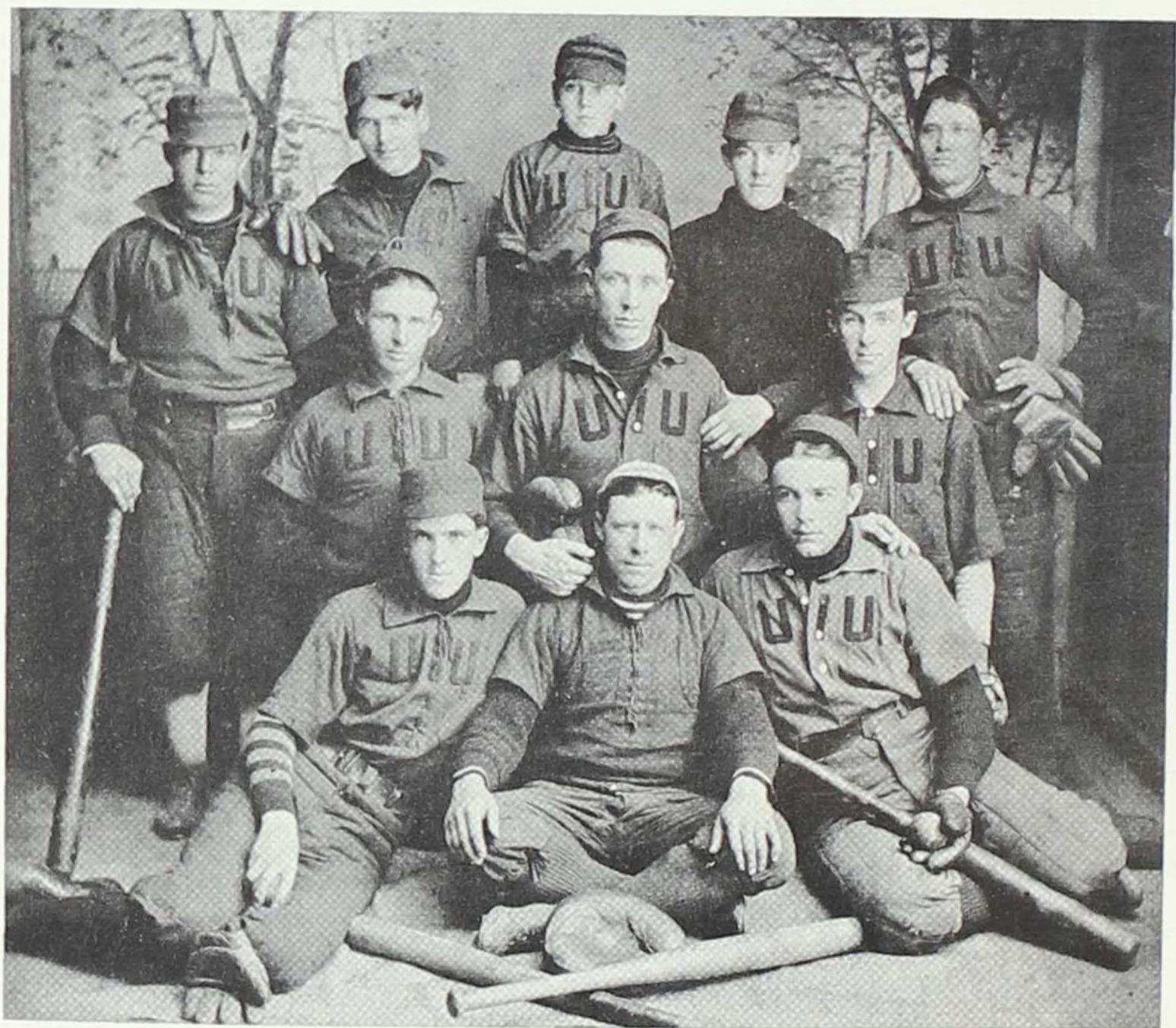


Science Hall and Business College. Chapel. Observatory.

Main Building.

Ladies' Hall.

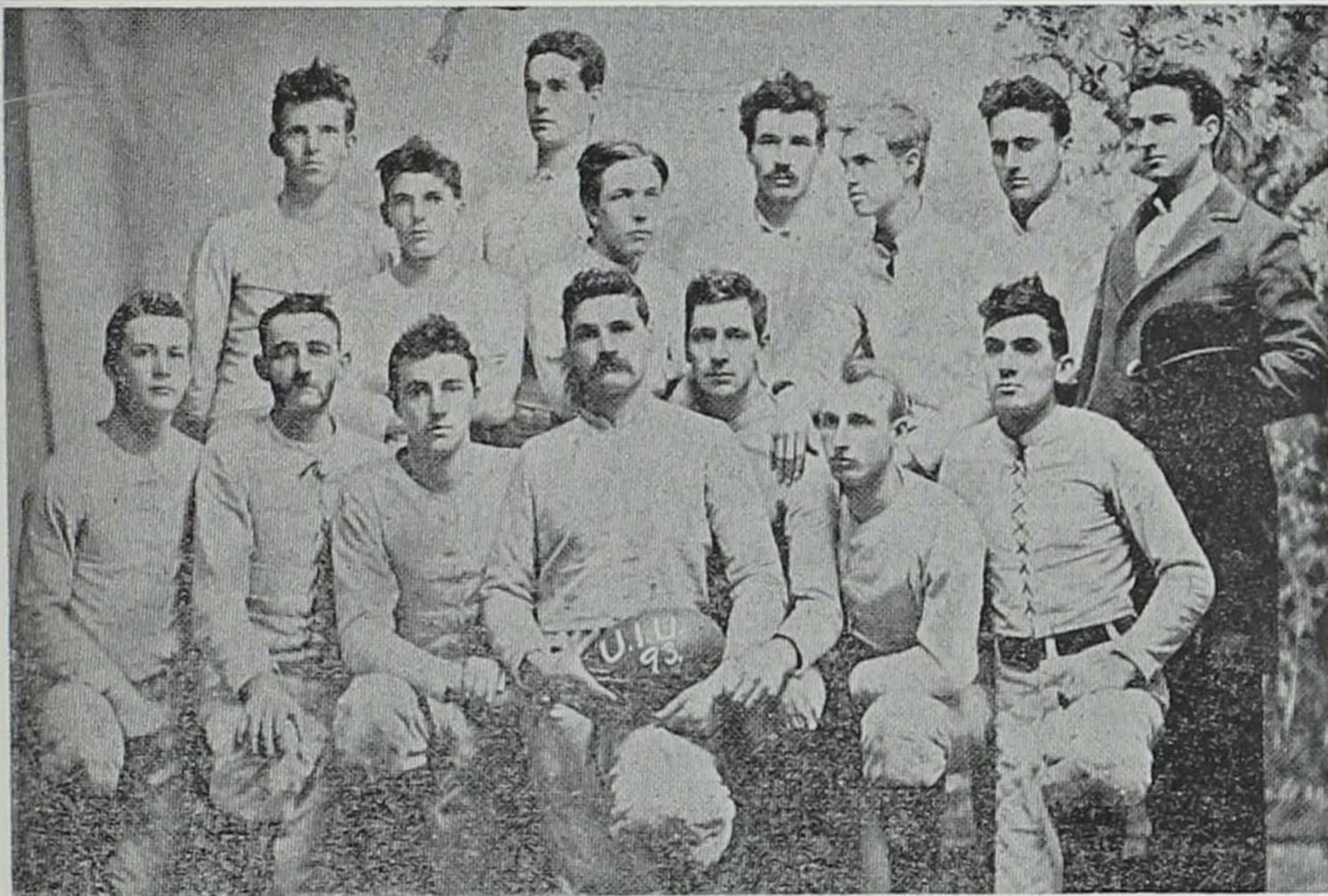
Upper Iowa University campus around the close of President Bissell's administration about 1899.



Baseball team of 1900 showing Dr. John Dorman, second from right, top row, as a student.



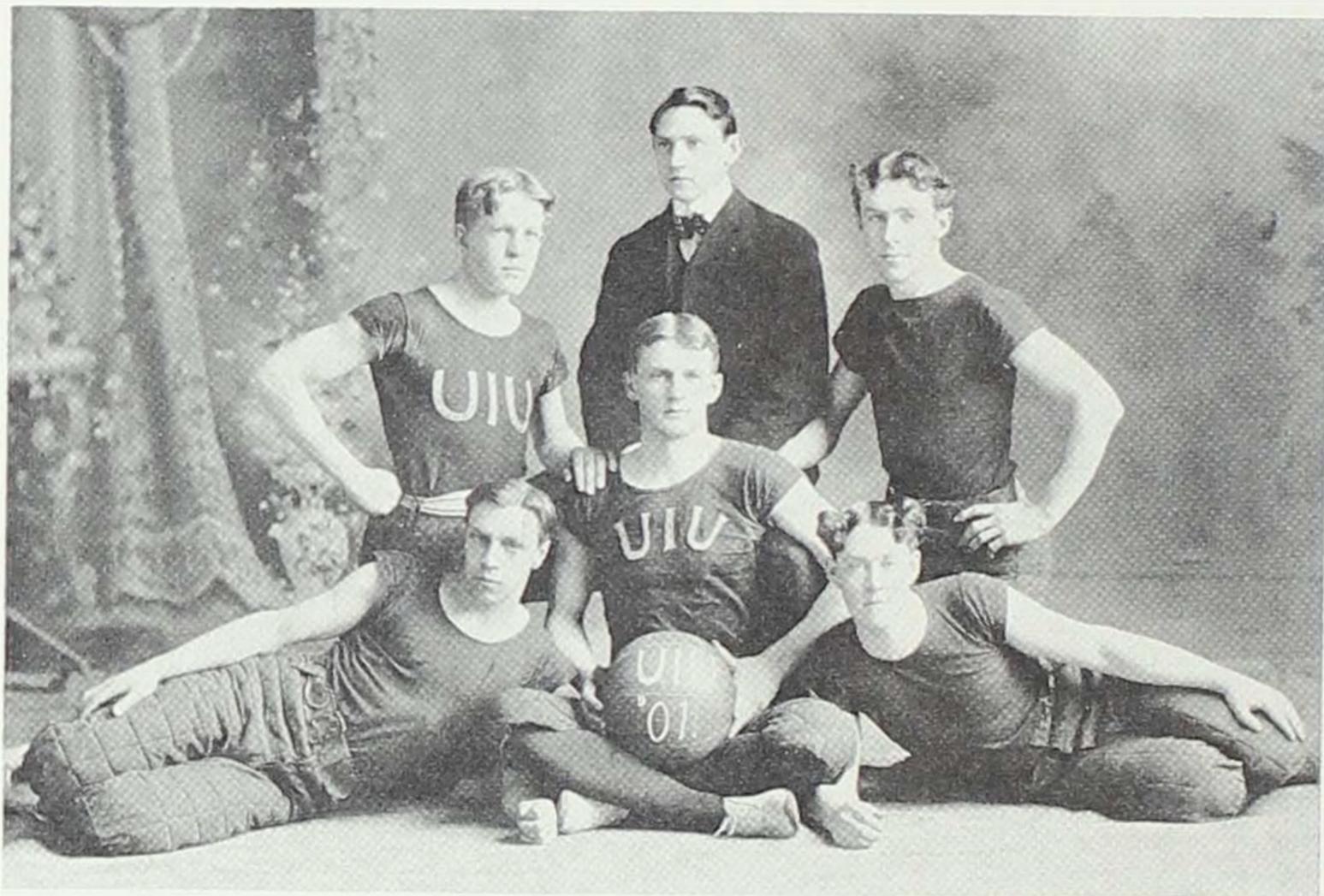
Coach John Dorman shown with his Iowa Intercollegiate Baseball Champions of 1956.



Upper Iowa's first football squad — 1893. The team ended the season with 1 win, 1 loss, and 1 tie.



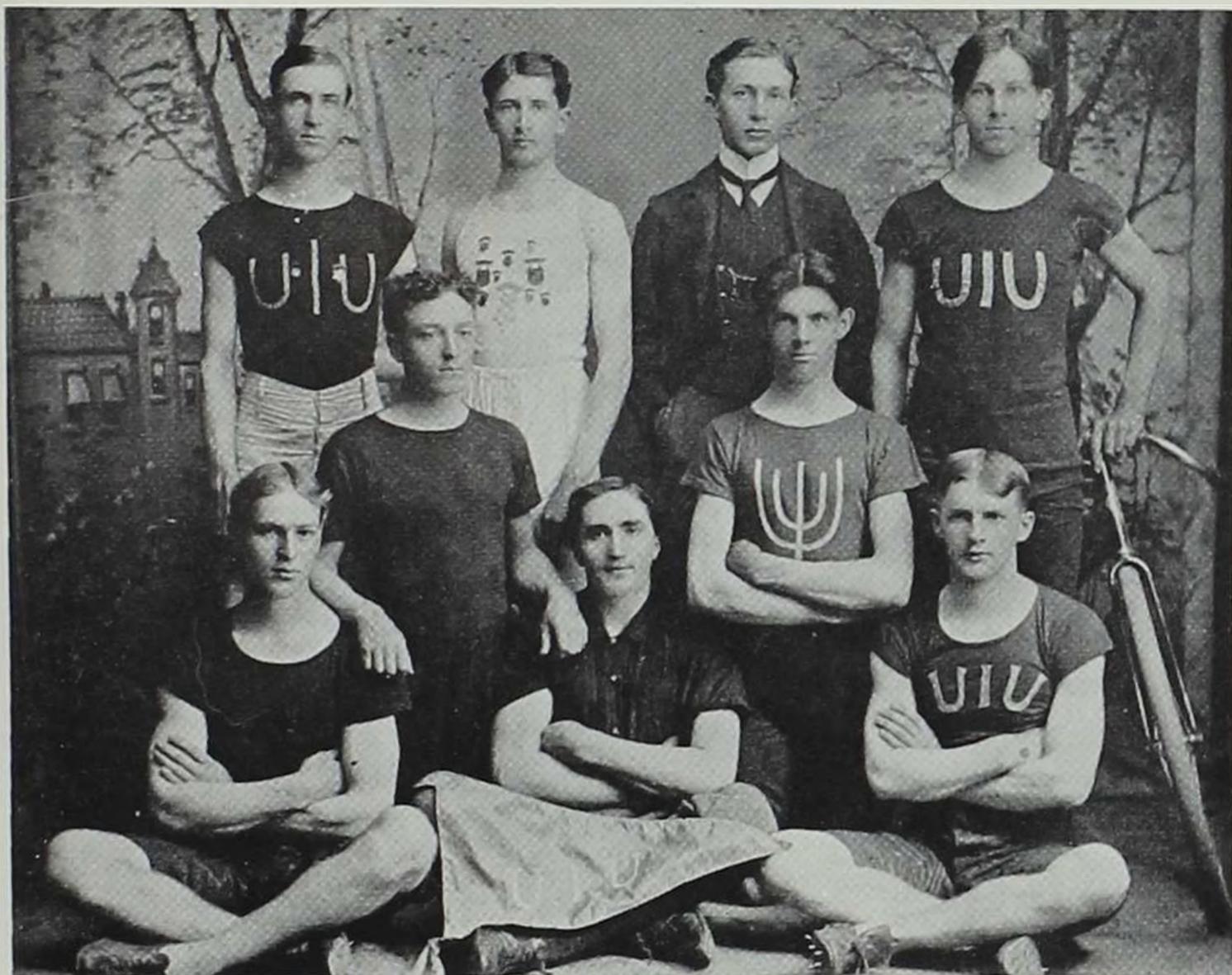
Iowa Conference Football Co-Champions (with Central College) in 1964. Conference record: 7 wins, 1 loss.



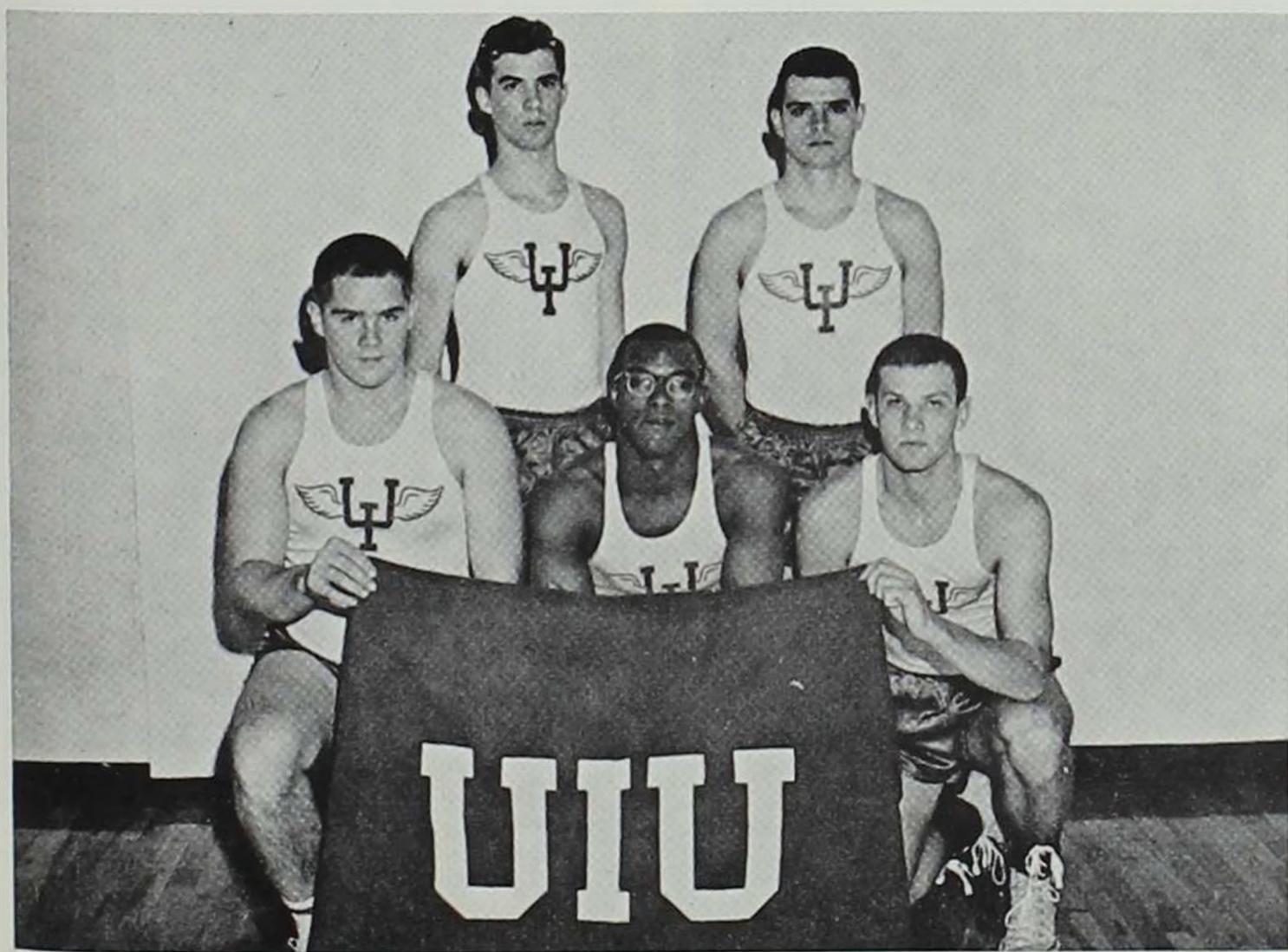
Basketball squad of 1901. John Dorman is pictured at lower right.



Iowa Conference Basketball Champions of 1963-64.

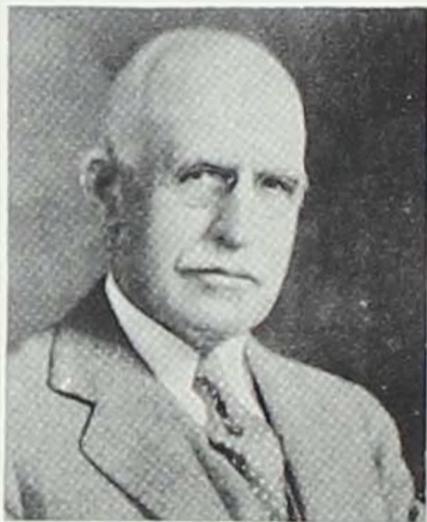


Upper Iowa University Track Team — 1900.



Upper Iowa University Track Team — 1965.

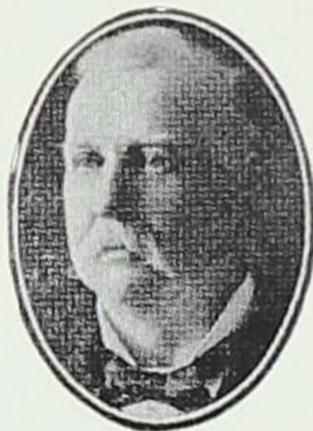
DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AND BENEFACTORS



DR. AND MRS. MILO R. MALTBIÉ



MR. AND MRS.
FRANK WILDER



BISHOP MAGEE



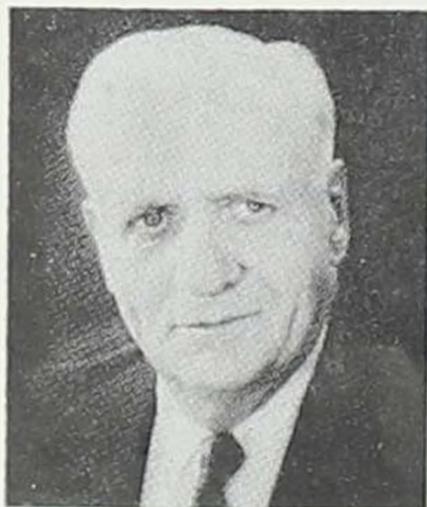
DR. AND MRS.
JOHN C. BAKER



MRS. NORA GRAF



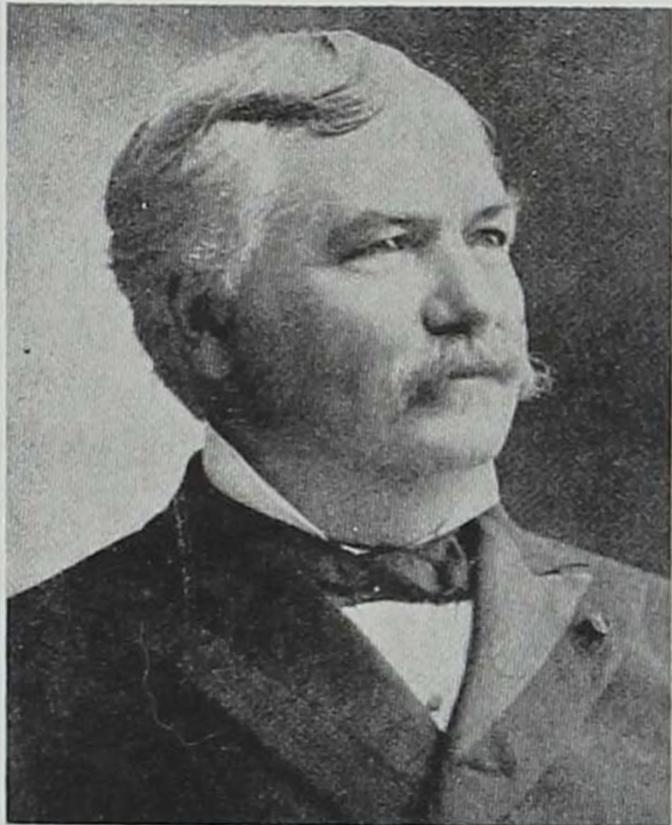
MISS ZINITA B. GRAF



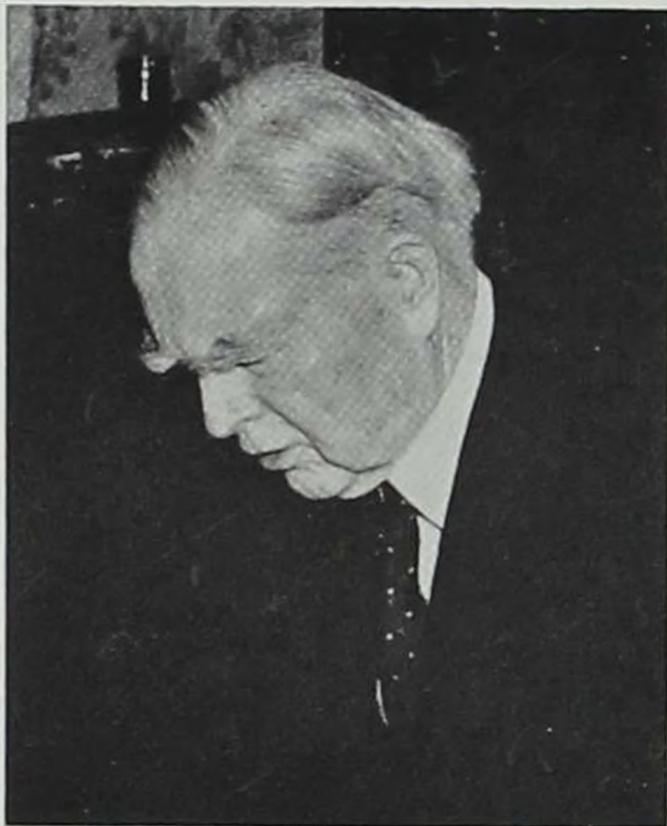
Dr. and Mrs. Chester W. Colgrove



MRS. HENRY PFEIFFER



DAVID B. HENDERSON
Speaker of the United States House
of Representatives.



JOHN RALEIGH MOTT
Distinguished World Christian
Leader.



GEORGE HEBRON



DR. STELLA M. MASON



Happy Student Days.



Golden Alumnae Days.

discontinued and a regular degree program, with thesis required, was instituted.

"Civilization" came at last to the residents of South Hall in 1914. The college *Bulletin* issued for June of that year stated that the girls' dormitory was heated and lighted "by electricity" and provided "with a bathroom with hot and cold water and other modern conveniences." For the first time the commode was not listed as an item of issue with each room. Rent for rooms in the dormitory was advanced to \$16 for each semester. Students desiring electric light were charged 50 cents a month for each light, and had to furnish their own bulbs. The dining room in connection with the hall, however, still served meals for \$3 per week. Tuition in the College was \$30 for each semester; fees ranged from \$1 to \$6 per semester.

Volume I, Number 1 of the *Upper Iowa Alumnus* was issued as a quarterly magazine in August 1915. It was a 38-page edition, carrying paragraphs of news about campus activities, the Board of Trustees, report of the college treasurer, and alumni news notes.

The treasurer's report, as compiled by John W. Dickman, showed a deficit for the year ending May 20, 1914, of \$1,872.55. The total budget for the year was only \$26,642.57. Among the items of expense were: salaries, \$20,284.90; taxes, \$4.25; telephone, \$4.95; and horse hire, \$37.50.

One of the interesting campus notes reported

that the Fayette "sewer system is nearly completed, and work is about to start on improving Main street with asphalt paving."

The University had many fires during its early history. One of the most serious ones damaged the old Science Hall in the spring of 1915. The first *Alumnus* contained this sidelight on the event:

During the excitement of saving the contents of the Museum the crowd brought out the old mounted moose. . . . Professor Collett had a funny idea and calmly smiled as he remarked that it was comical at last to see Democrats and Republicans working so hard together to save the Bull Moose from destruction.

The question of consolidation became an issue at this time when the Methodist Conference began talking about a proposal to combine Upper Iowa and Cornell College into one institution located at Mt. Vernon. Certain members of the Conference maintained that two educational institutions within the Conference were not practical and could not be supported financially.

The first *Alumnus* carried a six-page discussion by Editor O. W. Stevenson, Class of 1901, regarding the legality of separating Upper Iowa University and the Upper Iowa Conference of the Methodist Church. Stevenson, a lawyer, pointed out that the Conference did not own the University and called upon the Conference Commission to admit their legal inability to move Upper Iowa University. He recommended, instead, that the

Conference lines be readjusted so that the two schools would not lie within the same jurisdiction. The matter was not settled at that time, however, and continued to be an item of debate at various Conference sessions until 1928.

President Cooper's administration — 1909-1916 — covered a period of transition in educational conditions that saw greater competition from special commercial schools and improved high schools in the area. As a result the old time Commercial and Preparatory Departments which formerly furnished a large portion of the students on the campus were reduced to minor factors, and a greater emphasis was placed on the Collegiate Department.

It was a period of transition for the town of Fayette, too. The February 1916 *Alumnus* carried this comment:

. . . The old electric light plant has been sold to C. Miller and Sons of Claremont [Clermont], who now supply Fayette with continuous 24 hour electric service. The industrious student is no longer forced to stop his study at midnight. Public and private social functions are no longer rudely interrupted by the going out of the lights.

In 1916 Chauncey P. Colegrove, A.M., LL.D., editor of the first *Collegian* and a graduate of 1881, assumed the presidency of his alma mater. He took up the program of Dr. Cooper and set to work strengthening the bonds between the University and the communities surrounding her.

However, a rude interruption of peacetime plans came when the United States entered World War I in April 1917. The young men of the college immediately petitioned for permission to prepare themselves for the time when their services should be needed by their country. The University administration approved their petition, and arrangements were made for the organization of a military company on the campus. The girls, in turn, organized into Red Cross classes and received instruction in first aid and bandage making. Student patriotism was further expressed by the seniors of 1917, who gave the school a 60-foot steel flag pole. A 9 x 12 foot flag was raised in an appropriate ceremony during a patriotic rally held in May 1917.

Real wartime activities on the campus, however, came that fall when the University was designated by the government as one of the 300 institutions in which a Student Army Training Corps was to be established. Preparations were made to enroll 100 or more men in the program. The gymnasium became a barracks, new sidewalks were laid, and the athletic field was enclosed for drill. The presence of the SATC created new problems for the administration, however. In the October 11, 1918 *Collegian*, President Colegrove made this statement:

Certain people in Fayette have rented the Opera House at \$27 per Saturday night for the year and propose to make it a dance hall. They are doing their best to promote

a dance crusade among our students and young people. . . . Members of the SATC are not under the control of the Faculty in these matters, and the officers have been led to believe that the people of Fayette area are back of this dance hall crusade, and are demanding that the attitude toward dancing shall be reversed. As president of the college, I am absolutely unqualifiedly opposed to this public hall dancing, and all students, men and women, who are not fully inducted into the SATC, are forbidden to attend these dances.

President Colegrove further observed that:

Students who attend dances on Saturday night will very seldom be found in Church on Sunday morning or at the Y.M.C.A. They will not as a rule make a success of their school work or contribute one thing of value to the mental and moral life of the college.

With the signing of the Armistice the campus troops were demobilized and the students returned to their normal academic and athletic pursuits. A "Jubilee Subscription" campaign which raised \$369,000 for the endowment and building program was completed in 1918, despite the hardships caused by the war.

The first *Peacock*, University yearbook, was published in 1915 by the Class of 1916. The 200-page book contained the pictures of faculty and seniors, along with class histories and accounts of various campus activities through the year. Subsequently the yearbook has been issued annually except for the depression years of the middle thirties.

Although Upper Iowa's student body had been known as the "Peacocks" unofficially for many years, the athletic teams had not adopted an official designation or mascot. They were known variously as "Doc's Boys," "Dormanites," or simply as "Upper Iowans."

An editorial appearing in the November 7, 1919 *Collegian* called upon the students to select a name for the athletic teams. No definite name was agreed upon and put into general use, however, until the September 25, 1920 *Collegian* appeared bearing the headline: "Peacocks Open Grid Season Saturday With New Opponent." The accompanying story reported that "The Peacocks will show their plumage on the Cornell field." Ever since the teams have been referred to as the "Peacocks."

The year 1920 ushered in a period of relative quiet on the campus, although several significant changes were made. John W. Dickman, A.M., LL.D., Sc.D., was appointed acting president to succeed Dr. Colegrove in 1920. He served until the election of James P. Van Horn, D.D., in 1921. Both men continued to have the normal problems and triumphs of any administration. A few of the major incidents are noted here:

A systematic program of extension work throughout northeastern Iowa was formulated and carried out under the direction of the head of the new Department of Rural Leadership, Dr. E. A.

Roadman, who was also an alumnus of Upper Iowa University. Its purpose was to send representatives of the school into the neighboring communities as instructors. Upper Iowa was one of the pioneers in this field, and the program is still being conducted, with extension courses being offered annually in over 20 Iowa communities.

The old "Y" gymnasium and Observatory were razed in 1920 and a new \$80,000 structure erected in their place. When completed the new gym, while not the largest, was ranked as the best of its kind in Iowa and was the only one containing an indoor swimming pool. The new gymnasium was formally opened on February 26, 1921, by the dedication of the pool. "A large crowd gathered for the occasion. Dr. Dickman, robed in Old Glory and a bathing suit, took the first plunge."

The Master's degree program was quietly eased out of the picture during this period. The catalogue for 1922-1923 simply announced: "The institution is not prepared to present courses leading to the degree Master of Arts."

A program of freshman orientation, which is still conducted by the college, was inaugurated in 1923, when this item appeared in the catalogue:

The non-credit course of lectures will be given to members of the freshman class during the first semester. These lectures will deal with a range of themes, including college work, traditions, practices, general culture, use of library, etc. Mental efficiency tests will be given.

Social life on the campus was described thus:

Traditional social events are the receptions of the Christian Associations, the President's receptions, the class banquets, the Homecoming banquet, the Campus Day picnic, and the President's dinner in honor of the senior class. The aim of all this is not social dissipation, but rational recreation, such an important factor in happiness and success everywhere.

Despite social pressures from both on and off campus groups, dancing still was not permitted on the campus, although the rest of the world seemed to be swallowed up in the "Roaring Twenties."

The 1924-1925 catalogue announced that "The control of athletics is invested in the Faculty under the constitution of the Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association." Fourteen Iowa colleges are members of this Association. In that same year Upper Iowa received its first share of a title crown, tying with Simpson for the football championship. Upper Iowa was to win or share the crown six more times in football: 1937, tie with St. Ambrose; 1939, tie with Central; 1946, tie with Central; 1947, sole champion; 1948, tie with University of Dubuque; and 1964, tie with Central.

Other "Peacock" athletic championships include: Basketball — 1957, sole championship; 1958, tie with Central; 1962, tie with Parsons; 1963, sole championship. Baseball — 1956, sole championship. Tennis — 1955, sole championship. Wrestling — 1960, tie with Wartburg.

The argument over whether the Upper Iowa Conference could continue to support two colleges again became heated in 1927-1928. Serious consideration was again given to closing out Upper Iowa University and combining its facilities with Cornell College at Mt. Vernon.

Adding fuel to the fire was the dropping of accreditation by the North Central Association in 1927. Upper Iowa had been a member of the N.C.A. for a number of years prior to 1917. It was dropped in that year and was off the accredited list until 1922, when it was reinstated after inspection. The North Central Association had withdrawn its accreditation because Upper Iowa failed to reach the required total of 42 points in the 12 standards demanded. It was able to muster only 40 points! It fell short in two categories: It did not have \$5,000 more income annually from sources other than student fees and tuition; and it did not reach the \$550,000 required endowment.

Another contributing factor was the complete loss of old Science Hall. The building was destroyed by a fire, which started presumably from the chimney, in December 1927.

The issue of consolidation waged back and forth. Many long debates were held at which proponents for both sides gave many stirring and telling arguments. The March 1928 issue of the *Alumnus* was headlined "U.I.U. Forever" and the edition was devoted primarily to the reproduction

of editorial support for maintaining Upper Iowa — if not by the Methodist Conference, then at least as an independent institution.

The controversy culminated at the annual meeting of the Upper Iowa Conference in September 1928, when "it was voted that Upper Iowa University not be included in paying for educational funds and that hereafter the Conference would support and maintain but one college, Cornell at Mt. Vernon. This vote was 95 to 48. The meaning of the move is that U.I.U. from now on will be operating as an independent college."

All early catalogues of the institution had carried the notation that Upper Iowa was "under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Following the official separation the catalogue issued in March 1929, carried this announcement:

Throughout the 72 years of its history the college has been true to the ideals of its founders. While it is Christian in all its teaching, it is non-sectarian in spirit and control.

The support of the Methodist Church had been withdrawn, but Upper Iowa University had won for itself the right to exist as a free and independent institution.

On Its Own

Just prior to the official separation of Upper Iowa University from Methodist Church patronage, President Van Horn resigned and Dr. Dickman was inaugurated in 1928 as the chief administrator for the second time. Dr. Dickman served in this capacity for three years, or until his death in 1931 — the only Upper Iowa president to die while in office.

The catalogue issued in 1929 announced that while separate fees had been charged in the past for various incidental costs at the University, now all were combined with the tuition.

All benefits heretofore included in fees are granted, such as paid subscription to the *Collegian*, tickets to L.P.A. entertainments and lecture courses, swimming, incidental gymnasium expenses, athletics and forensics, with free admission to all intercollegiate events. The only fees charged are for laboratory purposes.

Tuition for one semester in the Liberal Arts college was placed at \$80 for 12 to 15 hours of instruction. Laboratory fees ranged from \$1.50 for physics to \$8 for advanced chemistry.

Under the personal direction of Dr. Dickman, a development campaign was conducted in 1930 which resulted in pledges and gifts totaling over

\$360,000. But Dr. Dickman's health then began to fail and on August 22, 1931, he passed away. He had served Upper Iowa for over 50 years as a student, board member, treasurer, teacher, and president.

After President Dickman's untimely death, Dean William C. Mongold, A.M., LL.D., who had joined the faculty in 1916, was named acting president. He served until the formal inauguration of Arthur E. Bennett, A.M., Ph.D., three months later. Dr. Bennett had affiliated with the University in 1900 as dean of the Normal School.

The depression lay heavily on the Nation and on the campus, but enrollment held its own and things proceeded on a fairly normal course until February 16, 1933, when a major fire once again brought disaster. On that date the Chapel, erected in 1890, fell victim when fire broke out on the roof of the building about 1:30 p.m. The Departments of Chemistry, Physics, and Home Economics were located on the lower floor of the building, being moved there after the Science Hall fire in 1927. The equipment of these departments was saved by the firemen, students, and faculty fire-fighters.

Although the loss of the building was a heavy blow, President Bennett reorganized the allocation of classroom space, instituted some curriculum revisions, and academic work proceeded as usual.

In 1934 following a subscription campaign, a new Science Hall was erected on the stone first

story and basement of the burned Chapel. Daily chapel services were reduced to three times a week, although students were still required to attend.

The campus holdings were enlarged in 1935 when the Ladies' Professorship Association purchased the tract of land west of Fayette known as Robertson's Woods and turned the 51 acres over to Upper Iowa for use "as a recreation ground." The area was valuable because of its heavy growth of timber and the vast variety of flowers and other plants to be found in its depths, making it ideal for use as a botanical research laboratory.

Dean Mongold was again made acting president in 1936, following the resignation of Dr. Bennett. He served in this capacity for the next two years. During this period, due to the depression, a shift was made from teacher training to that of supplying the demand for college trained men for business placing. Dr. Mongold also announced that a series of student self-help projects would be instituted.

A broom factory, accordingly, was established in 1936, largely through Dr. Mongold's personal efforts. Frank Foffel of Oelwein was hired to direct the production. As skills developed three different grades of brooms were manufactured: The Peacock, The Peacock Standard, and The Peacock Special. From 6 to 12 students were employed each year; thus they were learning a trade

and at the same time helping to pay their way through college.

After making the brooms the students gained experience in selling by taking their products door-to-door. The first brooms were sold at Homecoming, October 24, 1936. The factory remained in operation about three years.

As another part of the "self-help" program the Upper Iowa University maintained a number of men's "cooperative" housing units. Students living in these houses paid a minimum for board and room. Each provided his own linen, blankets, and silverware and did his share of the work about the house. The college provided a woman to do the cooking and a manager to do the buying and to advise as to the operation of the home.

Some of the students received aid through government work in the National Youth Administration. Others found employment in homes and business places in town. The college itself provided employment in the library, and in office and campus work as well as in the broom factory and print shop. The bookstore was operated on a cost basis, with a stock of second hand books which could be rented for a nominal fee.

The print shop, located on the third floor of College Hall (Old Sem), consisted of a small power press and other equipment sufficient to print small bulletins, hand bills, cards, and the like. It was operated by the students under the supervi-

sion of the college and afforded work for three or four boys. The broom labels for the Peacock brooms were the first items printed by the shop.

These self-help programs had the three-fold purpose of permitting students to earn their way through college, learn a trade which they could later use for a livelihood if necessary, and to take the pressure off the teacher education and placement work.

The last point presented a most serious problem, according to Dr. Mongold: "Since the school prior to that time had been turning out graduates largely prepared for teaching with usually more than half the students finishing only two years of college, the prospect of the University being reduced to a junior college was imminent. Therefore long range plans were made for broadening the curriculum."

Tradition was broken in 1937 by having the commencement exercises before the final semester examinations. In previous years the greater part of the student body left school after "finals" and thus missed the graduation ceremonies unless they were receiving their degrees.

Two other changes were noted during this period: The Student Council was re-organized and listed as a full-fledged student organization, and a faculty counseling service was instituted. Under the latter program each student was placed in the charge of a faculty member "counselor" to whom

he might turn for advice and help on any personal problem, whether academic or otherwise. This custom of "personalized education" is still in practice at Upper Iowa today.

Thus, the ground work was laid for the coming of the new president, Vivian T. Smith, Ph.D., LL.D., in the fall of 1938; he served in this post for the next 14 years.

A campus radio station was installed on November 23, 1938, with broadcasts being made semiweekly over station WOI at Ames. The station also broadcast briefly over several other area stations, and from time to time it served almost every station in the state by sending them special groups and programs. By request of the alumni, the college bell was heard to ring at each of the programs.

A former residence, a large two-story home located a block south of the campus, was acquired by the University in 1939 and equipped to serve the institution as the Cole-Patridge Music Hall.

In 1940 the college leased an airport site on the Isaac Paul farm about 4½ miles south of Fayette. Arrangements were made for courses to start in the spring semester of 1940-41 for a Civil Pilot training program. The ground school courses were offered by Dr. Clarence Black, and instruction in flying by Lt. Peter Klinik, by approval of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Students who finished the primary course were granted

three hours of college credit. Upon completing the required flying hours and passing the final examination, the students were granted private pilot licenses. By June 1941, 10 boys had completed the course. The program was dropped following the outbreak of World War II.

An innovation, which later became a full-fledged tradition and is still observed on the campus, was the election of the first Homecoming Queen in October 1940. The *Collegian* reported that "Screaming sirens, beating drums, and cheering voices announced Helen Morgan, a senior from Stanley, as Upper Iowa University's first Homecoming Queen. She made her appearance at the football field in a blue and white carriage drawn by four members of the football squad and preceded by five attendants. She was accompanied by the band, which formed a 'U.I.U.' background."

With the outbreak of World War II the next year, Upper Iowa again rose to the demands of the times. President Smith, writing in the *Alumnus* for December 1941, stated that:

Already about 14% of our people have gone into active military service or into work governed by the war situation. We are in constant contact with national and state authorities regarding the kind of program that can be offered best on our campus. We are endeavoring to maintain the morale of our students and faculty and community by promoting intelligent understanding in the present world condition.

As the conflict over the world increased in intensity nearly all of the young men students and many of the young women entered the military service and the enrollment steadily decreased. By 1944, the enrollment had dropped to 65 students and the school operated on a total budget of only \$65,000. Chapel services, although still required, were held only once a week, with convocations being held at least once each semester. In July 1945, there were 514 stars in the service flag of Upper Iowa University which the girls of the campus had made and presented to the school.

Although occasional dances had been permitted on the campus almost from the beginning of Dr. Smith's administration, it was not until the meeting of the Board on October 24, 1946, that all restrictions on this type of social activity were eliminated.

At the end of the war, and with the passing of the "G.I. Bill," students, primarily veterans, once more flocked to the campus, and by the opening of the fall semester in 1947 enrollment had jumped to 448. Anticipating the influx of new students and despite the limitations caused by the war, the administration had completed a drive to raise \$100,000 to match a pledge of Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer. With this financial foundation, the college proceeded with plans for expansion.

Under provisions of the Lanham Act, arrangements were made for several war surplus build-

ings from two nearby military bases to be moved to the campus. Thirteen quonset huts were erected on the campus in 1946. They provided much-needed housing for married students.

The sudden growth in enrollment also created problems in finding classroom space. The Business Administration Department was moved to the second floor of what was then the John Deere building in downtown Fayette. This move was made necessary by the large classes enrolled in this department. The move also allowed room for expansion for the large typing and secretarial classes.

The social features for the campus were planned by a student committee composed of a representative from each class and the president of the Student Council. Their program, however, was subject to the approval of a faculty committee.

In 1947, a wooden army administration building was secured and moved to the campus to serve as a physics building. It was set up on the site formerly occupied by old North Hall. The basement served as a recreation center for the student body. The first floor of South Hall was remodeled also and a cafeteria was added to the structure in 1947. A modern kitchen was installed and facilities for food storage and refrigeration added.

When the World War II veterans appeared on the campus, eager, loud, and for the most part, earnest in effort, they had no time for many of the

school's traditions. Wearing of the blue "beanie," which had been required of all freshmen, was classified as "silly" and men who had but a short time before removed steel helmets and flight caps refused to wear them. And who among the upperclassmen felt like forcing them to do so? As a result, many of the traditions fell by the wayside or were made optional for veterans until the issue of smoking on campus arose.

Since the beginning of the school smoking on the campus had been forbidden and strictly enforced. The veterans, however, were accustomed to their cigarettes and the five minutes between classes presented an excellent opportunity to indulge. Indulge they did, despite administrative disapproval, which resulted in some being expelled or suspended from school.

The Faculty became divided on the question — some of them were veterans or even smoked themselves. Things seemed to reach a stalemate with the administration voicing disapproval, but with cigarette butts still appearing in large quantities around the doorways to buildings.

"One bright morning," the *Collegian* for January 15, 1947, announced, "when the usual group had collected for their usual smoke, low and behold — shades of the service bases — butt cans were liberally distributed around the campus." Smoking was at last recognized as a legal evil.

Although the veterans shattered a few tradi-

tions they also established some of their own. One of these still in effect is the annual awarding of the "Victory Bell" to the winner of the Upper Iowa-Wartburg College football game.

The bell, weighing over 400 pounds, was presented to the rivals by the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, through the Oelwein Chamber of Commerce in 1948. Taken from an early locomotive, the "Victory Bell" began service in 1918 and had traveled well over a million miles. Upper Iowa was the first winner of the trophy. In the 16 games which have been played by the two teams Upper Iowa has won possession 10 times to 6 for Wartburg. One game ended in a tie.

The period of extensive improvements and readjustments continued in 1948. The general administrative offices were moved from the library back to College Hall and the former offices were made into a library reading room.

Starting in the 1949-1950 school year the compulsory chapel provision was dropped entirely and a voluntary Christian chapel service was substituted, which was held weekly under the guidance of a director of religious activities. Assembly or convocation, however, was conducted in the gymnasium for one hour each week. All students and faculty had to attend, and one credit hour per year was given for perfect attendance.

The outbreak of the Korean War again brought problems to Upper Iowa. In the Janu-

ary 1951 *Alumnus*, President Smith pointed out that the University was "joining efforts with other colleges throughout America in utilizing all facilities in the way of personnel and equipment to assist in the national defense effort."

In June 1951, after several years of intensive work by President Smith, the Board of Trustees, and members of the Faculty, the University was again accredited by the North Central Association. Despite re-accreditation, however, the enrollment started on the decline, following the graduation of all the World War II veterans. The institution again fell into heavy debt and many of the programs of the college had to be curtailed.

On March 4, 1952, President Smith submitted his resignation. Dean Mongold was appointed acting president for the third time. In September Eugene E. Garbee, M.A., Ed.D., then on the faculty of Drake University, was named to the presidency. Dr. Garbee, a self-styled "Ozark hillbilly," took over the operation of the school at a time when even the Trustees seemed ready to concede there was little chance for survival.

Enrollment was only 208; much of the endowment funds had been loaned to the University to pay current operating expenses; all of the buildings were in need of repair; and the University was over \$100,000 in debt. Certainly the prospects did not look bright for the young ex-coach who was assuming his first role as president.

The Golden Era

President Garbee accepted the challenge, however, stating that he had not taken over the reins in order to "close the school," but instead to make it "the best small Liberal Arts College in the State of Iowa."

He immediately launched a program to meet this goal. Setting forth on a "meet the people" program, he began telling the Upper Iowa story to anyone who would listen, and sometimes even to those who were not willing to listen.

Curriculum, faculty, and staff changes were made, and new attempts at securing financial support were launched. Gradually enrollment, morale, and the general public attitude toward the University began to change upward. By the fall of 1953, there were 463 students on campus, and the community began to look forward to the celebration of the Upper Iowa University's centennial four years hence.

On April 1, 1954, however, the horizon again turned black when fire broke out in the just-completed student recreation lounge in the basement of the science building. Before firemen could begin to fight the fire effectively the entire structure collapsed, and with it the hopes of many Upper

Iowa supporters. This disaster, coming at this particular time, could be the final straw that would close the doors of Upper Iowa.

With his characteristic attitude toward life, however, Dr. Garbee turned his back to the blaze. Calling his staff together he declared: "Let's turn a liability into an asset!" He immediately set to work formulating plans on how to overcome this latest disaster. Several Trustees made pledges of financial support at a board meeting following the fire. By personal contact President Garbee secured other gifts. With this backing, plus the insurance money from the burned building, plans were launched to build a recreation hall for the student body.

In the spring of 1955, this new facility was opened for use. It was named the Dickman Recreation Hall in honor of former President and Mrs. John W. Dickman. Over half the cost of the new building was contributed by the Ladies' Professorship Association. This organization, which had served the institution so well for over 80 years, disbanded, turning over its assets in excess of \$25,000 and all of Robertson Woods to the institution. The new recreation hall provided a morale boost not only to the student body but to the entire community. It contained a snack bar, two bowling alleys, and other recreational facilities, along with a photographic dark room and space for the college bookstore.

The completion of this building triggered a building campaign that has not stopped as yet. During the next nine years six more new buildings were erected and five others were remodeled or expanded. Plans for three more new facilities were on the drawing board in 1965.

The first section of the Zinita B. Graf dormitory for women was completed in January, 1956. The original unit was made possible by a gift from the estate of Nora B. Graf in memory of her daughter, and by a loan from the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. It housed 52 women and two adult counselors. Then, in 1958, the first floor quadrangle was completed by investing a Ford Foundation gift of \$89,500. This added space for 29 more girls. An addition to house 39 girls was constructed on the second floor in 1960, using University funds. In 1963, the second floor was completed with an additional loan from the government. The Zinita B. Graf dormitory now has a capacity of 301. The total cost of the dormitory was \$575,000, including nearly \$170,000 from the Graf Estate.

The Colgrove-Walker Memorial building was completed in the fall of 1956. It houses a 600-seat auditorium, a cafeteria with a completely equipped kitchen and dining area, the Physics Department, a curriculum laboratory, lobby-lounge, classrooms, and faculty offices. The building and its furnishings represent an investment of about \$400,000

and is in memory of Albert LeGrande and Laura Walker Colegrove. The building is part of a \$500,000 gift from Dr. and Mrs. Chester W. Colgrove of Hollywood, California. Dr. Colgrove is a nephew of Dr. C. P. Colegrove, former Upper Iowa University president.

In the summer of 1960 Maltbie-McCosh Hall for men was completed—a gift from Dr. Milo R. Maltbie, Class of 1892, and his wife Lucia McCosh Maltbie. It houses 219 students, has two faculty apartments, three lounges, a guest room, and a memorial library. Of brick and block construction, Maltbie-McCosh Hall is completely fire proof and represents a total cost of over \$511,000.

The Mary B. Jones Faculty Duplex was constructed in 1961 to establish a permanent memorial for Miss Mary B. Jones, benefactress of the college. Built of brick veneer and block construction, the duplex when completed cost \$30,000 and provided housing for two faculty families. Miss Jones' estate gift to the University was about \$170,000, the remainder is in permanent endowment—unrestricted.

Other construction, in 1961, included the expansion of the David B. Henderson Library when a third floor stack area was added at a cost of \$16,841. The addition was made possible by a \$19,546 gift from the estate of Judge J. F. D. Meighan, Class of 1895.

In 1962 the Science Hall was completely re-

modeled and equipped with new laboratory, classroom, and office furniture at a cost of \$134,265 and was re-designated Chemistry Hall. This remodeling was made possible through the completion of another new building in 1962, the Baker-Hebron Science Hall. Costing \$300,000, the new Science Hall was built through gifts from the estate of George C. Hebron of Strawberry Point, a former student (\$123,000), and from Dr. and Mrs. John C. Baker, Class of 1910 and 1909, of Alhambra, California (\$151,000). It contains facilities for biology, zoology, botany, the Deming Memorial classroom in Mathematics (\$7,000), the Wilder Greenhouse (\$25,000), a special room for the 60,000 specimen Porter Butterfly Collection, and the Stone Memorial Language Laboratory (\$10,000). The building houses the University Bookstore and is completely air conditioned.

The Deans' Building, the former dining room which was attached to old South Hall (razed in 1961), was remodeled in 1963 and equipped with carpeted floors and modern offices for the Dean of Men and Dean of Women. Two large meeting rooms provide facilities for the Student Government and the Social Life Committee.

College Hall (Old Sem), which had been officially named Alexander Hall in March 1957, was completely renovated in 1963 through a \$300,000 gift from Dr. Maltbie of New York City. The in-

terior and roof of the building were removed and replaced with steel and masonry and restored to vintage style. Now known as Alexander-Dickman Hall, it houses all of the administrative offices and the Department of Business Administration.

The Dorman Memorial Gymnasium, which was dedicated to Dr. John Dorman, was occupied in the fall of 1963. The main gymnasium is 125 x 125 feet, free of supports or posts. Dressing rooms, equipment rooms, training and wrestling rooms occupy the basement. An extension wing houses the foyer, offices, a trophy room, and a concession booth. A dormitory for 32 men students and a resident counselor constitute the second floor over the entrance wing. An additional dormitory for 31 men is located below the foyer. The initial cost was over \$775,000. A seven lane swimming pool and an auxiliary gym will be added in the future.

Following completion of the Dorman gymnasium the old gym was converted into classroom space in 1964-1965. A music rehearsal room, four music practice rooms, audio-visual room, art classroom, ceramics laboratory, and several general classrooms were obtained in the \$80,000 remodeling program which was made possible by annuity gifts from trustees and friends. Faculty office space and a dispensary for the University nurses are also included. The swimming pool was reconditioned, and new locker room facilities installed.

Preliminary plans for a new fine arts building and further expansion of the library are completed. In its annual meeting in October 1964, the Board of Trustees gave approval for the construction of a new \$1,750,000 dormitory-commons complex to house 500 additional students, and a 650-seat dining room food facility.

With the addition of the new buildings came increased enrollments, more and better qualified faculty members, along with a completely revamped curriculum. In 1957 Upper Iowa discontinued its two-year teacher training program, and in September 1965, it will institute a new core program of requirements based upon the results of a two-year faculty study.

In 1958 the Music Department was renamed the Griffith School of Music in honor of Mr. Parker O. and Mrs. Lena Donaldson Griffith, Class of 1904, of Newark, N. J. They gave the University many valuable practice pianos, two Steinway concert grands, and an electric organ.

Faculty salaries have increased steadily. They received a significant boost in 1960 when Dr. Maltbie specified that the net income from the operation of Maltbie-McCosh Hall be used to endow three professorships—in music, in government, and in science.

A long range Planning Committee was organized in 1960 to study in detail the future needs and plans for the institution. On the Committee

are trustees, personnel, and friends of Upper Iowa University. Many of its recommendations have been placed into effect all ready, and others are in the process of implementation. Dr. Garbee seems to be well on his way to achieving his announced goal.

The Upper Iowa University has grown consistently through the past several years, and now it has an enrollment of 800, with an additional 500 in off-campus extension classes.

Upper Iowa is fully accredited by the North Central Association and the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Iowa.

Upper Iowa is affiliated with the Association of American Colleges, Iowa College Foundation, National Institutional Teacher Placement Bureau, National University Extension Association, Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, and other professional organizations.

Majors are available in art, the biological sciences, business administration, chemistry, elementary education, English, history, mathematics, music, physical education (including coaching), political science, speech, and sociology. Minors are available in the major fields, along with economics, French, German, Russian, Spanish, psychology, accounting, philosophy, and religion. Pre-professional courses are offered in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, forestry, law, engi-

neering, and optometry. Qualifications for teacher certification on the secondary and elementary levels are also available.

In athletics students may participate in varsity competition in football, basketball, baseball, wrestling, tennis, track, and golf. There is a full schedule of intramural sports, including fencing and soccer. Campus bowling alleys, tennis courts, gymnasium, and swimming pool, plus off-campus golfing, hunting, fishing, and winter sports offer excellent recreational opportunities.

Student activities on the campus outside class hours offer many extra-curricular opportunities in nearly 30 different organizations, including politics, religion, the expressive arts, and journalism, along with social, service, leadership, and honor societies.

The Student Government, under a new constitution granted in 1963, plays an active part in the administration of University policies, including the discipline of students. The Student Social Life Committee supervises weekly parties, dances, and other social events.

The University now has an active faculty and staff of 84 members, and an operating budget in excess of one million dollars.

January 1965, marked the beginning of its 108th year of service to humanity. In the words of Dean Emeritus William C. Mongold:

It can be said that the purposes of Upper Iowa Univer-

sity have been consistent, Christian, humanitarian, and patriotic in the best sense of the word from the beginning and throughout the years. The college has been a shining light to the thousands of youth who have studied within her walls. Her distinguished alumni are legion and her good works have gone to the ends of the earth. Upper Iowa is as much a part of the life and culture of northeastern Iowa as the red and gold maple leaves are of its autumn glory. Its past lies deep buried in its future and its future must exemplify its past ideals of service to youth, to the nation, and to the world. It is a mantle of culture and those who have touched the hem have been blessed.

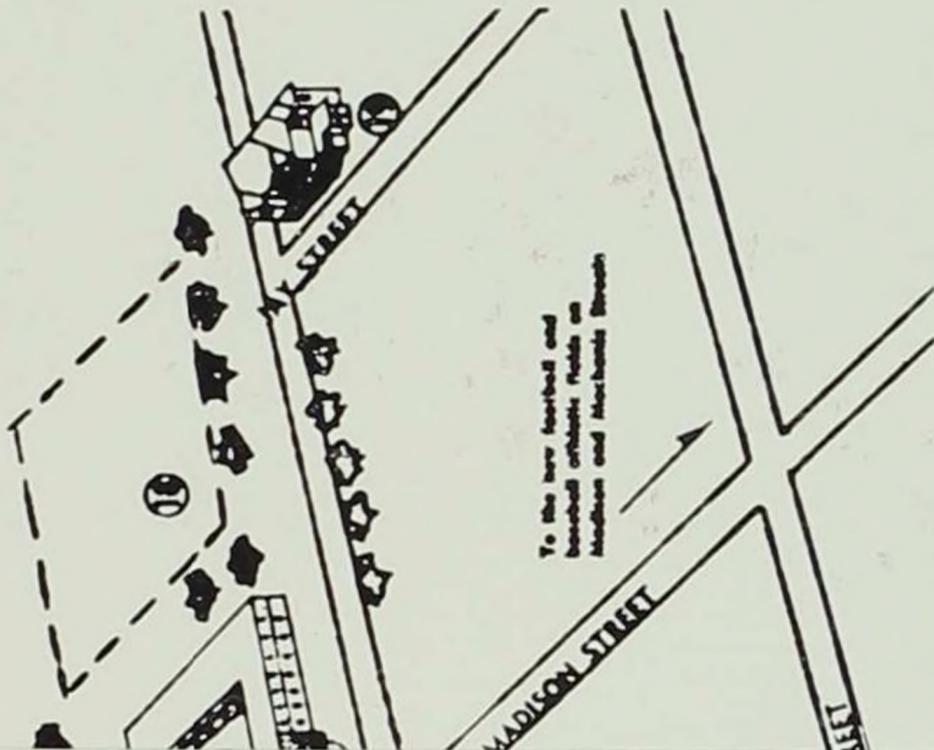
As expressed in the closing scene of the Centennial pageant, *The Treasured Years*:

Upper Iowa moves forward to the next 100 years in the great march of time. Her sons and daughters move with her. The future of this school is as great as your faith — your love, and your loyalty . . .”

It's not the end—it's really the beginning.

IPUS

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|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 11. Office Building for Dean of Men and Women | 12. Dickman Recreation Hall | 13. David B. Henderson Library | 14. Dorman Memorial Gymnasium | 15. Baker-Hebron Science Hall | 16. Proposed Fine Arts Building | 17. Zinta B. Graf Hall for Women | 18. Proposed Dormitory-Commons Complex |
| McCosh Hall for Dist Church Building | Classroom Building | Walter Memorial Library Hall | Walker Memorial Building | Education and Public Field Courts | Dickman Hall | Student's Home | |
- PROPOSED
1. \$400,000 Addition to Library



**SUPERINTENDENT
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA**

GIFT MEMBERSHIP

I would like to give a GIFT MEMBERSHIP in the State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa, to the following:

Name

Street & No.

City..... State..... Zip.....

The BONUS PACKET sent new GIFT MEMBERS by July 1, 1965, includes:

Name

Street & No.

City..... State..... Zip.....

The following issues of *The Palimpsest*:

- Hoover in Iowa
- Spirit Lake Massacre
- The Amana Colonies

A 64-page *Educational Almanac*.

I ENCLOSE \$..... in payment of..... member(s).

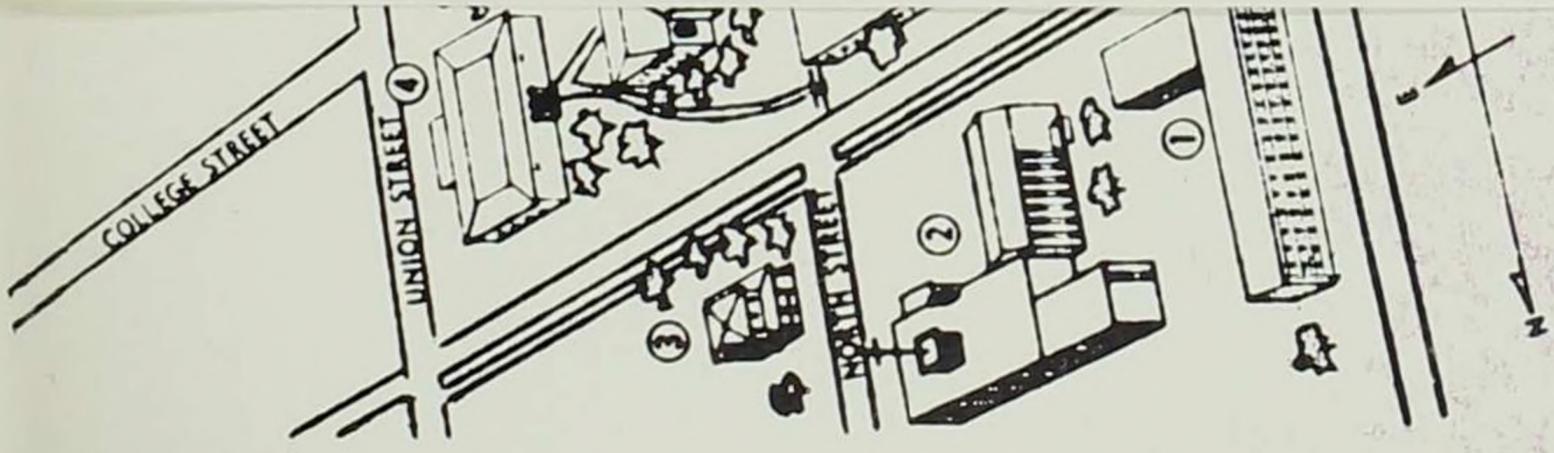
During 1965 GIFT MEMBERS receive:

- 12 issues of *The Palimpsest*.
- 6 issues of *News for Members*.
- Any other publications issued.

Donor's Name

Street & No.

City..... State..... Zip.....



sity have been consistent, Christian, humanitarian, and patriotic in the best sense of the word from the beginning and throughout the years. The college has been a shining light to the thousands of youth who have studied within her walls. Her distinguished alumni are legion and her good works have gone to the ends of the earth. Upper Iowa is as much a part of the life and culture of northeastern Iowa as the red and gold maple leaves are of its autumn glory. Its past lies deep buried in its future and its future must exemplify its past ideals of service to youth, to the nation, and to the world. It is a mantle of culture

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE SOCIETY IN 1964

1. *The Annals of Iowa — 1863*. A 240-page bound volume commemorating the Centennial of the Society's first publication. [During 1965 another outstanding book will be sent to members.]
2. Twelve Issues of *The Palimpsest*

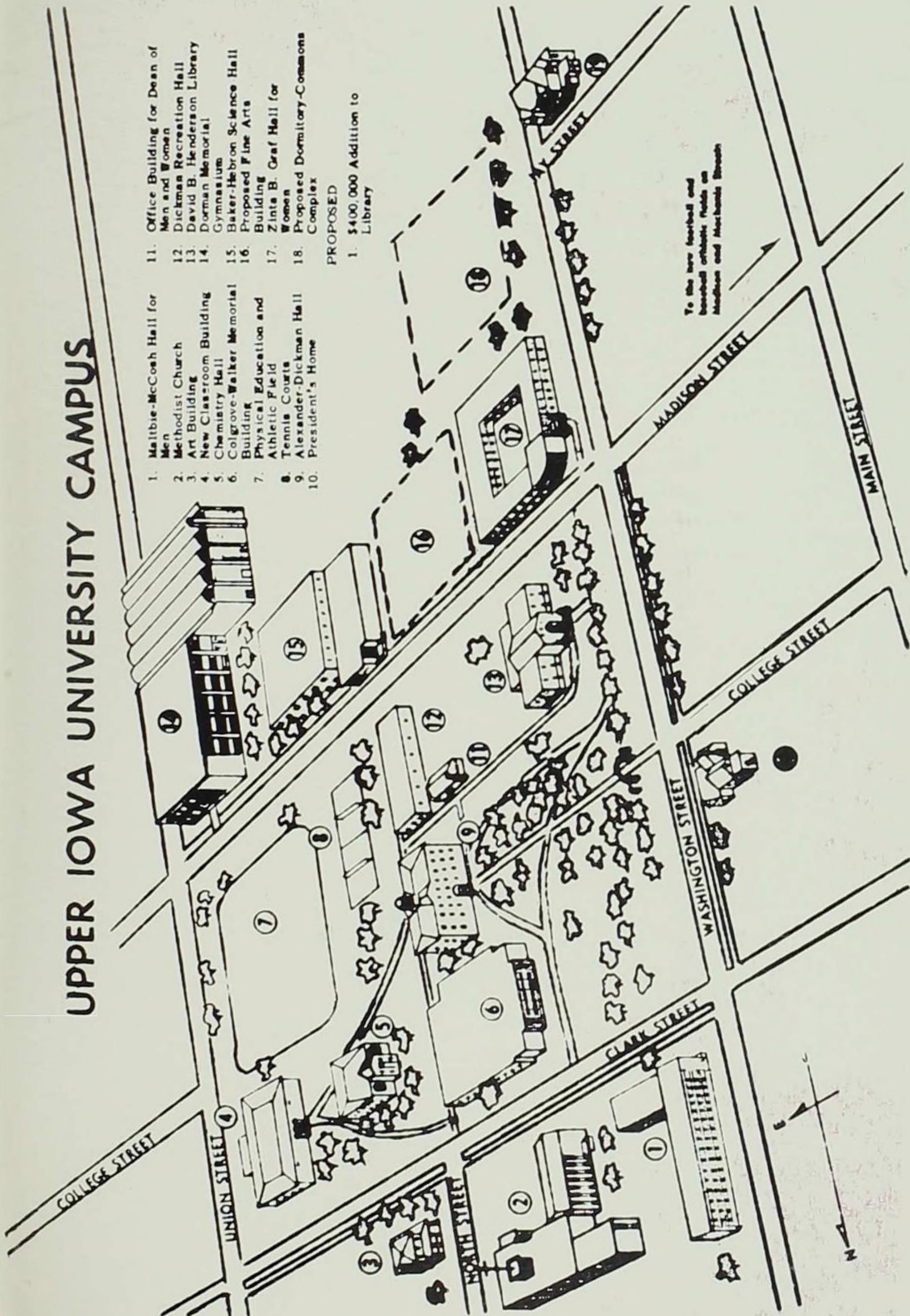
January — Stephen Foster	August — Presidents in Iowa
February — The Irish in Iowa	September — Beginnings of Muscatine
March — Lewis and Clark	October — The Wabash in Iowa
April — Tulip Festivals in Iowa	November — Dubuque, The Key City of Iowa
May — The Milwaukee in Iowa	December — In Quest of Prehistoric Man in Northeast Iowa
June — Reapportionment in Iowa	
July — Music in Early Davenport	
3. *1864 Farmers' Northwestern Almanac* (Dubuque, 1864)
4. Six Issues of *News for Members*

UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Maitbie-McCosh Hall for Men | 11. Office Building for Dean of Men and Women |
| 2. Methodist Church | 12. Dickman Recreation Hall |
| 3. Art Building | 13. David B. Henderson Library |
| 4. New Classroom Building | 14. Dorman Memorial Gymnasium |
| 5. Chemistry Hall | 15. Baker-Hebron Science Hall |
| 6. Colgrove-Walker Memorial Building | 16. Proposed Fine Arts Building |
| 7. Physical Education and Athletic Field | 17. Zinta B. Graf Hall for Women |
| 8. Tennis Courts | 18. Proposed Dormitory-Commons Complex |
| 9. Alexander-Dickman Hall | |
| 10. President's Home | |

PROPOSED

- \$400,000 Addition to Library



To the new football and baseball athletic fields on Madison and Mechanics Streets

