

The
PALIMPSEST



A View of the Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home Today

Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home

Published Monthly by

The State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa City, Iowa

JUNE, 1967



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.

Contents

IOWA ANNIE WITTENMYER HOME

L. O. CHEEVER

Annie Wittenmyer	249
The Early Years	253
Board of Control Takes Charge	264
1916-1923	269
A Time of Change	277
Professional Direction	281

Illustrations

Illustrations were selected from the Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home's extensive collection. Cover photograph is by Misfeldt's. Photo of Mr. Treat loaned by the Masonic Sanitarium, Bettendorf.

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THE PALIMPSEST is published monthly by the State Historical Society of Iowa in Iowa City, William J. Petersen, Editor. It is printed in Iowa City and distributed free to Society members, depositories, and exchanges. This is the June, 1967, issue and is Number 6 of Volume 48. Second class postage paid at Iowa City, Iowa.

PRICE — Included in Membership. Regular issues, 25¢; Special—50¢

MEMBERSHIP — By application. Annual Dues \$3.00

ADDRESS — The State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa 52240

THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

VOL. XLVIII

ISSUED IN JUNE 1967

No. 6

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Annie Wittenmyer

An appeal from Iowa soldiers in southern hospitals, which was signed by 480 persons, was read to those attending a "sanitary fair" in Des Moines in the early fall of 1863:

We are grateful for all the kindness shown us. We appreciate your noble charity, which reaches us in camp — in the hospital and on the battlefield — but we prefer you should forget us, and leave us to struggle with our fate as best we may,—if you will but look after our wives and children, our mothers and sisters, who are dependent upon us for support. A severe winter is before them and we are rent with anxiety as we remember their slender resources and our meager and irregular pay. Succor them, and withhold your charity from us.

As a result, a call went out from Soldiers' Aid Societies for a convention to be held in Muscatine, October 7-9, 1863. At this meeting it was decided to establish a home for soldiers' orphans at the earliest possible date. An appeal was published on November 17, setting Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1863 as the date for making contributions

to the project. Signing the document was Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, president.

Contributions of money, clothes, furniture, and other property, convertible into money, flowed in from all over the state. Iowa soldiers, suffering every hardship of war, contributed from their small pay the remarkable sum of \$45,262.62.

The project was underway. Particularly active in the work of establishing the home were Judge Ralph P. Lowe and Mrs. Wittenmyer of Keokuk; Judge C. C. Cole, Des Moines; Mrs. P. V. Newcomb, Dr. J. J. Burtis, John L. Davies, John F. Dillon, and Hiram Price of Davenport; and Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Brainerd, Iowa City. Providing an effective leadership for this group was Mrs. Wittenmyer even though she was heavily involved in duties in connection with the war's sick and wounded.

Annie Turner was born at Sandy Springs, Ohio, on August 26, 1827. When she was 20 years old she became the wife of William Wittenmyer, a merchant of Jacksonville, Ohio. He was a man of considerable wealth and many years older than she. The Wittenmyers moved to Keokuk in 1850 and the next year bought the site for their new home.

After the house was built Mrs. Wittenmyer set up, in her own home, a private free school-room for the poor children of Keokuk. She also established a Sunday school, using the warehouse

facilities to which the school had been moved. Three of the four children born to the Wittenmyers died in infancy. She loved children and, possibly, this thwarting of the maternal instinct led her to feel such compassion for the children of others.

When the Civil War came, Annie Turner Wittenmyer was a widow living in her home with a son, Charles A., too young for military service. However, with three brothers in the service it was only natural that she become involved.

The strategic location of Keokuk brought its residents early news reports from the fighting fronts; they watched men depart for the war zones; and they watched wounded and dying men being carried from boats docked on the city's waterfront. The women of Keokuk soon realized that these men needed aid and the Soldiers' Aid Society came into existence in Keokuk and throughout the state. As executive secretary of the Keokuk society, Mrs. Wittenmeyer was assigned the task of ascertaining the needs of soldiers in camps and hospitals so that state aid could be more efficiently handled.

She had visited army camps in April of 1862 and on her return wrote a letter that was printed in Keokuk's *The Gate City* and later copied in the press of the state. She wrote that "lint and bandages were not needed for the sick soldiers in the hospitals, but ticks in which to put straw for

beds, pillows were needed for their heads instead of knapsacks, cotton sheets and garments instead of army clothes, and dried fruit and delicacies to take the place of army rations."

Mrs. Wittenmyer was appointed Sanitary Agent for Iowa in 1862 and Secretary of War E. M. Stanton gave her a pass to go through the lines with her supplies. This took her into camps, prisons, and hospitals as she administered to the needs of the wounded and ailing. One of her great contributions was the establishment of hospital diet kitchens. Before she took a hand, all soldiers had been fed alike, regardless of their physical condition. After the diet kitchens were organized under Mrs. Wittenmyer's direction, soldiers received specialized foods as recommended by the doctors.

With all of her duties, Annie Turner Wittenmyer had not forgotten Iowa or its children orphaned by war.

She first mentioned them at a meeting of the Soldiers' Aid Society in Iowa City on September 23, 1863.

Those attending the following month's meeting in Muscatine passed a resolution calling for an asylum for children, set up an organization, and named Mrs. Wittenmyer to the board. The birth of today's Annie Wittenmyer Home was imminent.

The Early Years

The third annual meeting of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans Home Association was held in Des Moines on June 6, 1866. The presidential address of C. C. Cole of Des Moines outlined its progress for the past two and a half years:

The association had been formed late in December 1863. Its stated objective was "to provide a home and education for the orphan children of those who had fallen, or might thereafter fall, in the defense of our country. . . ."

When the 10th General Assembly of Iowa rejected the association's request for "aid and cooperation in the accomplishment of our objectives," a public appeal for support, funds, and contributions was made.

Grounds and a building were secured in Farmington in June of 1864 and a home was opened. Harrison Fuller, Mt. Pleasant, was named steward and placed in charge. He was succeeded by a Miss Elliot of Washington, who had the title of matron. Mrs. E. G. Platt took over that position in March of 1865.

An increasing number of children brought the employment of John A. Parvin, Muscatine, as the first superintendent on April 21, 1865.

A fair, which was held in Marshalltown on August 28, 1865, gathered \$17,290 in cash for the new home in addition to a large amount of goods, clothing, household articles, quilts, etc. At this time it was said the home "had fed, clothed, and instructed 97 children of our martyrs."

A second home was opened at Cedar Falls in August of 1865 with Arthur Morrison as superintendent. Also requesting similar homes were Davenport and Glenwood.

Mrs. Wittenmyer headed a committee which called on the War Department seeking possession of the almost new, but abandoned, Camp Kinsman army barracks in Davenport. When the committee secured temporary approval for its use, the Farmington home was closed on November 14, 1865, and its 150 children were moved by boat from Keokuk to Davenport.

Rufus Hubbard, who had become superintendent at Farmington in August of 1865, was sent to Davenport to get the camp ready for the children. Hubbard continued as superintendent until April 25, 1866, at which time Mrs. Wittenmyer, who had been serving as matron, succeeded him.

Judge Cole completed his remarks by noting that Dr. M. B. Cochran, Iowa City, had become superintendent on June 1, 1866.

Mrs. Wittenmyer left Davenport in 1867 and went on to conquer new worlds as a lecturer, author, temperance worker, and Relief Corps of-

ficer. She died February 2, 1900, at Sanatoga, Pa.

Camp Kinsman, activated on July 14, 1863, was originally named Camp Roberts for General B. S. Roberts, commander of the Iowa district. It was renamed for William H. Kinsman, a Nova Scotian, who was admitted to the Iowa bar in Council Bluffs in October of 1858. Kinsman served as a first lieutenant and captain in the 4th Iowa Infantry and as a lieutenant colonel and colonel in the 23rd Iowa Infantry. He was killed at the Battle of Black River Bridge, Mississippi, on May 17, 1863.

The delegation which Mrs. Wittenmyer headed not only secured temporary use of the barracks but also secured as a gift, all camp supplies, bed linens, pillows, mattresses, blankets, etc. On January 22, 1866, Congress formally approved transfer of the camp and all its equipment to a private organization, the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans Association.

Also, in 1866, the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home became a state supported agency, governed by a Board of Trustees composed of one person from each congressional district and one from the state at large. The legislature, in setting up support for the institution, allowed \$10 a month, per child. At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans Home Association turned over to the State of Iowa all of its property, which was valued at \$160,000.

A branch of the home was already in existence in Cedar Falls and in 1866 another one was opened in Glenwood, to serve western area residents. During the next 10 years Iowa liberally supported three homes with an average enrollment of 721 children.

F. W. Pierce succeeded Dr. Cochran at the Davenport home on December 1, 1867. His wife was named matron at the same time. Mr. Pierce's tenure in office (19 years) is the longest on record for any superintendent. The other two homes were also operated under husband and wife teams — the Henry F. Tuckers at Cedar Falls and the Thomas L. Stephens at Glenwood. In his fourth biennial report, Tucker reported to the Board of Trustees:

No improvement that you have authorized will contribute more to the health of the children than the enlargement of the barn, whereby adequate storage for straw for their beds and for hay has been secured.

In 1872 the legislature reduced the board membership to four (one from each county where a home was located and one from the state at large) and the Board of Trustees continued at that number until just prior to the transfer of the home to the supervision of the newly established Board of Control of State Institutions in 1898.

Superintendent Stephens resigned at Glenwood on January 1, 1875, and Pierce was sent to check

him out. The Glenwood home was closed later that month and the 14 children in residence were transferred to Davenport. Included in this group was a boy who was destined to become the world-renowned baseball player-evangelist — William A. (Billy) Sunday. Billy and his brother lost their father during the Civil War and were placed in the Glenwood home when their mother was unable to support them.

Billy Sunday never begrudged his start in life. Years later he wrote in his autobiography:

At both Homes, religion had an important place in our training. All our teachers and officers were Christians. I never knew a boy from either Home to be an infidel or a criminal. Of those of whom I have kept track, some became lawyers, merchants, farmers, railroad men, educators. I was the only one who ever became a big-league baseball player.

A resident of the Cedar Falls home was William E. Haskell. Born in Mitchell on October 2, 1864, he was one of five children orphaned when his father died four years later. He started his schooling in the home. After completing his education in the Osage schools, he held various positions there and in Fremont, Nebraska, before forming a partnership in Fremont that led ultimately to the formation of the Beatrice Foods Co. Haskell is recognized as the founder of this modern day corporation.

A boy at the Davenport home who rose to fame

and fortune was Wayne King, saxophonist and orchestra leader. He was admitted to the home in 1908.

The home at Cedar Falls was closed on June 7, 1876. Real estate and some of the personal property was transferred to the trustees of the normal school there. The remainder of the personal property and the children were transferred to the Davenport institution.

It was in 1876 that the legislature first looked at the home's placement practices. Prior to that time placements could be made only with the consent of the child's parents. The legislature now instructed the trustees to assist children in finding homes and suitable employment upon discharge. By 1880 a program of foster home placement with non-relatives had begun. Ten years later the institution was given full custody of all children in order to prevent their placement with unworthy relatives. The first social worker was employed in 1898 to find and supervise homes for the children away from the home. Later all children placed in the home became wards of the state until they were 21 years old.

In a plea to the 16th General Assembly to open the home to the orphan poor generally, William H. Leas, president of the Board of Trustees, wrote:

We believe, by the natural love and sympathy we bear to the *orphan child*, that we would be recreant to our du-

ty, if we omitted at this time and in this manner to press the following subject upon your serious attention. The State of Iowa, above all states of the Union, because, mainly, from her freedom from debt, can well afford to provide for and foster her indigent children. . . .

The true wealth of a community is not in its storehouses of wheat and corn; nor in its factories and mechanic arts alone; but in the proper culture of its children and their preparation for the real and useful duties of life. . . .

President Leas' plea met with the approval of the legislators and in July of 1876 the home was opened to indigent children. With this move the name was changed to Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children.

As of November 1, 1875, there were 109 children in the Davenport home; 189 in the Cedar Falls institution. At this time the state provided \$10 monthly to care for each child; \$12.50 if the number of children fell below 100. A year after the change a total of 139 soldiers' orphans and 41 indigent children were listed as residents.

As the Davenport institution passed its tenth year, Superintendent Pierce reported to his trustees that the condition of the buildings was poor. He noted they had been erected in 1862, to be used only for a short period as a soldiers' camp, and continued, "They are now in such a condition from wear and tear and decay that it is a sad waste of money to try and make them safe and comfortable abodes for children." He called for the construction of seven brick cottages.

Two years later Pierce was back again asking for an appropriation to erect new cottages and to partially complete one central building and one school building. This recommendation was made even though the resident population had declined slightly — to 92 soldiers' orphans and 38 indigents.

In July of 1880 the structure housing the dining room, kitchen, and bakery burned. An insurance payment of \$2,000 allowed the construction of a two-story 66x80 foot brick building. An appropriation of \$26,000 by the 18th General Assembly permitted the remodeling of eight cottages by the addition of a brick facing, and the construction of one schoolhouse, four coal houses, and out buildings. Pierce, still not satisfied, asked for five new cottages, a new central administration building, and new stables for the cattle and horses.

An appropriation of \$10,500 by the 19th General Assembly permitted the construction of a brick hospital, two additional cottages, an out house, and the finishing of the dining hall. With these completed, all buildings erected for army use had been replaced except the stables.

After the law had been revised to permit counties to commit their orphans and indigent children to the home, these same counties were called on to assume half the cost of their wards. The state absorbed the full cost for soldiers' orphans. By June 30, 1883, the number of soldiers' orphans

had dropped to 68 and county commitments had risen to 150, a total resident population of 218.

A. C. Litchfield succeeded Pierce as superintendent in 1886. The following year the 22nd General Assembly elected an entirely new Board of Trustees. When the new trustees took over they found Pierce back in temporary charge. He had replaced Litchfield who resigned. J. R. Bowman became superintendent on June 1, 1888.

A disastrous fire, November 10, 1887, destroyed the main building, burning all books, vouchers, and other papers. Only the secretary's records and admission papers for some of the children were saved. Inmate records were not kept prior to June 1, 1888. The loss did bring a request from the trustees for an appropriation of \$35,000 to erect a central administration building.

Superintendent Bowman reported, as of June 30, 1891, that the population had grown to 198 soldiers' orphans and 202 county charges.

Dr. W. E. Whitney, who succeeded Bowman in August of 1892, reported to his trustees on the unique cottage plan of institutional life which had brought much favorable publicity to the state:

The institution is conducted on what is known as the cottage plan. The buildings are located in the central portion of the farm and form three sides of a hollow square facing the east. Each cottage is equipped with the most modern conveniences and facilities. It is intended to make each cottage a miniature home, where all the

surroundings and associations approximate as nearly as possible to the true ideal. For this purpose every cottage is under the care of a Christian lady, whose business it is to see to the normal training of the children and look carefully after their behavior and personal welfare. It is her duty to see they are neatly and suitably clothed, regularly bathed, and liberally supplied with wholesome food. The preparing and serving of meals for the entire institution is done in the main building.

Actually the Davenport home's cottage plan had developed because of the several scattered buildings which made up Camp Kinsman. There was no one large central building in which the children could all be housed together. The cottage plan permitted the formation of small groups with children of various ages being brought together. An almost normal family life was thus achieved. The plan was widely copied by institutions in other states.

Whitney's tenure was short and he was followed by J. H. Lukens, whose main contribution seems to have been the formation of a military company of boys, 10 to 14 years of age. He noted that drill "wrought a wonderful change in the manners and bearing of the boys. . . ." He was so satisfied with the company that he suggested an appropriation be earmarked for the organization of a military band.

The number of children housed climbed steadily with each passing year. On June 30, 1895, there were 248 soldiers' orphans listed along with

210 county charges. Additional room was needed and it became necessary to enlarge the cottages. This was accomplished by the addition of a second floor to each, thus allowing each unit to accommodate more children.

With the home soon to move under the direction of a new governing body, the *Iowa Official Register* for 1897 carried this quaint description of the Davenport institution:

There is in connection with this institution a school building, pleasant, commodious and well lighted, and it is the policy of the board to have the course of instruction of the highest standard. A kindergarten is operated in connection for the very young.

A library of well-selected juvenile literature is a source of pleasure and profitable entertainment to the children, as from necessity the pastimes and pleasures of the children are otherwise somewhat circumscribed; we feel they should be well supplied with books and reading matter of suitable character for their improvement and enjoyment.

It is the aim to provide the children with plenty of good comfortable clothing, and to have them taught to take good care of the same. Their clothing is all manufactured at the home, the large girls assisting in its manufacture. The table is supplied with a good variety of plain, wholesome food, and a reasonable amount of luxuries, and when the funds of the different appropriations fail the support fund has to make up the deficiency, which necessarily, causes a reduction of the luxuries from the table that are so much enjoyed by the children.

Board of Control Takes Charge

The Board of Control of State Institutions was created under provisions of Chapter 118, Laws of the 27th General Assembly which, with the amendments thereto, clothed the board with full power to manage, control, and govern, subject only to the limitations contained in the act, the institutions under its management.

Organized April 6, 1898, the Board of Control became operative on July 1, 1898. The three members appointed to the first board by Governor Leslie M. Shaw were William Larrabee, a former governor of Iowa, John Cownie, and L. G. Kinne, a former judge of the Iowa Supreme Court. All were to devote full time to their new duties. Another provision of the law called for quarterly meetings with the heads of the several institutions under the board's control.

M. T. Gass, who had been named superintendent by the old Board of Trustees, continued in that capacity under the new Board of Control. At a quarterly meeting in Des Moines on December 13, 1898, Gass replied to a question which had been directed to him:

Now, I think in the 35 years of existence of that institution it has educated and sent out girls and boys which

BOARD OF CONTROL TAKES CHARGE 265

you will find in almost every walk of life. They have all the capabilities and possibilities of becoming not only self-supporting citizens but useful citizens, and you will find them, as I say, in every walk of life. Frequently men and women return that were in the institution years ago that are now prominent men in business and the professions. There are bankers; there are ministers and college professors; there are railroad conductors that have been back in the three years that I have been there.

In a speech delivered in Burlington on March 25, 1899, Gass could not hide his satisfaction in the good work done by his institution:

Iowa is proud, and boasts of the fact that she was the first state to provide a home for the orphans or destitute children of union soldiers, and while they were at the front, fighting our battles, the institution which I have the honor to represent, was founded, and has been maintained since as one of our worthy and patriotic charities. Twenty-three years ago its doors were opened to destitute children other than those of soldiers, to be cared for as wards of the counties from which they came.

In 1904, the state assumed one-half the cost of non-veterans' children and total cost for veterans' children lodged in the institution.

It was during the Gass period that "and Home for Indigent Children" was dropped from the name. Gass died May 6, 1904, and was succeeded by a Cedar Rapids resident, F. J. Sessions, on June 9. Sessions had been connected with Iowa schools for 20 years. Showing up on the employee records also was the name of Harriet R. Rowles

as librarian. In a few years she was to become head matron, a post she held until her retirement on July 15, 1936.

During the 1906-1908 period Sessions dropped military drill because of the decrease in the average age of the boys but retained the band; noted the need of hospital and primary school buildings; and in his biennial report to the board wrote:

The population of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home is increasing. The June, 1906, roster shows an enrollment of 496, while that of May, 1910, includes the names of 569 boys and girls, an increase of 73 in the four years. . . .

A new concept in handling children developed in 1910 — that of keeping children in their own homes. To accomplish this worthy objective, parents were to be given financial assistance in order to keep the children out of the home for strictly poverty reasons only.

While superintendent, Sessions battled problems of an overcrowded institution, inadequate monies, and an undermanned supervisory staff. For a solution he recommended in his report for the period ending June 30, 1914:

The per capita allowance, now \$12 per month, per child, half of which is paid by the county of residence and half by the state, save in the case of soldiers' children, whose expenses are borne entirely by the state, was fixed ten years ago when the cost of living and salary schedules were very materially less than they are now. It is only reasonable and just that the income of the institution

BOARD OF CONTROL TAKES CHARGE 267

should be increased. The 35th General Assembly provided that the institution should have a minimum income of \$6,600 per month. This is too small by at least \$400 monthly. The monthly per capita allowance per child should be raised to \$14, and the minimum income for a population of less than 500 fixed at \$7,000. This would insure funds to cover the necessary expenses of the institution not provided for by special appropriations, but provide nothing for extravagant expenditure. So far as I am able to discover no state children's institution carries on a work comparable with that of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at as small an expense per capita.

Psychologists from the State University of Iowa were first used in 1914. Two additional workers were added to the field staff in that same year.

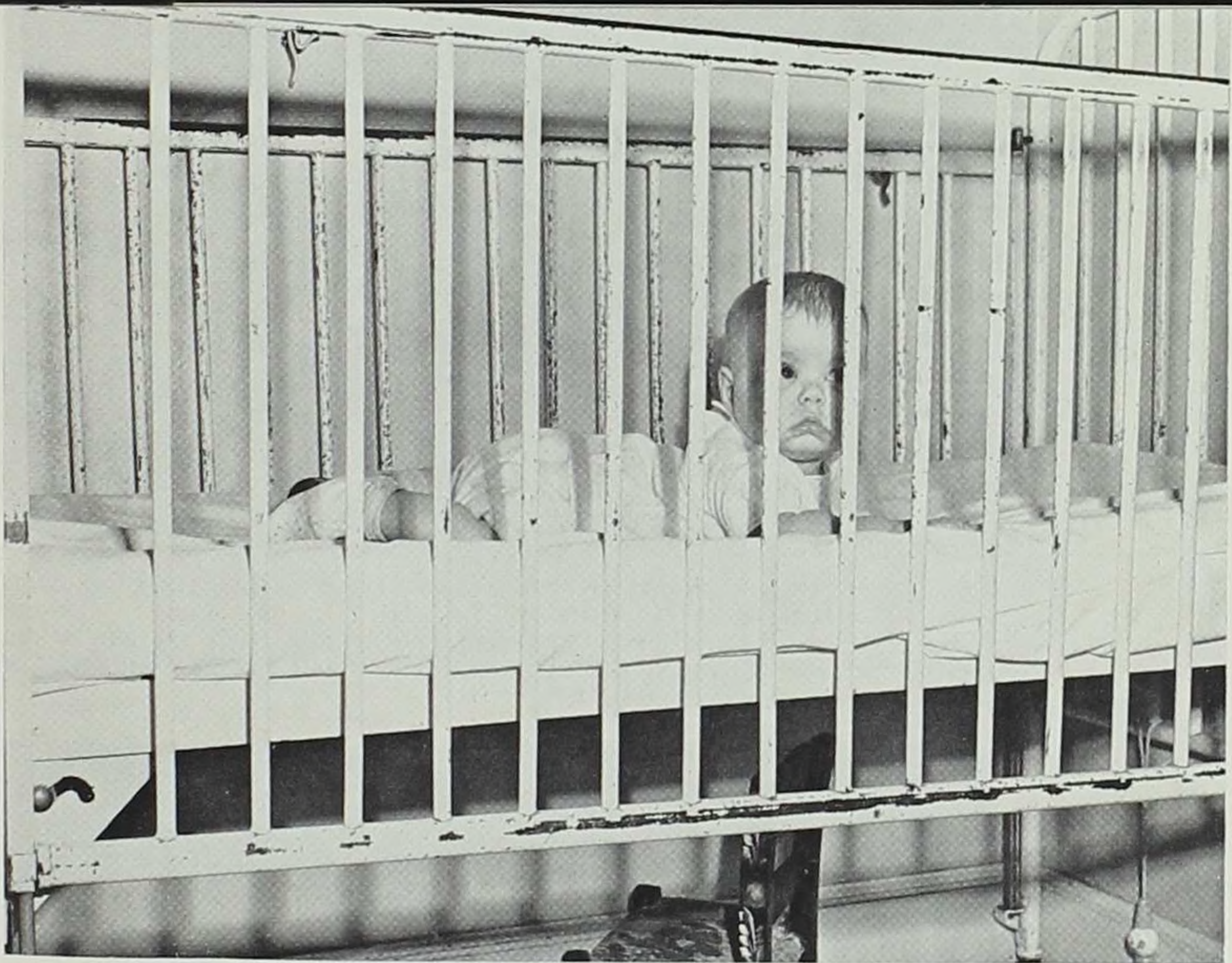
Fred L. Mahannah succeeded Sessions early in 1916 and his biennial report to the board showed a population of 463 children and recommended a gymnasium as "the foremost need." He also noted that in June 1915, the number of children under care had risen to 639, the largest number in history. Three years later the number had dropped to 349, primarily because of the activity of three state agents working diligently in the placement of children. However, the cost of maintenance had increased — to \$15 per child.

A. P. Doe, who had served at one time as president of the Board of Trustees, contributed a short history of the home to the Board of Control's quarterly publication, *Bulletin of Iowa Institutions*.

Writing in 1900, Doe concluded his article with these words:

In the thirty-six years of the "Home's" existence more than five thousand children have gone out from it to become citizens of the state and the records of many of the men and women, at one time little wards of Iowa, would make a page in our history which would do us honor.

Iowa was first in 1864. A year or two later a few states adopted her plan and many others followed until at the present time most of the states support their homeless and indigent children in Homes under state control. The voices of children are no longer heard in the alms houses and county poor houses.



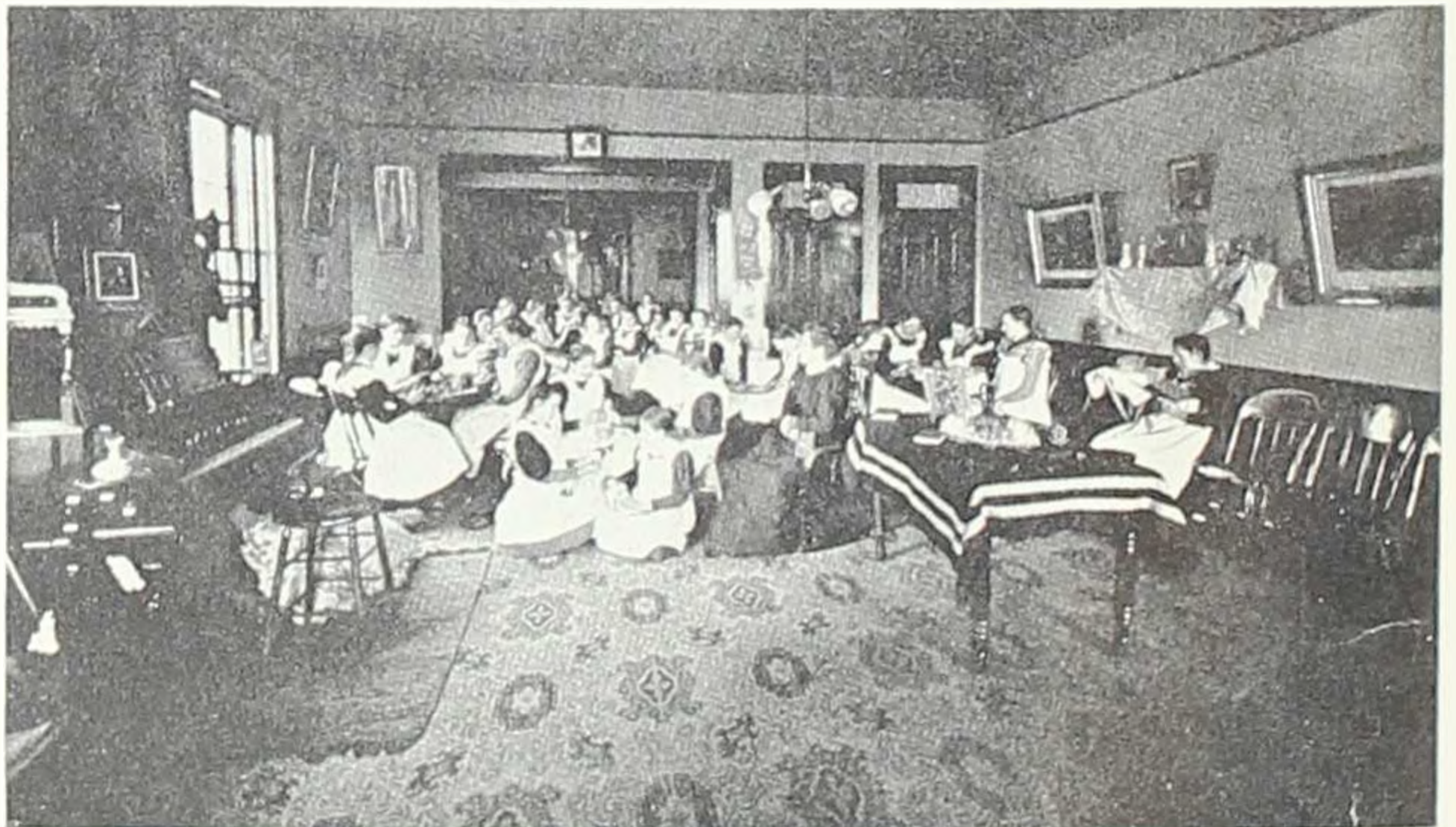
"Now wait a minute, big boy! There's nothing wrong with me that a loving mother and father could not handle." The placing of such cute babies as this one for adoption has always been easy at the Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home. Today children under three years, who have not been placed for adoption, live in the hospital. They stay there until they can feed themselves, sleep in a full size bed, are toilet trained, and are socially adjusted to group living.

Photographer has the rapt attention of a group of pre-school youngsters.





Two-story cottages, numbers 17 and 18, were erected in 1883. Even numbered cottages were for boys; odd for the girls. The girls living in Cottage 17, in 1909, are pictured here. The old school building is to the left; to the right is Cottage 15 which still shows the marks left by the addition of a second story in 1895.



Sitting room in one of the girls' cottages — 1898. Cottage life centered in this room. You studied, played, and waited for the meal bell, sitting in your assigned chair.

This is the playground serving the girls' cottages in 1920. In the right background is the greenhouse which provided flowers and plants for the cottages. It disappeared many years ago.





A boys' cottage family poses in 1909. Cottage life provided a homelike training for the children. It instilled in them basic principles of responsibility, cleanliness, cooperation, sportsmanship, and the training or development of the entire child.

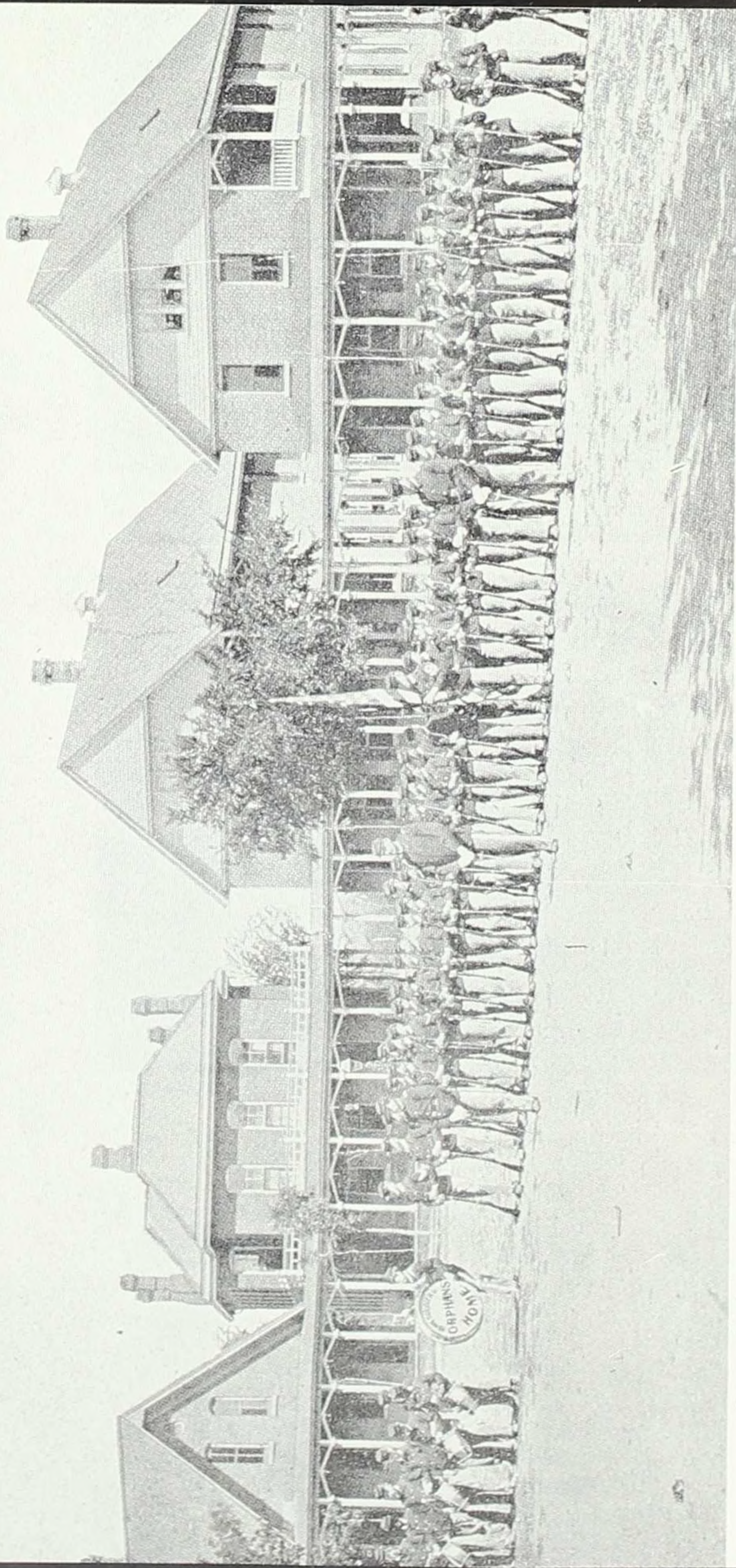
A brick facing was added to many of the cottages in 1881. This picture was taken prior to the addition of the second floor. Note the board walks.



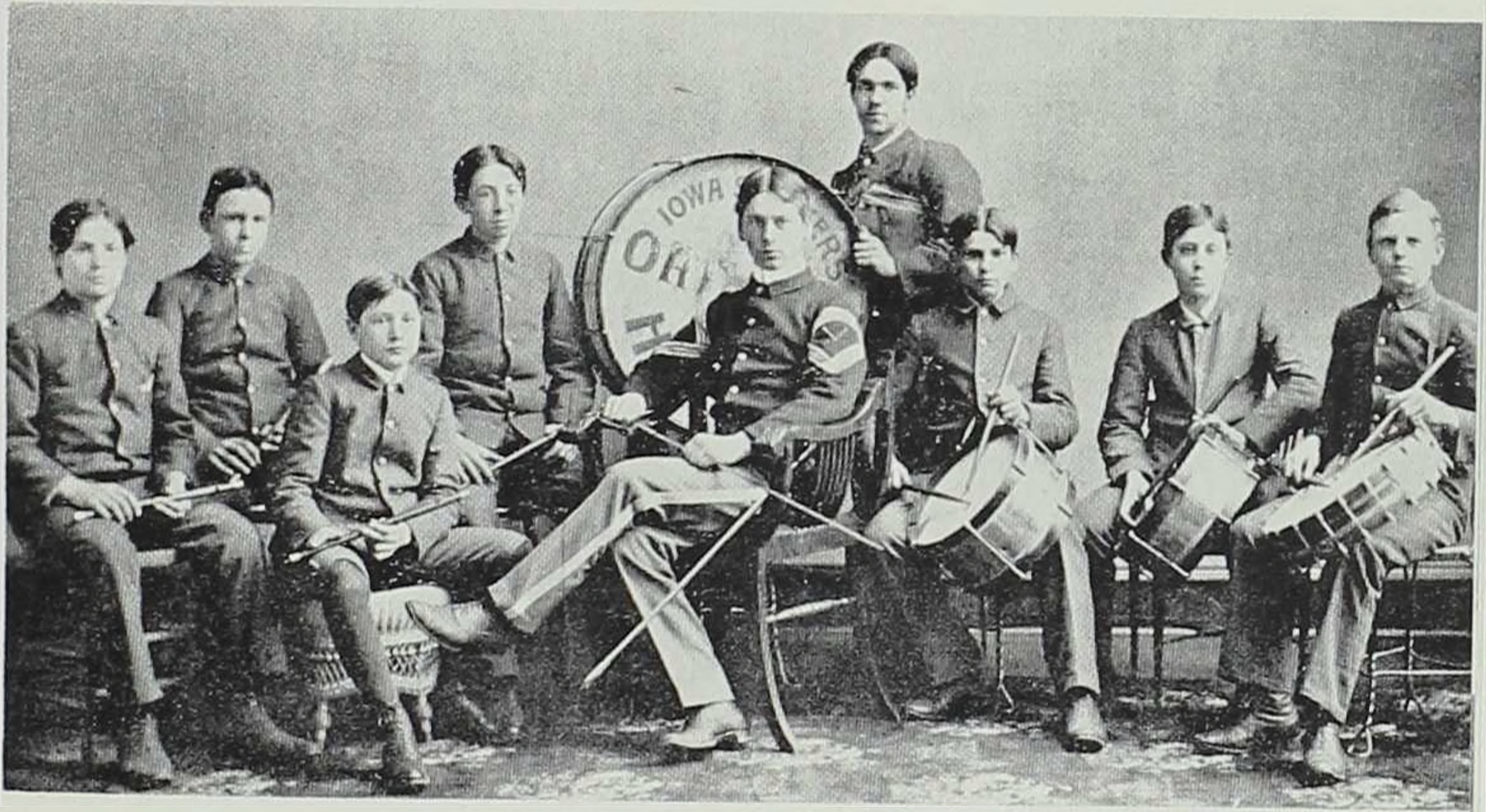
This is the sitting room used by the boys of Cottage 18 in 1898.

The boys' playground of 1898. Note that the four cottages in the right background have been raised to two stories but that the cottages to the left are still the original one story. In the middle background is Cottage 20 which was used by teachers and other staff members for living quarters.





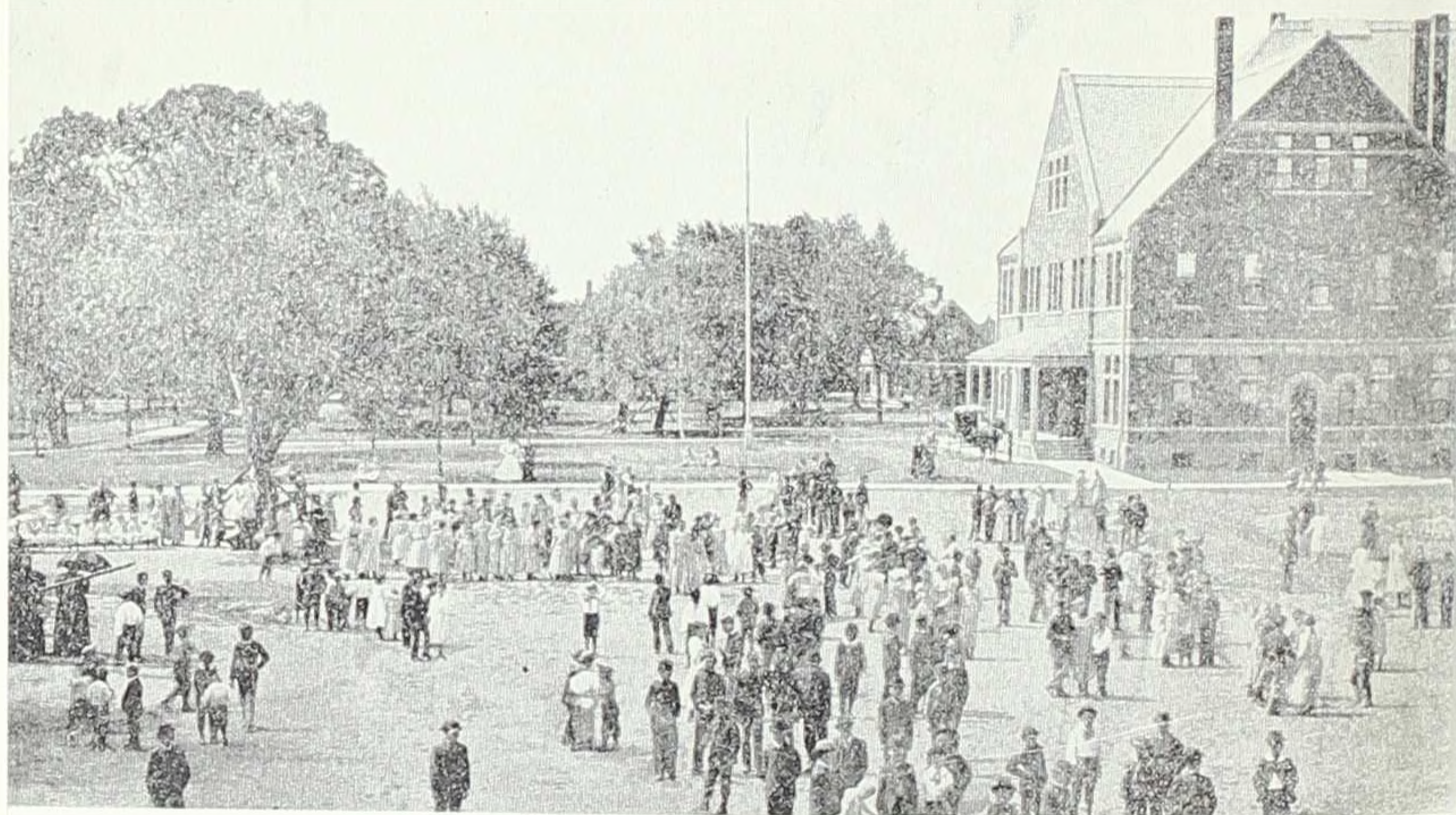
Boys who formed the drill team lined up for inspection. This military company was organized by Superintendent J. H. Lukens in 1894. The fife and drum corps (left) was organized a few years later. It ultimately gave way to a full band. Superintendent F. J. Sessions dropped military drill about 1908 but retained the band. Picture first published in 1898.



The fife and drum corps, 1898.

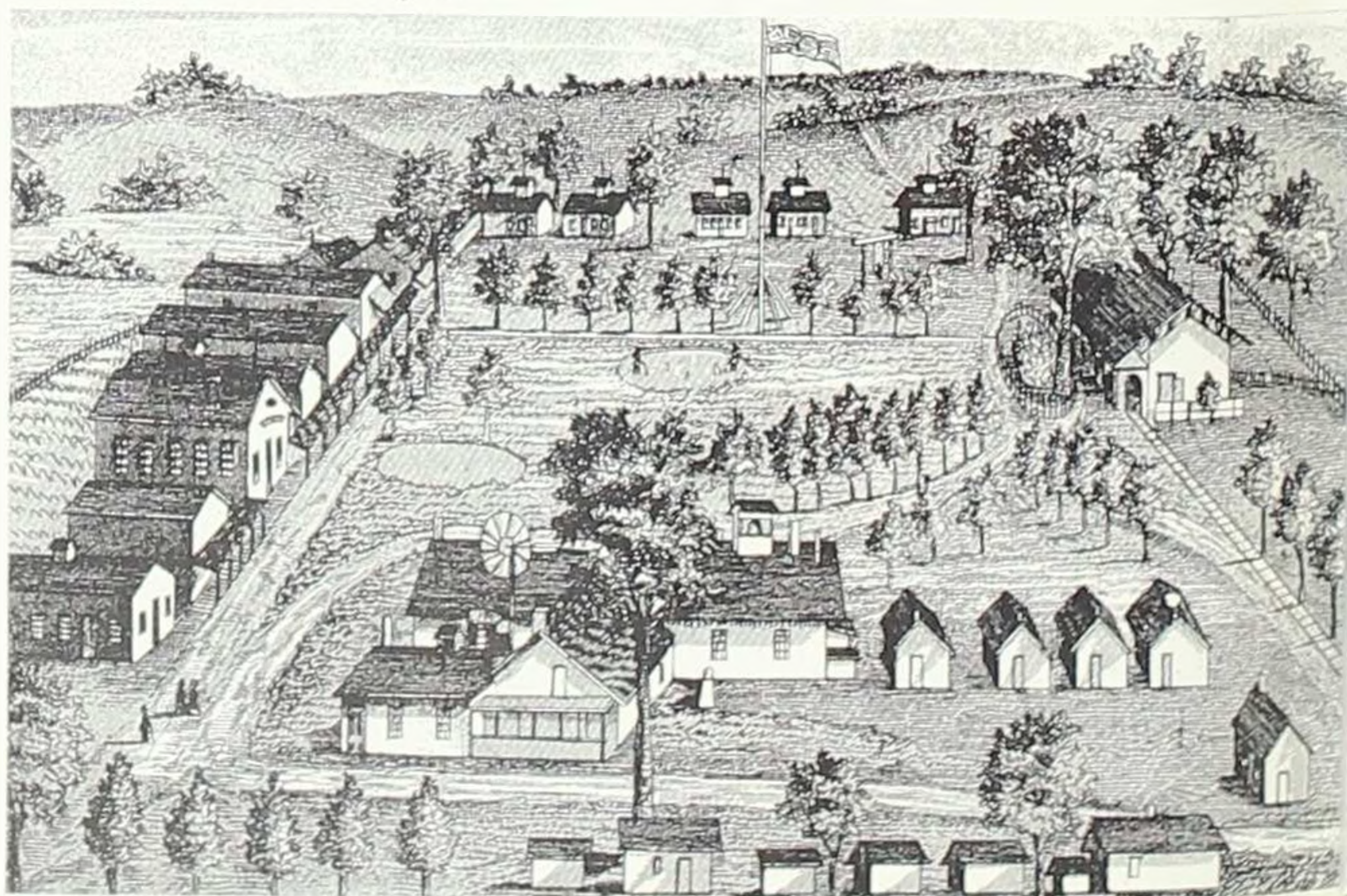


The orchestra, 1898.



The main building in 1898. Picture was taken from the boys' side looking toward the girls' cottages. Note horse and buggy.

Andreas' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa, published in 1875, carried this artist's conception of the Davenport institution as it appeared in that year.





GEORGE E. HASKELL
Cedar Falls



BILLY SUNDAY
Glenwood
Davenport



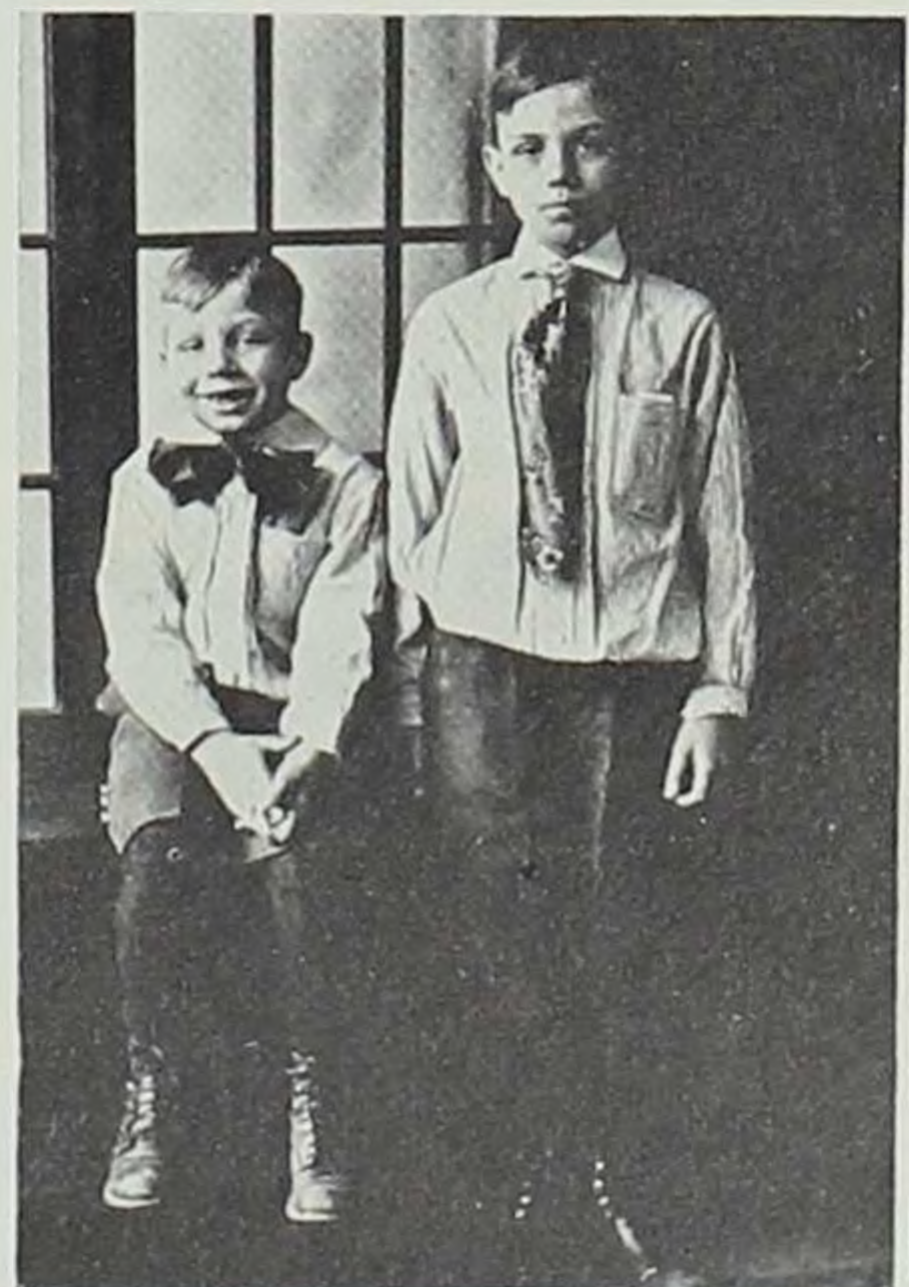
WAYNE KING
Davenport

F. S. TREAT
Superintendent
1920-1927



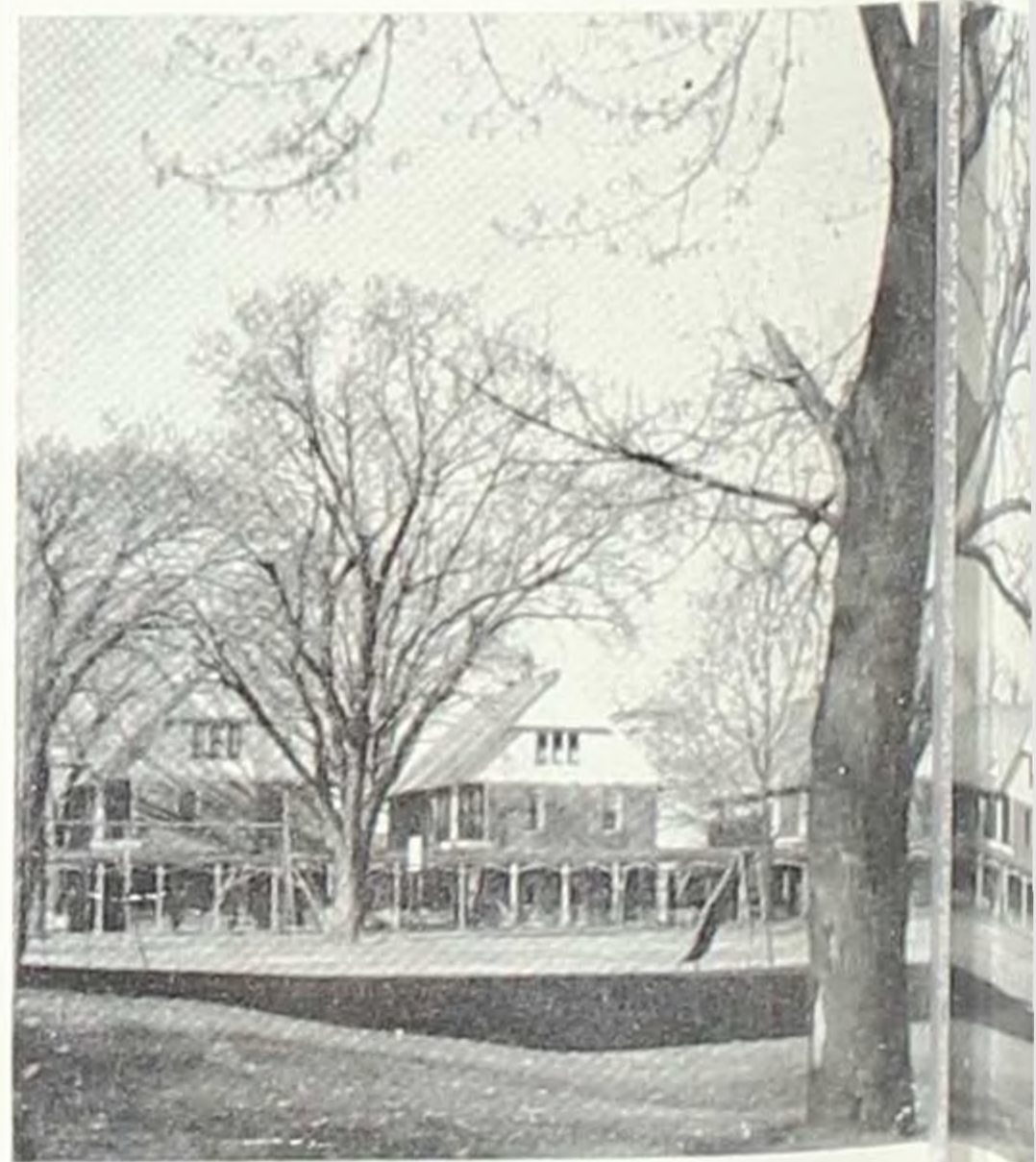
ANNIE WITTENMYER
Founder, Matron, and
Superintendent

The author and his brother,
Lyle, left, April 1919





A panoramic view of the home from Eastern Avenue taken some 40 years ago. It appears about the same today except that many of the majestic elms have been destroyed and the smokestack has been razed. The girls' cottages are to the left; the boys' to the right. The original administration building burned in 1887. The trustees immediately requested an appropriation of \$35,000 to replace it.

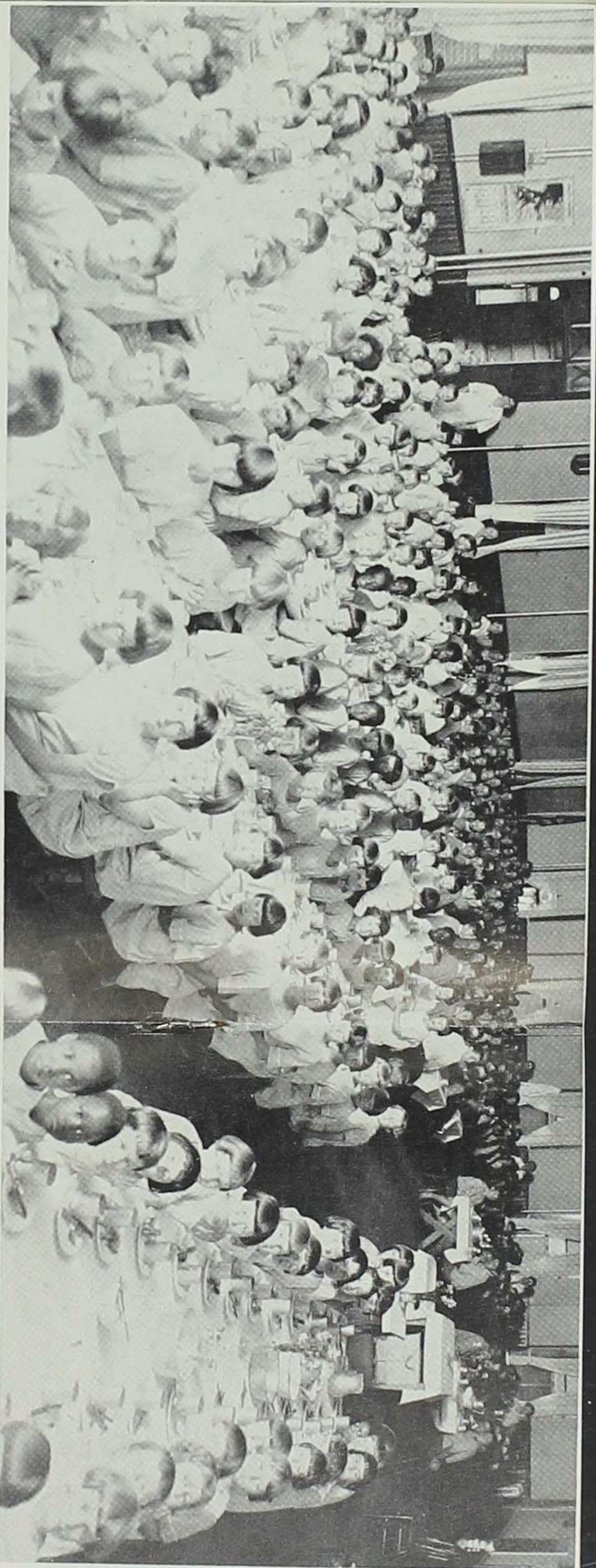




When this picture was taken (about 1914) there were more than 500 children eating in this one room. In the center background (with the lights reflected in her glasses) is Martha Emmons, matron of Cottage 12. The author resided in this cottage for most of his stay in the home. Miss Emmons, from New York State, was his matron. She was a stern disciplinarian but always was doing nice things for her charges. Miss Christiansen, Cottage 14 matron, sits just to the right below the clock.

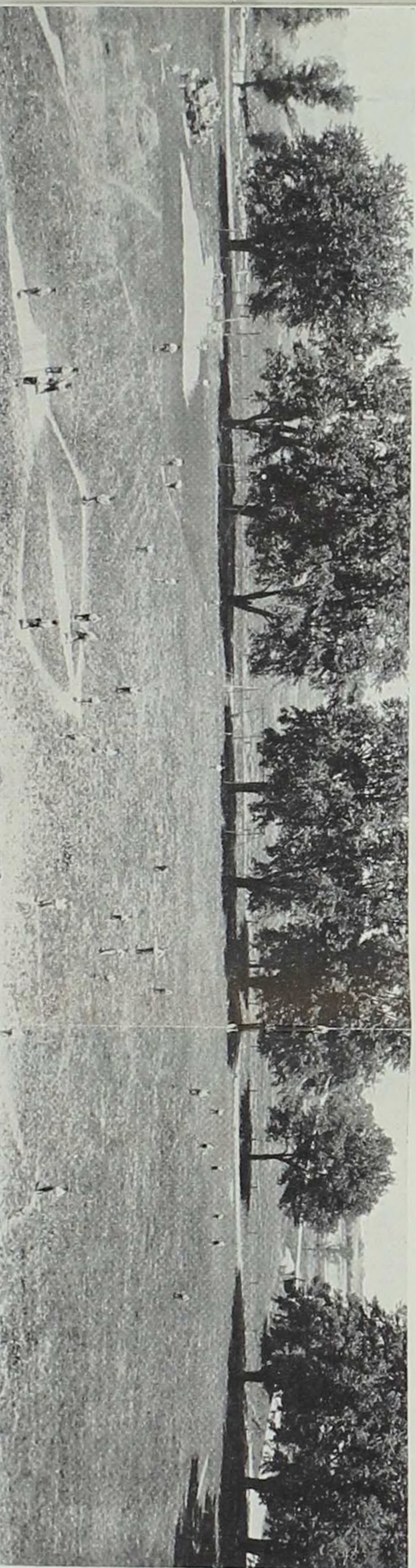
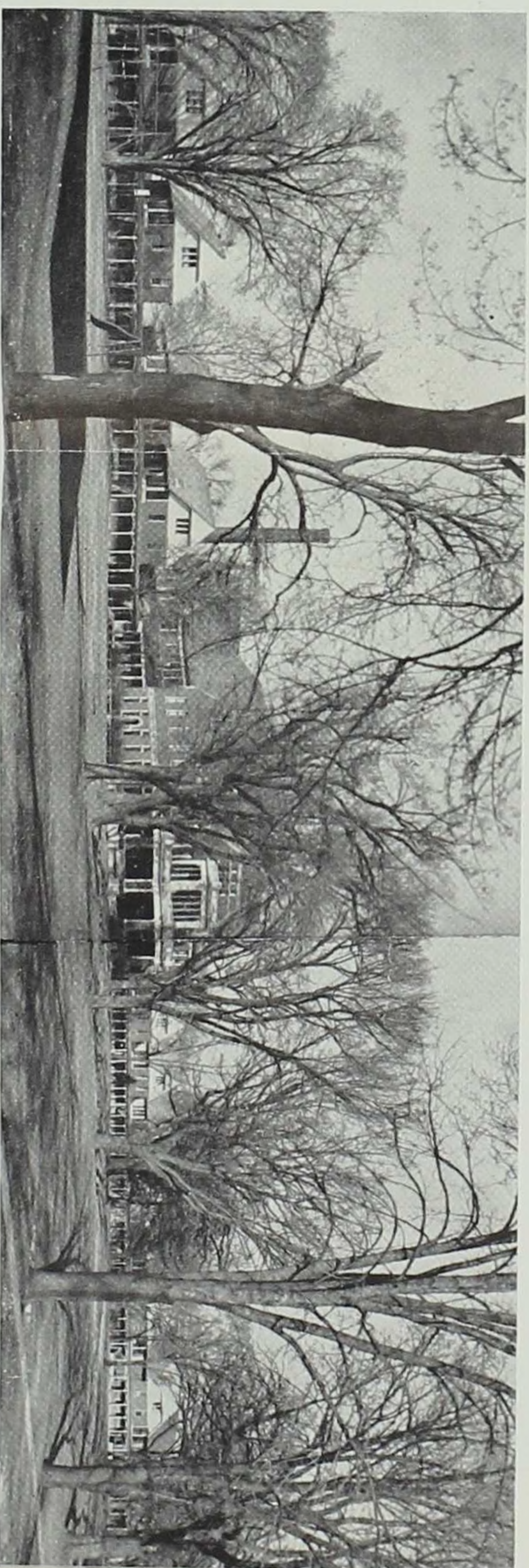


Recreation was first included in the home's program in 1879. Holidays were appropriately observed, visits to theaters and fairs provided, and steamboat excursions arranged. The boys' playground with its several baseball diamonds is pictured around 1916. The road at the far right is Eastern Avenue and the bridge crosses Duck Creek. The farm took up the land in the background. Today the creek's name has been attached to a Bettendorf shopping center and the farm has given way to an extensive residential area.



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A panoramic view of the home from Eastern Avenue taken some 40 years ago. It appears about the same today except that many of the majestic elms have been destroyed and the smokestack has been razed. The girls' cottages are to the left; the boys' to the right. The original administration building burned in 1887. The trustees immediately requested an appropriation of \$35,000 to replace it.



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The Christmas season of 1935 was a festive one and the dining room was decorated appropriately. The band was on hand (center background.)



This was a forbidden room for several weeks before Christmas. The author helped Miss Rowles as she recorded toys and gifts received from parents. These were held here until delivery to the cottages. For children without parents, the state provided gifts. Every child received something. Christmas eve, after the younger children had gone to bed, the presents were placed on each individual's chair.

Ready for the annual 4th of July program, featuring a pageant as well as foot races and other contests. The 4th of July observance is still a big event today. It was during such a program, in 1922, that the author first met the couple who were to give him a home seven months later.





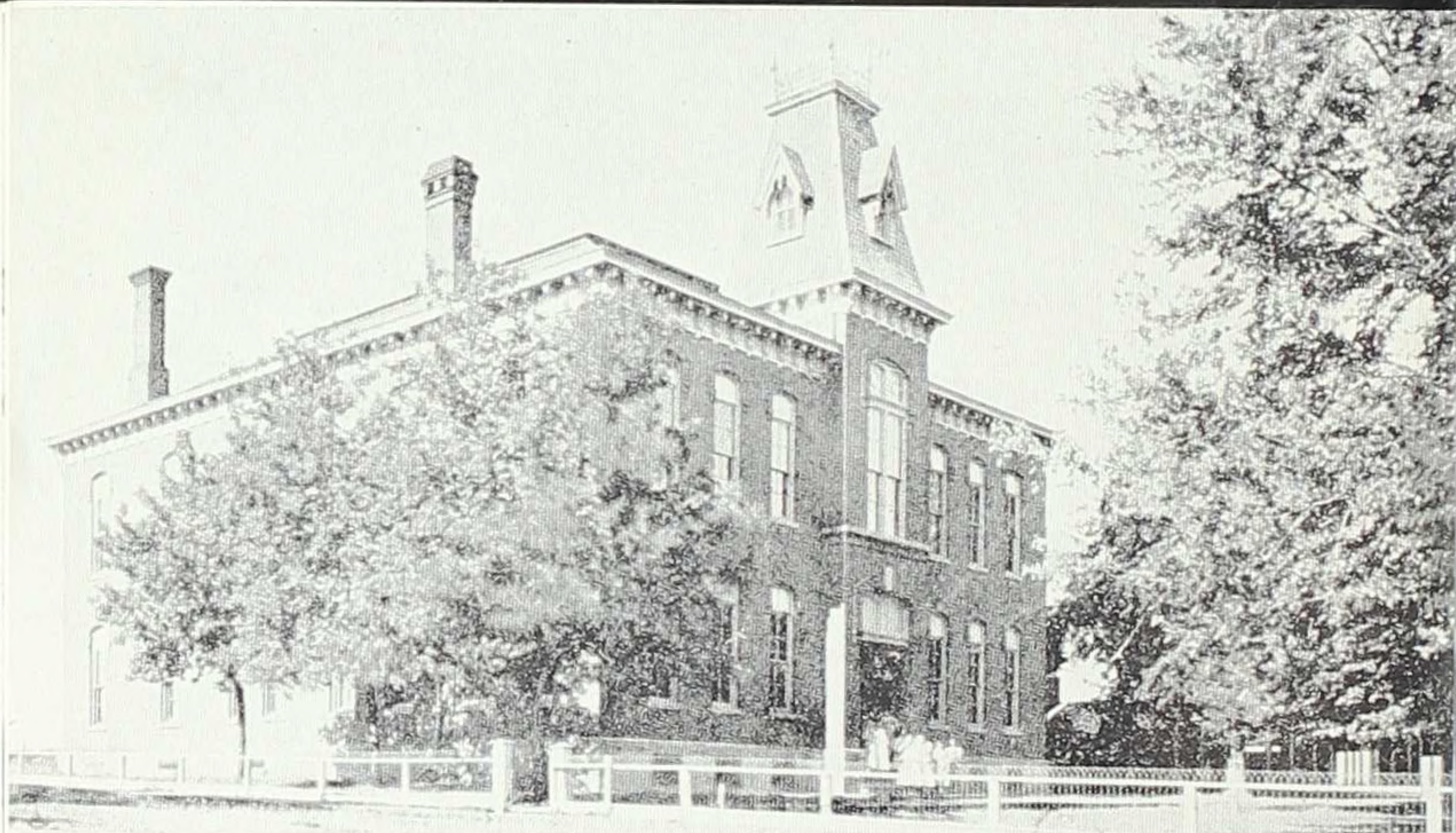
The boys of the Black Horse Cavalry from Cottage 4 in 1914. The uniforms the boys are wearing were standard dress for Sundays and trips to town.



Heading for the fields to pick beans, peas, strawberries, etc. in 1918.

This Sunday School class of home boys in 1920 was organized by a Davenport Methodist Church. Many other churches in the city participated in the religious training of the children.





The old school building in 1898. It stood alongside Cottage 17 and provided all the classrooms needed for many years. The primary building was built behind it some years later. (Right) This is the manual training room in the basement of the old school. It was here the author, as well as other boys, learned to build birdhouses, toothbrush racks, and how to use wood-working tools.



The new school building was the last major construction project undertaken until the Mental Health Unit was started in 1965. It replaced the original structure which was torn down in 1940. (Left) A typical class session. The educational program includes pre-school through the eighth grade at the present time. Upon graduation, students attend Davenport high schools.





The Annie Wittenmyer school was built as the primary school facility and is the only building on the grounds named for the home's founder. (Left) It is now used for home economics and the home-making and industrial arts necessary for the children to make their way if they should forego further education after leaving the home.

The Old-English style pre-school building is one of the more modern and attractive units on the grounds. Because of the changing inmate body, its use has dropped off considerably. (Right) In this 1946 picture little girls listen to a story being read by their teacher.



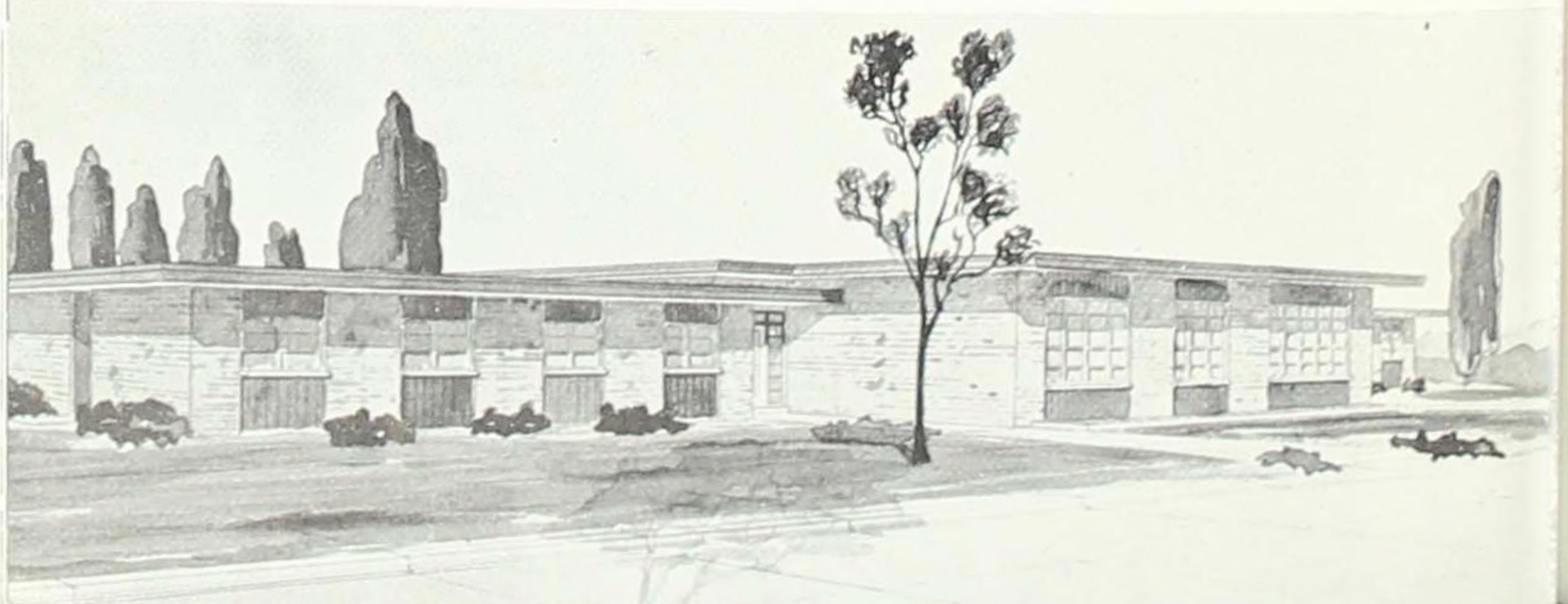


An important function of the Department of Psychological Services is to assist in understanding, predicting, and controlling behavior of either personnel or students. Group counseling is a must for house parents in understanding the children under their supervision and their problems.



Individual counseling is most important in helping children to adapt themselves to the regular program of the home.

Sale of the institution's farm land made it possible to build the new Mental Health Unit which gives intensive mental health care to a limited number of children. The newest building on the grounds, it was opened in 1966. It provides special facilities for education, recreation, housing, and counseling for a maximum of six boys and four girls.





Once a week a cottage representative visited the library and selected the books to be read in his cottage during the coming week. Harriet Rowles is seated at the desk. The author helped in the library and developed an interest in books that has continued until this day.



A great change in dress took place in 1934 when the uniform was discontinued. A room in the storeroom was converted into a clothing store and a line of apparel for boys and girls was made available. A charge system was set up and each child was given a definite amount that could be spent at the store for the clothing desired. Because of this new approach the children began to show an interest in their dress and to take better care of their clothing. However, they must plan carefully so they have a credit available for purchasing needed items with the change of seasons. Two rooms are needed to display the range of clothing today—all of it up-to-the-minute as far as style is concerned. No clothes are made at the home today; all items come from national suppliers.



The girls in the 1917 graduating class at the home made their own dresses. The boys wore store suits. Graduation from eighth grade meant a great change for those involved. They would now attend a city school. If the author's memory has not failed him after 50 years, that is Superintendent Fred L. Mahannah in the center.

1916-1923

In the spring of 1916 the author and his brother, Lyle, were committed to the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home from Story County. Divorce and a mother's inability to support four small children had made the step necessary. The author, whose memories are the basis of this chapter, went to Ottumwa in January of 1923 and his brother returned to his mother in Nevada some months later. Lyle now lives in the Los Angeles area, and has since his discharge from the army in 1945, following nine years' service.

The basic physical arrangement of the home has changed little since I left there. The administration building formed the small middle arm of an E. Nine cottages for girls and nine cottages for boys made up the left and right arms. At the end of the line on the boys' side was the chapel. At the other end, on the girls' side, were the school buildings. Also behind the girls' cottages were the gym, hospital, barns, laundry, and a building housing the canning and sewing rooms as well as quarters for male staff members. The storeroom was behind the main building. The power plant was to its left. The land behind the boys' cottages dropped off sharply into Duck

Creek valley. The main playground was on the lower level.

The cottages were alike. On the first floor were the front parlor, sitting rooms for the matron and children, bath and washrooms, and a clothes room with a hook for each child. You hung up your clothes! Upstairs were the matron's quarters, dormitory with a bed for every youngster, and a closet that held Sunday's change of clothes as well as providing storage for clothing and bedding according to the season.

The children's life centered around the sitting room. Chairs ringed three sides of the room, ranging from small to large, depending on the occupant's age. Your chair was your castle. It was where you went to wait for the meal bell; where you read and studied; where you found your gifts on Christmas morning.

The home in itself was a well contained unit. There were schools, hospital, the usual service shops, farm, power plant, etc. The children, with supervisory assistance, staffed many of them. Everyone was expected to carry his share of the load. In the cottages older children helped the younger and all pitched in to keep their quarters neat and trim. When the children reached the fifth grade they started going to school only a half day. The other half was spent in working — and there was always plenty of that.

F. S. Treat, after 20 years' service as secretary

of the Board of Control, succeeded Fred Mahannah in March of 1920. Dignified in appearance, he was loved by all. He did much to remove the monotony of institutional life. During his regime a program was begun which brought home children into greater contact with those on the outside. Boy Scout and Girl Reserve groups and a Junior King's Daughters Circle were organized. Churches, recreation groups, and individuals aided his efforts. A statement made in Treat's 1922 biennial report is typical of the thinking of this great man:

Another two year period has passed into memory. It has been a time of readjustment and unstable values so far as material matters have been concerned, and we have hardly been able to live within our allowance. We take comfort in the thought, however, that perhaps we have done something to make some child's life better and brighter, and after all, the child life of the commonwealth is its greatest asset.

The war held up major construction and remodeling projects. But with the armistice, the long awaited gymnasium was begun. An appropriation of \$30,000 was enough to complete the building but did not cover, because of rising prices, the installation of a filter system for the swimming pool. Previously home boys had learned to swim at the Davenport Y through the courtesy of its officials. This is only one instance of the good done by Davenport institutions and its

citizenry. One could also mention the names of Harry E. Downer, head resident of the Friendly House, and Chris Behrens of the Family Theatre, as among the many who provided pleasure and entertainment for the children.

R. E. Zerwekh, some five years after I left the home, paid tribute to the warmhearted and generous people of Davenport in these words:

It has been our privilege to have the cooperation of many local organizations in bringing happiness and special pleasures to our family. The Sunshine Committee, which is the operating organization of the combined efforts of the luncheon clubs located in Davenport, Station WOC, the Tri-City Symphony Orchestra, the Mississippi Valley Fair Association, Captain Quinlan, owner of the ferry boat, the theaters of the city, as well as churches and many individuals, have all combined in giving to our children advantages equal to if not greater than those enjoyed by the average child in private homes. . . .

Another example: William D. Petersen first arranged for home children to enjoy boat rides on the Mississippi in 1912 and continued to do so each year until his death in 1927. By the terms of his will, Petersen left an endowment of sufficient size to defray expenses of an annual river boat trip for the children. Such trips have continued to this day!

Experiences of home residents must follow a pattern from year to year. Thus my memories may duplicate those of a boy 20 years ago or even 20 years in the future. They will highlight the good

(and seldom any of the bad) in institutional life.

Among my memories . . .

During World War I we were fed well but had an expression — "More dirt, more grub."

During the flu epidemic of 1918 I was one of the boys who helped move sick youngsters into isolation cottages. The sick were separated from the well quickly as we worked around the clock. It worked because no deaths were reported for the home. I do remember, however, that when it was all over Nurse Sade LeFevre put me in the hospital because "it might just be your turn" and fed me on egg-nogs. I did not like them then and I do not like egg-nogs today.

Working in the home's library on Wednesdays led to my greatest break. That was the day books were picked up for the next week's reading. Miss Rowles, in charge of the library, had a friend, Grace Shellenberger, who was librarian of the Davenport Public Library. When the home's annual supply of books came in, Miss Shellenberger would come out and help get them ready for shelving. I helped her. She became interested in me and told her sister in Ottumwa, Iowa, about me. To make a long story short that sister and her husband, Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Graham, gave me a home, love, and an education. Many Iowans over the years have done the same for other children.

Having my hand spanked by a teacher who used two rulers — lots of noise, little pain!

Shelling peas or stringing beans after the evening meal was a summer certainty. We had to handle several bushel baskets of peas and beans before we could play.

B. J. Palmer talked to us in the chapel occasionally. He always passed out purple buttons bearing the word "Smile." The chapel was also used for Sunday devotional services, Saturday night movies, concerts by the band, graduation exercises, school programs, etc.

It was a big day when Billy Sunday conducted a revival meeting in Rock Island. He not only visited with us at the home but arranged for a group of children to be brought to the tent and there they sat in the front row. It was easy to accept Christianity with Billy Sunday as the leader.

One of my happier days came when I was selected as a member of a group to stand guard at the Union and Confederate Cemeteries at the Rock Island Arsenal on Memorial Day. A green army car picked us up and took us to the arsenal. In addition to guard duty we were fed in the mess hall and toured the museum and grounds.

There was little intermingling of the sexes. The boys ate on their side of the dining hall; the girls on theirs. It was the same in the chapel; even the classrooms found the sexes separating. There was no dancing, no boy and girl parties as such. However, there was one job both enjoyed — working in the canning room during the canning

season. Miss Rowles was in charge and she had boys and girls working together, peeling tomatoes, fruits, etc., washing, filling, and capping quart jars. This was a busy few weeks and the kids really worked. When the season was over, Miss Rowles would throw a party for her workers — a taffy pull and games — one of the few times boys and girls had a semblance of freedom. Under the circumstances it was pretty hard for budding romances but occasionally a way was found to pass notes back and forth — usually through intermediaries.

Such a romance blossomed for me, only to be nipped in the bud when the girl, Martha Williams, returned to her parents. Now, some 50 years later, I would not know Martha if she walked into the room — but I would like to know what became of her, of Mabel Wheeler, of Alice Hoddy, and many others. It is puzzling that I remember names of girls rather than boys.

It was a great day when my matron, Martha Emmons, gave me my first safety razor. She used her own money to buy it. Everyone gathered in the washroom to watch me test it — even Miss Emmons.

A memory I cherish to this day was knitting for the Red Cross during World War I. The home contribution to the Davenport Red Cross was most extensive. The yarn was furnished and the older boys and girls, after learning to knit, turned

out items by the hundreds. I held the record for home knitters with 36 sweaters, 36 helmets, 36 over-the-tops, three pair of socks (I even heeled and toed them), and one pair of gauntlets. I was finally forced to stop knitting because those in charge thought I was ruining my health.

As an older boy I was placed in charge of several groups going to Iowa City for minor operations. Mr. Treat would put the children on the Rock Island at the station in Davenport. Arriving in Iowa City I marched the group to the hospital on Iowa Avenue and then hiked over to Macbride Hall to tour the museum until it was time to catch the train back to Davenport. I was considerably surprised one day when I found I also was scheduled as a patient.

My first job was in the shoe shop. I cut off the upper leather section of worn-out shoes. These were tossed in one pile, the sole section in another. I wondered then, and I wonder today, what happened to those uppers. Later I worked in the laundry and then in the office as errand boy.

There are other memories — Did Bedford Brown, a strapping colored boy, ever make it as a baseball player? What became of Hook Martin (with a logical reason for his nickname) after I ran into him briefly in Ottumwa years later? The Lott boys of Waterloo? You do not spend six years with some 500 youngsters and not have memories.

A Time of Change

When Treat left in 1927 to become head of the Masonic Sanitarium in Bettendorf, R. E. Zerwekh succeeded him. Both men were concerned with overcrowded conditions. In his 1924 biennial report, Treat noted an increase from 421 to 505 children in the two year period. He said a predicted increase in the number of soldiers' orphans failed to materialize. At the time there were 13 such orphans in the home — the children of 11 Spanish-American and two World War I veterans.

Two years later, Treat said the average age of children in the home was growing younger. In 1897 there were 19 children four years or younger; in 1926 the number had increased to 96. Meanwhile the number of children 14 years old and over totaled 137 in 1897 and only 35 in 1926. He said this meant a rise in operating costs because of the additional care needed by the younger inmates and the loss of help from the older children. In the late 1920's, with more younger admissions and a waiting list for adoptable babies, an increased adoption program was begun.

The population continued to fluctuate, most of the time over 500 and occasionally topping the 600

mark. In his biennial report to the board, June 30, 1932, Zerwekh wrote:

Conditions have increased the demand for the care of children and our population has attained a new all-time record mark. That this demand has been fully met and the biennial period closed with every child receiving admission provided for, is in itself, a tribute to the unceasing work, cooperation and care of the officers, matrons and state agents connected with the institution. This surplus of population has been handled to the extent of 200 children without the increase of an employee list, with the exception of one nurse whose service was made necessary because of our increased hospital facilities.

On July 1, 1930, there was enrollment of 589; at the close of the period on June 30, 1932, our population was 691. The average daily attendance was 639. . . .

These and other problems plagued those who followed Zerwekh — H. A. Mitchell, Syl. McCauley, and Harvey E. Daines in 1940. While Daines was in military service, Mrs. H. O. Hyatt was acting superintendent. Daines returned to his post in 1944. He died July 3, 1946, and was succeeded by E. G. Wiggins, as acting superintendent on July 9 and as superintendent on December 16, 1946. H. R. McPhail took over on August 1, 1949.

A hospital, costing \$30,000, and a new primary school building were constructed just prior to World War I. This represented the last major construction project until 1929 when a new hospital was erected. The old hospital then be-

came the receiving unit. Ten years later the old school building was replaced. Under Daines' direction, the chapel received a new roof, the stage was modernized, and a Hammond electric organ was installed. The latter replaced one given by Governor Larrabee in 1900. There would be no further major construction until the erection of the Mental Health Unit in 1966, a building made possible by sale of the institution's farm land.

While Zerwekh headed the home, the defective child became a major problem. The staff had not been adequately trained nor did the institution have the facilities to treat and handle this type of child. His solution is hinted at in these comments on population and commitments:

During the past several years groups of children have been transferred to the institutions for the feebleminded of the state. This relieves us for a time, and makes room for others who are in need of institutional care.

The causes of commitment have not varied in the past few years. Economic conditions have not contributed a large number of new arrivals, but rather, the lack on the part of parents to perform their duties, and accept their own responsibilities.

During this period there began an intensive association with the Child Welfare Research Station in Iowa City. Another program was developed to help employees to understand better the problems of children. A thorough psychological testing program was initiated also.

Zerwekh discontinued the use of uniforms in 1934. The uniform was a hallmark for the home's boys. The basic blue coat and pants were made in the home's sewing room. The pants were knee length and had bronze buttons on each outside seam, near the knee. The coat had similar buttons. The boys wore a white shirt with a hard, detachable collar. The hat was visored, military style. The uniform was worn on Sunday and for official visits away from the home.

Under McCauley the educational system was considerably revised. A ninth grade was added to the program. All children were expected to attend school a full day. A four year college degree was suggested for all teachers. If still in residence after graduation from the ninth grade, children were sent to Davenport high schools.

The period of World War II was a trying one for the home. Its superintendent was one of 12 employees and 180 boys and girls who served in the armed forces. Shortage of competent personnel was a problem; in fact it was difficult to secure employees at all. However, free food and vacancies on the institution's payroll made it possible to operate within the budget.

The legislature, in 1949, took steps to recognize the lady from Keokuk who was primarily responsible for initiating Iowa's splendid child care program. By official action the Davenport institution became the Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home.

Professional Direction

Leon Lyle was appointed superintendent on January 1, 1951. A trained, experienced welfare worker, Lyle had headed a similar, although smaller, home in Ottumwa. He was the first professionally trained person to head the Davenport institution. He began a program to put child care on a professional basis. He placed strong emphasis on child placement, accelerated the in-service training of employees, and began psychological and social service activities at the professional level. His establishment of better screening procedures prior to placement led to fewer returnees.

A year and a half after he took over, Lyle made his first report to the Board of Control:

. . . In recent years there has been a change from the self-contained children's institution, providing only long-time institutional care, to a community and state oriented *children's agency*, giving wider and more inclusive services to Iowa's children. In the following ways, we have attempted to provide these larger services to children. . . .

1. *Care on a more personalized basis* for the children who need and require institutional care for a considerable length of time. . . .

2. *The "screening" of children* — a sorting out process on the basis of individual study of the child — to determine if the child should remain here for care for a longer

period, be referred to another kind of institution, or some other plan for care to be made more suited to the child's individual requirements. . . .

3. *The placement of children* in private foster family homes for adoption, in free homes for education and family living, or for work placement. . . .

To carry out these functions, Lyle asked the board to provide sufficient funds for salaries to hold present staff members as well as to employ additional professionally trained personnel.

Two years later Lyle was able to tell his superiors that "all three phases are going well, aided by the board's action in providing a full-time psychologist, a social worker, a recreation director, and more registered nurses."

After five and a half years as superintendent Lyle noted that "through mutual understanding and good case work practice, many hard to place children — the handicapped, the older children, and the less wanted have been placed." He also was working on a boarding home program:

Much progress has been made in developing a boarding home program for the care of more severely handicapped children and for children with special needs. Institution funds are used to help pay for care of these children who are more in need of foster care than institutional care. Our budgeted money is, therefore, used for care inside and outside the Home, as may be best suited for each child. . . .

He had these comments on the changing needs in institutional care of children:

Other Midwestern states having dependent children's institutions have all changed their programs to meet changing needs . . . Our story in Iowa is more recent, perhaps less dramatic and not yet so well known. But here too, a change has been taking place. The children who now reside in the Home for any length of time are the "retarded" children of "borderline" intelligence and the emotionally disturbed or psychologically damaged, — those in need of special education and individual understanding. These children, especially in the older age groups, are mostly those unacceptable in foster homes and public schools. Other children who may stay longer than usual are the severely physically handicapped and the children of color. In both cases, foster homes are hard to find.

Lyle resigned on September 1, 1960, and was succeeded by James F. Holmes on December 1. Holmes had joined the staff in February of 1953 as a social worker. A graduate of the University of Iowa, he had majored in sociology.

From 1958 to 1960 both Lyle and Holmes noted a rise in the number of children being admitted to the home. They attributed this increase to economic conditions and because the county welfare departments and probation officers were making greater use of the facility. When the population increased to 298 children on June 30, 1960, Holmes reported to the board:

Several years ago, the Annie Wittenmyer Home, as most institutions, was quite crowded. Looking back at previous reports, it seems the crowding was primarily due to lack of an adequate placement program. Children came and stayed. In recent years more children have been plac-

ed which reduced the number of children in residence. It appears now that admissions to the Home are increasing considerably but we have been unable to increase the number of placements at a corresponding pace. Consequently, we have an increased number of children in residence.

As in years past, it was easy to place the placeable children. There has always been a crying need for babies and few in that category remained long if they met adoption requirements. While this is not true for older children, state agents have traveled the length and breadth of Iowa and have been able to place boys and girls in homes—some for adoption, some for board, room, and an education, others on the basis of providing a job.

With the placeable children being sent out almost as fast as they arrived at the home, the institution found that it had left in its care a group partially composed of slow learners or those hard to place.

Many factors contributed to the problems which have developed in connection with this group. Among them are:

By action of the Iowa State legislature in 1963 counties were permitted to use institutional funds to pay for foster home care rather than send children to the institution. As a result fewer children, three months to 10 years, were being admitted as the counties began to develop their own home care programs.

Changes made in Chapter 232 of the Iowa Code in 1965 opened the doors of the Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home to all children found to be dependent and neglected, even though they might also be retarded, disturbed or delinquent. These changes also prohibited sending children under 12 years of age to Mitchellville or Eldora. As a result the younger delinquent children were sent to the Davenport home. Prior to July 1965, there had been some selectivity permitted in the admission of children to the home because the law explicitly restricted the admission of retarded, delinquent, and emotionally disturbed youngsters.

Because of these changes, the home began to receive children of various types, many of them in need of specialized training. Although this training was difficult to provide, because of staff shortages, Superintendent Holmes said, "Being delinquent, retarded, normal, etc., does not in itself mean that they cannot be handled in one program. The type of the institutional program is more essential to good care than the type of child."

Until the 1967 legislature changed the Iowa Code, counties did not pay the cost of veterans' children in the Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home. This resulted in a reversal of benefits. Too many veterans' children were sent to the home when they might better have been placed in foster homes in the county and their care paid for at the county level.

Even educational procedures were caught up in the problems of the changing inmate body. Many of the children in current residence at the home were removed from their schools because of their problems. The majority of them now attend the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades. Thus, there is a lessening need for the lower grades. Holmes sees a great need for an increased professional staff and support and training of such a staff in special education procedures for maladjusted children. He added there is even a need to provide a counseling service in conjunction with classroom work.

Another educational problem calling for attention is that of the educable child. Superintendent Holmes told the writer:

"As the foster home program develops in Iowa, there is less need to plan institutional programs for the normal dependent neglected child. This should make it possible for the Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home to plan for those who really need group care. It is hoped that the Davenport institution can now develop a program of care for educable children who have special problems in adapting to the normal community. These are the children who felt they were rejected due to their inability to keep up with their contemporaries. For that reason their academic and relationship frustration turns into unacceptable aggressive behavior."

Within recent months the state's news media

have reported extensively on the Davenport home's personnel and disciplinary problems. As a result the Board of Control made a thorough investigation into the matter. The Iowa Legislative Interim Committee looked into the problem in October 1966, and at that time, Russell Wilson, chairman of the State Board of Control, told the committee that new legislation was needed in light of today's requirements. He also suggested a law to limit the number and type of children admitted to the home; and that a change be made in the payment for care of veterans' children. (Legislation accomplishing the latter was passed by the 1967 General Assembly.)

As in any publicly-supported effort, there will be those for and those against. Over the years the work and good done by the Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home and its loyal staff of employees has far over-shadowed any criticism that might be made.

Today the home covers an area of 78 acres. Its extensive farm acreage of some years ago has been sold and the land converted into a subdivision of beautiful homes.

Today as yesterday, the home provides for group living in cottages. The children are provided with an educational program, medical care, recreational facilities, and entertainment.

The maximum capacity today is 315 and an optimum capacity of 250 children. For this the State

of Iowa has made a capital investment of \$1,067,-454.28. The total number of youngsters admitted to the home since that first admission on November 16, 1865, is 12,076.

* * * * *

During the almost 102 years the Davenport home has been in existence I am sure many of the children complained of the food they were served. Many may have thought they had been abused; others may have complained of the clothing they were forced to wear; and others may have balked at the rules of discipline so rigidly enforced. But these same children also would admit they grew well and strong on the food they ate; that adequate educational facilities were provided and that a well-rounded recreation program solved the problem of leisure time for them.

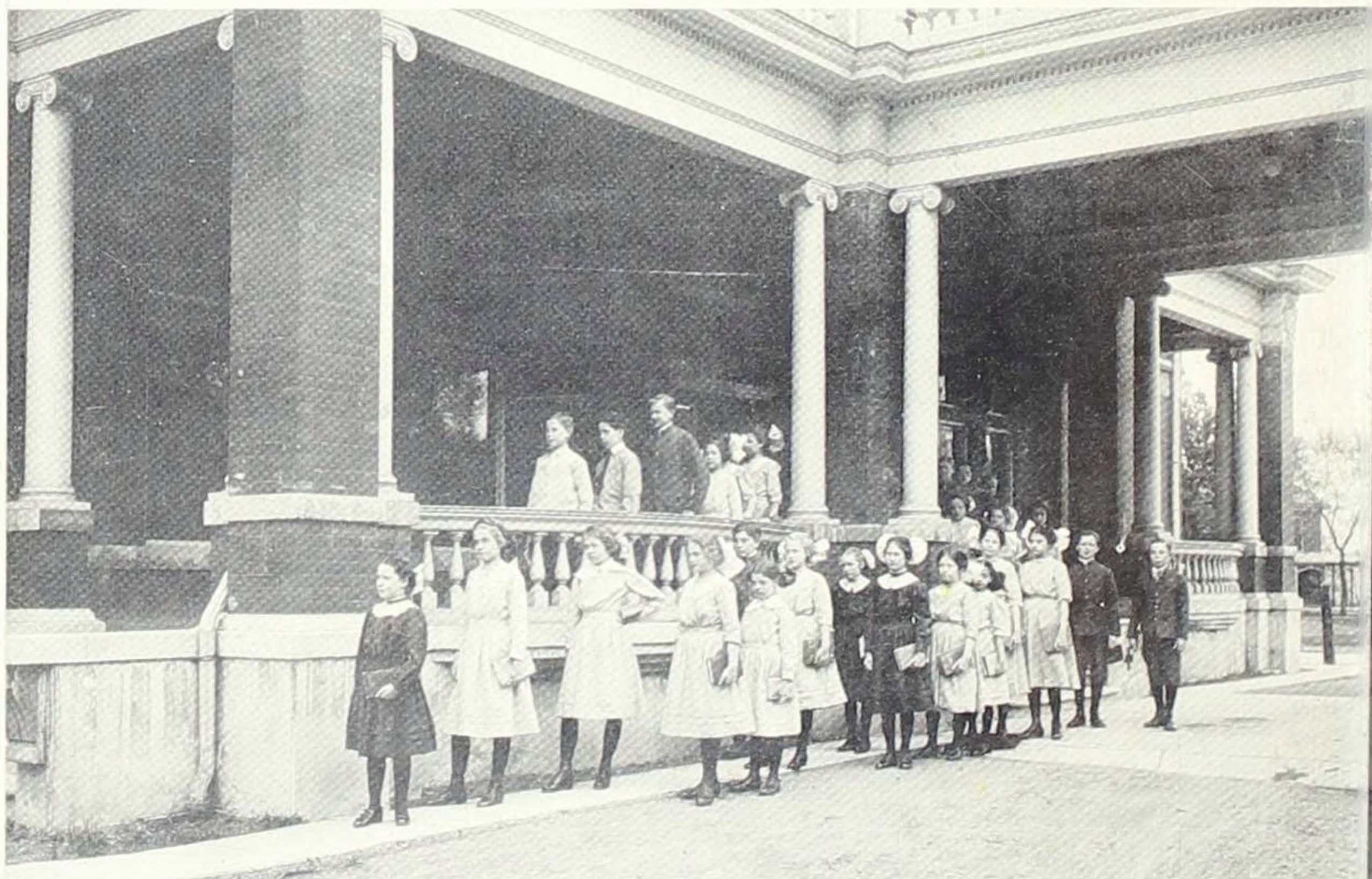
More than 12,000 children, former residents of the Farmington, Cedar Falls, Glenwood, and Davenport homes, have been given a chance for a new life because Iowans, over the years, have looked out for and supported programs benefiting the less fortunate. Without doubt I will be joined by the entire group when I say, "Thank you, Iowa."

L. O. CHEEVER

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS
Roster of Board Members Serving from 1898 to 1967

<i>Name of Board Member</i>	<i>Time Served</i>	
	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Larrabee, William	4-6-98	2-14-00
Kinne, L. G.	4-6-98	3-15-06
Cownie, John	4-6-98	4-5-10
Robinson, G. S.	4-6-00	6-30-13
Hamilton, J. T.	4-2-06	10-1-09
Wade, J. F.	10-1-09	9-1-13
Bannister, Murdock	4-5-10	4-30-13
Dixon, W. J.	5-1-13	6-30-17
McColl, A. M.	7-1-13	6-30-31
McConlogue, J. H.	10-6-13	2-1-17
Sheehan, S. D.	3-15-17	6-30-21
Strief, J. H.	3-15-17	6-30-29
Butler, J. B.	7-1-21	2-1-28
Clark, G. N.	7-1-27	1-26-28
Sheehan, W. D.	4-2-28	Served 16 days then deceased
Roberts, C. M.	5-11-28	6-30-33
Michael, O. H.	7-1-29	6-30-35
Felton, E. H.	7-1-31	5-1-39
White, H. C.	7-1-33	5-1-39
Stevens, F. M.	7-1-35	5-1-39
McCreery, D. R.	5-1-39	12-15-45
Hopkins, P. F.	5-1-39	6-30-49
Pullen, R. T.	5-1-39	6-30-45
Carlsen, E. W.	7-1-45	12-1-47
Hauge, H. H.	2-1-46	1-1-49
Redman, A. G.	7-1-48	2-1-49
Burma, Henry W.	2-1-49	7-1-56
Jones, R. L.	7-1-49	10-1-53
Lappen, R. C.	1-1-49	6-30-59
Callenius, G. W.	10-1-53	6-30-61
Hansen, J. R.	7-1-56	9-15-60
Henry, Jim O.	7-1-59	6-30-65
Conway, Walter I.	3-16-61	6-30-63
Price, Carroll L.	7-1-61	
**Crawford, Corbin	7-1-63	3-26-64
Wilson, Russell	3-26-64	
Harrington, James W.	7-1-65	

**Interim Appointment



Home Boys and Girls Ready for Church — 1912.

