

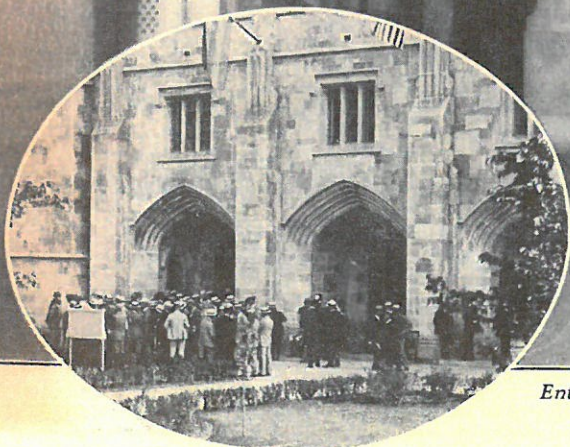
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UNIVERSITY of KANSAS

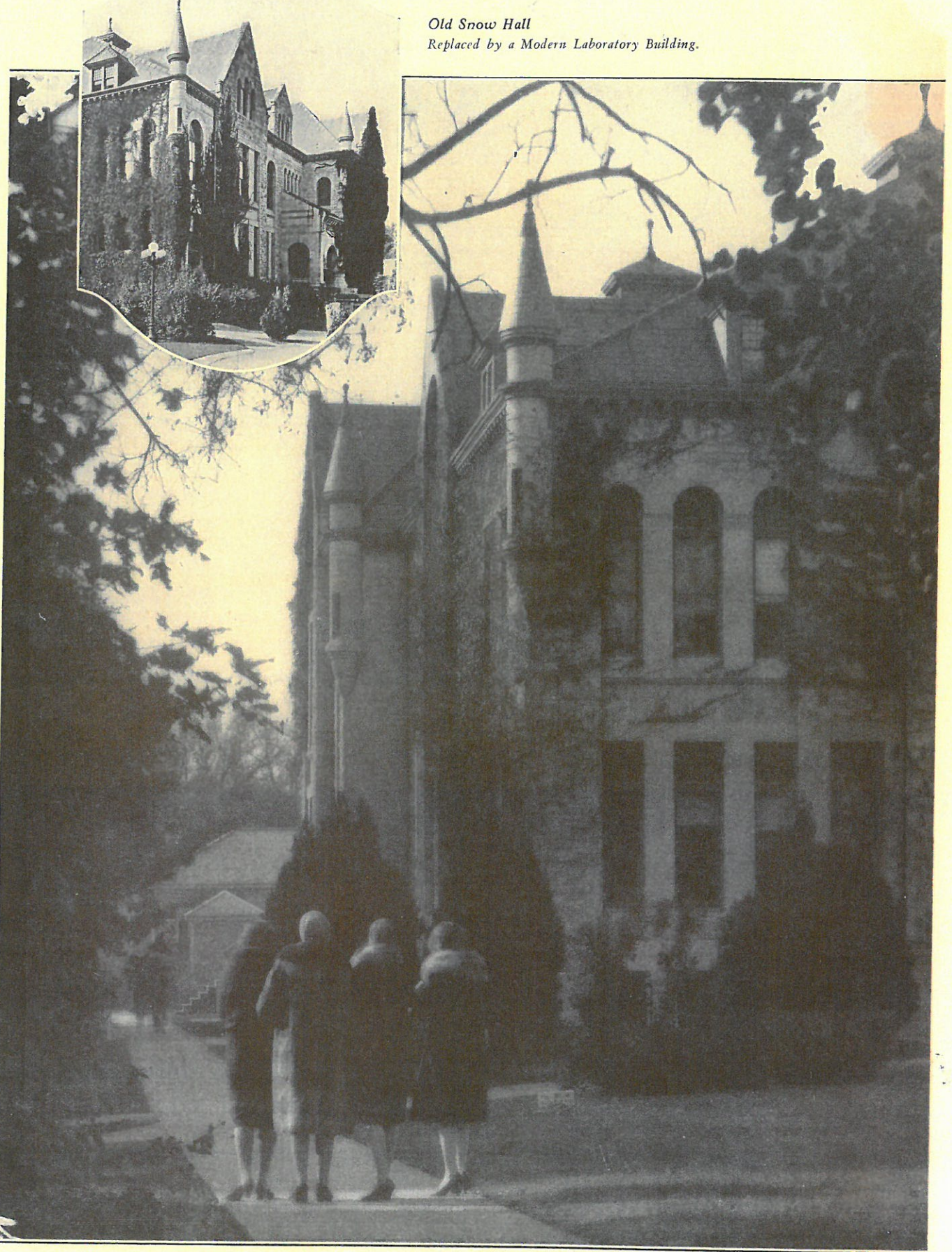
Ten Years of Building---1920-1930

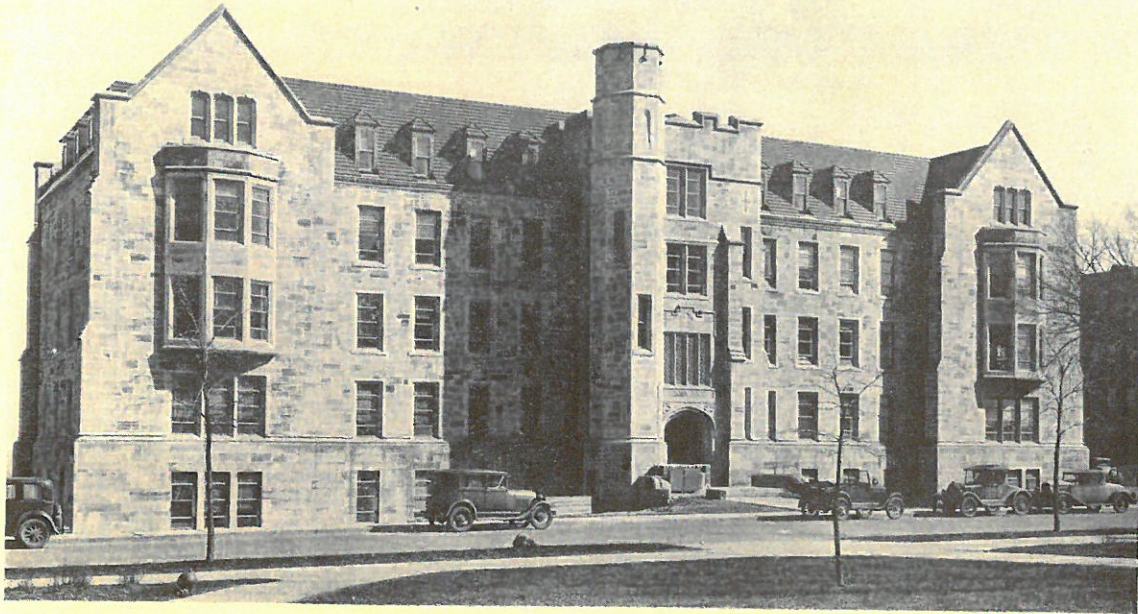
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THE GRADUATE MAGAZINE
for MARCH, 1930



Entrance to New Auditorium

*Old Snow Hall
Replaced by a Modern Laboratory Building.*





South Facade of the New Science Building

New Snow Hall Takes Its Place on the Campus

By DR. H. B. HUNGERFORD, Head Dept. Entomology

THE NEW SNOW HALL, a structure of Bedford limestone in modified collegiate Gothic, has joined the other campus group of buildings to serve the students of Mt. Oread. It is dedicated to instruction and research in biological science and perpetuates the name of Doctor Francis Huntington Snow. It occupies the site west of the Administration building and its north windows overlook Potter Lake. It is L-shaped with the entrance near the middle of the south side. Since it stands on the side of a hill, the main entrance is on the third floor level. This is a great convenience in a building six stories tall!

Those who are familiar with the conditions under which the departments of Bacteriology, Botany, Entomology and Zoology worked in their old quarters, will understand the happiness and satisfaction that comes to all of us in the New Snow Hall. While the new building does not provide for any considerable growth or expansion, the location of each department, in space planned to meet its special needs, will increase materially the efficiency of both the teaching and the research activities of all concerned. The building was erected at a cost of approximately \$200,000 and has been equipped with laboratory furniture to the extent of \$70,000 additional. Most of the laboratory equipment is of special order and designed to serve most effectively its specific purpose. Careful consideration has been given to the lighting and plumbing throughout the building. All the departments are provided with distilled water, compressed air, refrigeration and dark room facilities. Each floor is arranged according to the plans submitted by the department occupying it and, therefore, best described by considering each department separately.

Bacteriology Has Floors 5 and 6

Bacteriology which has the fifth and sixth floors has placed its staff offices and main laboratories on the fifth floor. Here we find one laboratory for the beginning course in Bacteriology which seats 58 students and another one equipped for 44 students. Both are furnished with lab-

oratory tables so designed that each student desk has a soapstone sink that is convertible into a water bath, hot and cold water taps, light for microscopic work and lockers. A laboratory for bacterial physiology where biochemical work can be done and where industrial bacteriology can be offered is also on this floor. Each of the above laboratories is provided with a cloak room equipped with coat lockers. In addition there are four research laboratories accommodating two students each and three lecture rooms, two large ones seating 50 students each and one small one seating 20 students, all provided with adequate light and equipped with demonstration tables and moving picture facilities. Conveniently located between the two laboratories is the dispensing room and near by two cork lined incubation rooms, one a 37 degree (blood heat) chamber in which to incubate pathogenic organisms and the other a 20 degree room for the germs that will grow at room temperatures.



Future Doctors in Bacteriology Lab.



Instructional Staff in New Snow Hall

Back Row: E. C. Ricketts, Cora M. Downs, W. C. Stevens, Wm. J. Baumgartner, Kathleen Doering, P. B. Lawson, Cleo Shay, Lawrence Woodruff, H. B. Hungerford, Mary Larson, H. H. Lane, N. P. Sherwood, E. H. Taylor, G. T. McNair, Lucy Heathman.

Front Row: Robert Guntert, George Reynolds, George Burkett, R. H. Beamer, P. A. Readio, B. O. Baker, E. L. Treece, M. W. Mayberry, Juan Casilan.

The sixth floor while providing four small research laboratories (two students each) is devoted mainly to service activities which, in a department of bacteriology, are not only imperative but extensive. The large stock room, for instance, looks like a wholesale drug store. The dish washing room is equipped to withstand acids and other powerful substances. The sink and plumbing are of dura-iron and the walls have lead flashing with drain racks above. A cork insulated sterilizing room reconditions the glassware and apparatus for use again after it has been washed. All of these rooms connect with the preparation room which communicates by dumb-waiters with the dispensing rooms below. Thus the service floor and its attending confusion is effectively removed from the rooms where instruction is given.

Find Professor Stevens on Third

Professor W. C. Stevens, who for forty years taught in Old Snow Hall, was given his choice of floor space in the New Snow Hall. He chose the first floor above that of the street level, so Botany is on the fourth floor. It is provided with rooms and furnishings designed to serve the various activities of the department. There is a large laboratory for beginning botany seating 54 students, and a lecture room with an inclined floor that has chairs for 72 students and is provided with a large demonstration table and facilities for a lantern. Plant Pathology has a general laboratory for 25 students and a research laboratory for 4 students. Plant physiology has a general laboratory for 16 students and a research laboratory for 8 students. As one who knows Professor Stevens well would expect, his office opens directly into the plant anatomy research room which can care for 16 students. Beyond this is the general plant anatomy laboratory for 12 students. Besides the above rooms mentioned there are two offices and an herbarium on this floor. Three rooms on the sixth floor for storage, biological accessions and stenographic work are also used by the Botany Department.

Entomology Is United At Last

The department of Entomology which occupied space on three floors in Dyche Museum and two floors in Old Snow Hall, is happy to find all of its activities confined on a single floor. The entomological collection of which the Francis Huntington Snow collection was a very large

nucleus has been moved from the top floor of the Museum to a large well lighted room at the west end of the third or main floor of the new building. In an alcove provided for the purpose, we have placed the old desk and chair that were used by Doctor Snow when studying his insect collection. These pieces of furniture which we understand have followed the insect cabinets from second floor of Fraser Hall to the second floor of Old Snow Hall and thence to the top of the Dyche Museum, have now been renovated and given a place of distinction in the Entomological Museum of the New Snow Hall. The demonstration and display collection of injurious and beneficial insects has been placed in the east side of the building where it is readily accessible to the student laboratories.

Zoology Takes Two Lower Floors

The Zoology department occupies most of the space on the first and second floors. Those who view the building from the south, would call them the basement and sub-basement floors. The second floor which contains the main office and laboratories for the elementary work, is lighted on all sides. The first floor has no windows on the south and east. These sides of the corridor on this floor are used for the following purposes: A store room for Entomology and one for Zoology for models, demonstrations, research material in fluid are on the east side. A glassware and chemical store room, a dark room, some general servicing rooms for the building, aquarium room, and the live animal room are along the south side. The animal room has west light and is provided with shelves and cages for small animals used in breeding experiments. The aquarium room, besides containing two large cement tanks for frogs and turtles has four large glass front aquaria that face the corridor. This first floor has a large lecture room with inclined floor and seats 165. Other space includes an unpacking room that serves all departments, a chart room, an X-ray room equipped for experimental work, five research rooms for staff members, one of these with micro-dissectors so installed upon a foundation of bedrock as to avoid vibration. There are also laboratories for vertebrate and invertebrate zoology.

The second floor has elementary zoology and comparative anatomy laboratories for 44 students each. A laboratory for Histology and Parasitology (32 students). Another for Cytology and Technique (24 students), is equipped with four Lincoln desks provided with gas, electricity, water and sinks. There are six research rooms for individual students and one for two students. In addition to the Technician's room and the dispensing room which are also on this floor there are four staff rooms for offices and research.

Spirit of Snow Remains

Several of us spent twenty years or more in Old Snow Hall and cherish many happy memories of the place. All of us wish to assure you that the New Snow Hall has arisen to perpetuate the memory and spirit of Doctor Francis Huntington Snow. The insect collections which were his most cherished possessions, together with his old walnut desk and chair, occupy a large, well lighted room on the first floor. There is also a plan to place a bronze plaque of Doctor Snow in the main corridor that oncoming generations of students and that we ourselves may be ever mindful of the unremitting labor of this great teacher of Biological Science.

On behalf of all of my colleagues, I extend to you a most hearty welcome to visit us. We are proud of our splendid building, its equipment and its arrangement. Students who enter the new Snow Hall to learn something of the innumerable fascinating facts of life, will find



Administration Building As the View Appears from Atop the Radio Tower

This extensive building, originally planned back in 1909 by a St. Louis architect named McArdle, when the legislature made the first appropriation of \$125,000 toward building it, was to have been far more of an imposing structure than it now is. For many years the far flung foundations stood uncovered. Succeeding legislatures continued to appropriate toward completion of the building until the session of 1921 finished the job with a \$250,000 amount. Total cost was \$649,844. It has 130 rooms which house offices and class rooms for the School of Fine Arts, School of Business, the departments of physiology, history, political science, psychology, Spanish, mathematics, and offices and rooms for the following: Chancellor, Bursar, Dean of the College, Registrar, Dean of the Graduate School, Dean of Women, Men's Adviser, Advanced Standing Secretary, Endowment Association, Alumni Association, Post Office, mathematics library, and storage vaults. The building is 372 feet long.

comfortable, well lighted laboratories for their beginning work and research rooms adapted to their needs for advanced study. All of us are looking forward with high hopes to greater zeal and inspiration in our teaching and increased progress in biological research.

Most certainly the expenditure of the funds provided by the tax payers of the state for this new biological science building has been amply justified for instructional purposes alone. But it is just as certain that discoveries resulting from biological investigations will return good dividends to Kansas.

Old Building Was Active Center

THESE are two distinct aspects to the story of Old Snow Hall. One must be in answer to the question as to why such marked interest in the building is shown among alumni. The other is an explanation of the reason why those who worked in it should feel so keenly the need of a new building.

Investigation soon discloses several reasons for the building's strong sentimental hold on persons who have been students at the University. Doubtless the first is the personalities with whom students have come in contact in Snow Hall—Snow, Dyche, Williston, Stevens, Haworth, for example. That is not a surprising discovery, but one wonders if a relatively large part of the alumni body took an appreciable amount of training in old Snow. It is not a large building compared with Fraser or the New Administration Building, and therefore could not be the home of a large number of departments.

A most surprising thing about Snow Hall, nevertheless, is the great share of University activity it has housed.

Here has been the nucleus for University departments that have at various times hatched out of the old coup to flutter away and fill the following other buildings: Robinson Gymnasium, Dyche Museum, Haworth Hall, the Medical School Plant at Kansas City, and now the new Snow Hall.

Basement Was a Gym

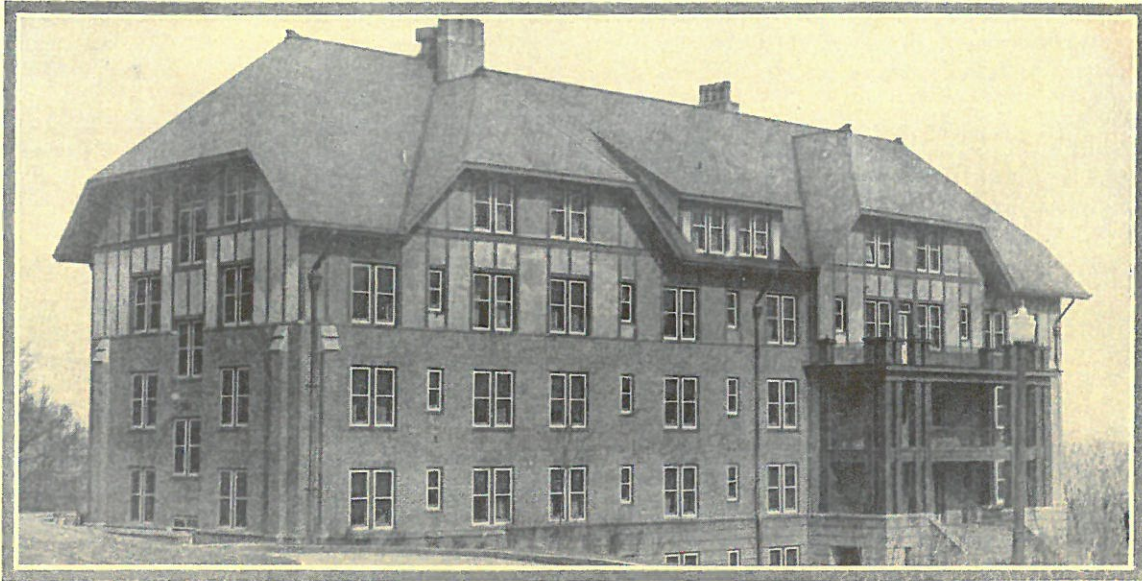
Persons graduating as late as 1910 remember playing basketball in the basement of Snow Hall. They tell of using the gymnasium in Snow when the gymnastic department was separated from Professor Stevens' botany lab only by a netting stretched from wall to wall.

So far as academic activities are concerned, Snow Hall was designed by its architect, J. G. Haskell, as a one-man building. It was made expressly for Dr. F. H. Snow who had charge of what he called Natural History, and the building was dedicated Nov. 16, 1886 as the "Snow Hall of Natural History." At that time Dr. Snow had L. L. Dyche as an assistant. This staff actually taught and worked in subjects that covered what is known now as botany, zoology, geology, meteorology, physiology, taxonomy, entomology, paleontology, and geology.

At first the museum and the scientific collections occupied the west side of the first floor, the west side of the second floor and nearly all of the third floor or attic. An enormous lecture hall filled the northeast corner of the first floor and basement, its steeply sloping floor making a sort of amphitheatre from which the students could hear the lectures and see the experiments on the wonderful and alluring facts of natural science.

Why It Must Pass

Engineers as early as 1912 pronounced Snow Hall dangerous and at various times efforts were made to strengthen the structure. Repeated surveys by University



Corbin Hall Was First State Dormitory for Women

The legislature of 1921 made a special appropriation of \$500,000 to build women's dormitories at state schools. Corbin Hall was the first of these erected. The building cost \$175,000 and the furnishings \$26,000. It has a capacity of 137 occupants in its 75 rooms. There are four stories, basement and sub-basement. Each floor has a lounge and social center with kitchenette for preparing refreshments. One large dining room serves all the occupants regular meals. The dormitory has its own heating system but gets electricity from the campus power house. It is equipped with freight elevator, laundry, bakery, and refrigerating plant. It is located on North College Hill, not far from the site of the first University building.

engineers and others reported the building unfit for occupancy because of its weakened condition caused by crumbling inner walls. The botany department folks knew full well the quivering tendencies of the place when there was wind of even small velocity, because they were unable to take pictures on the second floor with their photomicrographic apparatus.

Apart from and in addition to this condition, the building in late years, because of its cracks and holes, became so infested with rats and cockroaches that human habitation was made unpleasant, to say the least. An example of the trouble caused by these pests is given in the story told by Dr. H. B. Hungerford. A professor in another university worked for months making a collection of insects in California some of which he sent to Dr. Hungerford for classification. The K.U. teacher opened the case and worked on it awhile. Before leaving for dinner he put the lid on the box without fastening it down. When he returned in the evening he found that a rat had made his dinner on the bugs in the case, and Dr. Hungerford was in a most embarrassing situation. Rodents and insects were not all that entered without invitation. The cold wind in winter made some of the rooms useless through several months.

A condition that eclipsed rats, cockroaches, cold wind and all else, however, in impeding the efficiency of daily operation of the four departments which ultimately came to use the building—zoology, botany, entomology, and bacteriology—was the arrangement of the building itself. Built, as has been pointed out previously, for a one-man administration of Natural History, the building was no place for four departments. Rooms were not of suitable dimensions nor arrangement, lighting was nil in many parts of the building and considerable areas were inaccessible for laboratory use. The last few months of use of the building arrangements of the departments in the building were as follows:

Botany had some research rooms, a store room, and a small retreat for Professor Stevens in the basement, two

laboratories and use of a lecture room on the first floor and two laboratories, an apparatus room and an office on the third floor.

Zoology had a store room, two laboratories and four research rooms in the basement, three laboratories, a technician room and a so-called office for Dr. Lane on the second floor, and a class room and three research rooms on the third floor.

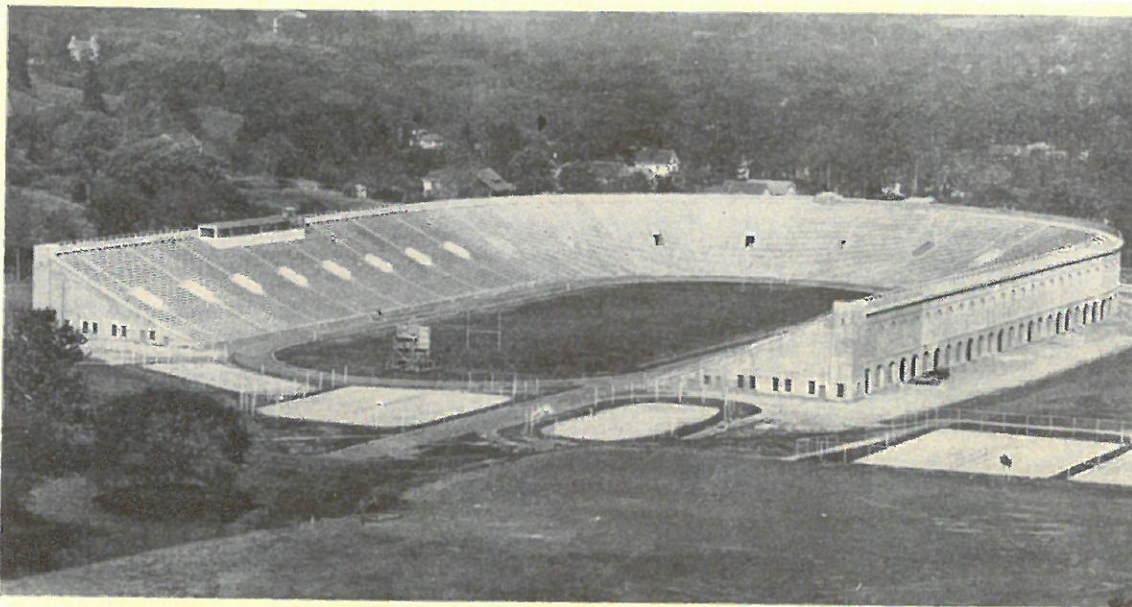
Bacteriology had a recitation room on the third floor and occupied all the second floor except the part used by zoology. This doesn't sound so bad until one finds that the offices of Dr. Sherwood had to be in an island position, not accessible to a window and that animals used by the department had to be kept in close proximity to the offices and class rooms. The lack of ventilation made that condition exceedingly unpleasant. This condition was true of other departments as well.

Entomology was even more widely scattered than other departments. This group had a store room and a research room in the basement, three laboratory and class rooms on the first floor, and offices and store rooms for collections on three floors over in Dyche Museum.

Building Will Be Remembered

Snow Hall was a proud building in its day. It is beautiful yet to look upon and has the distinction of being one of the few vine-covered halls on the campus. It exerts a strong pull at the heartstrings of many former students who have lived there under the guidance of inspiring teachers, and who have labored there to learn the important facts of life.

The building is beyond repair, however, and for safety it must come down as soon as money is appropriated for the purpose. The spirit of the great man for whom it was named is being transferred to the New Snow Hall. The new building will carry on his purpose far more nobly than the old was able to do. The memory of the old associations need not be dimmed.



Memorial Stadium, of Horseshoe Shape, Draws Varied Crowds

Memorial Stadium is the place where they all meet. Entertainment ranging from Rodeos to Commencement exercises take place here. Total cost has been \$565,000 including land and adjacent grounds. Of that \$287,890 came from the Memorial Fund. The rest has been or is being paid from gate receipts at games. The stadium is 465 feet wide and 620 feet long. It is 47 feet high. Formal seating capacity is 36,000 but 2,000 more can be accommodated around the top and in various places and 4,000 additional can be seated in temporary bleachers at the south end. In each end is a set of dressing rooms completely fitted and coaches and director's offices, storage rooms and four handball courts. The stadium superintendent has his shop under the west side. The press box is glassed in and seats 100 including 20 telegraph operators with their wire connections. The track is a quarter mile long and has a 220-yard straightaway.

\$3,336,000 Went Into Buildings of Which \$866,000 Was Gifts

ALTHOUGH no ten-year building program was laid out at the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century yet the past ten years has developed a large amount of construction and physical improvements generally on and about the campus.

The legislature of 1919 had started making appropriations for added buildings. Then a new Chancellor with a big vision and an abundant faith in higher education's value to the state and to society, an energetic alumni association with an executive secretary trained in the ways of publicity and of legislatures, a Governor who was deeply interested in higher education, a chairman of the Senate Ways and Means committee who was a powerful worker for upbuilding of the state educational institutions, and a House Ways and Means chairman also interested and faithful—these in particular, and a great army of interested friends of education within and without the legislature all worked together to put over in 1921 the greatest appropriation ever given the University. In addition to reappropriating \$350,000 given by the 1919 legislature for buildings the 1921 legislature voted for the University a total sum of \$3,069,000 for operation and building for the ensuing two years of which \$940,000 was for buildings and land. In addition, it voted a sum of \$500,000 for women's dormitories in state schools of which the University received \$175,000. Counting this last sum and the amount reappropriated, the University had made available \$1,465,000 for land and building purposes.

Apart from this the Memorial Campaign started about this time and another \$288,000 went into the Stadium in the summer of 1921.

Thus at one swoop was started building operations on the laboratory for electrical engineering, the temporary Commons building, Corbin Hall, the Stadium, Watson

Library, Central Administration Building, the power plant and the new Medical School plant at Kansas City.

The legislature of 1923 did no building, the nearest approach to it being \$25,000 to furnish the dormitory and annual appropriations of \$50,000 for laboratory equipment. In 1925 came \$250,000 for the new auditorium and \$60,000 for stacks in the new library. In October of that year the Memorial Corporation started construction of the Memorial Union. The next summer Mrs. J. B. Watkins built the women's dormitory.

Previous to this the Uncle Jimmy Green Memorial Statue had been erected at a cost of \$33,000 and unveiled at Commencement, 1924.

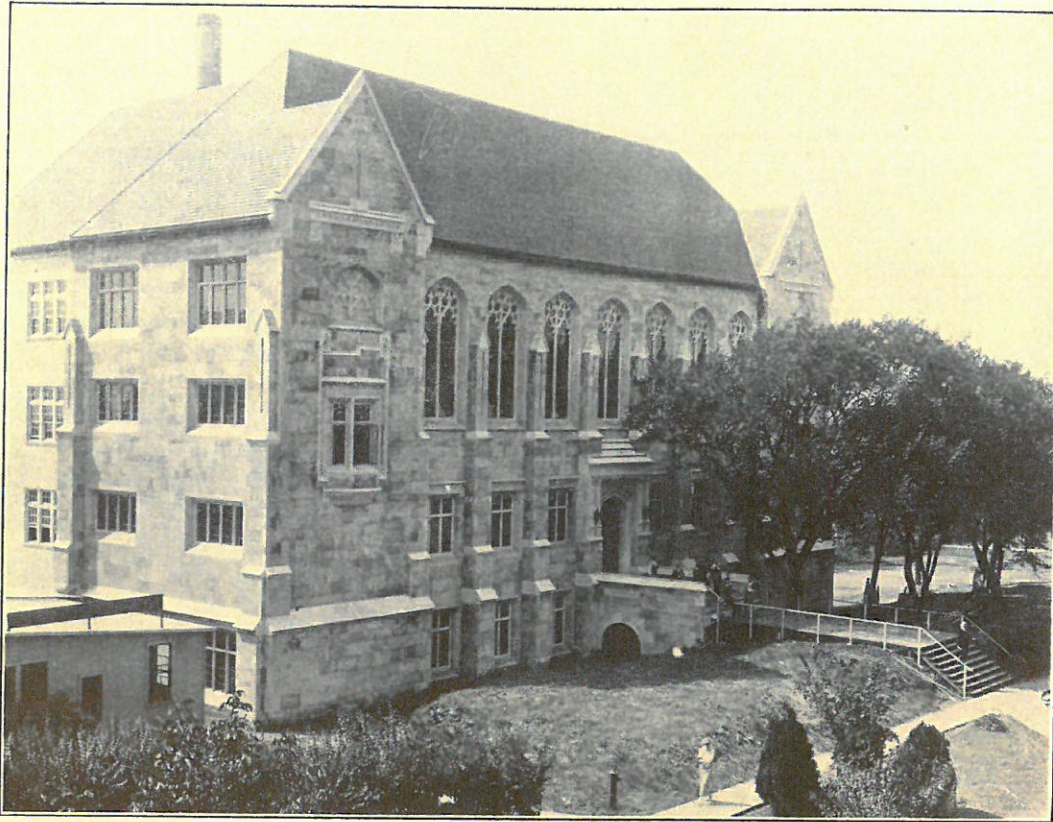
In 1927 the legislature provided \$100,000 for completion and equipment of the Auditorium, \$200,000 for new Snow Hall, appropriated \$200,000 for a new ward unit at the Medical School and \$100,000 for a new Nurses' home there, and put \$25,000 worth of new stokers in the power plant at Lawrence.

The last session of the legislature, that of 1929, supplied \$50,000 for finishing the Ward building, \$70,000 for completion and furnishing of Snow Hall and appropriated \$40,000 which had been accumulated in the dormitory fund, for a new turbine in the power plant and some added campus lighting.

What of the Future?

Altogether, counting gifts and money reappropriated in the 1921 session, the two campuses of the University at Lawrence and Kansas City have seen roughly \$3,336,000 in building of which \$866,000 has been in gifts to the state. This is without doubt more than has occurred in any other ten-year period or even all the rest of the life of the University together.

While the chief strength of any University is admittedly



Watson Library Was First Gothic Building on Campus

Completed in 1924 and named by the Board of Administration in honor of Miss Carrie Watson, this building marked the beginning on Mt. Oread of a new type of architecture, Gothic, and a new building material known as Bedford or Indiana Limestone. Later buildings have followed this type. This library has three floors, basement and sub-basement. It is 84 feet by 151 feet with a stack addition at the back 44 feet by 46 feet. The sub-basement has a bindery, workroom, receiving room and storage. The basement has a reserve reading room, biology stacks, Government documents, and other miscellaneous rooms. The ground floor has periodical and newspaper reading rooms, Education and reading room, Education and philosophy stacks. Second floor has the main reading room, director's and secretary's offices, librarian emerita's office, order department, public catalogue and loan desk, main stack. Floor three houses seminars, the Lawrence Room, and the Municipal Reference and Congressional Set.

in its faculty yet modern educational methods require facilities commensurate with those in the world generally. In scientific courses the modern laboratory is essential and, in addition to the Snow Hall for which all are so proud and grateful, a building for the Lawrence division of the Medical School is needed sorely.

The library, the chief workshop of a large part of the University, has added greatly to the effectiveness of study—but it is already far from adequate for the present student body.

Other departments have not been touched in the relief given by added buildings, a good example of which is journalism. A bad mixture is that of Fine Arts along with the quieter classes in Administration Building. Most universities and colleges have the music departments in separate buildings. A student hospital and dispensary building is sorely needed.

As the University expands it will doubtless move to the West and North, out along what is now known as West Campus Drive, or Michigan Street. Some day returning alumni will see buildings ranging all around Potter lake, the row extending as far north as the stadium. One of the buildings to come soon will be a field house. It will doubtless be placed in the valley in the general territory of the stadium.

This building number has not mentioned many names in connection with the material progress achieved during the past ten years. Many persons have contributed. State architects R. L. Gamble and Charles Cuthbert gave the

buildings form and fashion. State Boards of Administration, the Board of Regents, as well as State Business Managers Kimball, Doerr, O'Neil, Shrack and Rhodes and their assistants have been uniformly interested and helpful.

The next ten years will not see a decline in building at the University. The state will go on and furnish needed equipment. Other gifts will come. In 1940 the *Graduate Magazine* will publish a special number on "Ten Years of K.U. Building" that will put to shame this feeble effort.

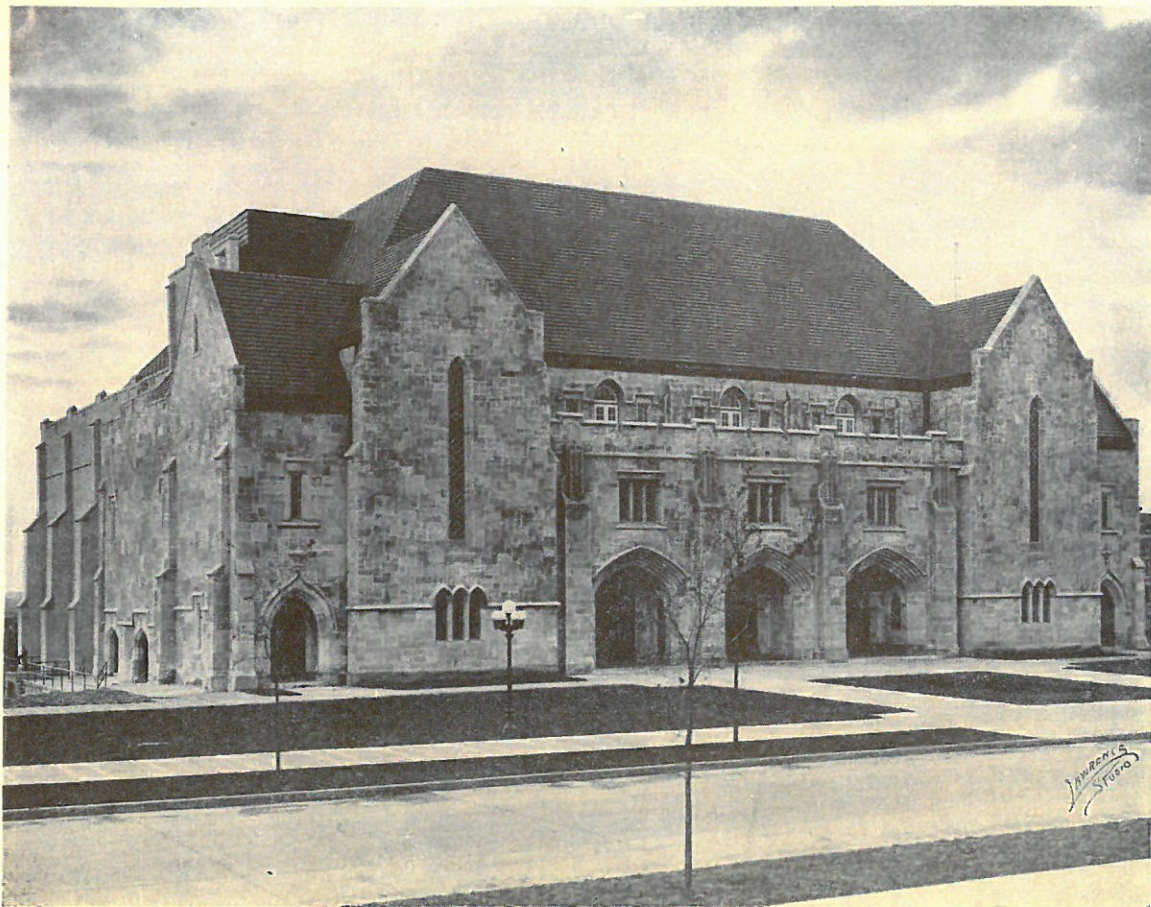
Will Dedicate Snow Hall at Commencement

One of the feature events of Commencement this year will be the dedication ceremony for Snow Hall Sunday afternoon, June 8. Dr. E. C. Case, '93, g'93, now professor of geology and paleontology at the University of Michigan, will be the chief speaker. Dr. H. H. Lane is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

The Commencement speaker this year will be Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the University of Oklahoma. The Baccalaureate speaker is Ozora S. Davis, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Classes that will have reunions are 1905, which will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, and groups of 1896-7-8-9 and 1915-16-17-18.

Commencement dates this year are June 7, 8, and 9. The committee in charge is planning an attractive program throughout.



New Auditorium Lends Air of Grandeur to Events Within It.

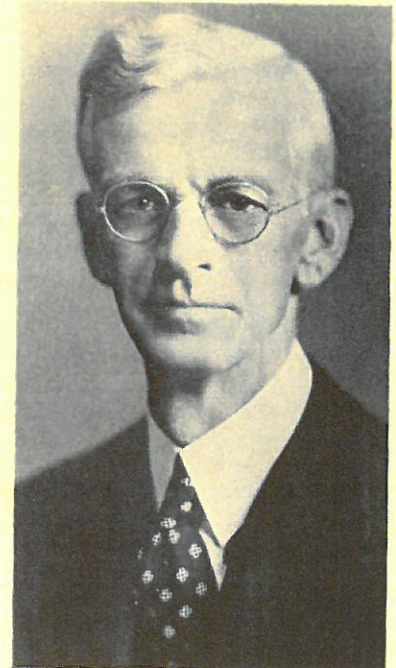
This magnificent auditorium, including equipment, cost the state a sum of \$350,000 and it has furnished a meeting place for regular University convocations, for basketball games, for lectures by the world's most interesting speakers, and for concerts by the most renowned musicians. The building is 158 feet wide by 200 feet long. It seats 3,924 normally, but 4,300 were admitted for the basketball game with Missouri this spring. The proscenium above the stage is 65 feet high and the stage opening is 80 feet across.

Ten Years

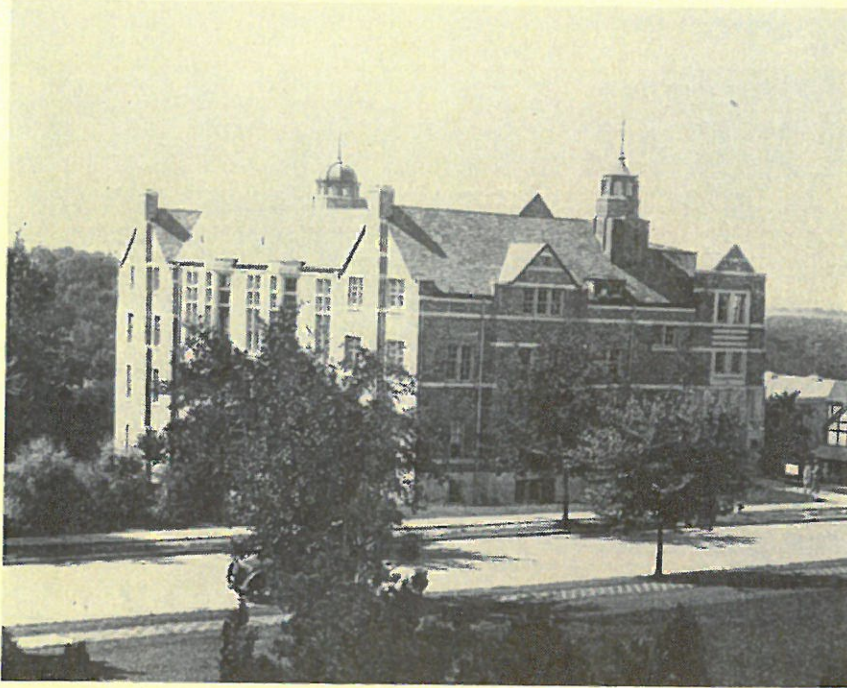
THROUGHOUT America the decade just closing has been a period of unprecedented expansion in higher education. Colleges and universities have been almost swamped by numbers. Increased enrollment required additional buildings, equipment and personnel. Kansas has shared in this expansion. In proportion to population, Kansas has made a creditable showing in enrollment and in the effort to provide adequate facilities.

Space permits but bare enumeration of some of the chief events of the decade. Aside from the building program described elsewhere in this issue there are (1) the Memorial Campaign—which secured pledges of almost a million dollars for Stadium. Green Memorial and Memorial Union; (2) Regents Law approved as providing for efficient control while insuring a large measure of academic freedom; (3) large gifts (a) Watkins Hall, and Henley Hall, (b) Boyland bequest for medical research, (c) Summerfield Scholarships insuring as many as forty men a full college course, without financial anxiety, (d) many scholarships and other gifts; (4) establishment of the School of Business; (5) Dedication of Thayer Art Museum; (6) advance in scholastic standards; (7) evidence of increasing good will of people of the state toward the University; (8) admirable cooperation of faculty, students, alumni and the people of Lawrence in the effort to make the University more and more worthy of a great commonwealth.

E. H. Hindley



Memorial Union, Still Incomplete, Grows Into University Life



The Union Viewed from Spooner-Thayer Museum

The Union sits on the west slope of the hill along Oread Avenue just north of Dyche Museum. The bottom floor, which is just above the Mississippi street level, will house game rooms, book exchange, the Jayhawker office, store rooms and other rooms for committees and small organization meetings. It is being fitted for those purposes now. The University cafeteria, will serve sandwiches and soft drinks on that floor as well as on the cafeteria floor.

The Cafeteria is on the level just above this and occupies the entire floor. A recess along the north side is being partitioned off by folding, sound proof doors for student organization dinners and luncheons.

Above this and on the Oread level is the main lounge, pictured on this page. This serves as the reception room for the University. Fitted with the best furniture obtainable, with reading tables, game tables, a men's smoking room, a women's lounge and decorated with wall tapestry, a composite group picture of the 129 honored K. U. men and women, student trophies, and views of other Unions, this floor is an inviting place. It is occupied continuously every day by students and becomes a real mecca at times when alumni and other groups of visitors come on the campus. It is always used for registration headquarters and will serve a great use in that respect, as an example, April 17

and 18, at the time of State Rotary Conference and of the Kansas Relays the following day.

The story above the lounge is used for dancing and banquets but is not finished except for a floor. The sight of its rough concrete and brick interior and its uncovered rafters do not prevent great crowds of students and visitors from thronging into it for dances and banquets.

The top floor which is to house organization headquarters and conference rooms is unfinished and unused.

From the Memorial Fund has come approximately \$202,000 which has gone into the Union. Present students will have put into it approximately \$14,000 at the end of this year.

Architects for the building were Pond and Pond of Chicago the same firm that built the Michigan Union and several other well known campus memorial structures.

Keep Cafeteria Busy

The University Cafeteria (pictured below), on the first floor below the Oread Ave. level, serves an average of 700 meals daily in addition to special dinners. The capacity is 523 places at once.



Main Lounge on First Floor



Twenty-four Fraternities Have Built or Made Additions Since 1920

TEN years ago the only fraternity homes on or about Mt. Oread which had form or fashion capable of architectural classification were the Sigma Alpha Epsilon home west of the campus and the Theta and Phi Psi houses along Indiana street. The Sig Alphas not only were early in the erection of the now popular Colonial type of architecture but they broke away from the bounds of the student residential district and went "away out west of the campus." Now they are literally surrounded by neighbor Greeks. Furthermore, since their day, twenty-four organizations have spent \$1,274,700 on Colonial, Georgian Colonial, New England Colonial, French, English and what have you types of new structures or in remodeling, and an additional \$150,000 for furnishings.

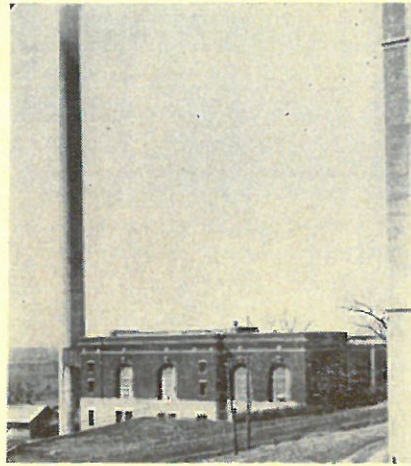
Every house is said to be soundly financed and is being run on such a financial basis that banks are said to be willing to place their money on these building projects. With the recent growth of the student body these houses have served to fill the need for suitable dormitory facilities for men and the growth in number and size of the various chapters has tended to make for greater democracy on the campus than existed in the days of small, severely restricted groups.

For convenience of readers who don't visit the campus often the new fraternity homes are divided here into three groups as to location and are so arranged in the pictures shown except for a few deviations made necessary



Home Economics Practice House

This new residential building which sits on the south slope of Mt. Oread below Blake Hall, has been erected by the home economics department for a practice house. It has eight rooms including an office and a laundry and will cost slightly over \$10,000, including furnishings. The director of the house will live in it all the time and students in the department will reside in it four at a time for six weeks periods. Money for the house comes from federal and state grants in connection with teacher training provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act.



Power Plant Produces All Current

With its new 750 kilowatt turbine generator the University power plant is now able to generate all electrical current for campus needs. The plant has three generators one of which is the condensing type for use in summer. Heat from the noncondensing machines goes into the pipes for heating buildings. The boilers have a capacity of 1,000,000 lbs. of steam a day. The plant used 75 tons of coal a day in January. In addition to the steam heating and electrical energy producing functions of the plant it has an underground reserve supply of water, 300,000 gals., and has pumps to increase the pressure in campus mains to 160 lbs. in case of fire. The plant cost \$300,000 plus sums of \$25,000 and \$30,000 for equipment. The smoke stack is 10 feet in diameter and 247 feet high.

to fill page groups. First is shown those houses located east and north of the campus along Louisiana, Indiana and Mississippi streets. Next, beginning with Kappa Sigma, are those east and south of the campus, along Tennessee street and on the brow of the Hill near the old Watkins home. Third, with the exception of the Beta Theta Pi house which is at 1425 Tennessee street, are those structures west of the campus along West Campus road and in the West Hills District.

ALPHA OMICRON PI. The members of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority completely remodeled their house in 1925, adding a new south wing and bringing the total of rooms to 22, which will hold 40 members. The cost of changing their home into a French chateau was \$32,000. In true French style they have a court in the back of the house with overhanging balconies of iron work.

PI KAPPA ALPHA. Fire on a cold winter night in 1925 caused Pi Kappa Alpha to build a new home on the site of the other. The cost of construction was \$48,000 plus the cost of the furniture at \$4,000. The house, which is Spanish in type, has 21 rooms and holds 40 persons. It is made of frame and stucco.

PHI KAPPA PSI. When Phi Kappa Psi built its original house in 1918 it picked a site which was just below the site of Old North College, on Indiana. In 1928 it built

an addition to the house at a cost of \$20,000. They now have 20 rooms which house 42 members.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA. The Theta's remodeled their home north of the campus in 1924 by the addition of a dining room and 5 bedrooms at a cost of \$14,000. Their white frame home with its green trim holds 34 people.

ALPHA DELTA PI. The Alpha Delta Pi's, after living for several years in the old Smith home, originally built at the foot of Oread Ave., as the residence of Judge Bassett, completely remodeled the house in 1927 into a modern Georgian Colonial sorority home. The house is now a white brick structure with green shutters and has 30 rooms which accommodate 40 members. Cost of the remodeling and refurnishing was \$60,000. The old hand-made circular walnut staircase of the Smith home was retained after the remodeling.

ALPHA CHI OMEGA. Just off the edge of the campus lies the home of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority which was remodeled in 1926 at a cost of \$22,000. The Colonial type frame house faces on 13th. street and has a novel treatment of two square porches with balconies above them, one being on each end.

PI BETA PHI. Just across the street from the stadium stands the Pi Beta Phi house. During the summer of 1928 a wing was added to this sorority home bringing the total number of rooms to 36 and the value, including furniture, to \$87,000. This Old English type residence is made of stone and stucco and accommodates 50 members.

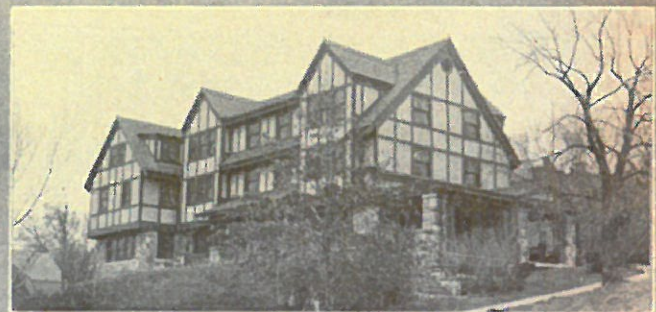
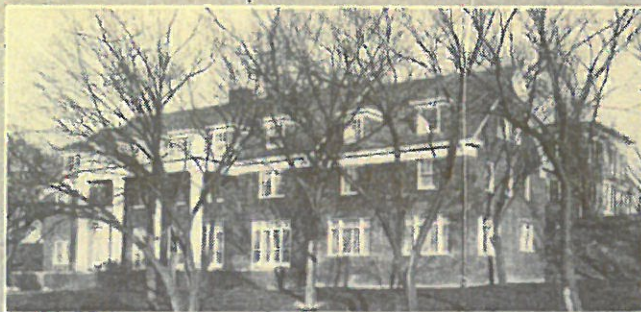
ACACIA. The Acacia fraternity home has one of the most interesting histories of any house on the Hill. It was originally constructed as the residence of Governor Robinson, first governor of Kansas. It was next owned by Baker of the firm of Ridenour & Baker. Then it passed into the hands of Mr. Woodward, father of Chester Woodward, p'97, and lender of the Woodward collection of paintings to the University. In 1926 the house was remodeled by the fraternity at a cost of \$25,000 and a dining room, kitchen, sleeping porch and studies were added and the entire house stuccoed. The house has 24 rooms and accommodates 35 members.

KAPPA SIGMA. The red brick Georgian Colonial home of Kappa Sigma was built in



Added Electrical Lab in '22

The north (farthest right) section of the "sawtooth" engineering laboratory was erected in 1922 at a cost of \$40,000. It is two stories high but the dynamo lab is open the full two stories. This section houses the KFKU broadcasting studio and transmitting equipment, high tension lab, one recitation room, photometric lab, dynamo and motor lab, machine shop, communications lab, standardizing lab and small rooms for special investigation. It is located south of Marvin Hall. It is 53 x 110 feet.



To Be Found East and North of the Campus

*Alpha Omicron Pi—1144 Louisiana St.
 Pi Kappa Alpha—1200 Louisiana St.
 Phi Kappa Psi—1100 Indiana St.
 Kappa Alpha Theta—1116 Indiana St.*

*Alpha Delta Pi—1145 Louisiana St.
 Alpha Chi Omega—1246 Oread Ave.
 Pi Beta Phi—1246 Mississippi St.
 Acacia—14th and Oread*

1927 at a cost of \$65,000. The 25 rooms, of which 18 are studies, will hold 45 members. On the south end of the living room the house has one of the largest sun parlors on the Hill.

PHI DELTA THETA. A reporter for the *Graduate Magazine*, when interviewing members of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity concerning their house, was told that the house was built in 1923 and has "27 rooms, 3 telephone booths and 2 marble bathtubs." The cost of building was estimated at \$70,000 and the value of the furniture at \$10,000, although they admitted that the last figure might be low for some of it was valuably antique. The house is Gothic in type and is built of red brick with a white stone trim and "has five elm trees in the front yard."

PHI GAMMA DELTA. Construction on the Phi Gamma Delta house began in May of 1923 and later in the year the structure of 33 rooms in brick and stone was completed at a cost of \$86,500. The house, which is of English architecture, will hold 50 men. The fireplace in the living room lays claim to being the largest in any house on the Hill.

SIGMA KAPPA. On the site of old Fort Thacher where General Thacher made his headquarters during the Quantrell raid on Lawrence, the Sigma Kappa's in 1923 erected their \$45,000 brick and stucco house of the Dutch Renaissance type. The 18 rooms accommodate 30 members.

SIGMA CHI. The most recent fraternity to join the building movement is Sigma Chi, whose new New England Colonial residence is now under construction on the site of their old house at 1439 Tennessee St. The 30 rooms in the house are designed to accommodate 50 members. It will be of red brick with a white capstone trim and will have an attachment for a radio in every room, connected with the main radio in the lounge.

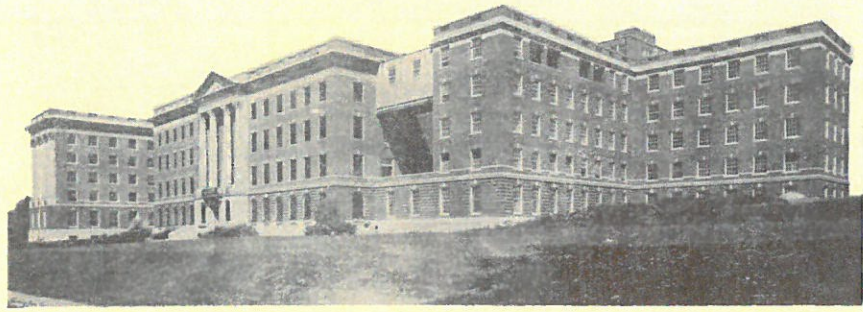
PHI KAPPA. The new Phi Kappa residence was built during the summer of 1927 at a cost of \$40,000. This English type house is of brick and stucco and has 24 rooms which will accommodate 40 members. A small park which has benches and a fountain, lies just back of the house.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA. When the Kappa Kappa Gamma's built their home they made the mistake of getting 6 feet off the city line and consequently have had to get their mail by the rural delivery system since that time. The site of their \$70,000 English type home is just between the city limits and the border of the campus. It is made of brick and stucco and has the characteristic beams on the exterior. It holds 40 women.

PHI BETA PI. Phi Beta Pi, professional medical fraternity, is the only professional fraternity to build a new house or do any extensive remodeling. During the summer of 1929 they reconstructed their white frame house, putting an entire new front on it, and adding several new rooms. It is now a copy of an old Southern Colonial home and has 23 rooms which will accommodate 40 members. The remodeling and refurbishing was done at a cost of \$27,500. They now lay claim to having one of the largest living rooms on the Hill.

CHI OMEGA. Just off the west end of the campus at the head of Oread Ave., stands the English home of Chi Omega. It cost \$75,000 to build this face brick house with its 75 rooms. It accommodates from 40 to 45 members.

GAMMA PHI BETA. The Gamma Phi Beta sorority house on West Campus Road was constructed in 1925 at a cost of \$65,000.



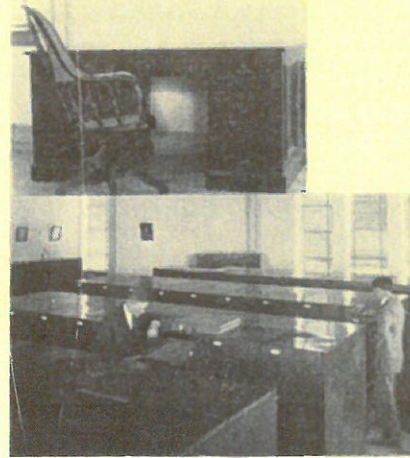
Medical School Plant Grows

On the Medical School plant at Kansas City, Kans., at 39th and Hudson Road, the state has spent a sum of \$785,000 including \$35,000 for land, \$400,000 for the main building, \$250,000 for the new ward unit (at right in picture) including equipment, and \$100,000 for the Nurses Home (at extreme left in picture). In addition to buildings shown there are the power plant, laundry, temporary research laboratory, colored ward, and dispensary in connection with this major plant. Proof of the good use which the staff of the Medical School has made of this expenditure is shown in a conversation which occurred in California recently. A Los Angeles woman, on being introduced to the K.U. alumni secretary, remarked that her nephew had graduated recently from the Kansas Medical School. "My brother did considerable 'shopping around' as to medical schools and found that, while there were larger institutions farther east, none ranked higher in instructional value. He found Kansas to be right up among the best, so sent his son there." The school turns back hundreds of applications for admission yearly.

It is of brick veneer with white frame trim and is early Colonial in type. It has 30 rooms and can take care of 40 women. An unique feature of the house is the wide uncovered cement veranda which extends entirely across the front of the house. French doors open from the living room onto this porch and it is often utilized as an extra dance floor during parties.

DELTA CHI. The Tudor Gothic Delta Chi house was built in 1927 at a cost of \$65,000, of glazed brick and natural stone with the upper stories in half timbers and stucco. The house, which is designed in an "L" shape, has 25 rooms and holds 40 members. The simplicity of the architecture of the house is accentuated by the size of the rooms, one whole side of the "L" on the first floor being occupied by a 29 by 40 foot living room.

DELTA TAU DELTA. Looking down into the stadium stands the hillside home of Delta Tau Delta with its novel address of 1111 W.



Entomological Museum

The desk and chair shown above are those used by Dr. Snow. They occupy a place in this room, below his picture.

11th. This Old English home of native stone and wood was built in 1927 at a cost of \$75,000, including furniture. The 32 rooms in the house hold 42 men.

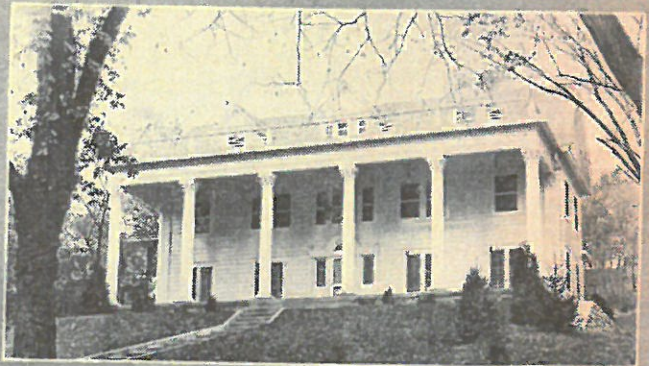
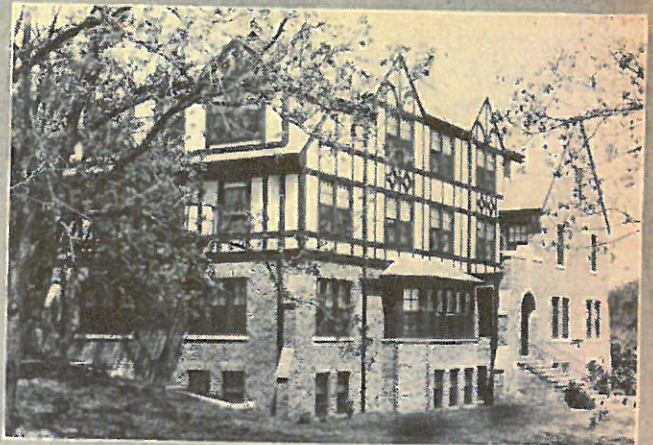
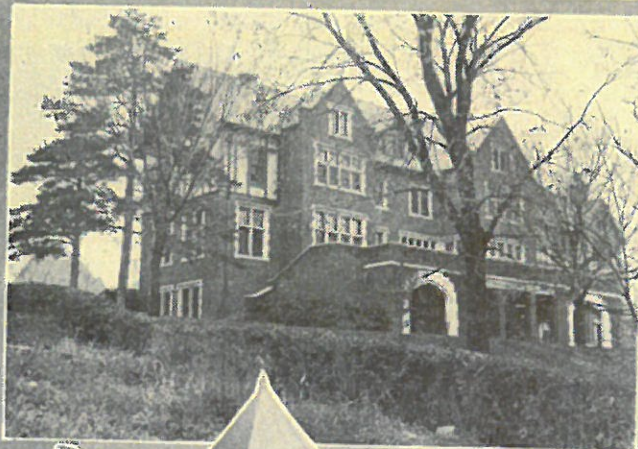
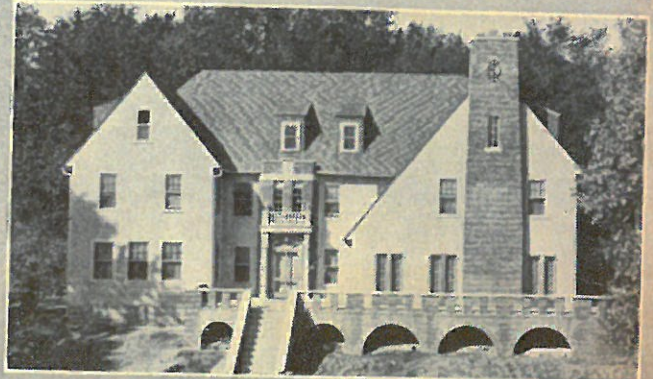
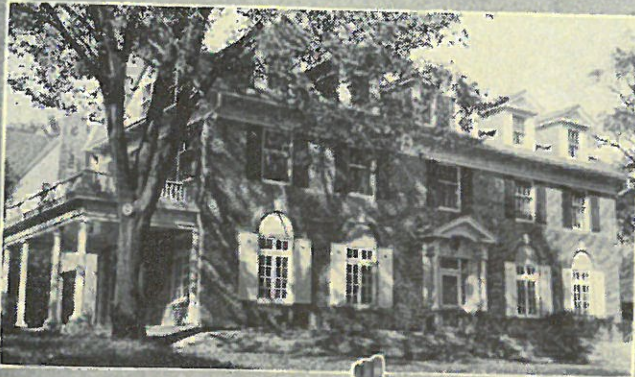
ALPHA XI DELTA. Out in west hills off the paved streets lies the English home in natural stone and stucco of Alpha Xi Delta. It has 45 rooms and holds 40 members. The cost of construction and furnishing came to \$85,000.

DELTA UPSILON. The new Delta Upsilon house is also in the West Hills district and was built during the spring and summer of 1929. At a cost of \$70,000 the fraternity constructed a 24-room house which accommodates 42 members. This Norman English type home in brick and stucco has a special three-room suite for the housemother and a similar suite of rooms for the president.

SIGMA PHI EPSILON. The \$82,000 Southern Colonial home of the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity was built during the summer of 1929. The house was ready for occupancy in January of 1929 when it caught fire and burned, making complete rebuilding necessary. The 32 rooms in this glazed brick and white stone residence accommodate 46 men.

BETA THETA PI. Beta Theta Pi added a new six room wing to its English type home in 1923. The cost of this addition was \$30,000 with \$2,000 more being spent at the time for furniture.

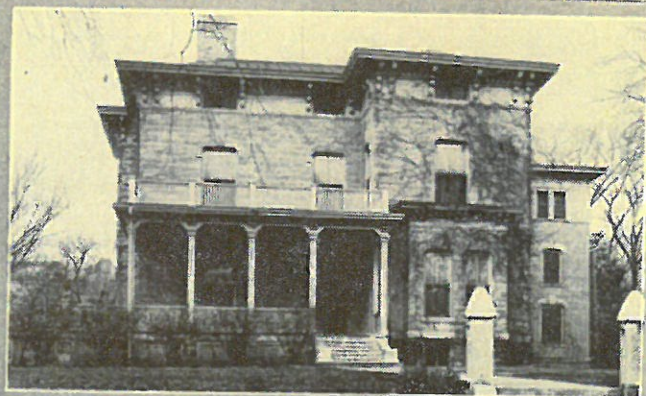
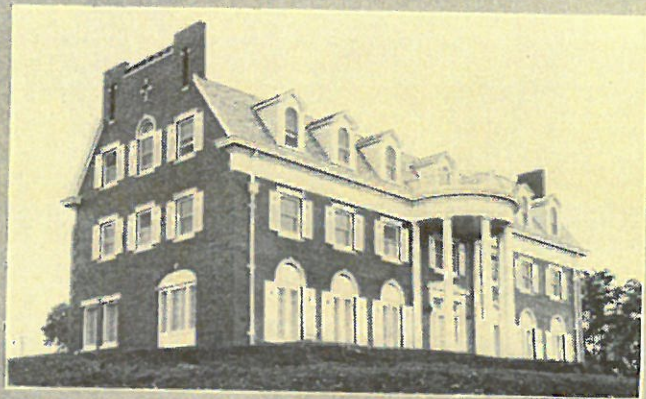
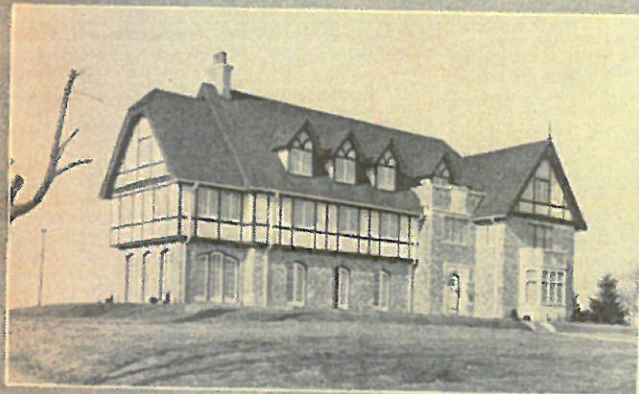
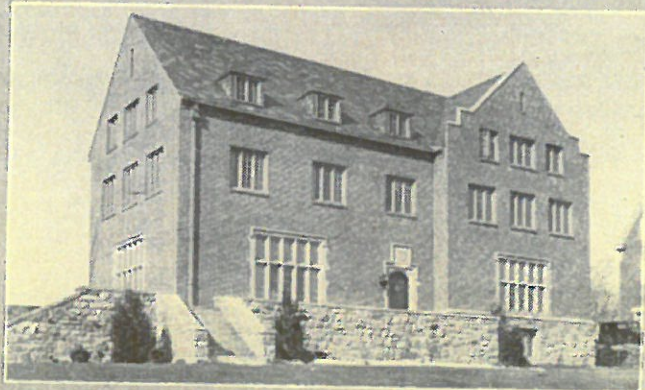
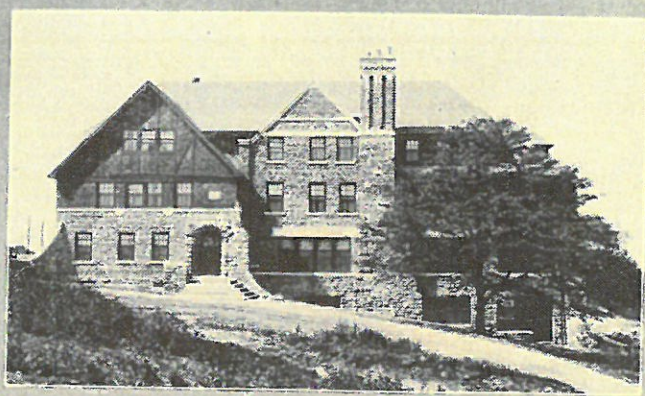
"Hell Week" is no more on Mount Oread as the result of a recent bill passed by the Men's Student Council and approved by the fraternities in the Pan-Hellenic council. A fine of \$50.00 is to be assessed against any organization that violates the new law. Agitation against the activities of freshman probation week has been growing on the campus for the past several years, many of the fraternities having abolished the time-honored custom before the action of the Council.



The Group Southeast of the Campus

*Kappa Sigma—1537 Tennessee St.
 Phi Delta Theta—1621 Edgehill Road
 Phi Gamma Delta—1540 Louisiana St.
 Sigma Kappa—1625 Edgehill Road*

*Sigma Chi—1439 Tennessee St.
 Phi Kappa—1537½ Tennessee St.
 Kappa Kappa Gamma—West of Tennessee St. at 1439
 Phi Beta Pi—1541 Tennessee St.*



New Houses in the West Hills District and Beta Theta Pi on Tennessee Street

Chi Omega—1345 W. Campus Rd.

Gamma Phi Beta—1339 W. Campus Rd.

Delta Chi—1245 W. Campus Rd.

Delta Tau Delta—1111 W. 11th St.

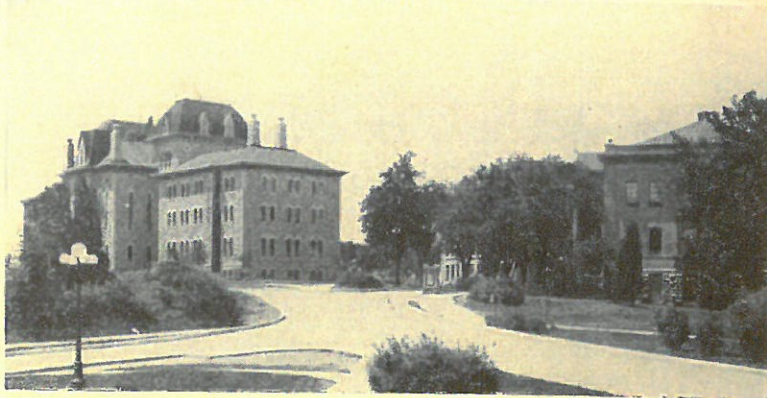
Alpha Xi Delta—1145 W. Hills Pkwy.

Delta Upsilon—1025 W. Hills Pkwy.

Sigma Phi Epsilon—1141 Park Way Drive

Beta Theta Pi—1425 Tennessee St.

. . . and
Fraser Hall
the Oldest
Building



Fraser Hall

Green Hall

TO THE foregoing recital of the building achievements of the past ten years should be added the reminder that some of the buildings date back nearly 60 years. At least seven of the principal buildings now in use are more than 30 years old.

Fraser Hall was erected in 1872, and today houses many of the University departments, and the Extension Division. Other older buildings include the Journalism building (originally the medical building), Chemistry, Blake, Spooner (the library when erected), Fowler Shops, Dyche Museum, Green Hall, Robinson Gymnasium, Engineering buildings and laboratories, and Mining and Geology building.

IN ADDITION to the building program, there is the output of the University in human lives. Students by the tens of thousands have attended its classes, and in the 57 Commencements of its history it has granted 14,780 degrees to 13,287 different persons. The enrollment of the University has increased from the little group of 55 in the preparatory

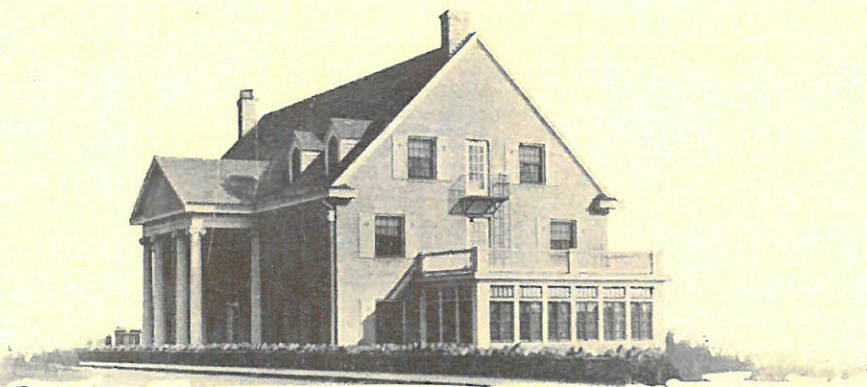
department in 1866 to the 3931 in attendance Mar. 1, 1930.

For the academic year 1929-30, no less than 5747 different students registered, including 1186 of the summer session students who did not return in the fall and 4561 who attended one or both of the winter sessions. In addition, more than 2000 students were served through extension and correspondence study classes.

NOT TO BE too serious in their studies, the University students have a full program of athletics and social affairs, and departmental clubs that combine additional study of the favorite studies with a measure of social relaxation.

Student affairs are administered through the Men's Student Council and the Women's Self Governing Association. Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. organizations are supplemented by church groups and student pastors.

Intramural contests in many avenues of sports and recreation at golf or tennis make pleasant the physical training so desired by the young people of today.



Watkins Dormitory Is A Gift

This residence hall for self-supporting women students was erected in the summer of 1926 at a cost of approximately \$75,000 by Mrs. J. B. Watkins. It sits just across the lilac hedge east of Fraser. It has modern accommodations for 28 girls and the director. The University furnishes heat, light and power and the girls pay for gas for cooking, telephone, and maintenance. The place is 72 feet long with a 14-foot sun parlor in addition. The girls have study rooms on floors 2 and 3, sleep in a sleeping porch at the northeast corner and prepare their own meals in seven kitchenettes in the basement. The first floor is given over to parlors, director's quarters and a guest room.