THE BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF KANSAS - 1931 to 1951

by

LEIGH A. WELLBORN

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, JUNE, 1951

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

APPROVED BY:

Instructor in Charge

Head of Department

(Date)
INTRODUCTION

The following record of the building at the University at Lawrence, Kansas, is an attempt to bring up to date the Master's Thesis of James Howard Compton. His work, which contains a short history of the founding of the University, is primarily concerned with the building of the campus from its origin to the summer of 1931. The individual buildings are described in a series of accounts containing specific information as to cost, style, material, construction, architect, and contractor.
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Union, Finish Kansas Room</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union, Finish Ballroom</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dych Museum, Rebuild Interior</td>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson Library, Front Steps</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union, Finish Pine Room</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller Hall</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyche, Finish Interior</td>
<td>1937-41</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union, Finish English Room</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battenfeld Hall</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union, Finish Fountain</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Laboratory</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Science Building</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindley Hall</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jolliffe Hall</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatomy Building, Burned</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astronomy Building, Removed</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danforth Chaped</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Annexes</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union, Dining Room Additions</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Fowler Shops</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson Library, Additions</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North College Hall</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Union, Expansion</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>14&amp;17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Campanile and Drive</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson Gymnasium, Remodel Swimming Pool</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Club</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephenson, Pearson, and Gellard Halls</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesley Foundation Hall, Proposed</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.A. White School of Journalism, Remodeled</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fieldhouse</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In December of 1932 Verner F. Smith was working on plans to complete the interior of the Memorial Union. He was an associate Professor of Architecture at Kansas University. The Union, at this time, had finished only the basement cafeteria, a reception hall, committee and student organization rooms, and a dance and banquet hall. Professor Smith's plans were approved by Pond and Pond, original architects, and were in three phases. First the walls and ceiling of the banquet hall were to be plastered and painted. Secondly, to complete the stairway at the northwest corner to reach the top floor and divide the top floor to provide a large meeting room and six offices. The third project was a check room in a portion of the men's lounge.

The large meeting room on the top floor of the Union was later named the Kansas room. This room is a thirty by seventy foot rectangle with its long axis east and west. The floor is of hardwood, layed in twelve inch, diagonal, squares of five boards each. The room's present decoration wasn't added until the fall of 1939. The windows have wooden frames and the walls are concrete, faced with painted plaster on the north and thin sheets
of cork painted dark brown on the other three walls. There are wooden, fluted, pilasters at regular intervals around the walls, painted dark brown, which meet five downward projecting beams. These beams are furred upward and outward to meet a ceiling of acoustic panels. At each end of the room is a large photo mural of campus scenes. The south wall has three large mirrors.

The contract to complete the Union ballroom was let in November of 1933 to Constant Construction Company of Lawrence for 6000 dollars and work was completed on schedule on February first, 1934.

Plans for the reconstruction of the interior of Dyche Museum (closed November, 1932) were drawn up by State Architect Joe Rodotinsky; the State Legislature appropriated 25,000 dollars in January, 1933, for the basic reconstruction; and the PWA agreed to spend 10,500 dollars. The building had been condemned as unsafe and the plans called for a new reinforced concrete interior. Constant Construction Company was awarded the contract and work began July fifth, 1934. The rough floors were completed in December of 1934. New column footings had been sunk from the basement of the old building, then all the interior structure was torn out.

The Buildings and Grounds Department, using some stone from old Snow Hall, built a storehouse near the
greenhouses for the Dyche Museum collection. In the same spring (of 1933) they excavated storage rooms under the auditorium. Before the collections could be returned to the museum, it was noted that insects and mold were attacking them and thousands of the exhibits had to be cleaned and treated.

A landscaping project for the year of 1933 consisted of setting out 500 trees, the trees included hard maples, oaks, and other hardwood varieties.

WPA artists, Miss Schrieber of Atchison and Mr. Stillwell of Emporia started sketches for backgrounds for museum display cases in January of 1934.

The drive around by Blake Hall and the walk and retaining wall by Watkins and Templin were finished and the southeast approach to the campus (up Mississippi Street), was paved during the summer of 1934.

The hole, left by old Snow Hall, in the library lawn was filled and landscaping was completed by fall of 1934. Laboratories and offices for the chemical engineers were under construction in Bailey during 1935. Cread Training School was landscaped and a stone areaway built around it. A service entrance on the south, a men's room where the cloak room had been (off the men's lounge), and a new cloak room by the main entrance, were included in the year's work on the Memorial Union Building.
Stone steps had long been needed for the Watson Library. In June and July of 1936, Constant Construction Company built the present Carthage Limestone steps which have a concrete frame. They form a bridgelike span, reminiscent of a drawbridge and Gothic in affect to match the buildings style. This design had been suggested by a sketch problem done by students in the Department of Architecture. The 5000 dollar cost included the landscaping by Hare and Hare, University landscape architects.

The class of '36 gave 1200 dollars to finish and furnish the west wing of the top floor of the Union for general meeting room. The heavy wooden furniture was designed by Professor Beal and Professor Smith designed the room. Constant Construction Company got the job. The work was finished by September of 1936 and the room was named the Pine Room. This room has an inlaid linoleum floor, knotty pine paneled walls and beams, and the ceiling is plastered between the exposed beams.

Mrs. Watkins donated a women's dormitory to be built just south of Watkins Hall (an earlier gift) and to be similar to it. The same plans, with only minor changes, were used and the cost was approximately the same, 75,000 dollars. Thomas W. Williamson of Topeka was architect. Contract was let to J.J. Simmonds of Lawrence in October of 1936 and work was finished in September of 1937.
A Dyche Museum contract was let in February of 1937 to Constant Construction Company and work began March third. This contract was to include all the interior finish. The work was completed, the displays installed, and the doors opened in June of 1941. The entry floor is an inlaid, linoleum, mosaic in three shades of brown; the stairs are terrazzo, and the walls of splotch-textured plaster. The ceilings are a fine textured plaster. The rest of the floors are of linoleum tiles of varying colors.

A contract was let to Green and Green, Contractors to complete the east room on the top floor of the Union. Ver- ner F. Smith was architect and 1200 dollars of the money was the gift of the class of '38. Work was completed in July of 1938. The floor is of rustic oak, different width boards pegged and with accented cracks. The walls give a half-timbered affect and the exposed woodwork is purposely ax-marked. The doors are thick, solid, and rustic and one is of a Dutch type. The ceiling is planked over exposed beams. A fireplace in the south wall and three chandeliers of hammered copper that simulate lamps complete the affect.

In August of 1938, Buildings and Grounds Department used some of the stone from old Snow Hall to build the benches and bulletin boards that flank the libraries front walk.
In the fall of 1939, the Kansas Room and a music room on the top floor of the Union were completed. The music room was at the northeast corner of the building and is now used as a small dining room.

A men's dormitory in the memory of John Battenfeld was given to the University by his parents in the Spring of 1940. Architects were Morton Payne and Russell Field of Kansas City. Constant Construction Company was awarded the contract. The building was completed in September of that year and houses fifty two men. It was the first men's dormitory on the hill.

Universal Construction Company of Kansas City was awarded a contract to build the fountain in the sub-basement of the Union in July of 1940. The work was completed by September.

Using labor hired by the NYA office in Topeka and a formula decided upon, after many tests, by Professor W.C. McNown; a research laboratory was built just south of the east end of Marvin Hall. Students hired by the NYA started making blocks in September of 1941. The clay was "mined" on a farm three miles east of town. The moisture was carefully controlled as the clay had some sand and cement added and the block, were hand-pressed and allowed to cure. It took 40,000, four by six by fourteen inch blocks, at less than one cent a block. It was completed in the fall
of 1942. This was the first major building on the campus since 1931. The building has the untreated earth block exterior with stone trimmed entries and wood frame doors and windows. The earth block walls are painted in the interior with dull finish paints. The floors are a concrete slab laid on the ground and painted light grey. The ceilings are fibreboard panels.

A military science building was approved by the Federal Government on January tenth, 1941. An allotment of 82,732 dollars was appropriated for its construction by the government, which left a sum of 25,000 dollars for the University to raise. On February eleventh, the administration announced the receipt of this figure through donations. Largest donors were Mrs. Paul Dinsmore of Lawrence and Mr. O. Jolliffe, a Peabody banker. Kansas WPA furnished the labor, and work started in the middle of March. No general contract was let. The total investment came to about 250,000 dollars. The building held open house Friday, December tenth, 1943. This building is faced almost entirely with native limestone, reclaimed from old Snow Hall, and has metal, louvre-type, windows. The main, three story, section is rectangular and the first floor has an extension to the south and east. The floors are smooth, unpainted concrete and the stairs are of terrazzo. The walls are plastered, with a sand finish, and painted cream color. The ceilings are exposed, concrete,
beams and floor slabs, patterned with the marks of the boards of the forms and painted white.

In April of 1941, the Kansas Legislature passed a bill which allotted 408,000 dollars for the construction of a mineral resources building. The plans for the building were drawn up during the summer by the State Architect, Roy Stookey. The University applied to the Federal Government for a building priority which was granted November seventh. Building materials were controlled by the government during World War II. Bids for the contract were opened on December second. Mont J. Green of Manhattan submitted the low bid of 343,000 dollars. Since this was 25,000 more than could be allowed for general construction, two south wings had to be abandoned. The contract was awarded to Green on December eleventh and construction began December eighteenth.

The building was completed in February of 1943, except for the wiring and fixtures which were held up because of war priorities. The Army A-12 and ASTP moved into Lindley on August ninth and mess facilities were installed.

Lindley's construction is of reinforced concrete faced with Silverdale limestone. It has a semi-modern form. The entry's floors, bases, and stairs are of terrazzo; while the rooms and corridors have floors of rubber tile laid on concrete. The walls are mostly smooth, painted,
plaster but some have a sand finish. The windows are metal frame, awning, type. Most of the rooms have exposed concrete beams with acoustic paneled ceilings between. The ceilings of the corridors and entries are smooth plastered with recessed lights. The overall form of the building is an "L" shape with the long leg extended south and the short leg to the west. The front, east, side is two stories high while the back has four stories.

Mr. O. Jolliffe, the Peabody banker, gave 50,000 dollars to the University in the spring of 1941 for the construction of a men's residence hall. Jolliffe Hall is located in the fourteen hundred block, at the end of Ohio street.

The anatomy building which had been located northwest of the library burned to the ground on the evening of March third, 1943. It had been built in 1921 for use as a university commons. It had also been a cafeteria and was converted to anatomy when Dyche Museum was closed in 1932.

On October seventh, 1944, workmen started tearing down the astronomy building which had stood just west of Marvin Hall since 1926. It had been built in 1920 on the site now occupied by Hoch Auditorium. The twenty seven inch Pitt telescope from the building was stored during the war.
Dean Lawson talked to Mr. Danforth in Minnesota in the summer of 1944. It was suggested that the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis might help the University build a chapel on the campus. Professor Kellogg did some preliminary sketches and when the matter was settled, Edward W. Tanner's office in Kansas City drew up the plans. The building is of Cread Limestone laid up in a rustic pattern. The entry is sheltered by a rough timbered porch that has been left untreated, to weather. The windows are all stained glass, some fixed and some metal casement. The building is roofed with multi-toned red clay, tile. The interior is rough, sand finished, cream colored, plaster; with some stone trim. The windows are set nearly flush with the outside walls, which are eighteen inches thick, so that the openings flare wider on the inside. The entry floor is of red tile of brick size and the main floor is carpeted. The beams and joists are exposed on the interior and a fibre-board shows between the joists.

The rapid increase in enrollments, toward the end of the Second World War, called for some sort of temporary expansion of facilities. In 1946 and 1947 the Army was reducing its training facilities and a number of temporary units were given to the University. The F.H.A. gave 136 housing units from Temple, Texas, erected them along the south side of the hill, and retained control of them for several years. The group was named Sunnyside. Another
barracks-like building, named Oread Hall, was transported and erected by Constant Construction at a cost to the school of 90,000 dollars. The building, located thirty yards west of the south end of the stadium, has been used as housing for men students since the time of its erection.

A two story structure north of Strong Hall came from an air base near Kansas City. The rest of Strong Hall's annexes came from Coffeyville Air Base. Blake's, Bailey's, Marvin's, and Lindley's annexes also came from the Coffeyville Air Base. Bailey's, one of Strong's and Marvin's annexes are Quonset type buildings and the rest are wooden frame types.

In April of 1947, the Kansas State Legislature granted 740,000 dollars for buildings on the University campus. These included additions to Watson Library that were to cost 300,000 dollars and an engineering shop building to cost 290,000 dollars and replace Fowler Shops. It was decided to locate the new shops south of the mechanics laboratory on the promontory that overlooked the Military Science Building. 150,000 dollars was appropriated to remodel the old Fowler Shops into a journalism building. The Legislature also appropriated 500,000 dollars for two new dormitories, one for men and one for women.

May eighth of 1947 saw the ground breaking for a new addition to the Union. Constant Construction Company had been awarded the contract for a 140,000 dollar bid. The
addition was to be one story in height, sixty by eighty feet, and located on the northside of the existing sub-basement. It was designed to be a dining area for eating, dancing, and lounging and with an open-air terrace deck on top, also for these purposes. An open house was held May twenty-thirds, 1948. It was originally called the Palm Room and had two large palm like plants near the entrance and gay nineties scenes on the walls. In the summer of 1950 it was changed to the Hawk's Nest with pictures of Jayhawks on the walls.

Bids were received February twentieth, 1948, on the New Fowler Shops and were approved on the twenty-fourth. Basil Green of Lawrence bid 202,850 dollars for the general construction. Other bids were: plumbing, Caude Williams of Kansas City at 33,175 dollars; and electrical, A. Tucker of Topeka at 21,551.96 dollars. Excavation began March fifteenth. Construction was completed in March of 1949 and the equipment was being installed. A total of two million dollars worth of machinery was in place for the fall classes.

The new shops building is of a style similiar to Lindley; with its metal, louver-type, windows. The floors are of a maroon stained concrete. The entry and stair walls are of sand finish plaster while the rest of the building is predominately unplastered stone and building
tile. Some of the window sills have been finished with cream colored, glazed, tile. The ceilings are completely unfinished concrete beams and slab. In spite of this semi-finished condition, the rooms are well equipped with a fine collection of shop tools and are in full use.

The contract for the two additions to the library were awarded to Huff Brothers Construction Company. Work began in the spring of 1949 and the structures were in use by spring of 1950. The materials and style were carefully matched to the main part of the building. The west additions interior was finished with rubber tile floors; terrazzo base; sand finish, plastered, walls which were painted; plaster moldings; and acoustic paneled ceilings. In the basement room, smoking was allowed, and a large desk gave access to reserve books. The second floor housed the Kansas Room, with its collection of historical documents of both the University and the State. The top (third) floor contained offices for the library. The southeast addition increased the stack space to help accommodate the rapidly growing library.

Bids were received for the Corbin Annex on January first, 1949. They were awarded as follows: the B.A. Green Construction Company of Lawrence received the general contract with a bid of 551,420 dollars, Bruce Plumbing Company got a 49,939 dollar contract and S.D. Thatcher Electric Company of Topeka got the electrical contract with a
25,000 dollar bid. Ground was broken by Dean of Women
Habein April weventh, 1949. The building is designed to
house one hundred eighty four girls in mostly, two student
units; a laundryette for each floor and a big laundry in
the basement have been built. The housemother's quarters
have a kitchenette for teas. The living rooms of this
building and Corbin can be used as one by opening a slid-
ing partition. This building has been named North College
Hall since it stands near the location of the Old North
College building. The first building of the University
of Kansas.

During the summer of 1949, K.U. workmen completed a
number of projects including the widening of the main
entrance of the library. Seats which had flanked the ent-
rance were removed to ease this bottleneck. Fraser Hall
had its interior face lifted. Eight rooms on the second
and third floors and two rooms on the first were painted
gay colors, the floors were covered with grey asphalt
tile and the ceilings were covered with acoustic panels.

Final preliminary plans for the approximately one
million dollar addition to the Memorial Union were approved
March fourteenth, 1950 at a meeting of the building com-
mittee. Plans were drawn up by the State Architect's
office under Charles Marshall. The preliminary plans were
developed with the idea in mind of providing more oppor-
tunity in the structure for student recreation and enjoyment. The lobby, ballroom, kitchen and cafeteria are to be enlarged to twice their present size. In addition the plans include more offices for organizations, a music room, a browsing room, arts and handcrafts rooms, a game room, and a photographic dark room. In a new sub-sub-basement, are to be ping pong tables and eventually, two bowling alleys.

Almost two years of planning and soliciting contributions were necessary to get the K.U., World War II Memorial Campanile and Drive. The final revised design was accepted and approved by the executive committee of the Memorial Association September twenty seventh, 1949. Constant Construction Company of Lawrence was low bidder at 335,700 dollars. The bell tower alone cost 170,000 dollars; the rest was needed for the bells, landscaping, and the Memorial Drive. Architects for the Campanile were Homer Neville and Edward B. Delk of Kansas City. The structure has truncated corners of Oread Limestone in rubble style and concave sides which are open with sawed Silverdale stone trim. The tower is one hundred twenty feet high and twenty two feet, ten inches, across at the base. The tower's doors are on the north and south, are double, and six feet, six inches, wide. They have sculptured bronze plaques as panels. The fifty bell corillon
was made in Loughborough, England, and is to be played
during the commencement week in the spring of 1951 for the
first time. Sidney F. Giles of the University of Mich-
igan is to play.

The Basil Green Construction Company of Lawrence was
low bidder June twentieth, 1950, with a bid of 39,560
dollars for the remodeling of the swimming pool in the
basement of Robinson Gymnasium. Bruce Plumbing and Heat-
ing Company, also of Lawrence, made a low bid of 10,989
dollars for the plumbing.

The State Architect's office, under Charles Marshall,
drew up the plans which called for tearing out the pool,
which had been of uniform depth, and replacing it with one
varying in depth from three to nine feet. New filtering
equipment and a tile finish for the swimming room and
shower rooms, were also in the contract.

Work began that week and it was hoped the pool would
be done for fall classes, but because of a shortage of
tile the pool was not back in use until March twentieth
of 1951.

An anonymous donor contributed funds for the conver-
sion of the University High School into a faculty club.
A two story addition was built on the east side and the
exterior was modernized. The work was done by the Univ-

ersities Buildings and Grounds workmen.
A low bid of 374,963 dollars was submitted October nineteenth, 1950, by the Martin K. Eby Construction Company for the construction of three new dormitories. They were built by money bequeathed to the University by the widow of Lyle Stephenson of Kansas City, Missouri, a gift to the University by J.R. and Gertrude Gallard Pearson of Los Angeles, California, and a 150,000 dollar appropriation by the Endowment association. Two halls for men will be built from identical plans and each will house fifty men. They are named Lyle Stephenson and J.R. Pearson Halls and are located in Alumni Place, just east of Templin and Battenfeld Halls. The Gertrude Gallard Pearson Hall for women is west of Jolliffe Hall. Raymond Coolidge of Topeka is the architect. Each structure is of brick and has three floors with finished basements.

Authorization to award contracts for the expansion of the Memorial Union Building was voted by the State Board of Regents at a meeting in Manhattan, November seventeenth, 1950. The contracts went to low bidders in a public letting. Basil Green of Lawrence was low bidder for the general construction at 940,500 dollars; Arthur Tucker of Topeka got the electrical contract at 94,518 dollars; and Natkin Company of Kansas City, Missouri, got the plumbing and heating for 368,190 dollars.

Sale of 1,300,000 dollars worth of revenue bonds to
finance the Union expansion was completed by the Board of Regents at their meeting. Stern Brothers and Company of Kansas City purchased the bonds after submitting the lowest interest quotation, an average of 2.61 percent. The bonds are to be paid off over a period of thirty years from the collection of student union fees. About 200,000 dollars was on hand in the student union fund.

More than doubling its present size, the expansion program got under way early in the spring of 1951. The plans call for a much larger bookstore, nearly doubling the size of the ballroom, and an enlarged cafeteria. A new entrance, twice the size of the old one, will open into the main lounge which is to be extended south. The present recreation room on the west is to become a small lounge. In addition, the plans provide for a cloakroom with checking capacity of 1,000, a passenger elevator, and an air conditioning unit for the entire building.

A proposed 150,000 dollar fellowship and recreation center for Methodist students at the University, is the project of the K.U. Wesley Foundation. The building will be constructed on the east slope of Mount Oread, just north of the new faculty club. It will be a memorial to the late Mrs. Luella F. Stewart, Wellington, Kansas, whose estate has contributed 80,000 dollars toward its construction. Another 15,000 dollars has been subscribed in
response to a mail campaign. Dr. Price has said that the building won't be started until the total amount has been collected. Shaver and Shaver of Salina are the architects of the very modern structure.

The Class of '50 built for the University, a combination information booth and bus shelter. Al Thomas and George P. Keleti of the architecture department designed the romantically modern structure, which is located west of the Mississippi and Oread Drive intersection, south across the street from Bailey Laboratory. The building has a concrete floor slab and a redwood frame. The structural timbers and sheathing are exposed and varnished. The chat roof slopes down slightly to meet a stone wall, on the north, which shelters the bus stop and houses two enclosed bulletin boards. The information booth is enclosed with windows on the four sides.

Bids were received December fifth, 1950, for the remodeling of Fowler Shops into a new home for the William Allen White School of Journalism and the University of Kansas Press. Low bids totaled 264,565.55 dollars, well under the 300,000 dollar appropriated by the Legislature. Constant Construction Company was low bidder for the general contract with 227,368 dollars. Other low bidders were P.F. Gough, Lawrence with 19,201.55 dollars for the plumbing and heating contract and S.D. Thatcher of Topeka with
17,996 dollars for the electrical contract. Plans include provisions for classrooms and laboratories for the school of journalism, a bindery, printshops, quarters for the University Press, and a memorial room to William Allen White. Workmen were replacing the roof and roof beams in the west end of the building during the spring of 1951.

One of the nation's largest, K.U.'s fieldhouse will seat 16,000 when completed. It is to be situated west and a little south of the Military Science Building. This building, costing approximately 2,650,000 dollars, will be 344 feet long, 255 feet wide, and 81 feet high. The basketball court will be removable for indoor track events, and football practices. Locker rooms, showers, storage space and offices for the athletic program, and physical education classrooms will occupy the first floor. The building will be used by the athletic department as a fieldhouse, by the physical education department in its training program, and as an armory by the R.O.T.C. units.

Bennett Construction Company has been chosen as general contractor and plans have been finished by the State Architect's office under Charles Marshall. The site was being leveled by trucks making dirt fills during the spring of 1951.

As yet the fieldhouse has no official name. Those under consideration include: The Allen Fieldhouse in honor
of Dr. Forrest C. Allen; Naismith Fieldhouse in honor of James A. Naismith, originator of the game of basketball; and The Naismith-Allen Fieldhouse.

Potter Lake picnic and dance area was a gift of the Class of '43 and has had wide use by both university and private groups. The picnic area consists of three stone ovens and three concrete tables with benches. To the south of these is the thirty by sixty foot dance area. This area is a concrete slab with a stone and concrete bench running the length of the west side. This group is located fifty yards west of Potter Lake dam.

For as many as ten miles up and down the Wakarusa and Kaw Valleys, Kansas University is visible. It is always seen as part of the skyline, rising from Mount Oread. The building of the twenty years that I have described, has changed this skyline but only gradually. Most of the noticeable change has been the growth of the west end of the campus. Probably the future growth will continue at the west end, going both north and south. It is very consistent that an institution dedicated to the development of human minds should, itself, grow.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

DAILY KANSAN, A UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION

GRADUATE MAGAZINE, A UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION

K.U. BULLETIN, A UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION

KANSAS CITY STAR, A KANSAS CITY STAR CO. PUBLICATION

KANSAS CITY TIMES, A KANSAS CITY STAR CO. PUBLICATION

LAWRENCE JOURNAL WORLD, A WORLD COMPANY PUBLICATION

The above bibliography was used in the Kansas book collection of the University of Kansas Library--

Kansas University, Items in Its History v.1. 1933 to date
Buildings of the University of Kansas, 1895 to date
J.H. Compton, Buildings of the University of Kansas