It was discovered that everytime we had a bed on the campus, we had a student to fill it. There was a very great need for the building of dormitories. The administration recommended to the Board of Trustees and the faculty that a residence hall be built for men. The cornerstone was laid during the Methodist Conference which was held on the campus in June of 1947. The building was completed in January 1948. Because it was soon after the war and because there were very great difficulties in securing proper materials for a building of this stature, very few contractors wanted to bid on it. In conversation with an alumnus of the University, Mr. L. B. MacDonald (affectionately called Bonny), he said, "Why don't we enter into an agreement whereby you furnish the material and we will build the building."

He felt we would have more clout in getting the material then he would and at the same time a very fine building could be built. This was the agreement which we entered into and we commissioned Mr. MacDonald to secure the material and to build the building. It was designed for ninety-two men.

In a special convocation, we honored President Edward H. Todd who was Emeritus, (he had been president from 1913 to 1942) by naming the building for him. Dr. Todd was beginning to show his age and I wanted to dedicate something in his honor while it still had special meaning for him. He had the same problem I have inasmuch as he was known as a money raiser.
and a builder rather than as an educator. We both felt our real calling and dedication was as outstanding educators. In a conversation with him he said that he was pleased to have the building named for him but he would prefer having an excellent academic building named in his honor. There is a fine portrait of him in the lobby - painted by Mrs. Rowena Alcorn.

The building has study rooms, a recreation room, laundry, and a lounge. The cost of the building was $238,000 which was $3100 per resident. The Todd Hall students have been very active through the years. They have been outstanding in many ways and it has been a real asset on the campus.

During the unusual expansion of enrollment, we considered the possibility of adding a tower such as is found in Anderson-Langdon Hall and a wing on the south end. We anticipated that the lower floor would be offices for faculty and that the other floors would be additional space for men. One or two faculty members lead by John Lantz made it somewhat of a crusade saying we would never have enough students to fill it and for that reason it would be a waste of money. In a somewhat unusual moment he lead a crusade against the idea of further expansion. We had already received word from the federal government that we could borrow money for it at 3 percent interest amortized over forty years, however, it seemed unwise to create unusual antagonism at that time, hence the project was dropped. We have found later on that it would have fulfilled
real need. During the war, because of the heavy need for housing, we put extra beds and bunks in and had as many as 115 men in the house at once.
HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE OF TODD HALL

BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON

During the War, there was a great deal of discussion among the trustees concerning the future of the University of Puget Sound as it related to enrollment. It was pointed out by the President that after the War there would be a very great increase in the number of junior colleges and the service which the College of Puget Sound had rendered as a commuting school for the local geographic area, no doubt, would be changed considerably. Therefore, there was a fundamental policy developed that we should become a resident college, providing the facilities necessary for students to be housed on the campus. At this time, there was only Anderson Hall, which had been built for 36 students but during the pressures after the War housed 89. The lounge downstairs was equipped for 12 and they were called the "Golden Dozen." People would ask if students were one of the "Golden Dozen."

There was considerable discussion as to how the dormitories should be built and where they should be built. The long-range plan shows that, to follow Mr. Sutton the original architect's plan for the location at 15th and Lawrence, the quadrangle plan should be followed. The Board of Trustees agreed to further development of this plan. It was decided that the first building to be built would be a building to house young men, inasmuch it was expected there would be a considerable increase in men returning from the War as veterans.

The design was worked out in such a way that south of Jones Hall would be known as the Men's Quadrangle and this would be built in units. There was great discussion as to whether or not the building should be one large building with two
wings reaching down toward Lawrence Street or if it should be in units of approximately 100. The long-range plans and study proved that it would be better to have units of approximately 100 students in individual buildings because it would be easier to manage, house and maintain, and it did not have the prototype of being an institutionalized building. Therefore, the first unit was to be facing Union Avenue, South of Jones Hall, with the possibility that other buildings could be added from time to time. There was a strong recommendation on the part of the President that the unit which would be closest and parallel to Howarth Hall should be the last one built because the area was close to the academic heart of the College and it might very well be an academic building rather than a dormitory. Later on, in the development of the University, there was an asking to the Kaiser Foundation, when Kim Kaiser was a student at the University studying aviation as well as business, requesting a grant to build there a health hall, housing the School of Occupational Therapy, the School of Physical Therapy, the doctors' offices, infirmary and allied areas of interest. However, this asking to the Kaiser Foundation was never granted.

There was great discussion about the kind of building Todd Hall should be. It was decided that there would be two-bed suites for men; there would be a lounge with ample entry way and that it would be designed in the very latest of the dormitory tradition. This was done and the north end was not finished in brick because of the possibility of adding to it and because there was an $1800.00 differential in the bid as an alternate when the bids came in. However, it was not very long before Mr. Shaub, who was a trustee, suggested that the north end be covered with ivy which would not only be beautiful but utilitarian as well.
Included in the original plans for Todd Hall were complete plans for a south wing with a tower in between, but these plans were never activated.

Later, when we considered the addition of the tower and south wing on Todd Hall, there was a question about whether the University was overbuilding in men's dormitory facilities. Inasmuch as the University of Washington had built a 1400-men's dormitory which was not used for four years and Seattle University had built a men's dormitory for 400 which was not used, the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees decided to delay the construction of the south wing and the tower.

Ultimately, instead, the decision was made to buy up the houses around the campus. These houses would be amortized in twenty years and give us the and for free. Some sixty to seventy houses were earmarked for purchase in the long-range plans.

As our needs arose, there were further plans for two additional dormitories. One was built in 1957 and was called "New Hall" until it was named "Regester Hall" in honor of Dean Regester who was a teacher and dean at the College of Puget Sound for 42 years. Another unit, closer to Lawrence, was built in 1970 and named "Seward Hall" after Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Seward. Dr. Seward was a very distinguished professor in physics who trained many outstanding physicists, particularly as they went on to be a part of the search for the atomic age. Mrs. Seward was secretary to Dr. Todd for 23 years and also secretary to his successor for some eight years prior to her retirement. The Seward have been very active in the development of the
University and very influential in its history.

When Todd Hall was to be built, there was considerable preliminary discussion with various builders because it was immediately after the War and building materials were not available. For this reason, contractors were very reticent to bid. Finally, the President talked with Mr. L. B. (Bonny) Macdonald, who was an alumnus of the College and who had been very helpful in its development all through the years. He suggested that there be a contract only for the building and that the College should purchase the materials, or that it be built on a cost-plus basis. This negotiated contract was entered into by the Board of Trustees on October 2, 1946.

The Trustees discussed the magnificent service of Dr. Todd to the College and how his utter and wholesome dedication had taken a very small school and put it on a solid financial and academic basis. Since Dr. Todd was growing in years, it was hoped that he could be recognized while he was still able to appreciate it. Therefore, on March 13, 1947, a motion was passed by the Board of Trustees that the new dormitory be named in honor of Dr. Todd.

There was a very gala event which was held in conjunction with the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Conference of the Methodist Church when the cornerstone was laid in June of 1947. Attending the cornerstone laying were Bishop Bruce Baxter of the Portland Area (which included the State of Washington at that time), Bishop Ledden of the Syracuse Area, Mr. William W. Kilworth who was Chairman of the Board, Mr. Carl Mahoney who gave the prayer and who was a member of the Conference at that time, Richard Wasson, a trustee, and Mr. E. L. Blaine, and of course Dr. Todd and many other special guests.
Dr. Todd actually laid the cornerstone and gave a little speech of appreciation for the fact that the hall was named for him. In a personal conversation with me, he said that he would rather have had an academic building named in his honor but since it appeared it would be some time before such a building would be on the campus he was very thrilled to have this one named for him. He liked to think of himself more as an academician than as a financial developer or builder.