FACULTY & ADMINISTRATION
Michael Gardiner Biology
Harvey Segall B & PA
Ernie Karlstrom Biology
Beverly Pierson Biology
Jeff Morse Biology
Eric Lindgren Biology
Manuel English B & PA

Keith Maxwell B & PA

James Morris B & PA

Steven Thrasher B & PA
Ernest Combs Economics

Curtis Mehlhaff Chemistry

Bruce Mann Economics

Michael Veseth Economics

James Klein Economics

Douglas Goodman Economics
Kristine Davis C & TA

Hurl Baisinger C & TA

Byron Olsen C & TA

Sue Winslow C & TA
Leon Grumberg Comp. Sociology

Ann Neel Comp. Sociology

Charles Ibsen Comp. Sociology

Academic advising, career planning & placement

A^2CP^2 Left to right: Front row: Diane Harris, Kathy Petrovich.

Frank Hruza Urban Affairs

faculty
academic deans

Tom Davis, Wolfred Bauer, Frank Peterson.

admissions

Front row: Dorothy Christensen, Gail Lehman, Mary Comfort, Doris Johnson. Back row: Gloria Austin, George Mills, Brenda Shore.
Phil Watkins, Rick Stockstad, Caral Elliot, Dolores Haugen, Joanne Riley, Herb Taylor.

Joyce Bruner, Ella Algeo, Lillian Shierk, Edith Farmer, Maryann Leske, Judy Oliver, Gerry Carlson, Roberta Cochenette, Joan Taft, Jayne Ryan (sitting).
computer services


dean of studs


Sue Cordes, Evelyn Manos, Shirley Cox, Yvonne Ng, Richard Grimwood, LoVern Shuckhart, Ollie Lane, Ser Antoine, Marge Neal, Frances Angle, Sharon Browning, Maha Abulzaid, Carmen Nelson, Hilkka Perrault, Vl Schaffer, Grace Mills, Marion 'Hawkeve' Frank.

mail service
Esther Hanson, Velora Ugles, Jan Bell.

phone services
plant department

Sitting: Jaqueline Loyer. Back row: Gene Elliot, Dianne Wiles, Clifford Milanoski, Donna Regan, Doris Sage, Mary Bloodgood.

print shop

Jo Bonsor, George Madsen, Lucy Hill.

Front row sitting: Betty Aasen, Kay Trent. Back row sitting: Sarah Rosman, Jim Peterson, Maggie Crisp, Ber Gibson, Barbara Glenn, Betty Shoerart, Carol Lang, Anna Korslund.
safety & security


secretaries
Lois Acheson, Louise Bundy, Margaret Wild, Elizabeth Lehman, Debbie Teal, Helen Ahrens.

university bookstore

university health services
Mae Sprenger, Sue Ahiborn.
UPS has had a long and diverse history. From an institution with an enrollment of 88 to over 3000 today, it has undoubtedly made progress. This institution, like many in the Northwest, owes its existence to Jason Lee.

Jason Lee, a Methodist minister, came to the Oregon Territory in 1833 with the gospel and the idea to 'introduce the arts of American civilization.' To do this he set up five missions: Salem, The Dalles, Astoria, Oregon City, and Nisqually. Out of the Salem Mission grew two private Northwest universities: Puget Sound and Willamette.

But UPS has not always been known by this name nor has it always been in this location. Originally its name was the Olympia Collegiate Institute, founded in 1883. On March 17, 1888, the Puget Sound Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the authorization of the territorial government, founded the Puget Sound University. Olympia Collegiate Institute merged with the new school. Its first president was the Rev. Fletcher B. Cherrington, who welcomed the first student body of PSU on Sept. 15, 1890. That first year classes were held in an 'elegant building between South I and J Sts. on S. 21st St.' (present site of McCarver Jr. H.S.). While it was a university, the student body consisted mostly of high school and preparatory students. Tuition did not meet operating costs, and indebtedness grew more burdensome every month. At the end of the first academic year the building was leased and finally sold to the Tacoma School Board.

For the second year PSU was located in an empty building on S. 10th and Yakima Ave. This building, known as the Onomette Building, was torn down to make way for the County City Building. For the next two years the location jumped around town; at one time classes were held in a skating rink.

City officials wanted the university to stay in Tacoma, but Port Townsend was being considered as an alternate choice. Waterfront property was donated at Lemon's Beach in west Tacoma, outside of the city limits. Streets were laid out and a community started to develop. Ground was broken for the first building. This part of town was renamed University Place. But all hopes for the University to be located at U.P. vanished in the depression of 1893. Also during this year the first commencement exercise was held, and Charles M. Sherman, one of seven graduates, received an A.B. The first student to finish the full four years was Bowder Brown who later became an attorney.

Finally in 1899 a new location was chosen, this time at S. 9th and G Sts. This building, the Palmer Building, was originally erected as a hotel, and later became the St. George Apts. The following years were financially trying for PSU. In 1898 a move was made to merge PSU Willamette into one school at Portland, but this effort failed. In 1899 a daring group of alumni bought the Palmer Building for PSU. In 1899 a site was chosen at 6th and Sprague, the present site of Jason Lee Jr. H.S. The former corporation of PSU was dissolved.
1906 Women's basketball team
and a new one, the University of Puget Sound, was formed. The school also took on the new name of the corporation at that time.

In 1905 Dr. Edward H. Todd was given the task of raising money for UPS. The efficient pastor of Epworth Church did such an excellent job that he was made Vice-president of Willamette in 1909. After he left, debts began to pile high once again.

By 1913 debts had increased to staggering amounts, and the Committee on Education recommended closing the school. It was resolved that the school would survive by the 'grace of GOD and the devotion of the CHURCH.' So in the last quarter of 1913, the corporation of UPS was dissolved, and the school then became The College of Puget Sound. Dr. Todd came back as President and set about getting financial support.

In 1917 the academy was abolished as the city was rapidly building high schools and there was no longer a need for one at CPS.

With the declaration of war against Germany in April of 1917, the male faculty and students formed a drill company. Its leader, Lt. Fredrick Shaw of Tacoma, uttered the famous words 'I love my country better than my life.' CPS responded to the war effort by building a barracks for its one hundred men. Six of those men gave up their lives for the country that they loved. A graduate of CPS, Rev. F.A. LaVoilette, while in the YMCA service at the front, caught a German homing pigeon and wired his commanders of an impending German attack. Support troops were sent, and the German attack was halted at the battle of Chateau Thi-
Jones Hall shortly after completion.

Jones Hall, the Women’s Gym, and Howarth Hall.
Colorpost and Spurs
erry. Military training has remained at the university ever since.

In 1923 the need for a larger campus was again felt, and the present day site at N. 15th and Warner was chosen. It was by no means a choice piece of real estate, in fact it was mainly a swamp and a bicycle racing track. But this did not deter Dr. Todd and the student body. As a way of adjusting to the new campus, the entire student body, faculty and staff participated in a march from 6th and Sprague to N. 15th and Warner. The two beech trees in front of Jones Hall were transplanted from the old campus during a ceremony, and the two holly trees at the entrance of Sutton Quad were also transplanted (Sutton was one of the school’s original architects, but new saw any of the buildings completed). During the tree plantings a color post was also brought over. Each graduating class had its numerals placed on one of the quadrants. Dr. Thompson eventually had it ‘stored’, and it never reappeared.

In 1923 a call was made to the public for funds to construct permanent buildings. Charles H. Jones, a local lumberman, donated funds for Jones Hall. He never saw the construction of the building however. Monies donated from the Leonard Howarth estate provided funds for that building, originally the science hall. The bricks used in Jones, Howarth and the Women’s Gym were confiscated from the wreckage of a downtown building.

In 1927 the school became conscious of landscaping, and flowering plants were added to the campus. Prof. Slater (to whom the Puget Sound Museum of Natural History is dedicated) arranged with a Silverdale woman to exchange bulbs for rhododendrons. Just southwest of Collins Memorial Library a large bed a Rhododendron macrophyllum, the state flower, was planted. There they have bloomed for over fifty years. Spores from the large fir trees west of the library were used to seed the lot where the A-frames (a Weyerhauser donation) now sit.

Again in 1930 the school changed forms. This time it was incorporated as The University of Puget Sound, but retained the old name of CPS.

In 1938 the California redwood was planted by the old bus shelter. It was only four feet tall then. The curvature in the bottom fifty feet is due to the earthquake of 1951. The birch trees in front of Howarth and McIntyre Halls were originally planted in 1927-28.

Union Avenue was originally a swamp, and it was there that the only variety of tree frog native to Washington lived.

1942 marked the beginning of the most progressive era for the school. Dr. Thompson was chosen as President, and during his reign over 37 units were built. All these buildings were kept in a modified Tudor Gothic architectural style, with the exception of Kilworth Chapel which is of New England styling. The O.T. and P.T. buildings were moved here from Paine Airfield in Everett. These barracks were used to accommodate the post-World War II surge in enrollment.

Jan. 1, 1960 marked the day when this institution again became a University. In 1969 UPS moved away from the traditional semester system into a 4-1-4 plan which separates the two four-month terms by a one-month Winterim. Dr. Thompson remained President until 1973, which is also the year the huge library addition was built. On June 4, 1973, Dr. Phillip Monford Phibbs took office as President of UPS. Previously he had been Executive Vice-president of Wellesley College, a girl’s school.

UPS’s beautiful 70-plus acre campus is located only minutes from Olympia, the state’s capital, and Seattle, the state’s cultural center. It is approximately three miles from the heart of beautiful downtown Tacoma, a metropolis of over 200,000 people. The University’s motto is: Learning, Good Government, and the Christian Religion.

UPS’s future will be no easier than its past. Spiraling inflation is pushing tuition costs higher and higher. Strong leadership, both in the administration and the student body is UPS’s only hope in the coming years.