R. F. THOMPSON
PRIMAR Y SOURCE MATERIAL FOR A UPS HISTORY

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PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL

FOR A UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND HISTORY

BY

R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON

CHANCELLOR
PREFACE

In writing the primary source material for the University of Puget Sound, there is no thought at the moment of carefully organizing it. It is more a process of researching out the facts and getting them on paper so they can be correlated, evaluated and organized at a later date.

Much of the material will come from the oral histories which have been recorded from key people who have been very much a part of the University of Puget Sound. This, too, will be evaluated and reorganized as adequate time allows.

R. Franklin Thompson
September 7, 1977
Upon my retirement in 1973, several of the outstanding alumni asked me if I would seriously consider the possibility of making a record of the thirty one years that Lucille and I had as leaders of the University of Puget Sound. There was a genuine feeling on the part of the interested people that the events should be recorded and that we were the only ones that could really make an accurate record of the thirty one years.

Shortly after I was appointed as president on August 1, 1942, I had a long interview with Dr. Todd and asked him if he would write a history of the College of Puget Sound since he had been its president for twenty nine years and had been on its Board of Trustees much longer than that. He had also been the field man for the college in his very early days. I shall never forget the twinkle in his eye and the glow in his face when he said, "Do you really mean it, Mr. President?" I said that I certainly did because I had great regard and affection for him and also great respect for his scholarship, his learning, and his writing ability.

We provided an office for him in the lower floor of Jones Hall and he secured as his secretary a lady of approximately his own age. He was about 80 years old at that time. She had been a research librarian as well as a secretary. They made an excellent team.

I strongly suggested that it not be a burden to him and if he felt he wanted to work on a certain day, he should and if he
did not want to work anytime during the week, he should adjust it to his own schedule. I shall never forget when he brought the volume up three or four years later and said, "Well, Mr. President, it is finished." He presented to me the volume which is Dr. Todd's History of the College of Puget Sound.

Earlier I had had a conversation with him in which I said I hoped that he would write his own memoirs. He had had an interesting career as president of the College of Puget Sound, as a Methodist minister, and as a National Methodist leader. He did write a very sizable volume called, "A Practical Mystic." It was interesting that his secretary, Mrs. Olive Seward, told me that when he asked her to suggest a title she looked at him and said, "You know you are a very practical mystic," and that is how the title to his memoirs came about.

After leading alumni suggested that I write a record of my years, it was discussed informally by some of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Phibbs said he did not think it should be a history because he did not think any president could be objective enough to write a meaningful history. However, he did say that he thought we should have a record of the historical resources, that it should be in narrative form. This was concurred in by Judge James Dolliver. I asked that a separate committee be set up with whom I could confer concerning the progress of the record of historical resources. Mr. Norton Clapp set up a committee with Howarth Meadowcroft as its chairman. He together with James Paulson and Llewellen Pritchard formed a very informal committee. I was surprised that the Committee of the Board of Trustees really had never known what had happened,
the progress being made, or the type and style of reporting which
we have done. On a number of occasions I have invited Mr. Clapp
to come and go over the material with me and also Mr. Dolliver and
Mr. Pritchard. I suppose in the four years in which I have been
writing the resources, Mr. Dolliver has probably been in my office
for ten minutes, Mr. Pritchard probably fifteen minutes, and on
several occasions Mr. Meadowcroft has been in, largely interested
in the archival part of the work.

Soon after I started I was asked to identify some
three thousand pictures and classify them into various classes.
Most of this work has been done although the pictures seem to
be coming in at a very rapid rate constantly. It is most
interesting because I have known most of the people in the pictures
and if not, I have known people who could identify them. Mrs.
Lester Wehmhoff, who was an early graduate and is very alert and
keen, has helped immeasurably.

I have great regard and respect for the history written
by Dr. Todd. This is particularly true as it gives a living story
of the many sacrifices he made and the heritage which he gave us.
For instance, it shows that for 18 years he was in a constant
financial campaign to raise money for buildings, for endowment, and
for the general welfare of the College of Puget Sound. I know of
no man who had greater dedication and made greater sacrifice. I
discovered that on many occasions he left Tacoma on December 23rd
or 24th, missing Christmas with his wife and four children, in order
that he might attend the National Meeting of the Methodist Association
of Schools and Colleges and to meet his appointments with the
various foundations in the east. He was truly a dedicated man and
his history attests this, although it was from his family that I
learned most of the details.

Inasmuch as my successor did not want a history written,
these resources are in story form. They are the various accounts
of how we received the thirty seven buildings which were built under
my aegis, how we received major gifts for the Endowment Fund, and
also how we structured some twenty five major gifts which would come
to the University of Puget Sound after my retirement.

Also the association with key individuals in the state,
in the city, in the Methodist tradition and the association which I
had with the Pacific Northwest Methodist Conference, the National
Association of Methodist Schools and Colleges, and the General
Conference in the Methodist Church as well as being Chairman of
the Finance Committee of the World Method Council for 17 years.
These associations were rich and productive for the University.

Inasmuch as the Committee for the Association of the
Chancellor and the University has strongly suggested that I cease
using my office on the 1st of June, 1982. I regret exceedingly
that many of the pictures have not been identified and that the
Historical Resources are far from complete. There are at least
three score of people with whom I would like to have an interview
and put them or oral tapes such as I have done for well over one
hundred others. These people are important alumni, people who have
contributed to the University, parents of distinguished students,
and others. It will not be possible to complete these oral history tapes in the time allotted.

Likewise, I should like to think in terms of doing what I started and what I have called the Chronicles of the Trustee Minutes. For instance there is a notation in the Trustee Minutes that we hired Edna Ellen Bell on the faculty. It does not say that with the hiring of Edna Ellen Bell came the whole School of Occupational Therapy which is now one of the best in the nation; and following that the School of Physical Therapy. The bare bone skeleton in the Board of Trustee minutes needs to be interpreted and have additional facts in order to give real meaning to the resources.

There are many other aspects of the University life such as this that could be done if there were time and we were allowed to continue with the office and have proper secretarial help.

It has been a great joy for me to write the Historical Resources. They are not in any organized order. They are not done with the idea that they are a finished product but merely are stories of how the buildings came into being, how people came on the staff, how the gifts were given, and how the spirit of the school into the great University of Puget Sound family was developed.
There were much other aspects and the important one

was the need for the country to be prepared to face any event

likely to threaten with any action and take measures to

prevent any threat. In order to achieve this, a strong

network of intelligence was set up and the various
techniques were developed to ensure that information

was gathered accurately and efficiently. The spirit of the

school was to provide a well-rounded education for the

students and to reinforce the values of discipline and

hard work. The school was a community that worked in
tight coordination and helped the students to develop

their full potential.
ALUMNI AND STUDENTS THROUGH THE AGES

It was my good fortune to know many of the outstanding alumni in the history of the College of Puget Sound and the University of Puget Sound. By means of this narration I hope to be able to put in focus some of the outstanding alumni traditions and aspects of the historical resources of the University.

One of the first persons whom I knew in the early relationship of the University of Puget Sound was Dr. Raymond Cook. Dr. Cook entered the Academy of the University of Puget Sound in 1901. He entered at the junior level and was almost immediately a leader. He was president of the last class of the Academy which was 1903. While in the Academy he was also a member of the college football team. In those days eligibility was not too carefully checked. On several occasions the coach actually played on the team in order to get the required number of men. I have often heard Dr. Cook mention this. He was small in stature and for that reason he was sometimes drafted by the team to carry the ball and the larger members of the team would pick him up, throw him and the ball over the line to make yardage. In those days there was no penalty for throwing a man and the ball over the line.

Dr. Cook was very much interested in the College for many years. One of the proudest aspects of his life was that
he was associated with it for nearly sixty years. Fifty of
those years he was on the Board of Trustees. He often spoke of
the fact that when the School went to Sixth and Sprague he was
one of the men who helped grade the sites for some of the
buildings. He was one of the men who went out and secured lumber
by gifts for the gymnasium. He worked with Professor Bertram
McProud, who by chance was my professor of education at Nebraska-
Wessley when I was there 1926 to 1930. Dr. McProud spoke often
of the fact that he started his educational teaching at the
University of Puget Sound.

Dr. Cook was always dedicated to the University and
constantly spoke in its behalf. He was an educator in his own
right. He taught in Bremerton for ten to twelve years. He was
superintendent of schools in Chehalis. Then he was principal of
Lincoln High School and finished his career as superintendent of
the schools in Everett. All the while, he attended the meetings
of the Board of Trustees for the University. He prided himself
on the fact that he visited Mr. Everill S. Collins and got
fifty dollars from him as a gift for the building of the
gymnasium when it was built at Sixth and Sprague.

Dr. Cook was on the Board of Trustees when I became
president in 1942. He sought for long discussions concerning
what he thought the University could be and ought to be, his
relationship with the Methodist Church and what the church should
do for the school. This was well-intentioned although often he
would come forty-five minutes early for a Board of Trustees meeting
and come in and sit down and casually visit and make his
testimonials when in reality I should have been going over
the agenda with the Chairman of the Board. I found I had to be
a little bit careful about this or otherwise he had a way of
monopolizing one's time. He was a product of the tax-supported
system. For that reason, never to the last day he lived did
he really see the great problem which a non-tax supported system
has. All through the years he voted with great enthusiasm for
every faculty salary increase and voted consistently against every
tuition raise. When I would talk to him about this he would say,
"Well, the students can't afford it." I would ask how we could
raise the faculty salaries, and he would say, "You'll just have
to get out and raise more money so that the faculty can have
this raise but don't raise tuition."

He was very sensitive about the relationships with some
of his colleagues. There was a George McMasters who was also on
the football team at that time and at the alumni meetings of the
latter years, particularly the alumni picnic on the last Saturday
of July, the people who belonged many, many years ago to the alumni
association were introduced. I found that Dr. Cook had a little
trick. I would say, "We have a very outstanding alumni, who was
also a member of the Board of Trustees, in Dr. Raymond Cook. He
graduated in the class of 1906." Dr. Cook would stand up and say,
"Well, Doctor, you have it about right. I graduated in the class
of '07." I made a note of it and in the next year I introduced
him as in the class of '07 and he got up and said, "Well, Doctor,
you're just about right, it is the class of '06." After that I'd say, "Now, Ray, with which class did you graduate?" His colleague, George McMaster was introduced as an alumnus, and every time afterward, Dr. Cook would seek me out and say, "Now, Doctor, that isn't right. You must not introduce him as an alumnus because of the fact that he actually went to Whitworth for one semester. That doesn't make him a bonafide alumnus of the School." At that time, Whitworth College was at the northend of Tacoma. In rather casually talking with Mr. McMaster, he said that they had offered him a very fine job if he would come and play football for them. It was so good he couldn't pass it up. I was surprised that that sensitivity had lasted over fifty years concerning their relationship. Mr. McMaster's son, William McMaster, graduated from the University of Puget Sound, met his wife there and his daughter has just graduated from the University of Puget Sound in the last year or two.

About 1913 there was a man who was student body president by the name of James Milligan. He was tall, red-haired and very good-looking. He had a wonderful following, was a young minister and liked by everyone. Evidently he was one of the most popular men on the campus. At that time there was serious discussion about whether or not the University of Puget Sound should be kept alive. It had grave financial difficulties and operated with a deficit. It had several presidents who came and went in two or three years because of the unusual financial difficulty and there appeared to be little or no support for the School.
At one time the Methodist Conference met to discuss whether or not to continue the University of Puget Sound. The minutes of the conference read that the president made a speech before the conference that was rather lackadaisical. The Chairman of the Board of Education also made a speech which was not necessarily enthusiastic. It is said that if the vote had been taken then, they would have voted to close the School. About this time, a tall, good-looking red-haired young man, James Milligan, got up and made a very powerful speech that the School should not be closed, that it was his alma mater, it was a great school and he had received a good education there. For those reasons he felt it should be continued and that the conference should assess each church a certain amount in order to underwrite the operational expense. There was good discussion about it which evidently went on very late, until midnight. When the vote was taken, Reverend Milligan's speech was sustained and it was voted to continue the School at least another year.

There is a rather interesting sidelight which came many years later in my various solicitations to support the University of Puget Sound. One Sunday I was preaching in the Sumner Methodist Church. I went out a little early to sit and talk with the minister and meet some of the people as I always did. The minister said, "There will be a man in our congregation this morning. He will act a little strangely and will without any doubt come up and try and argue with you about something you have said in the service. He was a Sunday school teacher here and we had to work him out because he was so contentious. He has been a Sunday
school teacher in the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Church, and the Pentecostal Church. Actually he is one of the most contentious people I know but he is also an alumnus of the University of Puget Sound and he will be very eager to talk with you."

True to the suggestion of the minister, after the service was over this man who was quite long in years, dressed in not outstandingly good clothes, but clean work clothes, came up and said he would like to discuss the sermon with me. I listened to his questions for a little while and they were typical questions of a person who is very conservative and who believes that he is a great authority on the Bible. Finally he turned to me and said, "You owe me a great deal." I said, "Why?" He said, "Because I kept the University of Puget Sound alive." I said, "Who are you?" He said, "I am Jasper Noise." I said, "Well, I am very much interested in your story. Tell me how you kept that University of Puget Sound alive." He said, "In the days when the president decided to leave in the middle of the year, it appeared that the School could not survive because it did not have any money to pay its faculty. I collected the money from the students for board and room and parcelled it out to the faculty so they would have something to live on until the next year and the School could be kept alive." It was an interesting idea, and I thought I would go back and research it and find out if it were true. I never could find any facts concerning the kind of thing he said, but all through the years, at least fifty years, he had gone on the assumption that he was the one who had kept the University of Puget Sound alive, kept the faculty paid, and collected from
the students and therefore made it possible for the School to
go on. I found that he owned a home in Sumner which had some
value and he very readily invited me to come and see him. I
went to see him because I thought he had some resources and
might be able to help the University. He very quickly told me
when I went to see him that he had a 640 acre farm in North
Dakota which was very outstanding and one of the very valuable
farms. Then he looked at me and said, "That will belong to the
University of Puget Sound if you will do what I want done."

Naturally, I was interested to know what he wanted done.
He said that he wanted to arrange a debate on the Bible between
himself and James Milligan who: "thought he was so smart, tall,
red-haired, good-looking and the girls all were interested in him
and he could have dates with any one of them he wanted to and I
couldn't get a date under any circumstances." He said, "I want
the debate to be in front of all the students at the University
of Puget Sound. I want it to be a compulsory Chapel. I want it
to be several hours long and I will pin that man to the wall."
He said, "I never could get him to debate the Bible when we were
students because he was always busy. I studied the Bible for all
these years with the idea that I would someday debate James
Milligan and make him look as though he were unlettered."

I explained to him that it was not possible to do this
because we did not have Chapel and I was sure that Dr. Milligan
would not want to debate the Bible and that I didn't think it was
a wise thing to do. He kept saying, "Well, in that case I guess
I will have to give the farm to the Faith Temple in Seattle."
I found out that he listened to all the various conservative religious programs on the radio and one of the special ones that he liked was the Faith Temple in Seattle. I listened to see what kind of program it was and they were always having a great missionary crisis and always having orphans that needed to be fed and very emotional appeals for unusual crises.

Time went on and I stopped in to see him about once a year. His house was always clean. He had two freezers and raised a great amount of garden produce and froze it in his freezers. Always there was that business of "when are you going to get the debate with me and Milligan?" I had known Milligan because he was pastor of Salem Methodist Church when I first came to Willamette. After about three Sundays he invited me to fill the pulpit. I did and that was the start of my public speaking in the Pacific Northwest. I had great regard and affection for Dr. Milligan. He is on tape in one of the historical resources for the University.

I noticed in the paper that Jasper Noise had died. The next time I went to speak at Summer Rotary Club I dropped around to the attorney whom I thought would probably have his estate. I asked him if he had the estate and he said that yes he did. Then I asked him if it was of any size. He said that he had absolutely nothing. The house in which he lived had very little value. It was right between the railroad tracks and while it was in fairly good condition would only sell for five or six thousand dollars. Then I asked him what had happened to the 640 acres in North Dakota. He looked at me and said, "What 640 acres?" I said, "Jasper Noise told me
that he had a 640 acre farm in North Dakota and if the
University did certain things it would come to the University."
He said, "I've gone through all of his papers and there is
absolutely no sign of any farm in North Dakota." It was a
figment of his imagination and there was no reality to it at all.

Jasper Noise often spoke of the fact that he was
critic for the Philomathean Literary Society. Raymond Cook
had started one of the charter members of a fraternity called
Sigma Tau Sigma. This later became the Owl Literary Society
and this was combined to form the Philomathean Literary Society.
This was a co-educational organization in which many students
belonged. By that I mean that there were several literary
societies and if you didn't belong to the Philomatheans you
belonged to the H.C.S. or you belonged to one or two other
literary societies.

These societies met usually once a week. During the
year, each member had to prepare a paper or make a presentation
before the entire group. Usually it was a paper on some current
event, historical interpretation of Plato or Socrates, on rare
occasion it could be a musical recital, or a poem which had
been written by one of the students, or a song. There were many
songs which were written and many of these are found in the
early student paper which was called the Maroon. After the
presentation had been made and there were usually several, the
critic would stand up and make an appraisal of the performance.
Usually it was a constructive evaluation although at the same
time there was sometimes a critical evaluation somewhat
characteristic of the seminars of good graduate schools. Many of the faculty acted as critics. It was a very self-educating process. Many members of the Amphicteans, the Owls, the H.C.S., have told me that it was a very outstanding moment in their life when they made their presentation and they learned a great deal in the preparation and the presentation and the evaluation which they received from the literary societies.

The H.C.S. was a men's organization but most of the others were co-educational. They would have their outstanding social functions once each year. Usually it was a dress-up evening in which they went some special place.

The literary societies were very strong and to this day many of the people still talk about how outstandingly valuable they were. They gradually evolved into fraternities and sororities. The nationals evolved out of the locals and the roots of the contemporary fraternities and sororities go back to 1906, '07, '08 and 1913.

While this was happening the School was going through a very difficult adjustment because of the lack of financial backing. It had moved from four different locations and finally was at Sixth and Sprague. At this time, Dr. Todd was a member of the Board of Trustees in 1913. He was vice-president of Willamette University and was asked to be president of the College of Puget Sound. In this process there was a considerable relationship between the College and the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. In this relationship one of the men came out and counselled with the Board of Trustees. He said very
frankly that he thought they should change the name from University of Puget Sound to College of Puget Sound because it was not a university. A university is made up of schools and colleges and a college is one outstanding emphasis—the outstanding emphasis having been liberal arts. For that reason, in order to secure more support from the Methodist Board of Education on a national level and also locally, the name was changed from the University of Puget Sound to the College of Puget Sound. This remained until 1960 when at the motion of Mr. J. D. Shotwell, an alumnus and outstanding trustee, the name was changed to the University of Puget Sound. In the early days it had had financial difficulties and on several occasions changed its name because it actually ran out of financial resources. It was called the University of Puget Sound, Puget Sound University, and in 1913 it was called College of Puget Sound.

In the social life of the students once each year there was a very large university banquet. It was a dress-up affair, a date affair, and it was anticipated the whole year. It was a time when the students all got together as a big family, the faculty members were there, there was an unusual program and on occasion the governor spoke, the president of the University of Washington, the president of Washington State University. It was looked upon as the highlight of the year.

Another highlight of the year was when they played the University of Washington football team. There was great tension and build-up."
Washington? We were sure we would hold them to a very low score." Quite often they did. There was one time when it appeared they would win but Washington won at the very last minute. Their schedule was unusual because they scheduled mill crews, high schools, etc. It was very slipshod but the people playing enjoyed it very much.

There were three very strong literary societies but there were also some who were not pledged or were not asked to join. This ended in a series of rather maverick organizations being born. A professor would get a few people around him and they would form another literary society and call it by his name. In the minutes of the student body and in the Maroon, there are four different literary societies which have unusual names but which endured only a year or so until the three literary societies became more democratic and practically anyone who wanted to could be a member of one of them.

There was a student paper which was called the Maroon which was the forerunner of what is now the Trail. The Maroon was published once a week. It was small in size, had a lot of gossipy things about individual students, what happened in the moonlight on Friday night with Don Smith... and why was Mary Brown late getting home the other night... It was evident that the student body was so small that everyone knew everyone else. They enjoyed the gossipy factor.

In 1913 there had been no set university colors. One of the first things Dr. Todd did when he came was to establish university colors. It was decided by the students and
the administration, and the Board of Trustees, that the official colors would be maroon and white. In the trustee minutes there is a sample about six inches long and two inches wide of the exact maroon color which was to be the official color of the University. This was why the paper was called the Maroon. It remained the Maroon until the School was called the Loggers. Then the Trail was to help the students find their way through the woods.

The maroon and white remained as the official colors of the University until the 1960's when there was a student body president, Clay Lodges, who was very inept and did little for the students or the University. When he came to the end of his term it suddenly dawned on him that nothing had been accomplished so he decided that he had to do something to make history. He therefore made an evaluation and questionnaire as to whether or not the students liked the school colors. He claimed that he received a certain number of answers to the questionnaire although no one ever saw the results and it was never evaluated by anyone except himself. He then decided that he would change the school colors. He talked to Doug MacArthur who was the director of athletics, and Doug said that gold and blue would be a better color for the athletic teams. Without saying anything to anyone about it, Clay Lodges proclaimed that the athletic colors would be blue and gold. It was never voted on by the student body or brought before the Board of Trustees. So the School has two sets of colors - the official academic colors are maroon and white and they are still used on the
honorary degree hoods and are really the official colors of the University. The athletic colors since the 1960's are gold and blue which are unofficial. The students were not particularly happy with Clay Lodges. He had a nickname of "Flaky Clay." He achieved very little and was one of the poorer student body presidents in the many years with which I was identified with the University.
Personal

In the process of writing a primary source material for the history of the University of Puget Sound, I am somewhat reticent to talk about myself. On the other hand, probably it should be information which could be available for the future, if deemed necessary or wise.

I was born in Primrose, Nebraska, on May 30, 1908. Primrose is a little town of about 123 people, about 100 miles west of Omaha and 40 to 50 miles north of Grand Island. It is made up mainly of Irish immigrants who came in the early days to settle there. My grandfather, John Maxwell, was one of the first three to homestead in the Cedar Valley, which is part of the Valley in which Primrose is located. I recall talking with my Grandfather on occasions, and I can still hear his rich, Irish voice as he talked about migrating as an immigrant from Belfast, and he had lived in County Down in Antrim before coming. My Grandmother, whose maiden name was Dobson, had worked as a sales girl in a tobacconist's shop. Her first husband, by whom she had two children—Elizabeth and William, was a young man working in the docks and it was his duty to clean the ships inside after they were emptied. One ship carried cholera and he picked up the disease and died in three days, leaving her a widow with two little children. My Grandfather used to go to the tobacco shop and he and my Grandmother became very much interested in each other and married. He worked as a laborer and then said that he would like to come to America and then send back for her and the family. She asked how much it would cost and he told her and she said she had been saving a part of her wages each week and had enough money to send him to America. They talked to her parents about it, with whom they lived,
and they did not like the idea. So my Grandfather, surreptitiously, went out a window at midnight, came to America in steerage, worked as an immigrant putting the grades for the railroads as they came west, and saved his money. Finally, he sent for my Grandmother, who left the two children with her Mother and Father and came to America. It was rather a traumatic story, because she knew that she would never see her parents again and could not communicate with them because they did not read or write. My Grandfather and Grandmother met at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and went west to Boone County, Nebraska, by covered wagon. He homesteaded and his wife homesteaded and some of the older children homesteaded and the family became rather influential landowners in Cedar Valley. My Grandmother's brother, John Dobson, came and he also homesteaded nearby, and a friend from Ireland by the name of William Reed, so the three of them really became the nucleus of the settlement of Cedar Valley. My Mother grew up and went to school and became a school teacher. My Father migrated from Iowa, around the Council Bluffs area, where his family lived for some time. My Mother and Father were married in 1899.

My brother, Everett John Thompson, was born in 1904. He went through Primrose schools, went to business college and became second in command for the management of property for Standard Oil for the State of Nebraska, prior to his retirement and to his death. My folks adopted a young girl from the Childrens Institute in Omaha by the name of Mae and she lived with them until she was married and had her own family. She died in April of 1963. My brother, Everett, died in June of 1963, and my Mother died in September of 1963. My Father died in 1953.
My Father had been a businessman in Primrose, having had a store and also a farm. We moved from town when I was three years old to the farm, which was about two miles south of Primrose on the south edge of Cedar Valley, a rather rough farm and difficult to farm. I lived there while I went through school and until I went to college in 1926.

I graduated as valedictorian from Primrose High School in 1926, and on the 16th of April that same year I preached my first sermon in the local Methodist Church while the minister was away at Conference. I had always been interested in the academic side of school, although I did letter in basketball, and became very much interested in the Church largely through the influence of Reverend Guy Ballard. I recall that the Reverend Mr. Ballard took me to Lincoln and introduced me to the Chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan, whose name was Schreckengast. Because my Father had been an invalid since Christmas of 1918 and had five operations in three years and had been hospitalized that entire time, there were no resources for me to go to school. Reverend Ballard told the Chancellor these facts and the Chancellor asked me, "Young man, will you work if you come to school?" I said I would so he said, "Come and we will see that you get through." By virtue of being a valedictorian, I had a half tuition grant in any one of the church-related schools in the state and I chose Nebraska Wesleyan. I went down and I was able to secure my board and room by getting up at four o'clock in the morning and cleaning up the Coyote Cafe. Coyote was the folkname for the athletic teams of Nebraska Wesleyan. I swept the auditorium for the other half of my tuition and I read meters for the University Place Electrical Company for my clothes, spending money, etc. This went on for the first year and
I was able to make a reasonable adjustment and still do that much work and get good grades. During the summertime between my freshman and sophomore year, the district superintendent of the Norfolk District of the Methodist Church called and asked if I would be willing to take a summer assignment at a little town called Bristow where the minister had left. I went to Bristow and had a very interesting time and the district superintendent came to me before school started and said that I could stay there and do my Conference Course of Study and I wouldn't need to go back to school because I could get much farther much quicker if I stayed on at Bristow. I had had a successful first year at college and I did not want to stop, so I wrote to him and said I was going to go back to Nebraska Wesleyan at Lincoln, which I did. The Methodist Conference met in September and I was appointed to a town called Garrison. It was a very difficult assignment because a returned missionary had been at this church for a year or two, while he was on furlough, and he lived in the parsonage and he gave full-time service to the church, and I was a young sophomore who could only be there from Friday to Monday. I recall that I went up on the train on Friday afternoon and got there about six o'clock in the evening, I had young people's meetings that evening; then I called on Saturday, and after two services on Sunday took an early morning train back on Monday which got me to Wesleyan at about 10:30 or 11:00 so I missed the 8:00, 9:00 and 10:00 classes. This was allowed by various professors, although it did handicap me from the standpoint of being able to achieve academically as much as I would have liked. I still got good grades but could have gotten much better grades had I been there for those class sessions.
Because it was an adjustment from a full-time minister to a part-time minister, I did not enjoy the relationship because everyone expected me to spend much more time with the young people and also in calling and in other ministerial duties than I was able to do. At the end of that one year, I asked to be transferred and I was transferred to a church called Roca, where I remained until I went to graduate school. It was a very interesting and maturing experience.

I recall in my senior year Nebraska Wesleyan was visited by Professor Gilbert. My roommate, Elmer Bostock, and I signed up to go to Drew. Most of the men from Nebraska Wesleyan had gone to Boston. When we got to Drew, we found that we had work as night watchmen—he took the first half of the night and I took the second half of the night, when we carried the nighwatch clock all through the buildings to check on fire, vandalism, etc. We found, too, that the young people east of the Mississippi got scholarships; people west of the Mississippi got opportunities, which we did not especially appreciate!

While at Nebraska Wesleyan, I met Lucille Burtner and we had our first date on Thanksgiving Day in 1927. We were very congenial and enjoyed each other very much and, of course, this resulted in our being married in 1931. We had a most interesting, happy college relationship, although it was in the midst of the depression.

At Drew University, I took the normal course in theological studies, which was Greek, church history, theology, and other allied subjects. I worked as a night watchman and at other work around the campus and at the end of my first year I was able to secure a church at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. It was an old whaling settlement of the area and had a very interesting and historical heritage. Some of the Revolutionary War incidents were in that general area and it was always a joy to discover the historical
While there, I organized a Boy Scout troupe and I had 32 young men from the Irish people in the town, whose incomes were limited to sons of those who were the caretakers of the very huge estates. Mr. William Jennings, who was then president of Standard Oil of New Jersey built a special Scout cabin for me to use and I have many lifelong friendships from that group.

While in the senior year at Drew, one of the professors suggested that I compete for the Delaplaine-McDaniel Fellowship, which was a fellowship that paid for two years at Oxford University or one other university on the continent. I studied diligently in preparation for the competitive examination and the thesis which was more or less an honors thesis and when the results were in, fortune smiled and I found myself possessing the Delaplaine-McDaniel Fellowship for study at Oxford. It was largely through the very fine combined efforts of Lucille that much of this work was done as she was the typist for the thesis and helped me a very great deal.

At the suggestion of the dean of the University, Lynn Harold Hough, I took a year to prepare for the use of the fellowship, especially in Greek and other aspects of the work that I would be taking at Oxford. While doing this, I was able to work on the residency for my Ph.D. degree during that same time, also passing the qualifying exam for admission to residency for the Ph.D. degree.
Mr. R. Franklin Thompson,
Cold Spring Harbor,
Long Island, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Thompson:

The faculty of Drew Theological Seminary voted on May 17 to permit you to apply for doctoral candidacy under the old regulations.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

F. Taylor Jones
Registrar
Recent Developments in Russia Denounced as Fascism in Soviet Disguise

I was Bolshevism that had given birth to Fascism, M. Kersensky told the Oxford University Liberal Club in London Hall, Oxford, last night.

"After having given birth to Fascism, Bolshevism is at present being rejuvenated and transfigured in the image and semblance of its offspring," he said.

"Stalin's great and small reforms, applied during the last two years, have led to one goal—the Fascisation of the ruling party's dictatorship.

"In Soviet Russia, Fascism marks the first step on the path of economic omnipotence, meaning an enormous increase of men enjoying power and economic well-being.

"In this sense, and only in this sense, Stalin has accepted the democratic fiction of dictatorship.

"The new, Soviet Constitution—the most democratic constitution in the world—condemns a most important political innovation, entirely borrowed from Hitler and Mussolini. It recognizes the existence in the U.S.S.R. of only one party, and this party alone is granted the monopoly of political activity.

**PERSONAL DICTATORSHIP**

"At present, in order to catch up with the most democratic constitution in the world," Bukharin, Roosevelt and Bonaparte will have to forbid immediately, in their respective countries, all existing political parties except their own, and send the members of these hostile parties to prison or into exile.

"Moreover, they might as well prove their true democratic spirit by putting to death the leaders of their own inside opposition.

"In Russia all the power openly belongs to one man, to one autocratic ruler—Stalin. Thanks to a new and careful selection of men, the Bolshevik Party has gradually been converted into Stalin's personal party, inspired with a single program—his ruler's orders.

"A profound rift has occurred between the young Russia and the idea of proletarian dictatorship. The new generation has revived national consciousness: the idea of Russia, of the Fatherland, has replaced in youthful minds the ideas of Lenin and Stalin. Patriotism has become an official doctrine.

**COMFORT FOR A CLIQUE**

"In this land, ruined by the Commune of 1871, only a very few are capable of wealth and happiness. Those few have formed a new privileged class, destined to support the autocratic power which has replaced Lenin's democratic party.

"All the reforms which Stalin has brought about do not eliminate the crucial defect of all dictatorships: the complete absence of liberty. Without free thought and self-government it is impossible to reconstruct a ruined country."

"All reports arriving from Russia point to the fact that the ruling power and the union have regained recognizability, that the struggle, far from being appeased, is growing more and more bitter.

"The Russian revolution class by class describes every possibility of dominating itself; it is subjected to such ruthless methods of exploitation as have long ceased to exist, and have been forgotten in Western Europe.

"The tragic situation of the Soviet working class reveals the fundamental error of Lenin and Stalin, who were firmly convinced that a Bolshevik system could be created without the free man.

**OVER-SIMPLIFIED**

"They considered that human beings were building material, something like brick. They believed that it sufficed to appropriate the people's riches and instruments of production, to transfer them into the hands of a tyrannical bureaucracy, to force the population to work for almost nothing, and, in the end, the conscious control of the Socialist State was achieved."

M. Kersensky declared that the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace was also hastened by the collapse of collectivism and the fear of war.

"I believe," he said, "that there is very little conscious Machiavellism in the Moscow attitude, but a great deal of political confusion, a confusion caused by the inside struggle between national and international currents which is still going on in the Kremlin dictatorial circle.

"A real solid European peace will only be established by a genuine democratic constitution now being created in Russia, and when it is
OXFORD DAYS

In 1936, we sailed on the American Banker to England, arriving in London and taking the train to Oxford. We lived there with a widow and her son at Kenilworth 7 Pevensey, Oxford. In conference with Principal Michlem, who was then the principal at Mansfield College, we decided the various courses I should take and the various lectures I should attend. It was a most interesting experience, for I took from Dr. Cadeaux who was a great New Testament scholar at that time; Father Dorsey who was the outstanding Neathomist and who was to become very influential in the destiny of Fordham University; I took from Hugh Walpole; and through the Oxford Union and other areas, we were able to see people like Winston Churchill, Kerensky, etc., and every week there was some outstanding person and you could attend the special lectures and secure a very interested interpretation of the day in which we lived. It was prior to the War and there was a great feeling of anxiety and a sort of sinister dread that war might be inevitable.

During some of the vacations, we visited the continent and we saw the German soldiers in action; we saw soldiers in Italy, and I remember one time riding on a streetcar when we saw little boys, six and seven years old, in black-shirt uniforms and I turned to Lucille and said, "Good heavens, those kids in America would be playing football. They shouldn't be in this military form here." A Jesuit tapped me on the shoulder and said, "If you think that, don't say it here." I found he was a Jesuit from Minnesota studying in Rome. It was a time of tension and a beginning of a time of great turmoil.
We spent one Spring term at the University of Zurich, which was a great experience. I had wanted to go there because of the influence of Barth and Brunner. I took a course in theology under Dr. Brunner and on several occasions I went to Basel to visit with Dr. Barth. I determined at that time that my Ph.D. thesis would be on Peter Taylor Forsyth, a forerunner of Carl Barth, and I had studied in my year at Drew and also at Oxford all the works of Peter Taylor Forsyth, who talked of the majesty of God and the greatness of God. In my interview with Barth, I asked him if he had been influenced by Peter Taylor Forsyth, for really he had practically taken the entire thinking of Peter Taylor Forsyth and made it much more dogmatic and artificial. I shall never forget that he was somewhat angry and said, "No--nein--nein." On subsequent research, however, I found that Barth did quote from Peter Taylor Forsyth, and I have very real reason to believe that there was much greater influence than he was willing to admit.

Prior to going to Oxford, my major professor, Dr. Edwin Lewis, had said, "Thompson, you should some day be in one of our Methodist schools or colleges." I said, "Dr. Lewis, that would be great. I would love it if it could be done." Dean Hough, who was dean of the School of Theology, said, "You know, Franklin, when you return, it might very well be that we could have a spot for you in one of the Methodist schools." I told him that would be wonderful and we would love it if it happened.

About six months before we were to return, I wrote to Dean Hough and reminded him of our conversation and wondered if anything had opened up for me through his office. He wrote back and said that he had not heard of anything and
no one had inquired about a possibility and so far as he knew nothing was available.

I was somewhat disappointed, because I had hoped there might be an opening.

Naturally, since we thought we would be coming back to the New York East Conference because we had been at Cold Spring Harbor, we had taken the Conference Journal with us and tried to anticipate where we might land. It was kind of a "parlor game" that we played anticipating here and there. However, there was one place, Orient Point, which is one of the two farthest points on Long Island reaching out in the Atlantic, where the man had been there for 17 years; the salary scale was about at what our salary would be if we were full time in the Conference, and rather interestingly, Lucille had said, "Now, when we go to Orient Point, we will do this and we will do that." We had sort of built up a resistance to the possibility of going to Orient Point because it was one of the farthest points from New York and we enjoyed our association with New York very much because we went to various musicals, operas, plays, the museums and other cultural events which was a very enriching experience for us.

The Methodist Conference met in April and we did not receive any word on where we would be sent, although we were told that we would be allocated to a church at that time. We went to London and bought a New York Times, and I remember we stood at Oxford and Hobart Streets and I took one corner of the page and she took the other and we went down the appointment list in the New York East Conference and saw -- Orient Point--R. F. THOMPSON!
RETURN AND APPOINTMENT

We came back on the American Farmer which was a sister ship to the one we had gone over on. We were late coming back by about six or eight weeks because the term had not finished until that time.

When we got back, I went to see the district superintendent, who was Dr. Alderson, and asked him how it was that I was appointed to Orient Point. He said, "Well that is the place where the professors from Harvard and Yale go to write their books in the summertime and we wanted a young Oxford scholar to challenge them. You will enjoy it very, very much. It is a most enjoyable place.

Since we arrived in New York the day before commencement at Drew, Lucille suggested that before we went out to Orient Point we go to Drew for commencement and talk with our various acquaintances and professors. We got there about forty minutes before time for commencement and went to Dean Hough's office. He said, "Oh, Frank, it's good to see you. Have you read the correspondence I have about you?" I said, "No, what is it?" He said, "Don't go to commencement but read it and then ride in to New York with me from Madison."
I read the correspondence and it was with Dr. Bruce R. Baxter, who was President of Willamette University in Salem, Oregon. He said he was looking for a young scholar to be added to the faculty at Willamette to teach the History of Western Civilization. The job analysis said that one needed to be familiar with history, philosophy, theology, sociology and the humanities, in general, and be able to handle rather large classes. While riding back to New York with Dean Hough, he said he thought that Dr. Baxter was one of the most unusual university presidents and that it would be a great opportunity to go to Willamette University, if the position were to open up, and it depended upon a personal interview with Dr. Baxter, to be given some time that summer.

I had already been appointed to Orient Point and we needed the economic floor because we came back with our resources completely depleted from Oxford and Zurich. I found on arrival at Orient Point that it was a very interesting place, rather conservative truck farmers, potato farmers particularly, and duck farms, and just really wonderful people. There was some bit of unusual feeling because the Reverend Mr. Frost who had been there for some 17 years, decided to retire from the ministry and stay on, although he was a comparatively young man. His wife had resources and they had purchased a house of their own and moved out of the parsonage and had decided to settle there. He was most cooperative and helpful and I had no problems whatsoever, so far as he was concerned.

As soon as we arrived, I started covering the parish by walking from call to call. I always made it a point to cover the entire parish in three months in calls and do it at least twice a year. The third week I was there a man drove up in front of the
house in a new Model A Ford. He knocked at the door and asked if I were Reverend Thompson and I said yes. He said, "These belong to you," and he gave me keys. I said, "No, they do not." We argued somewhat and he said, "Well, don't argue with me--go see Mr. Jaegger--John Jaegger." I went to see John Jaegger and he said, "I have been watching you and any man who can cover as much of a congregation as you have by walking needs transportation, so this is your car." I told him that I simply couldn't accept it and he said, "You will have to accept it because it is bought and paid for and it is yours." I was in a dilemma because in the meantime I had had a letter from Dr. Baxter asking me to meet him in Lincoln, Nebraska, at the Cornhusker Hotel, with the idea that we would go to Willamette University to be teacher of History of Western Civilization. After about a month or five weeks at Orient Point, I left New York by train and went to Lincoln, Nebraska, to meet President Baxter. I was waiting in the Cornhusker lobby when he came in and he came in with a lot of verve and dash, a big smile, his gray hair kind of rumpled up (as it always was) and he was, without doubt, the most wonderful person I ever met in my entire lifetime. The first thing he said was, "Come on, Frank, I have made a darn fool of myself; tell me how I did it." He had called Nebraska Wesleyan and asked for the chancellor and the chancellor had been asked to leave only about two weeks before and Dr. Baxter did not know that, and he was asking me what the situation was at Nebraska Wesleyan. In the meantime, I had known about the unhappy situation at Wesleyan because my in-laws lived within a block or two of the campus.

The interview with Dr. Baxter went very well; he wanted me to come; I was to teach the History of Western Civilization and have five classes of it. After the position had been definitely offered to me, I went back to Orient Point, talked to the district super-
tendent and bishop, and then talked to Mr. Jaegger. I told him that in light of the fact that I was to go into this new career I could not accept the gift of the car. He said, "Well, you need it very much to get from Orient to Salem," and I said, "That's right. Why don't you let me pay for it when I can and see that you are completely reimbursed?" He said, "That would be wonderful. We certainly have appreciated your ministry here and will be sorry to lose you." So we drove the car from Orient Point to Nebraska and spent some time with both sets of parents and then drove it to Salem, Oregon. I repaid Mr. Jaegger the entire cost of the car but he would not accept any interest payment from me.
THE GOLDEN AGE AT WILLAMETTE

We arrived in Salem in early September of 1937. The Baxters were most congenial and helped us find housing. We rented a little house—it was part of a four-plex—and embarked on some of the happiest years of our lives, teaching at Willamette. I had five sections of History of Western Civilization: one at 8:00, one at 9:00, one at 11:00, one at 2:00 and one at 3:00!

As a part of the induction of the freshman class, a reception was held and they had a retired teacher who had been traveling in France on a chair to talk to the freshmen. The next day I saw President Baxter and he said, "I was very glad you and Lucille could be there." I said, "Naturally, I want to learn as much as I can about Willamette as quickly as I can." He said, "What did you think of the program?"

I said, "I thought it was terrible, because the young people were not interested in her. They were interested in the athletic program, the football prospects, learning college songs, learning college cheers and the kind of thing that would give all kinds of enthusiasm." He looked at me rather quizzically and said, "Will you put down on paper the kind of program you think we ought to have for freshmen?"

I did that, not realizing that it would put me in the position of being freshman counselor and, ultimately, dean of freshmen at the end of the first year. My associations with the students were most rewarding and today, after forty years, we still hear from them and they are very friendly.

The routine of the classes was rather deadening, and the 3:00 o'clock class was always a very difficult time. I asked the next year if I could have them all at one time and then teach two other courses, one in Classical Traditions and Art and
and another in Classical Traditions and Literature. While Dean Erickson, who was at the age of retirement, was not particularly enthused about this, President Baxter said he thought it would be a good idea, so for the next four years I had the freshman class of Western Civilization at 8:00 each day and then the other classes after that. I rotated at least one new course each year, because I wanted to keep studying and developing myself, as well as the students.

**DEMAND FOR SPEECHES AND SERMONS**

One of the interesting facets of the work at Willamette was that I was asked to give many speeches. The third week I was in Oregon I spoke in the First Methodist Church in Salem. The Reverend Dr. James Milligan, who was to be a lifelong friend and who was an alumnus of the College of Puget Sound, was the minister at that time, and he was most helpful. President Baxter was in the congregation and stopped by that afternoon to say how much he appreciated the sermon and how pleased they were to have us on the staff. I also spoke in Portland quite often. I was one of the teachers in the Christian Education Seminars for that winter and the winter following.

**I MEET MR. COLLINS**

Dr. Goodsell was minister at First Methodist Church in Portland and on several occasions he invited me to occupy his pulpit. Rather interestingly enough, the second time I was there, he pointed out the fact that at about the seventh row, on the right-hand side, just in front of the posts that supported the balcony, there was a family that sat each Sunday and he mentioned the fact that this was the Everell S. Collins family. It was to be a very wonderful relationship, both while I was at Willamette and at the University of Puget Sound. Mr. Everell S. Collins had sub-
sidized the pensions for all the Methodist missionaries and had placed over $21 million dollars into the Pension Fund of the Methodist Church. This was one of the outstanding contributions in the whole Methodist Church and it is still very active.

His daughter, Mrs. Grace Goudy, has represented the family, after Mr. Collins' death, on the Mission Board; and now her son, Alan Goudy, attends the meetings of the Pension Fund in the Methodist financial circles.

I was very much interested in getting to know Mr. Collins; and, of course, he was very influential in my later life.

While at Willamette, I had a very interesting association with many of the professors. The most popular professor, Mr. William Jones, who later became assistant to the president of the University of Oregon, was on leave the first year I was there. There were many others—Mr. and Mrs. Geist were our neighbors and he was head of the School of Music.

About the fourth month after we arrived, we were invited to be guests of Professor Egbert Oliver to attend the football game in Portland. We were riding along with him when all of a sudden he turned to me and said, "How much salary do they pay you?" I did not know but there was a rumor that I had come at a higher salary than others were getting and there was some dissension about it. Suddenly, it dawned on me that the reason we had been invited was for this exact purpose. I turned to him and said, "Well, you know, Egbert, I don't get enough." I was shocked at this inquiry because my salary at that time was $2,000, and I was sure that everyone received more than I did starting out.
Later on, Professor Oliver and two others were to take me to lunch and say to me, "You're working too hard; we're unhappy with you because we go to our classes and then go home, and you go out speaking in high schools, churches and lodges. You don't need to do this. You are just working too hard, and frankly, we don't like it!" I told them that I had great love for Willamette, for the young people and this was a part of my nature, and I would continue to do it. This was to be a factor in the decision I was to make later on, when President Baxter was elected Bishop in the Church and his successor, Carl Knopf, was having difficulty. I was in my fifth year and a vice president, and a member of the Board of Trustees asked me to delay any decision I might make concerning my future because they knew Dr. Knopf would have to resign. Being aware of the attitude of my professional colleagues and of their jealousy, I knew it would be more advantageous for me to move than to remain at Willamette.

The years at Willamette were very happy years, and we enjoyed them very much. The first year I was instructor, the second year I was dean of freshmen and assistant professor, the fourth year I was associate professor and the fifth year I was a full professor of history and the classics. In the latter part of the fourth year, President Baxter was elected Bishop of the Methodist Church with his headquarters in Portland. Lucille and I were in Nebraska visiting our folks when the election took place and we sent a wire to the newly-elected Bishop Baxter and asked if we could do anything and if we should return to Salem. He wired back and said he appreciated very
much my concern, that all was well, that he saw no reason for me to shorten my vacation. He served as interim president and bishop at the same time while the trustees of Willamette searched for a new president.

Troubled Days of Carl Knopf and War Begins

Carl Knopf was an outstanding anthropologist at the University of California and a very close friend of Mr. Amity Smith, who was very prominent on the Willamette Board of Trustees. Mr. Smith suggested that Carl Knopf be appointed President of Willamette and the suggestion was approved. He lectured on anthropology and was a most distinguished scholar in his field. Unfortunately, he had not proven himself as a good administrator. Things were in very unusual turmoil, so far as politics were concerned; and, of course, it was the beginning of the War.

I remember when we had a mass convocation in the chapel at Willamette and we brought in a radio to hear President Roosevelt declare war on Japan after Pearl Harbor. The Willamette football team was in Honolulu to play the University of Hawaii on December 7th; however, of course, because of the attack on Pearl Harbor the game was never played. We had about forty or fifty people over there. They were given guard duty that night because it was feared the Japanese were going to come and land in Hawaii. The rumors were rife that some of our people had been killed, and finally, we went to the Governor and he got word through to Hawaii and found that all were safe, but our people did not get home for a month or two.

I did considerable amount of mollifying of parents and working out the details to get the word through about the safety of our students.
CHANGES LOOM ON HORIZON

In 1941, I received a letter from Mr. Paul Hanawalt saying that Dr. Edward H. Todd was going to retire at the College of Puget Sound, that the committee was in the process of securing names of people who might be his successor and that my name had been suggested to them and would I be interested. It was a most interesting letter, because I had been invited to come back to Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, as a dean of the University. I had gone back and been interviewed by President Burgstahler, who had been a very successful president at Cornell College in Iowa before being installed as president of Ohio Wesleyan. President Burgstahler was known as a very aggressive individual and an excellent person in the raising of money.

I spent considerable time at Ohio Wesleyan because it is one of the great Methodist schools and I was very much impressed. President Burgstahler definitely offered me the position and wanted me to come in the fall of 1942. I held off making a decision and told him I needed time to evaluate the situation because of the situation at Puget Sound.

When I returned to the campus from Ohio (where I was offered the position, I found the Willamette campus in turmoil. It had been the time for registration for the draft and Dr. Knopf, who was an ordained clergyman as well as a professor of anthropology, had registered in the armory in Salem. When he went to register, he said that on general principles he wanted to register as a conscientious objector. It appeared the fates were against him because he had a lady who was very vocal and who shouted out to the director
of registration, "I've got this here kook who wants to register as a conscientious objector." Well, of course, a sudden silence fell over the entire armory and the director came over and said, "What did you say?" She repeated, "This man wants to register as a conscientious objector." Dr. Knopf said yes, he did; he wanted to register as a conscientious objector against war. Well, it was picked up by the media—by radio and his picture was on the front page of the Salem paper: "President of Willamette registers as Conscientious Objector" and tensions were exceedingly high and emotions were very, very high. Mr. Paul Wallace, who was President of the Board of Trustees at Willamette, took me to lunch and said, "Franklin, do everything you possibly can to keep things calm on the campus." The newsmen attended every speech that Knopf gave and it appeared that things were not getting better.

In the meantime, Dr. Knopf decided that compulsory chapel was not necessary, and in one fell swoop, without saying anything to anyone about it, announced that chapel would not be compulsory any longer. He told me, personally, that he felt that he could make the speeches so interesting that the students would flock in and the townspeople would, too, and for that reason chapel need not be compulsory. I strongly advised against it, but it was already too late because he had made the announcement.

In great trepidation, I went to chapel the first time it was voluntary, and where there had been 400 attending before, there were about eight or ten people scattered over the place. It was an utter fiasco. The second time it was the same way, and the third time the same way.
Again, without saying anything, the college newspaper announced, "Chapel again Compulsory" and that at every twenty-fifth seat would be a faculty member to be monitor and take attendance! The faculty had not been attending for a long time and, naturally, this was a great irritant.

The head of the history department, Dr. Ivan Lovell, asked for a meeting of the faculty and it was called. He proved himself to be the devil's advocate, making many unusual charges against Dr. Knopf, one of which was that he was trying to control the private lives of the faculty and kindred other accusations. It was the most difficult meeting I have ever attended, and ended without any of the problems being solved and everyone being greatly agitated. Mr. Wallace again took me to lunch and said, "Franklin, hold steady. It appears that Dr. Knopf will be going back to teaching, and if he does, we would like the possibility of asking you to continue in his place."

At the same time, I had been invited to come to Puget Sound to speak before the chapel. I arrived, and Mr. Blaine, who was Chairman of the Board, was there and Dr. Todd, who was most gracious, was there; Mr. Hanawalt was there; Mr. Kilworth was there—all of them trustees—and we were to march in to the chapel where I was to speak. I recall that one of the fraternities had a great, big dog, a Saint Bernard, and it walked past us up the aisle, across the chapel platform, and I heard one student say, "Good Lord, there is another candidate for the presidency!"

Just as we were about to go in the door of the chapel, Dr. Todd, who was on my right, said, "Oh, Dr. Thompson, I just received a communication
from Nashville, Tennessee, today asking me to make a very strong plea for young people to enter the ministry. Inasmuch as you are a minister, I wonder if you could do that this morning?" Naturally, I had spent a great deal of time working on my speech so it would be just exactly as I wanted it, and I thanked him for the suggestion but thought perhaps that might come at a later time and I did not do it. The speech seemingly went well before the students; they were very receptive and very fine and I enjoyed it very much.

I returned to Salem afterward. Again Mr. Wallace and the trustees were saying that they hoped we might give some consideration to remaining at Willamette. There were a number of meetings of the board of trustees at the College of Puget Sound. Bishop Baxter attended those when he could and when time would allow, and I went to Portland a time or two to talk to him about it and for his analysis of the situation. He always said, "Frank, don't count on it, because there are people who are older and more experienced than you in the picture."

I found out that it finally came down between a Dr. Niles and myself. Dr. Niles was president of one of the Methodist colleges in Iowa and he had brought an outside organization in and had raised $100,000 the year before, although a considerable amount of it had been spent in the process of raising the money. The fact that he was an experienced administrator and a man who had some success in raising money against a young person who was only four years into college work made it appear that Dr. Niles was to be appointed the president of the College of Puget Sound.
However, a few weeks later, I received a telephone call from Mr. E. L. Blaine, asking if it would be possible for him and Mr. Dix Rowland to come down and confer with Lucille and myself in Salem. They wanted to come down on a Saturday and return on a Sunday. I told them we would be most pleased to see them; if they came down on Saturday we would have dinner together. I also mentioned the fact that I was preaching in Corvallis because the minister who was also a colonel had been called up to active service. (I was vice president of Willamette and minister preaching in Corvallis at a church of about 900 members, about 400 being from Oregon State College.) They said they would be happy to come down and talk with us and then go to church with us if I would take them to Portland so they could catch the train back to Tacoma-Seattle that afternoon.

As soon as I hung up from the telephone call, I called Bishop Baxter and asked him if he knew anything about this and what I should expect. He hesitated a little bit and then he said, "Of course, you know what to expect, Frank. They are going to offer you Puget Sound." Lucille and I were involved in deciding on what to do about Ohio Wesleyan, which would be much closer home and which already had an outstanding reputation as one of the great Methodist schools and colleges. We had the somewhat unusual option of being able to stay at Willamette, if we decided to do so, although we knew full well that there would be rather unusual faculty resistance and we would have some very troubled waters because of the Knopf administrative situation.
When they came, they did offer us the position and we told them we would accept! We took them with us to Corvallis, Oregon, where we had a very fine congregation, and then immediately we left to drive them to Portland to catch the train. On the way to Portland, they got into a very heated argument and it was rather interesting to both Lucille and myself because they were intense in their difference of opinion and I had some second thoughts, wondering whether we ought to go into such a situation with the chairman of the board and the attorney and more or less chairman of the finance committee, but both men proved to be very wonderful friends and most dedicated to the College of Puget Sound.

After we had accepted at Puget Sound, I had to go to the hospital to have my tonsils out, and the second day Lucille came and told me that Dr. Knopf had died suddenly of a heart attack. It was one of the most tragic experiences, because I never saw a man suffer so much for his principles and for his beliefs as Carl Knopf. It was a mistake that he came in the first place, because he was an internationally known scholar, but his lack of administrative ability was most unfortunate.

I advised Dr. Burgstahler that I was coming to Puget Sound and, therefore, could not take the deanship at Ohio Wesleyan; and I had several long talks with Paul Wallace, Chairman of the Board at Willamette, and advised him that I thought it would be better to start anew than to be involved in the situation in which there might be certain personal prejudices.
before I started. He was one of the most wonderful men I knew and he agreed.

In July of 1942, we left Salem for Tacoma and the University of Puget Sound!
TAČOMA AND THE UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

In Tacoma we rented a house at 3001 North Union where we lived for several years. It was very difficult to find a house in which to live because of the heavy influx of people to Tacoma to be a part of the war industries. There were 27,000 people working in the shipyards, building ships for war transportation, as well as people working for Boeing in the airplane industry and those in the four branches of the service which had installations nearby.

Tacoma was a most interesting place. It was large enough to live an individual life and yet small enough so that it did not take too long to get to know the leaders of the community. It was interesting to meet the Mayor, Harry Cain, who was very congenial to the University of Puget Sound and on many occasions asked me to be a part of the civic meetings. Also, it was very interesting to be a part of the Chamber of Commerce and to be a member of Rotary. Dr. Todd was particularly anxious that I become a member of Rotary because it had such a fine relationship through the years and he felt that it was a very real part of the relationship between the "town and gown". Dr. Milton Marcy, whom I had known in the Oregon Conference and whose daughter had been in my class at Willamette, was minister of First Methodist Church and he did much to help me get acquainted with the ministers of the Conference and the religious leaders of the community.

It was interesting to make many speeches in the early days of my coming to the College, particularly at the high school honors assemblies, high school commencements, Seattle Rotary, Seattle Sunshine Club, Women's University
League and many other places. It was a great opportunity to tell the story of the College of Puget Sound to very congenial and interested audiences. I think it did much to start us on a new public relations development.

The Board of Trustees set up a committee to deal with the installation of the new president and it was headed by Dr. Jaeger. In conference with several of the Trustees and also in conference with the faculty, we discussed the possibility of the inauguration. Inasmuch as there was very restricted travel on account of the War and also because of limited funds available, I suggested that the inauguration be low-key and that it be in conjunction with the commencement of May 1943. This was done and we asked for greetings from our sister universities but because of the travel limitations suggested that they did not feel that they needed to send representatives.

The enrollment at the College was very low because so many men had gone into the service. We had approximately 300 students, of whom 45 were men, mostly people with a classification of 4-F or who were in very specialized jobs in the shipyards or a like service. Because of the difficulties of the fraternities, which had been rather strong and which now had very few members, we called a meeting of the students and talked with them and decided that we would put all the fraternity men into one fraternity called Alpha Chi Omega (the beginning and the end). This maintained the fraternity spirit on the campus during the War and we carefully managed the houses which they owned, rented them and got the income for them while the men were away.
One of the organizations that Dr. Todd had particularly liked was the Order of the Patrons and Founders. This was an Order conferred upon individuals for unusual service to the College. Upon his retirement, we conferred this Order on Dr. Todd because of his long and unusual service and his complete dedication to the College. At the first commencement after his retirement, it was my recommendation that we confer an honorary doctor's degree on him because of the fact that he was aging and I wanted it to come to him while it had real meaning to him. We also conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters on Bishop Baxter, who was the resident bishop for the area at that time.
ARCHITECTURE AND OXFORD INFLUENCE

While I hope to have a story about each one of the buildings as they were planned and built, there were certain broad, general principles of architectural factors which involved the design and building of most of the 37 buildings which were built during my administration. Earlier, I mentioned the fact that I enjoyed so much the time I spent at Oxford University. As is true of every Oxford student, I had a bicycle and I spent a great deal of time riding from college to college and I noticed the outstanding and beautiful architecture. I had no idea then that somehow this would be very useful to me in later years, but there was an unusual fascination with the unusual architectural development of the various colleges at Oxford and at Cambridge, where I visited on several occasions.

I was exceedingly pleased to find that the architecture at the College of Puget Sound was modified Tudor. While there is an opinion that this costs more to begin with, it is an architecture which is maintained easily and buildings last hundreds of years without having to be destroyed or rebuilt. So while this may be true (though it has never been proved), the maintenance cost through the years is considerably less than that of contemporary architecture, particularly that built with wood.

Practically every building built during the period 1942 to 1973 has some characteristics of Oxford architecture as a part of its design. When we were designing Todd Hall, it first appeared as just a straight, square building.
I told the architect, "It must be beautified and it must be made to have outstanding characteristics, modified in such a way that it will be a beautiful building to look at as well as being very utilitarian." Out of this came a design which was somewhat of a copy of the Oriel window at Oriel College in Oxford, showing the window above the door and the door, of course, modified Tudor in the shape of an arch. We did study the college architecture, and as a matter of fact the architect purchased a book of Oxford architecture which was referred to many times, as well as other books on modified Tudor architecture. This was the first building that was built in the expansion period and there will be more details concerning it later, but it was the beginning of the influence which Oxford was to have on the campus.

When we built the music building, the tower was designed as a modified copy of the gateway to the Botanic Gardens at Oxford, which are a part of the Magdalen College complex. It is a beautiful design and lent itself very beautifully to the music building design.

When it was time to build the library, we determined its size and basic design. We wanted a balcony which would allow us to house many more books and have the wide open space in the reading area. At the same time, we wanted the tower to have a very distinctive and attractive appearance. Again, there must have been a half dozen preliminary designs and the architect said, "Tell me exactly what you want." I tried to tell him and it was not easy to communicate, except that I wanted it to be utilitarian, beautiful, permanent and enhance the beauty of the natural setting of the campus.

This was very much on my mind for a good many days, and about 3:00
o'clock one morning, I awakened with a start and said, "I have it; I have it!"
I remembered how I had ridden my bicycle in Oxford through the Magdalen
campus, and on the inside of the famous tower there is a very beautiful semi-
tower. I got up in the middle of the night, found my Oxford books, looked
for the picture and there it was. I took it the next day to the architect
and said, "What do you think about this?" He said, "It will fit perfectly."
So the tower that is on the Everell S. Collins Library is a modified copy of
the inner tower of Magdalen Tower which is in Oxford. It is a beautiful
entrance and at the same time carries out the modified Tudor architecture
and has been a real part of the Tudor architecture on the campus of the
University of Puget Sound.

The window which is on the east end of the Collins Library is likewise
a modification of one of the windows in Oriel College at Oxford. The dormers
which are used in various dormitories are carrying out the original plan of
Mr. Sutton and Mr. Dugan, but some of the new ones involve dormers found
in St. Edmund Hall at Oxford. It allows an extra floor for housing and at the
same time brings light and air in to the occupants so that it will be much
more congenial for them.

When it came time to build the two dormitories at the same time after the
War, the original design again showed them to be somewhat like square
boxes without too much adornment. I finally said to the architect, "Make
them beautiful. Let's get them so they are not only utilitarian but add beauty
to the campus." He finally said, "Here, take a pencil and doodle." So I
doodled on his pad and at each corner I put an octagonal tower with an unusual roof on it. He said, "That's great! That's great!" We looked through the Oxford handbook for the original of the ideas and found it to be one of the towers of Balliol College.

The dormitories have the unusual design and facilities that the girls desired when we talked to them about the kind of things they would like to have included.

After they were finished, my daughter, Martha, and I were walking past Schiff Hall on day, on our way to the Student Center. We stopped to look back and not knowing that we were being overheard, Martha said, "You know, Daddy, those towers remind me of 'Reponso, Reponso, let down your hair that I may ascend the golden stair'." We laughed about it, because it was one of the stories I used to read the girls when they were younger. A Trail editor or one of the editors, evidently, was close to us and in the next issue of the Trail they referred to the "Reponso Towers" and in the folklore of some student generations they have been called the "Reponso Towers" ever since.

When it came time to build the science building, the broad, general design was worked out by the architect and we decided that there should be a very distinguished tower on the campus. While there was an excellent tower on Jones Hall, we were talking about a distinguished tower.

The tower, as it is now, is a modified design of the historic tower at Magdalen College in Oxford. I used to ride my bicycle by it two and three times every day, and it was such a thing of rare beauty that it im-
pressed itself on my mind with incredible clarity. While the tower in Thompson Hall is not nearly as large and it is not made of stone, it does carry some of the design of the great tower of Magdalen College and it carries, of course, the official clock of the campus. It was most interesting to design the tower and to see it become a reality in what is Thompson Hall.

When the addition to the Everell S. Collins Library was in the process of design, we planned it in such a way that it would fulfill the needs of the University now and for many years to come. When the original library was designed, the architect estimated that it would take care of the needs of the University until the year 2000. However, we are still 23 years from the year 2000 and it was outgrown some years ago.

The addition was designed in such a way that five stories could be added to the present structure which, of course, necessitated a much greater foundation and much more costly design to begin with, but it does have the utilitarian factor of allowing for an addition, if and when it becomes necessary.

In designing the building, I suggested that the area which is across from the girls dormitory have both a beautiful entrance (even though it is a utilitarian part of the building) and a beautiful structural adornment facing that direction, so that, looking at the library, you see not only its beauty but the natural beauty of the surrounding trees which add so much. This little tower is a modification of the top of the tower of All Souls College at Oxford. It also has certain characteristics of the tower in Brasenose College and part of St. John's College in Oxford.
I was somewhat surprised when I heard that some students called it "Tommy's Pulpit" and it does have the appearance of a pulpit in the English or Scandinavian churches. I was also surprised one morning to discover that some students with rare imagination had put a sign on it, as it was being built, "Whose folly is this?" I remembered that Keats said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and in building the buildings on the campus I always felt that even though it cost a little more it was a wonderful thing to make them beautiful so that generation after generation would unconsciously absorb the beauty of the architecture, as well as the beauty of association with great faculties and the great ideas in the classroom.

When the President's residence was planned, we used the modified design of the Oriel window at Oriel College and it is also over the door to the entrance to the College. This is a refined and much smaller design but it fits the architecture perfectly.

One time, after a trip East, I walked over the campus as though I had never seen it before and tried to envision what could be done to make it more beautiful and more meaningful as an educational tool for the students and faculty. As I walked toward the president's residence, it suddenly occurred to me that every doorway in every building is an arch, and I walked with a new enthusiasm all over the campus. The door to Jones Hall, the door to Howarth Hall, the door to Todd Hall, the door to the music building, the doors to the library—all are encased in arches. Out of that came the name of the alumni paper, The Arches. It not only signifies the arches to the
south end of Jones Hall but the entranceway to every building, including
the women's gymnasium and Todd Hall.

I was under great pressure from time to time to deviate from the modified
Tudor architecture. There was a great desire on the part of some people, of
course, to put up a modern "glass house" when we built the science complex,
but we resisted the pressure because we wanted to preserve the unique
beauty of the campus, its architectural values and the tradition which was
so ably started by Dr. Todd and the early trustees.
In rechecking my notes I rediscovered that the inverted cone roof on Anderson-Langdon Hall is a modified copy of one of the towers of the Oxford University Museum.

In the Sutton Quadrangle, the Hilton-Gardner Memorial Fountain has the gargoyles which are a copy of those found in the fountain at Christ Church College in Oxford University Quadrangle.

In the Brown Quadrangle, the fountain is a modified copy of one of the fountains I used to walk by when I went from our pension in Zurich, Switzerland to the University. When it came time to design the fountain, I wrote to the Museum of Zurich and asked for a book of the fountains. I was given a book of the fountains in Zurich and I found that there were nearly 70 of them. Architect Silas Nelsen redesigned our fountain to fit the geographic plot.
ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING UNIT

Because enrollment was low, I did some research to find out what might be done to help the situation. I flew to Washington, D.C., and conferred with the Congressional delegation there to see if it would be possible for us to get an Army Specialized Training Unit (ASTU). After considerable maneuvering and some political finesse, as well as genuine desire on our part, a Unit was allocated to us. This meant that we would have to adjust a good many things on the campus—curriculum, schedule, housing, etc., and the Federal Government demanded that we put in the fire lines to the women's gymnasium which was to be used as one of the housing units. The other housing unit was to be Kittredge Hall which was within the range of the fire coverage required by the Federal Government. There was considerable discussion about whether or not the College should pay for the fire line or whether that should be a part of the cost to the government as the Unit came to us. The line was installed and if I remember correctly, the College paid for it and it is, of course, still a part of the fire protection for the women's gymnasium.

The Unit arrived on December 6, 1943, and there were 238 young men, all of whom lived East of the Hudson River. It appeared that the Army wanted to put the units, geographically, as far away as possible in order to discourage the idea of going home over the weekends and to make the men independent in their own right. The group which came to us was supposed to be trained in the electronic aspects of the War. The girls, of course, were
exceedingly pleased, and on the Friday when the Unit arrived, there was a big sign that read, "Come to the Welcoming Dance for the ASTU". Shortly before the dance was held, however, the officers announced that one out of every ten of the men in the Unit would be cashiered out into the Infantry on Friday at four o'clock because of their grade point. This meant that everybody was studying as they had never studied before and very few of the men showed up at the welcoming dance! This type of discipline put the men under great pressure and it was always tragic at four o'clock on Friday when men were cashiered out and sent to the Infantry.

The men called the gymnasium the "Barn" and called Kittredge Hall the "Palace" and the question asked was, "Are you staying in the Barn or the Palace?" The food service was augmented considerably and the Unit adjusted without too great a difficulty. The contract with the government was very helpful to the total budget and made it possible for us to bridge the gap much more easily than if we had not had it. It was interesting to work with the commanding officers who had their headquarters on the top floor of Jones Hall. They were a congenial group and were very sympathetic to the curriculum and the ideals of the College.

The Unit was with us until the Spring of 1944 when it was phased out. The men were told that they would go into specialized electronic training and would not go into the Infantry. However, after they left us, they went from place to place for specialized training and ended up on the front lines in the Battle of the Bulge. Many of them were taken captive and when the
Germans were overtaken and could not care for the prisoners according to the Articles of War many of them were shot before the retreat. It was one of the great tragedies in the history of the College of Puget Sound. Many of the parents felt that their sons had been very poorly treated. Their names are listed in the 133 men for whom the Memorial Fieldhouse was built after the War.
PLANS FOR AFTER THE WAR

In February of 1944, I felt very keenly that, somehow or other, plans should be made for the days after the War. I asked the Board of Trustees to set up a committee to make long-range plans. Mr. Kilworth was made Chairman of this committee and Richard Wasson was also made Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

At this time, there was considerable change in trustees because of the age of men like Mr. Munaw, Dr. Whitacre, Belle Reeves and Mr. Newbegin. I suggested at this time that Mr. C. M. Holtzinger of Yakima come on the Board and he was happy to accept. He was rather aged when this happened, and did not get to attend many meetings. However, his son, Charles Holtzinger, attended the University of Puget Sound and graduated here and has been a very outstanding trustee ever since. C. M. Holtzinger was influential in helping the University of Puget Sound secure support from people in Yakima and his own personal support was most meaningful. Mr. Philip Weyerhaeuser, Jr. became a member of the Board of Trustees at that time and was on the Board for many years. These men became a part of the long-range plan.

Some interesting concerns of the long-range plan had to do with the difference in height of 86 feet from the top of Huckleberry Hill to the area in front of Anderson Hall. This meant that, somehow or other, the grades for the various quadrangles had to be determined at the very beginning of the long-range plan for the location of the buildings on the campus.

Dr. Todd had hoped that there might be an artificial lake in front of
Anderson Hall for the beautification of the campus. However, when
the long-range plan committee discussed this, they decided that this was
unwise because the lake would be an "attractive nuisance" and it did not
meet with the architects' suggestions.

Inasmuch as the firm of Sutton, Whitney and Dugan had reached the
time when Mr. Sutton and Mr. Whitney were deceased and Mr. Dugan was
in the latter seventies, the question was raised if this firm would be willing
to work with the firm of Mock and Morrison in designing the long-range plan,
so that all the earlier studies made by Sutton, Whitney and Dugan could
become available to Mock and Morrison. This was done and Mr. Sutton's
ideas of a men's quadrangle, a women's quadrangle, a humanities quadrangle
and a science quadrangle were incorporated to some degree.

As has been mentioned, the long-range plan proposed that Huckle-
berry Hill be pulled down into the ravine (which is now the fieldhouse parking
lot) and in that way the campus could be leveled off. Also, the grades for
what was to be the women's quadrangle could be determined and the grades
that would be the men's quadrangle could be determined, as well as the grades
for the fieldhouse, the music building, the science complex, the library,
the president's residence and the area around Anderson Hall.

All this became a part of the long-range plan drawn by Mock and
Morrison. The grades were determined and the actual square footage of the
campus was allocated in such a way that every square foot could be used
effectively and yet the beauty of the campus could be preserved.
The Roads and Paths Fund was established by the Harry Brown Family about this time and it has provided all the sidewalks and pavement on the campus. The wooden walk which went diagonally from Jones Hall to the women's gymnasium was corrected. The girls' playing field was created; the trees were all saved and the practice field for the football field was designed, as well as the proposed football field (which would come later and, ultimately, materialize into the John S. Baker Stadium).

Because of the unusual work done by Don Shotwell, I always had hoped that the football field would be called Shotwell Field, but on approaching Mr. Shotwell about this on several occasions, he vetoed it. However, on October 13, 1969, the Board of Trustees voted to name the football field in honor of Donald Shotwell who was an outstanding athlete at the College, a distinguished alumnus and through whose kindness well over a half million dollars worth of grading, landscaping and development was done without cost to the College.

Back of the campus was a difficult situation because during the Depression a student who could not pay his tuition requested of Mr. Robbins that he be allowed to bulldoze the campus into some degree of smoothness, but all he seemed to do was to leave bumps, ridges and unusual pockets. This had to be corrected, particularly since the area was designated for the location of the president's residence. A landscape architect was consulted and we secured Sherman Engles who laid out the landscape design for the major portion of the campus, as well as the design for 18th Street and Union
On October 25, 1946, Mr. E. L. Blaine, who was visiting in the Eastern part of the United States at the time, wrote a letter to the Board asking that he be relieved of the responsibilities as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Board reluctantly accepted his letter of resignation, recognizing the fact that he had been a member of the Board for forty years. Certainly, Mr. Blaine was one of the outstanding men in the history of the College of Puget Sound. Mr. Blaine was succeeded by Mr. W. W. Kilworth as Chairman of the Board, a position he held for many years during which time very unusual development took place at the College of Puget Sound.

There are many interesting stories concerning the development of the campus. When we were paving between Anderson Hall and what is now the Collins Library, the engineer came to me and told me that he would have to cut down the big dogwood in back of Anderson Hall. I asked him why it had to be cut down and he said because the curb came right in the middle of it. I said, "Why don't you move the paving over five feet?" He said, "If we do that, it will not be true to the paving which will be south of Jones Hall and someone might notice it." I said, "Save the dogwood and move the paving," which he did. For that reason, there is a jog of five feet in the paving which is north of Jones Hall to that which is south of Jones Hall. However, the dogwood is most beautiful on the campus and deserves to be preserved.
It was interesting to talk to Dr. Todd. He had arranged for every building located on the campus to be situated at the end of a street. Coming up 15th, one looks right into the "heart" of Jones Hall. From the north, coming up Puget Sound, one also looks into the north end of Jones Hall, and it was his desire and idea that approaching the campus from any direction, a person would see part of the beautiful, modified Tudor architecture, which was the campus architectural plan. The beautiful arches at the south end of Jones Hall link it to Howarth Hall and follow the tradition of modified English architecture for universities. However, they proved to be very expensive.

When Lucille and I came to the College of Puget Sound in 1942, I gave a great deal of thought to the new responsibility. I decided that the College needed a very carefully well-thought-out, long-range plan. Finally, it evolved into four major points:

First, we needed the tools of a college or university; for that reason, we needed academic excellence which would attract students from far and wide to come to the campus. This was not too difficult, because we had a very dedicated and very splendid faculty and they were most enthusiastic in carrying forth the academic excellence and also in improving it in every way possible. Their salaries were exceedingly meager and I have always been very thankful to them for their dedication and for the outstanding leadership which they gave.

Second, we needed an adequate plant. The College had five major
buildings--Jones Hall, Howarth Hall, the Women's Gymnasium, Anderson Hall and Kittredge Hall, and this was a good nucleus, but there needed to be many more buildings and a much greater plant if the College were to grow as it should.

Third, there needed to be very fine endowment. The College had had the James Hill Challenge, and this challenge had been met, although there was considerable amount of money in outstanding pledges when the Depression came and it was impossible for people to meet these pledges. Later on, it was necessary for me to secure money to underwrite this differential.

Fourth, we needed an excellent library which would be the academic heart of the College.

These four main principles became the criteria on which I decided to administer the College and watch its development.
COMING OF THE BROWN AND HALEY LECTURES

Very often Dr. Lyle Shelmidine and I had lunch together. This was interesting because he was one of the outstanding professors on the campus and also one who kept up on the educational procedures. He was also a man who had traveled widely particularly in the Far East. He was very much interested in the English educational system.

We often talked about the days I had spent at Oxford and he constantly asked me what was the most interesting part of the experience at Oxford University. I replied with the fact that we had so many unusual lecturers who came to the University. You could go almost every night and hear one of the world's authorities in some special field. I remember hearing Kerensky, who was the man who followed after the collapse of the Czars in Russia. I also remember hearing Winston Churchill on several occasions dealing in terms of international affairs particularly the threat of Germany in Europe. I also heard Hugh Walpole and many others. This was a great educational experience for me.

I remember one noon, Dr. Shelmidine said, "We ought to get some of that kind of lecturship established at the College of Puget Sound. We discussed his suggestion at length and he suggested we might be able to get Mr. J. C. Haley of Brown and Haley, or his son, Fred to establish such a lecture. This was about in 1950. Dr. Shelmidine ultimately made a proposition to Mr. Haley who in turn called on his son Fred Haley, who was a graduate of Dartmouth. We had had several of the Haley family
at the College of Puget Sound and they were very much interested in the school although they had not been forward in their financial support. The Brown and Haley Candy Company had supported the school very generously through the allocations of Mr. Harry Brown who was vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Shelmidine asked the Haley family to endow the Lectures with the idea that the lecturer would be paid $1,000 for his lecture plus the fact that the lectures would be published and the proceeds from the publication and sales would go into the endowed fund.

Finally the first lecture was established in 1952 with the understanding that there would be a base gift of $7,500 which would be paid to the College of Puget Sound on the second of June, 1951. The $7,500 would be from Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haley, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Haley. Dr. Frank Haley, who was a Methodist minister and later librarian at Pacific Lutheran College was not a part of the founding of it. Neither was Mrs. Alcorn, who was a Haley daughter.

It was also understood that the difference between the income from this endowment would be subsidized each year by the Brown and Haley Company.

A committee of faculty was set up to suggest various people who might be lecturers. It was very fortunate that
The first lecturer was Kenneth E. Boulding, who was professor of economics at the University of Michigan. This was followed in 1952 by Kent R. Greenfield, Army Chief Historian, who lectured on the "Historian and the Army." The third one was Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith from Harvard who lectured on the "Economics and Art of Controversy." The other lectures were as follows:

1955...Merle Curti, University of Wisconsin  
"The American Paradox."

1956...Harry L. Shapiro, Columbia University  
"Aspects of Culture."

1957...Theodore M. Greene, Scripps College,  
"Moral, Aesthetic and Religious Insight."

1958...Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard University  
"Reflections on Learning."

1959...David Fellman, University of Wisconsin,  
"The Limits of Freedom."

1960...Philip M. Hauser, University of Chicago,  
"The Population Explosion."

1961...Hadley Cantril, Chairman of the Board,  
Institute for International Social Research.  
"Human Nature and Political Systems."

1962...T. Harry Williams,  
Louisiana State University  
"McClellan, Sherman, and Grant."

1963...Henry Nash Smith, University of California  
"Mark Twain's View of the Industrial Revolution."

1964...Philip H. Phenix, Teacher's College  
Columbia University.  
"Man and His Becoming."

1965...Peter H. Odegard, University of California,  
"Political Power and Social Change."
"The Impact of the Social Sciences."

1967. George P. Murdock, University of Pittsburgh
"An Anthropologist's View of some Major Contemporary Problems."

1968. Arthur E. Bestor, University of Washington
"Habeas Corpus and the American Constitution, 1789-1867."

1969. Rollo May, Supervisory Analyst in the
William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry,
Psychoanalysis and Psychology, "Psychoanalysis and Greek Drama."

1970. Hans Rosenwald, Albert Schweitzer Colleges,
"Artistic Phantasy and the Humanist Persuasion."

Geological Survey, "How Goes the Arctic?"

1972. Ian L. McHarg, Landscape Architect, Philadelphia
"Design with Nature."

1973. Germaine Bree, Institute for Research in the
Humanities, University of Wisconsin.
"Women Writers in France."

1974. John King Fairbank, Chairman of the Council on
East Asian Studies. Harvard University.
"The Multiple Impacts of American-Chinese Relations."

1975. Marius B. Jansen, Princeton University
"Japan's Bicentennial."

1976. Robert N. Bellah, University of California at Berkeley
"Religion and the Future of America."

"Freedom in Greek Art."

1978. Dr. Frederick Franck, Artist, author, playwright.
"The Human Image Reaffirmed."

1979. Ronald Paulson
These lectures were well received. In the early days of the lectureship, the faculty particularly asked each member of their classes to attend and we had seven hundred to eight hundred people in the auditorium. They were very popular with the townspeople, too, and were well received and reviewed by the local papers. Dr. Shelmadine and his faculty committee had worked out procedures whereby they were published by the Rutger's University Press and any profit which was made was divided by the Rutger's University Press and the Brown and Haley Fund at the University of Puget Sound.

In later years the stipend was increased to $1500 for the lecturer for the three lectures on three successive nights and then the Rutger's University Press asked to be relieved of the responsibility of publishing them because they had not had the sale for them that they had hoped.

Also with the coming of many, many lecturers on the campus of the University of Puget Sound, the faculty did not feel its responsibility to constantly seek to have their students attend. It became a very voluntary sort of situation for the students. In that case we had approximately 250 to 300 people attend - many of these townspeople.

In the early days of the lectureship, we always had a reception after the final lecture at the President's residence.
We asked the Haley women to pour at the tea table and it was always very well received. We would probably have 400 - 500 people come to meet the lecturer, to shake his hand, and to discuss with him some of the points he had made at the lecture.

In the early brochure of the Brown and Haley lectures, it was stated, "The purpose of these lectures is to present an original analysis of intellectual problems which have special meaning for the present age. The record of lectures through the years give evidence of the quality of the presentations to date."

Further the quote says, "These lectures are symbolic of two great strengths of our American culture," commented Dr. R. Franklin Thompson, president of the University of Puget Sound. "One is the intellectual stimulus which a University offers to its community; the other is the support which the University receives from its community. The Brown and Haley lectures are truly a significant contribution to learning and an addition to contemporary knowledge."

The Brown and Haley lectureship through the years has been a great intellectual stimulus, like an artesian well, bringing in new vitality and new life to the University's intellectual and academic traditions.

After Dr. Shelmidine's tragic death, Dr. John Magee was chairman of the Selection Committee for many years.
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# General Ledger

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College of Puget Sound
TACOMA, WASH.
## Current Restricted Funds

### General Ledger

**Account G-217.11 Brown & Haley Lecture Fund**

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**College of Puget Sound**

Tacoma, Wash.
## GENERAL LEDGER

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**Account Number:** G-217.11

**Purpose:** Brown & Haley Lecture Fund

**Institution:** College of Puget Sound

**Location:** Tacoma, Wash.
# GENERAL LEDGER

## CURRENT RESTRICTED FUNDS

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**COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND**

TACOMA, WASH.
BROWN'S POINT LIGHTHOUSE BELL

Dr. Edward H. Todd was very proud of the fact that he was able to acquire the Brown's Point lighthouse bell which had been very much a part of the history of the Pacific Northwest for many years. It was a bell which was cast in 1855 by the S. Bernard Company, Bell-founders of Philadelphia. When it was acquired in 1933 by Dr. Todd for the College of Puget Sound, it was eighty years old. It is now over 125 years of age.

The bell was first used in the Dungeness Lighthouse and was transferred by the lighthouse tender, Heather from the Dungeness Lighthouse to a point between Seattle and Tacoma where it hung for many, many years. In approximately 1900 it was transferred from that point between Seattle and Tacoma to Brown's Point and there it carefully tolled in good weather and in fog, the passage ways for the various sea going traffic.

It was estimated by the Director of the Lighthouse Services, Mr. R. R. Tinkham, Superintendent of Lighthouses in the 17th U. S. District headquartered in Portland, that it rang over 300,000 times in its days in the various parts of the sea. He estimated that in one fog storm of 37 hours, it rang 3,721 times. This, of course, was prior to its association with the University of Puget Sound.

In 1933, Dr. Todd heard that there might be a possibility of its being for sale, inasmuch as its usefulness at Brown's Point was over. He was able to secure, from four different men who were never named and are not in the record, the amount of money for the purchase of the bell. These men purchased with the idea that they would be anonymous and that it
would be used on the campus of the University of Puget Sound. It was moved from Brown's Point with considerable difficulty because it weighed somewhere between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds. It was displayed inside Jones Hall from the 1st of November 1933 until Founder's Day in February of 1934.

At the Founder's Day in 1934, which was the third year of the Founder's Day organization, there was a special ceremony to dedicate the bell. The Brown's Point Lighthouse Keeper for 30 years, Mr. O. V. Brown, gave a history of the bell in the chapel at the College and Mr. R. R. Tinkham, Superintendent of Lighthouses for the 17th U. S. District, spoke on the lighthouse service in the United States. Mr. Blaine, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, gave a welcome to the group and also expressed the very great appreciation of the college for securing the bell. There was singing by the entire group. It was a special chapel which was called and at which attendance was required of the students. Mrs. Hunter Kennard, who was a very outstanding literary person and excellent poetess, wrote a special poem called, "The Old Bell at Brown's Point." Another lady by the name of Queenie Davis Miller also wrote a poem called, "To the Bell." The Poetry Association had had a contest and these two were deemed to be the best poems produced. Mrs. Kennard read hers personally and the other poem was read by one of the students.

Wilton Vincent, who was a sophomore, with a beautiful deep voice, sang "Asleep in the Deep". Then Mr. Tinkham of Portland turned the bell over
officially to the College of Puget Sound. Mr. E. L. Blaine accepted it. At this point, the chapel adjourned to the main foyer of Jones Hall and the students gathered around and pledged their loyalty to the College and to the bell. Then there were four cheers for the bell and after that Mr. Brown struck the first note, Mr. Blaine struck the second, Dr. Todd the third, and Mr. William Leveque, student body president, struck the forth note. The alma mater was sung and the bell was officially dedicated as a part of the tradition of the University of Puget Sound.

In 1942, when I came, one day I went through the warehouse and I saw this beautiful bell sitting in the corner. I asked the keeper of the buildings and grounds about the history of the bell and he told me a little bit about it but he did not know of the history. I then asked Dr. Todd and he told me of the history of the bell and that he thought it was a part of the unusual historic aspects of the Pacific Northwest and he thought it was good for the University to have it. Shortly after, the electrical system for the bell ringing for the class bells went awry and we could not get it repaired. In conference with Mr. Robbins, who was then bursar of the College, we decided to resurrect the bell and have one of the buildings and grounds men stike the end of the class period and the beginning of the new class period. Between Jones Hall and what was then the old Music Building, we built a platform about 5 feet off the ground - a very strong structure of 4 x 4's and hung the bell in a framework. We put it high enough so children could not ring it but low enough so it could be reached by a man with a hammer. In the meantime, the clapper for the bell had disappeared somewhere and was no longer a part of it. We then ask one of the buildings and ground men
to ring the bell 10 minutes before the classes were over and at the time when the new classes began.

The first man we had do this did not mind it at all and for several years everything went very well. Then there came a change in the personnel asked to strike the bell. We had a tempermental man who somehow or other did not like the bell and instead of telling us about it, he kept hitting it harder and harder with a heavier and heavier hammer and hitting it in exactly the same place until one day I was at my desk and I heard a strange sound when the bell was struck. I went out and found that the bell was cracked. I was very sorry because it had had a long history. I do not know if the crack was simply because of its age or whether the man had unduly abused it. His colleagues told me that he had said he was going to crack the damn thing sooner or later so I never knew whether this was true or whether it was rumor.

The bell was then again put in the basement of Unit A of the buildings and grounds area. It was put on a special frame and it is there today.

From time to time people ask about the bell and in 1980, there was a call from some phase of the Coast Guard asking if they could get the bell back. I think when they found the bell was cracked, they were not interested in it but I have never had a verification one way or the other.

The bell was a very fine tradition in the life of the College of Puget Sound and later the University of Puget Sound and was used for many years to call students to class and also to tell professors that the class was over.

It was followed by the memorial carillon honoring Howard Kilworth which
was given to the University by Mr. W. W. Kilworth, who was Chairman of the Board of Trustees. There was considerable change in attitude concerning the way in which classes started and stopped. We had a very formal professor from Cambridge, England who taught English for us and on one occasion he looked up and said to his students, "Tell me has the music box tinkled yet?" However, we are completely used to the carillon ending and starting classes now but for many generations the old Brown's Point Bell was the means for telling students their schedule for the day.
ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS

This is a chronological list of the acquisition of buildings at the University of Puget Sound and their cost and replacement value as of 1970 appraisal.

The first building on the campus was built in 1924 and called Jones Hall, named for Mr. J. H. Jones and Mrs. Frankee Jones, his wife.

The second building was the Gymnasium, which has been called the Girl's Gymnasium, and also the Old Gymnasium. It was built in 1924 when the College was moved from Sixth and Sprague to its present location.

In 1927 Howarth Hall was built, called the Science Building in its first construction. The lower floor had existed several years as a basement structure in which there was some science and the home economics and the food service. Mr. Leonard Howarth left $150,000 to the City of Tacoma to be used for its best use. Dr. Todd, Mr. Dix Rowland, Mr. Alfred Lister, and several others were able to convince the City that the best use would be in building the Hall and naming it for Mr. Howarth. In the interim, the Trustees borrowed $100,000 on the site and on Jones Hall in order to structure the beginning of Howarth Hall. It was completed in 1927 as a science building.
In 1938 Anderson Hall was built and named for Agnes H. Anderson. Her family gave some money toward its construction. It was built to house 36 girls and have their food service and kitchen in it.

In 1941 Kittredge Hall was built as a student center and a food center. Also, it was used as an exhibit for the way in which plywood could be used in buildings. Much of the plywood, (some eighteen different kinds), was used in the construction of the building as a gift from various lumber companies. The original money was given by Miss Kittredge honoring her father. The money was to be kept until it came to $20,000 at which time it could be used for a building on the campus. The attorney for the University, Mr. Dix Rowland, advised the Trustees that $20,000 had accumulated and therefore it could be used for a building. However, before it was finished about three times the original $20,000 had been used in construction. When I became President August 1, 1942, there was still a basic debt of $8,000 plus some other monies which were owed for furnishings.

Todd Hall was built as a dormitory for men in 1947, honoring Dr. E. H. Todd who had been President from 1913 to 1942. Dr. Todd was one of the most eminent educators in the Pacific Northwest and it was through his dedication and leadership in the Board of Trustees that the University actually survived and became as outstanding as it was in those days. Todd Hall cost $288,463.23. Its appraised value in 1970 was $734,393. The modified Gothic Tudor design which was started by Dr. Todd and the Trustees was carried out in that building and all others constructed.
South Hall, units A, B, and C were constructed in 1947. This was a result of the GI enrollment. The Federal Government made available to Universities who could qualify, certain surplus buildings. Mr. Alonzo Emerson, who was Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and I went from Canada to California seeking the best buildings available. One was a hospital for special soldiers in Paine Field in Everett. It was finished on the inside, and the only one that we could find that was finished. These buildings were cut apart and brought to the campus by the government. The University had to furnish the foundations and the utility connections. It was decided that Occupational Therapy should be in part of them and the Maintenance department should have one of the buildings. As much as the major cost was a contract with the Federal Government, the first three cost the University $62,000 and Unit D which was added later cost $11,222. The underneath part of Unit A was called the warehouse and cost $9,000.

The Memorial Fieldhouse, which is a memorial to the 133 men who died in World War II from the campus and alumni association, was built in 1949. It was needed because the early gymnasium was inadequate for the University to have athletic educational programs, and to play athletic contests. Mr. Donald Shotwell was chairman of the building committee, and the contract was awarded to the Roy T. Earley Company. The cost was $431,428.52. The appraised value in 1970 was $1,041,874.

In 1950 the President's residence was built. Mr. Harry Brown, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1948, said that when the President was appointed in 1942 the Trustees had promised a new residence for the President and his family. Nothing had been done.
Mr. Brown said, "I'm going to pass a paper among the Trustees to see how much we can underwrite." He did, and it came around and there was $32,000 pledged on the paper. When it came to the Officer's table, Mr. Clapp looked at it and said he would be happy to match dollar for dollar the total amount that had been pledged. The action was taken that the President and his wife together with the Chairman of the Building Committee should structure plans for the President's residence. This was done and the plans went through a series of drafts from A to J. The original plan was considerably reduced although the house was designed so that the President and his wife entertained some 10,000 people a year for many years with receptions, dinners, teas, student gatherings, commencement receptions and the other things that were concomitant with the President's public relations. The President's residence cost $75,308.53. In 1970 it was evaluated at $184,547. It is a modified Tudor architecture and strategically located so that the faculty, students, and public relations program could be carried on in a very excellent manner for the good of the University.

In 1952 it was necessary to create an addition to Anderson Hall. This was known as Langdon Hall, named for a lady who was a member of the Plymouth Congregationalist Church in Seattle. She asked me to come to see her on occasion and took an annuity with us. Also, she said that she would like us to be remembered in her will. When I followed up and tried to get her to instruct the will exactly, she said, "don't worry, it'll be taken care of." I was very surprised when I found that when she died, the will said that her estate should be divided by Mr. Smith who was the
executive businessman for Plymouth Congregational Church, a YMCA man, and myself. We had several meetings and the YMCA man wanted most of the estate to go to the International YMCA Fund in which she had no interest. Mr. Smith and I worked out an agreement whereby one third would go to Plymouth Congregational Church, one third to go to the University of Puget Sound, and a considerable amount to go to the YWCA in Seattle. When the YMCA man did not want to go along with this I told him I would make a minority report to the court and he finally came along with it. Mrs. Langdon was a very wonderful lady much interested in Christian higher education. She was a person very pleased to make her original contribution to the University of Puget Sound. At her death, the assets of the annuity and the bequest program structured the major gift to Langdon Hall. It was built in 1952 at a cost of $335,655.74 and its replacement in 1970 appraisal was $588,682.

The Music Building was built in 1953. There was a great need for extra classroom space and the Music Building – the Old Farmhouse – had become completely obsolete. Therefore the Board of Trustees authorized the building of the Music Building with the understanding that there would be classrooms, practice rooms, a room for the symphony recital hall and auxiliary space for faculty offices in future development. The cost was $413,044.97. Its replacement value in 1970 was $772,645. It was the first classroom building built on the campus after the war and fulfilled a very great need.
The Everill S. Collins Memorial Library was built in 1954. We had asked the students, faculty and staff to suggest to the architect the best possible structured library to meet our needs. After working about two years on the plans it was constructed. Mr. Warren Perry was the librarian and had been for a number of years. The old library was in the basement of Jones Hall. We had about 45,000 volumes at that time. When the library was finished we constructed a canvas tunnel from the back of Jones Hall to the new library front door and we declared a day without classes and asked the students to help us move. Mr. Perry and his staff had so organized it so that they started at one end and put the books in cartons exactly the way he wanted them in the library. The move was done in a day. We had a snack and luncheon for all the students and people that helped. Townspeople came as well as the Trustees.

Mr. Collins was the President of Collins Pine Company, the Ostrander Timber Company, and he was also very involved with construction work as it related to Oregon, Washington, and California. He had as his partner Geo Atkinson of California. He was very much interested in the Methodist Church and established Collins Pension Fund for Returned Missionaries. It is still very active. He put some $23 million into that fund because he found that missionaries returning from the foreign field had no pension fund or very little on which to live.

Mr. Collins was writing a later will, but was waiting for members of his family to finish certain procedures before the new will was written. These procedures were never finished
which meant that the University of Puget Sound did not get as much money in the former will as was allocated in the second will. Upon Mr. Collins death, his son Truman Collins called me and asked me to come to Portland. He said that because they knew that Mr. Collins Sr. had planned to give this money to the University for the library that they would give it even though it was not tax deductible. They wanted to carry out his basic intent and help the University.

Mr. Truman Collins was a very great friend of the University. He was a graduate of Willamette as was his sister, Mrs. Grace Goudy. Her son, Allan Goudy is now chairman of the Collins series of companies. Through the years the Collins family and the Goudy family have been very generous to the University of Puget Sound.

The Hugh Wallace Memorial Swimming Pool was built in 1956. It had an interesting background. I was vice-chairman of the United Way campaign and Mr. Reno Odlin, President of Puget Sound National Bank, was chairman. One day when I went to make my report, I asked before the meeting if I could make my report early because I had scheduled another meeting. However, just as the meeting started Mr. Odlin looked at me and said, "Frank, I wish you would wait until after the meeting because I have something I have to talk to you about." I waited and afterwards he said, "How could you use an Olympic size swimming pool at the University of Puget Sound?" I said I certainly could and it would be wonderful if it could come in one gift because it is the kind of thing for which I cannot go out and raise money.

I was asked to give a speech to the Boy Scout community meeting at the camp out by Purdy. It was a rainy night and I lost
my way on several occasions. I finally found myself at this very nice cabin. After a while they blew the whistle and put a couple of big logs in a huge fireplace in the cabin, and introduced me. I was speaking in front of the fireplace and when I'd back up I got too warm and I'd move down by the feet of the boys, sitting on the floor, and then I'd move back when I cooled off a little. One time, moving back, I noticed a plaque which said, "This fireplace was built by the Hugh Wallace Memorial Foundation." I asked Mr. Kilworth, who was then chairman of the Board of Trustees, who the Hugh Wallace Foundation was. He mentioned the fact that Mr. Hugh Wallace had been a very prominent businessman in Tacoma, a lumberman, and at one time he was Ambassador to France. When he died, he left some money in charge of a committee of three, comprised of the President of the Puget Sound National Bank; Harold Long, the minister at Immanuel Presbyterian Church; and the former president of the Puget Sound Bank prior to Mr. Odlin. I applied to them for a major gift for a building and they said they could not give that much, but did I have a project of a lesser amount? Actually, I had applied for money for the Music Building but they said they could not give that amount. However, they did give $8,000 and we bought a Steinway piano with it. One day they came up to see the Steinway and fortunately one of our outstanding music majors was playing it. They were very pleased with it. This led to a relationship with the Hugh Wallace Foundation and Mr. Odlin's statement to me at the United Way meeting was the fact that there had been a great appreciation in the stocks of the Hugh Wallace Foundation and they
could make one major contribution. He asked me to get a bid on an Olympic size swimming pool for under $50,000. We did get a bid for $49,000. However, this was to be located next to the Women's Gymnasium and it had no building over it. Also there would have to be very unusual renovations in the shower and other facilities in the Women's Gymnasium in order to accommodate the Hugh Wallace Pool.

The Trustees of the Hugh Wallace Foundation made the allocation for the pool itself and it was necessary for me to raise money for the building over the pool and to structure the refinements in the gymnasium. The pool cost $51,385.54. The renovation for the building over it and the other renovations cost $86,585.70.

In 1956 we built the warehouse which was also part of the South Hall complex. This was in order to have more space for maintenance, buildings and grounds. It was an expenditure of $21,120.

Harrington Hall was built in 1957 at a cost of $343,630.89. Mrs. Harrington was a member of the University Congregational Church in Seattle. I was their interim minister three different times when they were in the process of calling a new minister. After one of my sermons Mrs. Harrington said she would like to talk to me. She said she would like to help the University and some of our students. I asked if she had a target amount in mind and she said $2,000. She gave us $2,000 and I had her meet some of the students whom she had helped. She invited us to her home on several occasions and I met Mrs. Schiff who was her daughter and also a very loyal member of the University Congregational Church. It was a very fine
relationship with the Harrington's and the Schiff's. I baptized some of the Schiff grandchildren. At a tea at the President's residence Mrs. Harrington said, "I would like to do something more for the University and would you have a suggestion?"

I suggested that she might be interested in naming one of the new halls that was being built at that time in 1957. She said she would be glad to give $100,000 towards its construction. It is called Harrington Hall.

Her daughter, Mrs. Helen Schiff, was party to the conversation about naming Harrington Hall and said she would like to do the same as her mother - give $100,000 towards the naming of a dormitory. Fortunately we were building the two at the same time so her dormitory is along side of her Mother's and is called Schiff Hall. It cost $416,000. It had a replacement value of $574,666 in 1970. Mrs. Schiff served as a member of the Board of Trustees until she could no longer drive. She was very much interested in the University and has given gifts from time to time since the building of Schiff Hall. We have had teas honoring her in Schiff Hall and the girls have been very pleased to meet her.

The Flora B. Tenzler Hall was built in 1958. Mrs Tenzler was the wife of Herman Tenzler who was a very unusual leader in the plywood industry. He had his own plywood and door manufacturing plant on the Tideflats. He was a very aggressive individual and a man who had many ideas as to marketing and various business practices.

He had as his attorney Mr. Frank Neal. Frank Neal was a member of our Board of Trustees. He was a very strong willed man who wanted to see his ideas carried out in the University Administration. Mr. Neal was a strong fraternity man and left some money
to endow a scholarship fund and house upkeep for his fraternity on our campus.

On many occasions I talked to Mr. Neal about the possibility of Mr. Tenzler making a gift to the University. Mr. Neal kept saying, "he will one day," and "let me handle it for you." He called me and said that I should go see Mr. Tenzler concerning the possibility of a memorial to his wife, Flora B. Tenzler. We did not know then that Mrs. Tenzler had cancer, terminal within two or three years. I went to see Mr. Tenzler and he suggested that we might be able to construct a dormitory for special young people who were outstanding in academics and had a high sense of dedication and moral values. He also asked me to get a set of plans drawn. We had been building dormitories for about 65 to 75 students and in as much as our Board of Trustees had suggested that we have dormitories of approximately that size because they would not seem as institutionalized as one very big building. I took a set of plans to him and he said, "Leave them with me, this isn't exactly what I had in mind." I left them in his office on a very large table which he used for his business planning.

The next morning at about 7:00 my phone rang. It was Mr. Tenzler asking me if I could come down and see him right away. There were the plans, red pencilled and blue pencilled and torn apart. I looked on in amazement and said, "Herman, you must have spent all night on these plans." He said, "It was one of the most interesting projects I've ever known. At about 10:30 I decided I should have some student input into these plans." He called his daughter who
was then a junior at Washington State College and asked her what should be the ideal women's dormitory. She advised him that there should be some rooms with private baths, some suites in which three rooms surround a private bath, a sewing room, and typing room on each floor, a solarium for sunbathing, a big meeting room and large storage room on the ground floor and a kitchen on the ground floor. She also suggested that there be a very large lounge and that there be twin fireplaces in the lounge with a serving kitchen for teas and receptions off the lounge. Mr. Tenzler was very eager that we proceed at once. I very frankly said to him, "Mr. Tenzler, I cannot build this building for the $300,000 to $325,000 which we have been paying for dormitories up to this time." He looked at me and said, "Franklin, I did not say anything about money. You go out and get a bonafide bid. I hope it will be the best bid you possibly can!" He said, "I hope it will be Bonny McDonald's company for they are excellent builders and then bring me a statement concerning it and I will then advise you."

We put the plans out for bids and we received a very fine bid from the L. B. McDonald Building Company. I took the figures to Mr. Tenzler and he said, "Go ahead and built it." I wondered what to do next because I did not have anything in writing. I went to Mr. Neal and told him the situation. He said, "If Mr. Tenzler said he will build it, he will build it. I'll take the lead in the Board of Trustee's meeting so that you will not be vulnerable." He did this and the Trustees authorized the going ahead on the basis of Mr. Tenzler's word that the building should be built.
It was built. It was beautifully designed and beautifully executed. The design was within the framework of the modified Tudor architecture. The window which looks out over the campus quadrangle was a copy of one of the windows in Oriel College at Oxford. The design of the door is also one that came from a modified design of the "Schools College" in Oxford. Mr. Tenzler was very eager to see the building progress. He came often at night and on weekends without saying anything to anyone, to personally inspect the construction of the building. Once in awhile he would call me and say, "I think such and such should be changed. It is not as good as I want," and we always put forth a change order in which the construction company complied.

When the building was all done, completed, and furnished, I took a copy of the cost to Mr. Tenzler. He looked at it very carefully - looked at the auditor's statement and then sat down and wrote out a check for the total amount of the building which was nearly one-half million dollars. He was very pleased with the building and we had a very excellent dedication service in which the Tenzler family came. Douglas Tenzler, a son, graduated from the University and so did his wife. They have been very much interested in the University through the years. Doug has been one of the outstanding supporters of Toppers which is the athletic promotion organization.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Flora B. Tenzler died of cancer and we all mourned her passing because she was a very gracious lady. Mr. Tenzler, at the dedication, gave us a very beautiful
portrait of her which was placed to the right side of the lounge as one went in the front door. There was a brass plaque which was attached to the left hand side of the lounge honoring her and acknowledging the gift which Mr. Tenzler had given in her honor. Every year on her birthday, there appeared a beautiful bouquet of red roses which was placed on the table under her picture. This was done for many years. Mr. Tenzler had a way of coming to the dormitory and visiting the campus without any of us knowing anything about it. I was always most anxious to greet him and tell him again how much we appreciated this very beautiful building which is an ideal women's dormitory. Several years after Mrs. Tenzler's death, I noticed that the beautiful portrait was gone and also the brass plaque. I asked the Housekeeping Department where it had gone and they said they did not know. I asked the Buildings and Grounds Department if they knew where the picture and the plaque had gone and they said it just disappeared one time. It was somewhat of a mystery because in my conversations with Mr. Tenzler he never said anything about it although I did think there was somewhat of a coolness in his relationship. I wondered if this might have been caused by the fact that during the student's tensions in the latter part of the 60's and early part of the 70's, a group of students tried to organize to get Tenzler Hall made into a coed dormitory. There was never any consideration on the part of the administration for this because Mr. Tenzler had specifically said that he wanted it for senior women with high academic standards to carry forth the moral and spiritual standards of Mrs. Tenzler. However, one time he called me and said that a group of students had come and asked
to see him because they wanted to protest the fact that some students were pushing for a co-educational dormitory in Tenzler.

I was most anxious to find out if Mr. Tenzler were unhappy. In the meantime, Mrs. Tenzler had gone and Mr. Neal had died. The attorney that followed Mr. Neal was not a graduate of the University and he himself was seriously ill and died shortly after Mr. Neal's death. However, we did have an alumnus who was his executive man by the name of Karl Kuhl. He was an alumnus and was very loyal to Mr. Tenzler and often times would say, "Doctor, I simply cannot tell you the answer to the question you ask." I admired him for this.

However, we did have a very good friend who one time told me that part of the problem of the disappearance of the portrait and the brass plaque was the fact that the second Mrs. Tenzler often times came unannounced to the dormitory and went through it. We did not know this, the Housekeeping people did not know it, and the students were not aware of it. However, she would often come on Saturday mornings and when she came she would see the girls lounging around in robes in slacks, and jeans, their hair in curlers, in the typical fashion of students relaxing on a weekend. She did not think this was worthy of the memory of Mrs. Tenzler and strongly suggested that the portrait and the brass plaque be taken out of that lounge. This was done without saying anything to anyone about it and the articles simply disappeared. When I went to the dedication of the Flora B. Tenzler library in Lakewood, I said to myself, "Good Lord, there is our portrait," and sure enough
it was the portrait which was for many years in Tenzler Hall on the campus.

Again, from a confidential source which I cannot name, I have been assured that in time the portrait will come back to us and so will the plaque. In the meantime, Mr. Tenzler is very friendly; although he has been financing other projects in which he has an interest - a small gift to Pacific Lutheran University - a large gift to Good Samaritan Hospital in Puyallup, the Flora B. Tenzler library in Lakewood and then the second addition to it which has such unusual sophisticated material retrieval systems that it is even better than the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tenzler is very friendly personally. He comes in only one day a week to his office but he always brings two bulging brief cases and he continues to ask how the University of Puget Sound is progressing.

Certainly, the coming of Tenzler Hall was one of the great additions to the facilities of the University of Puget Sound. It is an ideal dormitory and is equal to any dormitory on any campus of which I am aware.
THE REASON FOR THE "A" FRAMES

Enrollment continued to increase, putting heavy pressure on the University and making it necessary to add many professors and to increase the physical facilities for housing and feeding of the students.

This was particularly true in the summer of 1969. Vice President Smith informed me that there seemed to be a very unprecedented number of freshmen students applying and the normal attrition for other returning students was not apparent. In other words, the students were eager to return to live on the campus and we found ourselves with 184 more students than we had room to house. We were particularly vulnerable because there were 30-40 freshmen girls. Mrs. Curran, the Dean of Women, had written to them telling them they were admitted but they would have to be on a waiting list for housing. This was after we had made the recreation room in Anderson-Langdon into a dormitory for twelve girls and those residents were called the "Golden Dozen". They seemed to have a very interesting time and enjoyed this room very much.

Vice President Smith had asked some of the student leaders to make a house-to-house canvas to find out if more homes in the area would make rooms available for students. However, because it was 1969 and there had been so much unrest at Berkeley and Columbia and at many of the other 2600 schools and colleges in the country, homeowners were reluctant to rent to students. This was unfortunate because our student body, while caught up in the fervor of the general unrest, had not been overt in their protests.

It was obvious that the unusual academic excellence of the University
of Puget Sound had caused students to return and also had drawn many new freshmen students. This was due to the excellent reputation of the University for student counseling, for the personal interest of the administration and faculty in student lives and careers, and it was a very interesting by-product on the excellence in education which attracted these students to the University.

As a special committee, Vice President Smith, Dean Curran, Larry Stenberg and Dale Bailey, along with several others, appraised the various alternatives. One, of course, was to ask the homeowners near the campus to help us, and we had 20 per cent less response on this than we had had previously. The second alternative was to see whether or not dormitory trailers could be secured, such as Boise College was using at that time. The third was to see if we could rent a wing on Annie Wright Seminary because Annie Wright was losing its boarding students. A fourth alternative was to see if we could rent one of the wings of the Polynesian Apartment complex. Another one was to see if the City Motel would allow us to put students there. It was located on Sixth Avenue and had not been used as a motel for many years but was used as a tax write-off for the owner. None of these alternatives seemed to materialize, so Dean Curran suggested that we build "A" frames on the campus. These A frames were to be 20x48 feet, two-stories, and would provide housing for twelve students. Since five were proposed, this would provide housing for 60 additional students.

The committee contacted Pacific Fabricators and their bid, including
carpeting and furniture, came to a total of $10,500 for each A frame.

With these facts in hand, we considered the various alternatives. It appeared the committee had planned very well. I was somewhat concerned, though, because I remembered in our University Presidents' meetings for many years one of the agenda items was the discussion of war surplus buildings. I recalled how one president told us, "Gentlemen, if it gives you any encouragement, last year I was able to get rid of the World War I surplus buildings."

We, of course, had had surplus buildings from World War II in units A-B-C-D, which had been the hospital units from Paine Field and which were moved to our campus at government expense to help accommodate the G.I. enrollment. Later, we decided to make them permanent and we put siding on them and spent considerable money in refinishing the interior.

I was not eager to have a second set of temporary buildings that would look less than the best in a few short years of use. However, the pressure was so severe that we decided we must go ahead with the A frames. I talked to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and we called a meeting of the Board on July 21, 1969 at which time the buildings were authorized by the Board at a cost not to exceed $154,000.

The buildings were constructed in time to alleviate the housing shortage for the freshmen that year. The freshmen seemed to enjoy living in these A frames and these units soon became a part of the campus life.

In retrospect, I have often thought that, inasmuch as we owned a number of houses around the campus, it might have been better if we had asked the renters
to move immediately so we could use the houses for students, although I am sure we would have had very great difficulty taking care of 60 students that quickly. We have found since that time that housing in homes is much preferred over dormitory living by many students because they have the amenities of refrigerators, stoves, and other things which are so much a part of home-like living.

The critical housing situation was relieved in 1970 when a dormitory housing 118 students was finished. This made it possible for us to take care of the rapid expansion, both from the standpoint of those who came in 1969 and those who came in 1970 and later.

When this housing pressure was eased up, of course, there was a great call for use of the A frame space. They had been located among the trees so they would not be too conspicuous on the campus. They were also purchased with the idea that they could be sold to individuals and moved to a beach or mountain site. About this time, there were all kinds of people asking for them. Pressure came from the Black Student Union for one to be used for its headquarters and permission was given to them for several years. Later, one was used for headquarters for minority students, which worked into the total University administration without too much problem.

More recently, one of the A frames has been used for Safety and Security offices of the University.

Some years after they were built, when housing was less acute, only six students were housed in one A frame, rather than 12. This fall, four of the units are housing students, three of which will take care of Sigma Chi Fraternity.

R. Franklin Thompson
August 1, 1979
Anderson Hall was a dormitory for girls. It was the first residence home built on the campus and it was built in 1938. At that time it housed thirty-five girls. It had its own kitchen and the girls had a very wonderful house mother who was Mrs. Carolyn Schneider. Mrs. Schneider was affectionately called Mrs. "S" and the girls had great regard and affection for her.

The building was named in honor of Mrs. Agnes Heely Anderson, who was named to the Order of Patrons and Founders of the College of Puget Sound in 1940. It cost $403,000 exclusive of furnishings and at that time the cost was $2450 per student.

During the war, the number of students staying in the dormitory was doubled or tripled and ninety people ended up staying there. We had the "golden dozen" which was a dormitory within a dormitory in the basement and they seemed to have a lot of fun calling themselves one of the "golden dozen."

This was the beginning of a new philosophy of the campus. It was found that everytime we had a bed on the campus, we had a student to fill it. We also knew that the junior colleges were coming very rapidly to the State of Washington, as they had in California, and we would need to be a resident college rather than a commuting college. We also knew that
for the academic excellence which we desired, we would need to bring our students from a wide range geographically. This was the beginning of the dormitory construction.

In 1954-55, a second unit was added or a main unit called Langdon Hall. Langdon Hall was named for Mrs. Langdon who was a member of Plymouth Congregational Church. I was the interim pastor there on three different occasions when they were in the process of securing new ministers. I got to know many of the people very well. One time Mrs. Langdon asked me to come and see her at her apartment in Seattle. She said she would like to do something very nice for the University and out of the conversation came the fact that she would like to make a major contribution to the University and she would like to have her name involved. We were in the process of designing the second unit at that time. Mrs. Langdon did give the University a considerable amount of money. In our discussion, I asked her what she was going to do with the remainder of her estate which was sizable and she said she would like to leave it to some good cause where it would do the best good in the future. I talked with her about a will on many occasions and she said she had a will. I asked her if she had designated where the remainder would go and she said she had not but it would be taken care of. Imagine my surprise when her will was read that she had designated three people to determine where her estate would go. One was Mr. Smith, who was the business officer for the
Congregational Church. One was a man who had been very much interested in the YMCA and the third was myself. We met and it appeared almost at once that there was a division of opinion. The YMCA man wanted all the money to go to the International YMCA cause. She had told me that she had no interest in this cause, although she was interested in the Seattle YWCA. Mr. Smith was very friendly and the two of us finally decided that one-third should go to the Plymouth Congregational Church, one-third should go to the College of Puget Sound and one-third should go to the YWCA. The YMCA man became very adamantly and finally I told him that if he demanded his way, I would file a minority report with the court stating that she had told me on several occasions that she had no interest in his cause. However, I was very eager for one-third to go to the Plymouth Congregational Church which furnished their camp with it, one-third to go to the YWCA which renovated its building in downtown Seattle, and one-third to come to the College of Puget Sound. This was the final distribution. Langdon Hall was named for Mrs. Langdon because of the annuity she had with us and because of the bequest which she gave to us. Langdon Hall incorporated a number of new idea in dormitory living as were found in the current University Housing at that time.
Mr. John S. Baker was a Tacoma businessman who was very much interested in the development of the City. He was also very interested in athletics and in athletes. He is reputed to have subsidized some athletes in their training in high school as well as at the university level.

I called on him for a number of years about gifts to the development fund of the University and he gave nominal gifts of around $200, $300, $500, etc. He often told me that during the Depression he lost the Fidelity Building because of financial stringencies, although one time he told me, with a twinkle in his eye, that it was a great financial benefit to him to lose the building. I never quite understood the ramifications but knowing Mr. Baker as a very astute businessman, I am sure it was true.

He was in his late seventies or early eighties when we approached him concerning the possibility of underwriting the building of a stadium. We had a model, about eighteen inches square, made up with his name on it in large letters and proposed to locate it on the campus where the John S. Baker Stadium is presently located.

Mr. William Kilworth, Chairman of the Board, Mr. Roe Shaub, a very prominent trustee, and myself made an appointment to see Mr. Baker and took the model with us and talked to him about the possibilities of building the stadium. He seemed genuinely interested in it, although he said his fluid cash was such that he could not make the gift at that time. Then we talked about the possibility of his leaving a bequest to us to be used to build the stadium and he said he
thought that might be feasible. He seemed very pleased with the model and kept it in his home office in a very prominent place the rest of his life.

In subsequent talks with Mr. Baker, he told me that the University was in his will for a stadium and when his estate was probated the University would have Baker Stadium. He never mentioned the amount of money involved or any of the details.

At his death, we learned that the University would receive a bequest of $100,000 to build the stadium and the figure was based on the cost of simpler stadium that had been built at Highline High School for between $80,000 and $90,000. However, there was a codicil to the will which said that if he gave any money prior to his death it would be deducted from the $100,000 bequest. He had given us a gift of $10,000 toward the construction of the Music Building and another $10,000 which was used in the construction of the library, so we received $80,000 from his estate and we had anticipated that we would receive $100,000.

It took almost six years for the estate to be probated because of the difficulty in arriving at tax values of certain real estate which he owned and for other adjustments in the probate of the estate.

The Board of Trustees formed a building committee under the leadership of J. D. Shotwell and Richard Wasson. The work was officially authorized on December 2, 1963. There was a provision in the contract stating that the work should be completed in ninety days. Earley Construction Company received the contract and started work immediately. The final cost estimate
came on the 8th of October, 1964, and was $155,779. Because this was considerably more money than planned, the trustees suggested certain deletions; and the restrooms for men and women were deleted, the concrete floor under the entire stadium (to be used for storage) was deleted, things like telephone lines and various communication factors were deleted. We were aware that some of these deletions would have to be added later on.

The adjusted contract came to $118,379.90. We worked closely with the City and had many meetings regarding the location of the stadium so that Eleventh Street could make the slight bend and allow the strategic location of the stadium. We worked with the City Manager, David Rowland, and with Gilbert Schuster, an alumnus, who was very helpful in working out many of the details with the various city departments. There was a problem of protecting the water line; there was also the necessity of protecting the sewer line which is at the south edge of the stadium.

The groundbreaking ceremony was held on December 6, 1963. The program included the University band and the ROTC Color Guard; we had the flag salute and a welcome and recognition of the Baker family and its representative. Mr. Shaub gave greetings for the trustees; Don Shotwell represented the Building Committee; Coach John Heinrich spoke about the future of athletics and what Baker Stadium would do for the program. The Baker family representative mentioned how pleased they were to make this facility available to the University and to the community. Student representatives were Mr. Ralph Bauman and Mr. Joseph Peyton. It is interesting to note that Joe Peyton, after
graduation and later receiving his master's degree, became a member of the coaching staff at the University of Puget Sound and has been on our staff ever since. Also, it was interesting that the alumni representative was Douglas McArthur, who served as Director of Athletics at the University of Puget Sound for twelve years until 1978. Mr. Silas Nelsen was the architect and he spoke of the design. The ground was broken by representatives of the students, alumni, trustees and a representative of the Baker family.

In designing the stadium, the President's Box was to be located right under the middle of the roof section of the grandstand. However, it was decided that it would be necessary to use this box for the Press Box and the one first designated as the Press Box located just in front was used for the President's Box.

While the stadium was being designed, Mrs. Frances Swayze talked to me about having the Press Box as a memorial to her late husband, Thomas Swayze, one of our outstanding, loyal alumni who had been manager for various athletic teams while he was a student at the University. She added enough money to the University Memorial Fund created at his death to make $1,000 so that the Press Box could be dedicated in memory of Thomas Swayze. A plaque was placed there telling of his outstanding dedication to the University and to athletes.

On either side of the Press Box there are areas for radio broadcasting of home games and for broadcasters from the visiting team. On the top of the stadium there are booths for television, both for local and for visitor coverage.
This has been used for a number of years and the University received very fine press releases and good coverage of half-time activities showing various programs of the University and the unusual beauty of the campus.

When the stadium was finished, a dedication ceremony was held at the first football game of the season, September 26, 1964. Mr. Clay Huntington, alumnus and sports broadcaster, was Master of Ceremonies. In pre-game activities, he introduced Governor Rosellini (who told me on several occasions very proudly that he was an alumnus the University), Mayor Harold Tollefson, also an alumnus, Richard Haley, alumnus and president of the Alumni Association at that time, and the alumni letter winners, many of whom were playing on the field that day. The cheerleaders, song leaders, Chips (women's athletic booster group) and the Choppers (men's student athletic group) were introduced. The University band played and the President gave a brief welcoming address. At the students' request, the President kicked the first ball from the forty yard line, dedicating the stadium. The teams were introduced as they entered the field, the Color Guard performed and the National Anthem was played.

At half time the band played, the Baker family was introduced and Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell were introduced as having done so much toward making the stadium a reality and for donating the playing field. Mrs. Swayze, who donated the Press Box, was introduced.

Afterwards, Mrs. Florence Baker, widow of John S. Baker, wrote a letter thanking the University for the many kindnesses and for the fact that her grandson was very interested in football at Charles Wright Academy. Her
daughters, Mrs. Wayne Keyes, Mrs. William Johnson, Mrs. Montgomery Russell, and Mrs. Virginia Woolf were invited to the dedication and Mrs. Woolf wrote a letter of appreciation for the many kindnesses shown and said she appreciated the Memorial which was created for her father.

Richard Dale Smith, Vice President and Assistant to the President, was a very strong influence in the coming of the stadium, in its design, in carrying out the various political aspects which were required in order to secure the necessary permits for the building of the stadium. His constant interest and attention to all details certainly were a great help in bringing this facility to reality.

In 1970, Mr. Eugene Elliott, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, proposed that the area under the stadium be paved and enclosed with concrete blocks so it could be used as storage area for the campus, which was desperately needed. This was done and the cost was somewhere in the area of $18,000, I believe.

I have always regretted the fact that we did not have enough funds to put in sanitary facilities at the stadium, although they are available across the street in the fieldhouse.

Baker Stadium which seats 3,300 people has proved to be most outstanding in every way. It came at a time of great expansion at the University, because at that time we had very great need for dormitories for men and women. McIntyre Hall was under construction, the LID consideration for Union Avenue, the LID consideration for 14th Avenue, and the LID consideration for the paving and
curbing and the railings which had to be constructed on Eleventh Street.

The John S. Baker Memorial Stadium is one of the outstanding facilities on the campus and filled a very great need at a very strategic time.

R. Franklin Thompson
August 8, 1978
EVERELL S. COLLINS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The library was in the basement of Jones Hall. We outgrew it and the student use was very heavy. The faculty and the Trustees were brought together and it was decided to build a new library. I had talked to Mr. Everell S. Collins of Portland, who had been a Trustee at the University of Puget Sound for many years and who actually saved the University in its very great financial difficulty in its early days. The Collins library was designed to house eighty-thousand books with a very unusual expansion factor to take care of four hundred periodicals. It was designed in such a way that a reading room was on the lower floor. There was a balcony which allowed the housing of an unusually large number of books. There was a second floor, a third floor, and an attic. This was built with the idea that it would have an unusual expansion factor and the attic could be finished; which it was before it had been used very long. There was a special room for audiovisual aids. There were also special rooms for honoring different people. Senator Walter S. Davis, a University professor of history for twenty-eight years, the McCormick room - which is the Board of Trustee Room - was named for Mr. W. L. McCormick, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company secretary and Trustee at the College of Puget Sound from 1919 to 1952. He was the son of R. L. McCormick, Weyerhaeuser Vice-President and University Trustee from 1908 to 1911. It is interesting to note now that Dr. McCormick is a member of the Board of Trustees, a PhD in special physics and carries on the tradition. It is rumored that Dr. McCormick's grandmother was
invited to be a member of the Board of Trustees but decided not to serve. It is unusual to have a fourth generation Trustee on a University board.

There was also a room named for Mr. Henry Shaw who was an outstanding Trustee for forty years. There was also a room named for Mrs. Roger Peck (Gertrude), who was a friend of the University of Puget Sound and did much to aid in the Tacoma Art League and the Women's University League.

The Collins Memorial Library originally had seating room for six hundred students and the original cost of the first library was one-half million dollars. Mr. Collins intended to leave the University of Puget Sound one-half million dollars. His original will left $100,000 but his new will which was unsigned at his death left one-half million. His son, Truman Collins was a very good personal friend and he called me after the death and said that his father had really meant for us to have one-half million dollars and for that reason, even though it would cost them considerable from a tax standpoint, they would give the University the half-million which Mr. Collins had intended.

Mr. Collins was a very avid Methodist. He studied the polity of the Methodist Church particularly as it related to missionaries. He discovered that missionaries returning from the foreign field did not have any pension funds so he started a special Collin's Pension Fund for return missionaries. As of
today there are twenty-three million dollars in the fund to take care of returning missionaries.

In the design of the Collins library, the architect gave us a rather oblong building without too much decoration. In conferences with him, I said it had to be beautiful as well as practical and useful. We had many conferences. One night I was thinking about it as I went to sleep and in the middle of the night I suddenly awakened and remembered that as a student at Oxford University I had ridden my bicycle through Magdalen College Towers on many occasions. The interior tower had a very beautiful design and I thought that this would be the kind of design we could use on the tower. I got up and got my book of Oxford, took it to the architect and he said it would fit perfectly. So the Tower of the Collins Library is a modified copy of the interior tower at Magdalen College.

It soon proved with the large enrollment that we were crowded for space and the new addition was added. This new addition cost 2.7 million dollars including furniture and fixtures. It was structured in such a way that it could join on to the original Collins Library. We had a wing on the back with the understanding that we could add an addition when it was needed. Careful attention had been paid to the location of the Kilworth Chapel so that there would be room enough for the chapel and at the same time room enough for the new addition which we had contemplated when it was built. The new addition would allow for five times as many volumes as the original and also allowed
for many, many more student stations. There are 675 study positions at the present time. It was so designed with a very heavy foundation and walls so that five more stories can be added if it is ever necessary to take care of the library needs and research facilities of the University.

When Dr. Phibbs came he asked me how he could take care of the added faculty members and I mentioned the fact that we had designed the library in such a way that the second floor could be made into offices for the faculty temporarily until such time as the library needs would crowd them out. Also it was hoped, at that time there would be a new administration building which would take care of the needs of the faculty offices. For about $100,000 this change was made and there are many faculty offices on the second floor of the new wing.

There is also a very excellent audio-visual department, and a very excellent series of carrels which allow for private study for graduate students. When I was a graduate school, I had a special carrel of my own to work on my Master's degree, my honor's thesis, and my Ph.D. thesis and it was so outstanding that I had been dreaming of having that kind of facility when this building was built.

There is a rare book room. There is a room memorializing Dr. Shelmadine, who was a very much beloved professor of Far East history. There is a room honoring Reverend and Mrs. Peter Misner, who are graduates of the University and have been very kind in their financial support
of the various programs of the University. There is a suite of offices for the Chancellor on the lower floor of the new library as well as many other facilities which were designed and brought into being by the very excellent planning of the Librarian, Desmond Taylor.

The tower of the library has a carillon given by Mr. William Washington Kilworth, who was Chairman of the Board for many years, in honor and memory of his brother, Howard Kilworth. It rings the hours. For many years there were special carillon concerts on Sunday afternoon and it rings the hour changes for the classes having a small part of the Westminster chime ten minutes before the hour and then the Westminster chime on the hour.

Mr. Collins granddaughter, Diane Collins attended the University of Puget Sound and trained herself to be a primary teacher. She now teaches in the Portland school system.
Mr. Everell S. Collins was a very dear friend of the University of Puget Sound for many years and it is a fitting tribute that the academic heart of the University, the library, should be named in his memory.

My first acquaintance with Mr. Collins occurred when I was invited by Dr. Guy Goodsell, who was the minister of First Methodist Church in Portland, to occupy his pulpit. This was about six weeks after I had arrived at Willamette University, in September of 1937. Dr. Goodsell, who was a very congenial man and a wonderful friend, told me to notice the family sitting on the right hand side, just under the balcony by the post, the Collins Family, and I remember the son, Truman, the daughter Grace (Mrs. Goudy), Mrs. Collins and Mr. Collins were there. He was a tall, very thin man, thin hair and he had an elongated face.

During my sermon, it appeared that he was asleep, and I remember making a mental note to myself that I must not be very good that morning as the congregation was going to sleep! I watched and all of a sudden he opened up his right eye and it dawned on me that he was not asleep but just sitting there resting while he was listening.

About three weeks later, at a reception at the president’s residence at Willamette University, I met the Collins family. Mr. Collins came up and said he appreciated my sermon very much and hoped I would enjoy my days at Willamette. I saw them from time to time at the various University functions, for he was very much interested in Willamette. I think Truman, Grace and Alton had all gone to Willamette and graduated there. Dr. Bruce Baxter was President of Willamette and saw to it on several occasions that I was seated next to Mr. Collins and on one or two
occasions sent me to Portland with specific messages for Mr. Collins.

As Willamette approached its 100th anniversary, I was asked to thank Mr. Collins for his association with Willamette and mention the fact that there was a centennial fund which was being raised. I appreciated very much the opportunity to visit with him in their main offices in Portland.

In our conversation, he mentioned to me that he had been on the Board of Trustees at the College of Puget Sound as well as Willamette, and his first association with the College of Puget Sound was in 1903. He said that the College of Puget Sound, like many other schools, had had exceedingly difficult times and there were periods when it appeared as though the school would not continue.

Later, in checking the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the College of Puget Sound, I found that there were several entries where the trustees had met to determine whether or not the school should continue, and in one or two instances, it reads: "Mr. Collins, who attended the meeting and had not spoken, said, 'You only need $6,000 to continue for another year. I will give $3,000 if you will raise $3,000.'" It says with great joy the trustees accepted Mr. Collins' challenge and voted to continue the school. I think on three different occasions in the history of the University of Puget Sound it was Mr. Collins' wise judgment and also his challenges which kept the College of Puget Sound in existence.

His idea of challenging people to match dollar-for-dollar his gifts was a common practice with Mr. Collins. He did it with Willamette and he also did it with the College of Puget Sound. Because of his unusual interest in the Methodist Church and because of his outstanding interest in the mission program of the Church, he made a study and found that the missionaries returning from the
mission fields often had no pensions. So he set up a program with the Board of Foreign Missions that he would match dollar-for-dollar all money which came out of the Pacific Northwest Methodism (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska), and this would be used to endow the Pension Fund for the missionaries.

(As an aside, I am on the Audit Committee of the United Methodist Church and at the last audit meeting in November of 1977, there was $21 million in this fund and most of it came from the Collins family. Mrs. Grace Goudy is on the Pension Board, as is Mr. Collins' grandson, Alan Goudy, and they both now attend the meetings.)

Mr. Collins had a very great admiration for Dr. Todd. He knew Dr. Todd when he was a field man and vice president of Willamette University, raising money for Willamette University in the Oregon Conference. He was also on the Board of Trustees when Dr. Todd was elected to the presidency of the College of Puget Sound and they had a very strong and lifelong friendship. Dr. Todd always referred to him in his correspondence as "Brother Collins" and to Mrs. Collins as "Sister Collins". Many years later, Mr. Collins' son, Truman, at lunch one day told me that of all the people who solicited money from his Father, Dr. and Mrs. Todd were the only two who were ever invited to the Collins home for dinner and to stay overnight. There was a very close, warm and personal relationship which remained until the very end of both of their lives.

Dr. Todd went to Portland on a good many occasions and Mr. Collins took him to lunch. On one of these occasions, Dr. Todd discussed the possibility of Mr. Collins building a library on the campus. Mr. Collins said he had some basic interest, and on the basis of this, the preliminary sketches were drawn. It was
mainly the core of the library, which included the charging desk and other necessary facilities and one wing. It was hoped that this could be built for $100,000 and this was the amount that Dr. Todd and Mr. Collins talked about. Mr. Collins very definitely said that he was genuinely interested and authorized Dr. Todd to proceed with the drawings and other studies necessary to bring the project to fulfillment.

In his discussions with Dr. Todd, Mr. Collins suggested that his gift be used as a challenge, and Dr. Todd said in his correspondence that he would hope Mr. Collins' $100,000 could be used as a challenge for the College to raise $150,000 to be used to build a men's dormitory and for another unit on the women's dormitory, each unit costing approximately $75,000.

The promise was never actually put in writing and was never actually structured because of a reticence on the part of Mr. Collins. Dr. Todd could not understand this and mentioned it to me on several occasions. There was a letter from Mr. Collins asking Dr. Todd to put in writing exactly how the monies would be used and how large the building would be and other details. Dr. Todd's four-page single-spaced letter is a very interesting answer to this inquiry. However, after some weeks, again Mr. Collins wrote and said that he hoped Dr. Todd would give a further breakdown on how the money would be used and what the total gift would do for the College. He also said that while he hoped this could be a challenge to raise $150,000, his gift would not be contingent upon them doing this.

Subsequently, the reason for Mr. Collins' delay was the fact that he was in the process of writing a new will. One of his family members had made what he thought was an unwise investment, and he said that he would not sign a new will until that member of the family had recouped the losses of his investment. Inasmuch as this was not possible to be done, the new will was never signed, although it stated that $100,000 was to come to the College of Puget Sound for the construction of a
library. After Mr. Collins' untimely death in 1940, a letter was received from his son, Truman, (which was very difficult for him to write) saying that in conference with their attorneys there had been some question concerning the possible gift to the College of Puget Sound and would Dr. Todd come to Portland to see him. At this time, it was revealed that the will had never been signed and, while the money was definitely earmarked in the new will for the College, it was not a part of the estate's gifts. However, Mr. Truman Collins said they knew the intent of Mr. E. S. Collins and that the Collins family would carry out his wishes and make the gift of $100,000, even though there would have to be taxes on that part of the estate, which would have been tax free had it been definitely structured. On that basis, Dr. Todd could proceed, but when he retired in 1942, there was no possibility of building a library because of the War. However, it gave us a chance to get all the input from students, faculty, trustees and librarians concerning the construction of the Collins Library.

Considerable time was spent designing the new library. We wanted to have distinct beauty and yet practical aspects. We designed a reading room on both sides of the main door where the charging desk was located; there was a balcony so that there could be very large usage of storage space for books there. It was designed in the shape of a T with the idea that some day another addition would be put on the back of the T making an H out of the building. There was some difficulty with the architect in the design because it came out somewhat of a square building. I said to him that I wanted it to be a very beautiful building and, therefore, it was necessary to spend considerable time in detail and design. After about four or five towers had been drafted, I suddenly awakened one night and remembered
how I had ridden my bicycle at Oxford in the inner quadrangle of Magdalen College and the tower there was simply beautiful. I got up and looked at my handbook of Oxford and the next day took the picture to the architect and he said, "This is it. It will fit perfectly." So the tower on the Everell S. Collins Library is a modified copy of the inner tower of Magdalen College by the Isis River in Oxford.

There was to be a trustee room named for Mr. McCormick who was on our Board of Trustees for many years and whose mother gave the final gift to meet the James Hill Challenge. There were rare book rooms and a room for archives, student lounge and other rooms which were planned in the original design of the library.

In the master campus plan, the library was placed so that the Campus Green would be in front of it, Jones Hall would be to the left as you stood at the front, and another building would be on the right. Dr. Todd and the original architects had hoped that what is the contemporary girls' playing field would one day house an auditorium, which could be used both by the City and by the College, with the understanding that adequate parking could be on Union Avenue, parking areas by what is now Thompson Hall, and overflow parking could be in the area by the fieldhouse.

The building was so located that the addition (which has been constructed since) could be on the back of the building and add to its beauty and usefulness. When this addition was made in 1972, it was constructed with a foundation so that it could go five stories high, although there are only three stories at the present time.

In the original design of the building, the architect, and those predicting enrollments, said they were sure the building would adequately take care of the
College's needs until the year 2000. However, it was learned in 1970, because of the onrush of students after the War, that it would be inadequate and needed the addition.

Mr. Collins and Dr. Todd thought that the building could be built for $100,000 but its actual cost when it was constructed in a much larger way then either had envisioned was $495,000.

Ground was broken on ______ and there was a student assembly and the Adelphian Concert Choir sang and the Bishop offered prayer. The Collins Family attended the dedication on ______ and they were seemingly very pleased with the building. It was a joy to work with Mr. Truman Collins during the time of the building, and he wrote a letter to me saying that when we needed the money it would be available.

Mr. Truman Collins was a most unusual man and, like his father, he was very much interested in the Methodist Church and its programs and continued the matching program for the Mission Pension Fund. He was very proud of Willamette University and the family gave the major portion of the Collins Library on the Willamette campus.

After the very untimely death of Mr. Truman Collins, the family gave the Truman Collins Law Center at Willamette University where the law school is housed and where the Moot Courts are held.

Truman Collins was always most congenial to me and wrote to me from time to time suggesting that I let him know when I planned to be in Portland so we could have lunch together. He was very much interested in the total picture of the Church and asked many questions concerning the Church, the impact and
productivity and leadership of various bishops, the Church's mission program
and its outreach around the world, the evaluation of missionary input, and par-
ticularly Christian higher education.

He often asked me questions concerning schools like the College of Pacific,
Willamette University, Albion College, Ohio Wesleyan, Pacific Lutheran and other
schools like George Fox College, Pacific University, etc. It was always interesting
to talk with him because he was well informed, his questions were very timely and
very meaningful and I counted him one of the outstanding men I have ever known.

During the War he was in the Navy and he was assigned to the base in Seattle.
It was interesting that Norton Clapp, who was on our Board of Trustees, was on the top
floor of the building and Truman Collins was on about the eighth floor. I used to see
them both when I went to Seattle, and both of them were very instrumental in the
development of the College of Puget Sound.

At the death of Mr. Truman Collins, his estate was set up in the Collins
Foundation. It was very interesting that the State of Oregon had a law that said
that the disbursements of a foundation in Oregon must be made within the State,
so money which had been given by the Collins family to the College of Puget Sound
was now limited. However, Mrs. Goudy, who has been very friendly, and Mr. Alton
Collins, who was on our Board of Trustees for many years, have given money through
the Ostrander Construction Company, which was the Ostrander Timber Company
and located in the State of Washington. They also gave money to the University
through some of their holdings which were in Malaysia and they were one of the
three symposia, with George Atkinson and Company and one other, to do the bonding
for much of the construction which was in Vietnam during the war there.
Through the years the Collins Family have been most helpful to the College and often gave gifts of thirty, forty and fifty thousand dollars a year, and have given as they could.

I was pleased to take Dr. Phibbs to Portland where we were taken to lunch at the Arlington Club by Mrs. Goudy, Alton Collins, Mrs. Truman Collins. Mrs. Goudy emphasized the fact that she sincerely hoped that the University of Puget Sound would maintain its strong ties with the Methodist Church.

In the evolution of time, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Goudy (Alan) has now become the President of the Collins Pine Company, the Collins Holding Company, the Ostrander Construction Company and is also President of the Foundation. Alan is a young man about thirty-five and is a very astute business man as well as a very able leader. He is a graduate of Willamette University and, of course, has a continuing basic interest in the life of the University of Puget Sound.

Mr. Alton Collins who was on our Board of Trustees for many years was not able to attend during the war because of travel restrictions and because of the heavy burden which he carried. He asked to be relieved of his trusteeship some years ago. We were very pleased when his daughter, Diane, registered at the University of Puget Sound and went here four years, training to be a kindergarten and primary school teacher. She was very interested in Kappa Phi, which is the national Methodist women's sorority, and was one of its key members while she attended here. She is now a teacher in the Vancouver area and, though she has been invited to have an active part in both the alumni association and the trustees of the University of Puget Sound, she has not found it possible to serve because of the lack of time.

When the library building was finished in 1954, Mr. Warren Perry was librarian
at that time and he organized the removal of the books from the basement of Jones Hall to the new library. It was very carefully done and exceedingly well organized. We declared a student holiday and asked the students to help us. Because it was in the rainy season of the year, we built a tunnel from the back door of Jones Hall to the front door of the library and covered it with canvas. The books were taken off the shelves systematically, put in book carrying plastic boxes about thirty inches long and twenty-four inches wide, and carried on carts from Jones to the library and unloaded at the exact same spot on the shelves there. The townspeople turned out to help and so did the trustees. There are some interesting pictures in the archives of the various townspeople pushing carts and of the trustees pushing carts. The move was made in the better part of a day and lunch was served to those who helped as well as dinner in the evening. The students were exceedingly pleased, as were all of us. There had been about 50,000 volumes in the library in the basement of Jones Hall. The new library allowed us to expand until at the present time there are approximately 230,000 volumes.

After the original library was outgrown, we set up a campaign to raise money for the addition, which was started in 1972 and completed in 1974.
FIELD HOUSE

With the growth of the University of Puget Sound, it became apparent that the small gymnasium which was on the campus was not large enough for our physical education needs. The varsity basketball games were played there for awhile, the women had their physical education classes there, and the intermural program, both for women and for men was held there. It was teeming at all time and was inadequate.

Because it was not large enough for intercollegiate basketball, the University at times played in the Armory downtown and for many years rented a warehouse down by the Puyallup River viaduct to play the games there. It was totally unsatisfactory for it was very difficult for the students to get there and the floor was not what it should have been.

The Board of Trustees set up a special committee headed by Mr. J. D. Shotwell, who was an alumnus and a man who had lettered in football at the University about 1930. Mr. Shotwell and his committee very carefully analyzed the situation and decided that the University needed a new Field House. There was considerable discussion on where it should be located and I suggested to them that we might be able to acquire the property which was south of the campus. This property had been owned by Mr. John S. Baker for some twenty years and had been carried as a tax loss during that entire time. During the war he had tried to get the federal government to put a
low-cost housing development there but it went to Salishan down on McKinley Hill instead. A part of the original campus was purchased from him.

I made a presentation to Mr. Baker that we would buy the land from him for $5,000. He could take a major portion of it as a gift to the University and could remove it as an asset from his estate and he would have the satisfaction of doing a great deal of good for the City of Tacoma. At first he said, "It will not work and I cannot do it."

However, I presented him a copy of it as structured by my office, by our tax men, and our attorneys with a copy for himself, his tax man, and his lawyer. He told Mr. Kilworth, who was Chairman of the Board of Trustees that he was interested. I visited him again and he agreed to all of the various possibilities except he said he couldn't sell it for $5,000. I went to see his manager and the manager said he would sell it for $15,000 and give us the first $10,000 toward the $15,000. Thus the eleven acres where the Field House is now located were transferred to us.

At that time it was a swamp, there was a deep gully, there were springs, and it was a place used by many of the neighbors to throw their refuse.

Mr. Shotwell, who is a heavy equipment contractor, moved what was called Huckleberry Hill - a very beautiful hill covered with lovely dogwood trees and all kinds of berries which stood at the corner of 11th and Union where the University stadium...
now is. He moved the hill, put it in the ravine or gully and made the parking lot out of the swamp.

The field house was constructed in 1948 and 1949. The committee studied many outstanding field houses and many other university facilities for physical education. In many ways it was regrettable that 1948 and 1949 was about three to four years before laminated beams came into construction for gymnasiums and field houses. It would have allowed a different kind of structure completely. However, as it was, Weyerhaueser put together the beams that are used for the roof and they were the largest and longest wooden beams used in any construction at that time. It was the request of the Fire Commissioner that wood be used instead of steel because steel bends in fire and is much more disastrous than slow burning wood.

The Field House is 200 x 180 feet. Its original cost was $405,000 and at that time it seated 6,600 people. It was used for indoor sports. There were four basketball courts, dressing rooms, showers, offices and class rooms. The Air Force ROTC had its offices in the Field House and they used the floors for their drill procedures.

The contractor was Roy T. Earley Company and it was supposed to be finished in time for the State basketball tournament. It was not finished but they put down a temporary floor. They used the plywood which they had used for forms for the temporary floor. When the teams started playing, the oil oozed
out of the plywood and it became very, very slick. After the first game it was necessary to move the tournament elsewhere. It was a very great disappointment to Mr. Shotwell and myself because everyone had looked forward eagerly to the coming of the first tournament.

Mr. Shotwell leveled off and paved the parking lot without cost to the University so it could be used for the Field House.

The Field House has been used for many civic affairs. We have had President Eisenhower, General Wainwright, President Nixon and many national leaders as well as very unusual cultural events. The City has used it for special meetings, the Shrine Circus uses it, the high school basketball tournaments and basketball games are held there.

In 1978, a building was added to the rear of it with enclosed tennis courts and racquet ball courts. It was a very fine addition and doubled the size of the facility. Then, following that, a new contract was let to renovate the Field House and one-third of the space was taken from the playing floor, a partition was put in and ceiling so that there is a basketball court up above, the weight room is below (which was taken from the playing floor) and there was considerable renovation in the offices, classrooms, and other areas. The renovation cost approximately $800,000.
COMING OF THE FIELDHOUSE

In the aftermath of the War, it was quite obvious that the University of Puget Sound needed better athletic facilities. The gymnasium, as it was called, was one of the original buildings, built in 1924 when the College moved from Sixth and Sprague. After the war, when it was found that there were war surplus buildings, the administration tried to secure the fieldhouse in Idaho built by the Navy. This was not feasible because the finding was not proven to be adequate and Eastern Washington College of Education seemingly had a greater need and the Navy fieldhouse went there.

However, the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees had talked in terms of building an athletic fieldhouse and a president's residence. Careful studies were made concerning various types of athletic facilities. The Committee visited the University of Washington fieldhouse and discovered that what they called a fieldhouse was a building with sides and a roof and a dirt floor. It was where the football team practiced and it was impossible to keep it clean and there was no heat. So the Committee soon decided that the kind of facility which should be built at the University of Puget Sound should be an enclosed building with a solid floor which could be used both for physical education and basketball. In the discussion which ensued, it was determined that it should be somewhat of a civic auditorium because of the fact that the City of Tacoma had none. When the needs for athletic facilities, particularly basketball, outgrew the smaller gymnasium on the campus, the University played its basketball games in the armory and also in a warehouse which was down by the base of McKinley Hill. These proved
inadequate and difficult for the student body to attend and they were makeshift arrangements.

The Committee then decided they would build a building which would be in size, that it would seat approximately 5,000 or more, depending upon the seating arrangement; that it would be used for physical education classes as well as athletic events; that it would be available as a civic auditorium. It was recognized that this would cause some problems in scheduling, both from the standpoint of the city and also from the standpoint of the academic classes which were to be held in the fieldhouse.

The fieldhouse was a memorial to the 138 men and alumni and other members of the University family who lost their lives in World War II. There is a plaque inside the door in commemoration to those men. The site for the fieldhouse had been prepared by Don Shotwell when he moved Huckleberry Hill down into the ravine which had been in the John S. Baker twelve acres which had been acquired for this site for some kind of physical education facility.

The trustees advertised for a bid and bids were opened. Counting the alternatives which were accepted, Roy Early Company was the successful bidder. Mr. Early was very much interested in the University as was his son, and Donald Shotwell was Chairman of the Board of Trustees Building Committee for the fieldhouse. In the process of preparing the site, it appears that Mr. Shotwell moved some 51,900 cubic yards of earth.

The original plan called for a fieldhouse, a swimming pool, a running track, and many other aspects to the facilities. However, it appeared that this was not feasible at the time. The architects used were Weyerhaeuser engineers and
they structured the longest beams used in any building prior to this time.

There was considerable experimentation in the beams and, in a way, it was unfortunate that we did not delay the building of the fieldhouse because it was just about three years prior to the laminated beam type of construction, which would have made an altogether different kind of design of the fieldhouse possible. I think the beams are 286 feet end to end, which were historic at the time of construction.

The fieldhouse was so designed to allow classrooms on the second floor on both sides of the balcony. There is a broadcasting booth in the upper part of the fieldhouse.

There was a very unusual problem with acoustics and we brought in accoustical engineers and they suggested that the roof be coated inside with some accoustical material. This was done and the acoustics were still difficult. Finally, it was necessary to put in a false ceiling which has helped the acoustics considerably.

The offices which are on the east side of the balcony were allocated to the Air Force when it came on the campus. Below the balcony on the east side was to be structured, ultimately, for a women's side and all the plumbing and foundations for the partitions were roughed in. However, this has never been done because there was such very great need for storage space, bleachers, and other University materials.

At the time of the coming of the fieldhouse, the gymnasium was earmarked as the Girls Gymnasium and with the coming of the Hugh Wallace Memorial Swimming
pool in 1956 the entire lower floor of the gymnasium was renovated, but this will be covered in the section on the coming of the Hugh Wallace Swimming Pool.

From the very beginning, the fieldhouse was a very popular place in Tacoma. It allowed us to have full-sized crowds at basketball games. It allowed us to have the State basketball tournaments, the A-AA-and AAA playoffs and these have been at the fieldhouse now for nearly thirty years. It was a very sad thing that the first tournament which was held was done before the building was completed, although it was past the date for completion. In order for the teams to play, the contractor put down plywood for a plywood floor. He took the plywood which he had used as his forms for pouring the concrete and the teams had not been on the floor ten minutes when it appeared that every step they took oozed the oil from the plywood which had been put on the plywood so it wouldn't stick and it became as slippery as an ice arena. It was only a little while until the authorities decided that they could not play on the floor and the tournament was taken to Pacific Lutheran for completion. I shall never forget talking to Don Shotwell at that moment and he looked at me and said, "I'm sick. I'm going home." I said, "I am, too. I'm going home." Both of us went home and it was a sorry day for Mr. Early, the contractor.

Through the years, there have been most outstanding shows. We have had the University commencements there; we have had the Tacoma high school commencements for many years—a week or ten days every spring when each high school has its commencement there. Shows such as Horace Heidt, Madam Flagstad, President Eisenhower, Richard Nixon, General Wainwright and others have filled
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

of the

UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 23rd day of April 1903

Joseph E. Williams, Edwin M. Randall, B. F. Brooks, C. E. Hill, D. G. LeSourd,
Geo. Arney, Alfred Lister, Jno. W. Berry, W. S. Harrington, Daniel L. Rader,
G. F. Whitty, L. L. Benbow, R. G. Hudson, T. S. Lippey, and E. S. Collins,
at the town or city of TACOMA in PIERCE County.

State of Washington, entered into an agreement in writing, duly subscribed by

them and each of them, of which the following is a true copy:

AGREEMENT TO INCORPORATE.

THIS AGREEMENT, Made this 23rd day of April A. D. 1903

WITNESSETH:

FIRST, that we, the undersigned

Joseph E. Williams, Edwin M. Randall, B. F. Brooks, C. E. Hill, D. G. LeSourd,
Geo. Arney, Alfred Lister, Jno. W. Berry, W. S. Harrington, Daniel L. Rader,
G. F. Whitty, L. L. Benbow, R. G. Hudson, T. S. Lippey, and E. S. Collins,

subscribers hereto, have associated and do hereby associate ourselves for the purpose
and with the intention of forming a corporation under the provisions of an act of the
legislature of the State of Washington entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation
of associations for social, charitable and educational purposes, approved by the
Governor of Washington on the 21st day of March, 1895."

SECOND, The name of the said corporation shall be

"UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND"

THIRD, That the objects for which said corporation is formed are and shall be:

The Management and maintenance of a University of the highest class under the
auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the various branches of learn-
ing, literature, art, music, science, and physical education (including of the Trus-
tees first appointed or their successors in office, shall so elect and determine,
Theology and Technology) shall be taught and also the establishment of such other
Washington. That the following is a true and complete copy of the minutes of the said meeting, to-wit: The meeting was called to order by Joseph E. Williams, who acted as President pro tem, G. F. Whitty was elected Secretary pro tem by ballot.

By-Laws were adopted, and adjourned to meet immediately in the office of Hudson and Holt, Atty. in the Berlin Building in the city Tacoma and in that place on the same day with the aforesaid persons, as President and Secretary pro tem. The business was resumed and

The following officers were elected, to-wit:

Daniel L. Rader, President  
Joseph E. Williams, Vice President  
G. F. Whitty, Secretary  
C. E. Hill, Treasurer  
Edwin M. Randall, Trustee  
B. F. Brooks, Trustee  
D. G. LeSourd, Trustee  
Geo. Arney, Trustee  
Alfred Lister, Trustee  
Jno. W. Berry  
W. S. Harrington, Trustee  
L. L. Benbow, Trustee  
R. G. Hudson, Trustee  
T. S. Lippey, Trustee  
E. S. Collins, Trustee

Joseph E. Williams, President  
G. F. Whitty Secretary  

---

STATE OF WASHINGTON  
Nov. 27, 1903  
Expiration of Commission  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
G. C. BRITTON

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STATE OF WASHINGTON,
County of PIERCE


being first duly sworn, on their oath say that they are the subscribers of the within certificate; that they occupy the official positions in the corporation named as set opposite their respective names; that they have read the said certificate and know its contents, and that the same are true.

Daniel L. Rader
President

Joseph E. Williams
Vice-President

G.F. Whitty
Secretary

Alfred Lister
Trustee

C.E. Hill
Trustee

Edwin M. Randall
Trustee

W.S. Harrington
Trustee

T.S. Lippey
Trustee

G.C. BRITTON
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington residing at Tacoma, Washington.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May A.D. 1903

G.C. BRITTON
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington residing at Tacoma, Washington.
STATE OF WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF PIERCE

This is to certify that this instrument was filed for record in the office of the Auditor of Pierce County, at the request of G. F. WHITTY

on this MAY 13, 1903

at 2:05 o'clock P.M., and recorded in Vol. record of filed of said County, on page

J. H. DAVIS
County Auditor.

By I. M. HOWELL
Deputy

1903
AMENDMENT
TO
THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
of the
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF WASHINGTON )
COUNTY OF PIERCE ) S.S.

We, the undersigned, respectively President, Secretary
and a majority of the Board of Trustees of the University of Puget Sound,
a corporation, do hereby certify that at a meeting called and held for that
purpose in the manner prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation, at
the office of said corporation in the City of Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash-
ington, on the 21st day of April, 1914, at 1:30 P.M., and at an adjourned
session thereof, held on June 16, 1914, at 9:30 A.M., the articles of
agreement of said corporation, were amended as herein stated, by a vote
of at least two-thirds of the members and trustees of said corporation
present at said meeting, viz:

Paragraphs second and third of said agreement to
incorporate, were amended to read as follows:

Second. The name of the said corporation shall be the "College of Puget Sound."

Third. That the object for which said corporation is
formed are and shall be: The establishment, maintenance and manage-
ment of the college of the higher class, under the auspices of the Method-
ist Episcopal Church, in which the various branches of learning, litera-
ture, art, music, science and physical education (including, if the Trustees
first appointed, or their successors in office, shall so elect and determine,
Theology and Technology) shall be taught and also the establishment of
such other departments of culture, learning, discipline or development
as shall in the judgment of the Trustees of the said College promote and
advance the physical, mental and moral development of such persons of
either sex which place themselves or may be placed under the management
of said trustees, and teachers and professors appointed by them; and to
confer degrees, honorary or otherwise, on individuals who are found to
posses proper qualifications and shall comply with such conditions as the
trustees of said College may form to time to time, prescribe, and to this end,
the said corporation shall be empowered to acquire by purchase, gift,
devis or otherwise, property, real and personal; and to mortgage, sell or
otherwise dispose of the same; to receive and manage gifts or bequests
subject to annuities or any other conditions to which the Board of Trustees
may agree; to issue promissory notes or other evidence of indebtedness;
to sue or be sued in courts of law; and perform whatever acts are necessary
to the support and maintenance of said institution or promotive of its best
interests.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set out hands and seals this 16th day of June, 1914.

(Signed) E. L. Blaine
President of the Board of Trustees.

(Signed) Dix H. Rowland
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

(Signed) B. F. Brooks
(Signed) Ulysses F. Hawk
(Signed) Thomas W. Lane
(Signed) A. W. Leonard
(Signed) Logan H. Roberts
(Signed) L. L. Bush
(Signed) R. E. Cook
(Signed) Andrew Warner
(Signed) H. O. Perry
(Signed) J. P. Marlatt

(Signed) Thomas E. Elliott
(Signed) George A. Landon
(Signed) Charles E. Todd
(Signed) Spencer S. Sulliger
(Signed) C. E. Lister
(Signed) C. E. Hill
(Signed) E. A. Rich
(Signed) W. N. Cuddy
(Signed) J. B. Hawthorne

A Majority of the Board of Trustees of said Corporation.

Subscribed and sworn to by each of the persons whose names are signed above, this 16 day of June, 1914

(Signed) Wm. P. Hopping
Notary Public residing at Tacoma, Washington.
Amended Articles of the
University of Puget Sound,
changing name to the

COLLEGE OF
PUGET SOUND

Place of business: Tacoma
Time of existence: ______ years.
Capital Stock: $________

State of Washington, ss.
Filed for record in the office of the Secretary
of State ______ JUN 20 1914
at 3:41 o'clock P.M., at request of
H. G. & Dix H. Rowland
(FILE No. 4961)
Address: Tacoma

Recorded in Book 103, page 561
DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS.

I. M. Howell
Secretary of State

Filing and recording fee, $5.00

License to June 30, 191x, $________
(RECEPTION No. 110095)
Certificate No. 25867 mailed Y
JUN 29 1914 at above address.
INDEXED. Compared.
Article No. 36011

STATE OF WASHINGTON.
Office of the
Secretary of State.

BE IT KNOWN THAT, WHEREAS, the University of Puget Sound, a Domestic corporation, of Tacoma, Washington, heretofore duly organized, has, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this state in such case made and provided, amended its articles of agreement as follows:

By changing the name of said corporation from the "University of Puget Sound," to the "COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND," as appears from a certificate of the proper officers of said corporation recorded in this office; now, therefore, I, I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that such amendment has been duly adopted as, and now is a part of the articles of agreement of said corporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the Seal of the State of Washington, at the Capitol, in Olympia, this 20th day of June, A.D. 1914.

I. M. HOWELL
Secretary of State.
CERTIFICATE OF STATE
THAT NAME OF
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND, a corporation
is changed to
COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND.

FILED BY

At 1:30 P.M.
By J. L. WADS WORTH
Pierce County, Wash.
Deputy

TACOMA, WASH. 10-30-1953

WILLIAM A. GARDNER
ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT
TO
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT
OF
COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that at a meeting of the members of the COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND, a Washington educational corporation, held in the McCormick Room of the Collins Memorial Library on the campus of the College in Tacoma, Washington, on the 28th day of October, 1959, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, duly called and convened according to the by-laws of said corporation and the statutes of the State of Washington, for the purpose, among others, of passing upon a proposition to amend the Articles of Agreement of said corporation by changing the name thereof, at which meeting there were present and voting 29 members of said corporation, it was decided, voted and ordered by vote of more than 2/3 of the members present at said meeting that, effective January 1, 1960, Article SECOND of the Articles of Agreement of said COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND, as heretofore amended, be changed and amended and the same was changed and amended to read as follows, to-wit:

"SECOND, The name of the said corporation shall be the 'UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND'."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the undersigned President, Secretary and a majority of the Board of Trustees of the COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND, have executed this instrument and have caused the corporate seal of said corporation to be affixed hereto at Tacoma, Washington, this 1st day of December, 1959.

R. Franklin Thompson
President

Franklin E. Johnson
Secretary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wm. W. Kilworth</td>
<td>Chairman, Board of Trustees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardyn B. Soule</td>
<td>Trustee</td>
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<td>Frank S. Baker</td>
<td>Trustee</td>
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<td>Edward B. King</td>
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<td>J. D. Shotwell</td>
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<td>G. P. Vander Ende</td>
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<td>H. E. Tenzler</td>
<td>Trustee</td>
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</table>
STATE OF WASHINGTON)  
COUNTY OF PIERCE  

R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON, FRANKLIN E. JOHNSON, WM. W. KILWORTH,  
RICHARD K. WASSON, R. E. SHaub, HAROLD B. LONG, NORTON CLAPP,  
CHARLES L. THOMAS, FRANK C. NEAL, WILLIAM F. LeVEQUE, G. P.  
VANDERENDE, H. E. TENZLER, HARDYN B. SOULE, FRANK S. BAKER,  
EDWARD B. KING, J. D. SHOTWELL, A. H. HOOKER, R. B. STROBEL,  
W. H. MEADOWDROFT AND P. B. HANAWALT,  

being first duly sworn, on their oath depose and say:  

That ______ R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON ________ is the President,  
FRANKLIN E. JOHNSON is the Secretary, and WM. W. KILWORTH is  
Chairman of the Board of Trustees, consisting of 34 members, and R. FRANKLIN  
THOMPSON, FRANKLIN E. JOHNSON, WM. W. KILWORTH, RICHARD K.  
WASSON, R. E. SHaub, HAROLD B. LONG, NORTON CLAPP, CHARLES L.  
THOMAS, FRANK C. NEAL, WILLIAM F. LeVEQUE, G. P. VANDERENDE,  
H. E. TENZLER, HARDYN B. SOULE, FRANK S. BAKER, EDWARD B. KING,  
J. D. SHOTWELL, A. H. HOOKER, R. B. STROBEL, W. H. MEADOWDROFT  
AND P. B. HANAWALT  

are a majority of the Board of Trustees of the COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND, a  
Washington educational corporation. That the foregoing amendment to the  
Articles of Agreement of said COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND was regularly  
drafted at a meeting of the members of said corporation duly called and con-  
vened at Tacoma, Washington, on the 28th day of October, 1959, in the manner  
provided by the by-laws of said corporation and the statutes of the State of  
Washington, for the purpose, among others, of passing upon a proposition to  
amend the Articles of Agreement of said corporation by changing the name  
thereof, at which meeting ______ 29 of the 34 ______ members were present and voted.  

That the resolution providing for the foregoing amendment was adopted by the  
vote of more than 2/3 of the members present at said meeting, appears in the
minutes of said meeting, and constitutes a part of the corporate records of said corporation. That the above and foregoing amendment to the Articles of Agreement and each and every part thereof and all statements therein contained are true and correct, and that the corporate seal thereto affixed is the seal of said corporation.

Hardyn B. Soule
Frank S. Baker
Edward B. King
J. D. Shotwell
A. H. Hooker
R. B. Strobel
W. H. Meadowcroft
P. B. Hanawalt

Wm. W. Killworth
Franklin E. Johnson
R. Franklin Thompson
R. K. Wasson
R. E. Shaub
Harold B. Long
Norton Clapp
Charles L. Thomas
Frank C. Neal
William F. LeVeque
G. P. Vander Ende
H. E. Tenzler

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1959.

Hilton B. Gardner
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Tacoma
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Office of the
SECRETARY OF STATE

Be it known that, whereas, COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND, a corporation heretofore duly organized, has, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this state in such case made and provided, amended its articles of agreement as follows: Changing name to University of Puget Sound, as appears from a certificate of the proper officers of said corporation recorded in this office.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Victor A. Meyers, Secretary of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that such amendment has been duly adopted as, and now is, a part of the articles of agreement of said corporation.

WITNESS my official signature subscribed and the Seal of the State of Washington hereunto affixed this 4th day of January, 1960.

(Signed) Victor A. Meyers
Secretary of State

By
(Signed) Jean C. Dunker
Assistant Secretary of State
STORY OF THE BEADED-BUCKSKIN DRESS

In the class of 1892, a man graduated from the University by the name of Colonel Welch. When I became President in 1942, Dr. Todd told me that he often visited Colonel Welch in Mandan, North Dakota, and that Colonel Welch always said that he was proud of being a graduate of the University of Puget Sound and that he had the University in his will. He discussed this at some length with Dr. Todd but Dr. Todd was never able to get him to tell him what the bequest was.

During the War, I often changed my schedule and reservations to go to Mandan to see Colonel Welch. He would come down to see me in a broad-brimmed hat, give me a bone-crushing handshake, and would tell me that he was glad to be a graduate of the University of Puget Sound and that he had his alma mater in his will. I, too, cajoled, wheedled and did everything I possibly could to get the word as to what the bequest might be, and I always had the feeling that it would be a major gift.

In discussing it with Dr. Todd, he kept saying, "Well, Dr. Thompson, I am sure it's a building--I'm sure it's a building," and I went on the assumption that it would be something of this nature, too.

In due time, I received a wire from a man in North Dakota that the University of Puget Sound was named in Colonel Welch's will and was a legatee. I wired back and asked the attorney to represent us. The next day, the attorney wired, "Today, the University of Puget Sound received
by bequest from the Estate of Colonel Welch one beaded buckskin Indian
dress."

Naturally, we were very much perplexed and could not figure out
how this had happened and what was the meaning back of it. After investi-
gation, I found that Colonel Welch had been an honorary chieftain of the
Blackfoot tribe, that this beaded buckskin Indian dress was one of his
most precious possessions and he felt he was rendering to his Alma Mater
a very great service in making it available. It was shipped to us by express
and it is in the vault now and weighs sixteen pounds.

Colonel Welch had some assets, most of which he left to the Shrine
Hospital in that area, and he left his artifacts, which were many from his
Indian collection, to the Shrine group in the Mandan area.

There is a way by which these things more or less balance out,
however. In Walla Walla there was a very lovely lady with whom I talked
about leaving a bequest to the University of Puget Sound. She said she
wanted to leave $2,000 to a niece, $2,000 to a nephew and $2,000 to the
Episcopal girls school in Walla Walla.

I said to her then, "You have in mind, then, exactly the bequests
you want to make. What will you do with the residue of your estate?" and I
suggested that she leave us $2,000 or the residue of her estate, whichever was
greater. She thought this was a good idea, and went to the attorney for a
codicil to her will. After she died and the will was read, we received a
bequest of $68,000 from her estate. Somehow or other, I always felt that
these two balanced out and made for an average in the history of the Uni-
versity of Puget Sound.
GAIL DAY MEMORIAL CHAPEL
ALSO KNOWN AS THE LITTLE CHAPEL
AND "LIGHT OF THE WORLD" PAINTING

When the C. H. Jones Memorial Hall was being planned, Dr. Todd was very eager to include a place of worship in it, so in the original plans he provided for what was called, "The Little Chapel," at the south end on the second floor. It was a beautiful chapel with a cathedral-beamed ceiling and an area of about 50 feet by 25 feet for an altar and an altar rail.

This Little Chapel served as a place of worship from 1924 until 1977 and was used for many different religious events through the years, particularly those involving alumni and families of the University.

The Chapel had pews and chairs which were given to the University by some Methodist churches when they were closed or when they had new furnishings. The original furnishings, though used, were in good condition.

The highlight of the Little Chapel was the painting, "The Light of the World", which hung in the front. The painting was given to the College of Puget Sound in 1930 by Mr. and Mrs. William Wolcott Seymour and was a copy of the painting done by the artist Holman Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, in their travels, saw the Holman Hunt picture in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. They decided to have it copied and brought to Tacoma where they hoped to have it displayed in their church. The copy was made by Miss Ursula Wood, a fine London artist, and it was shipped directly to Tacoma and delivered to the College of Puget Sound.

Holman Hunt was born on April 2, 1827, and died in 1910. He had a distinguished career as an artist. In a letter to the London Times, the poet
Ruskin wrote of Mr. Hunt's pictures: "There has been nothing in art so earnest and so complete since the days of Albert Durer."

Mr. Hunt painted many pictures and sold them all over the world at a very excellent price. In 1854, he painted the original picture, "The Light of the World," and William Bell Scott wrote, "For the first time in England a picture became the subject of conversation and general interest from one end of the Island to the other and indeed it continued so for many years."

The painting was purchased by Mr. Combe and given by his wife to Keble College at Oxford where an admission fee was charged to see it.

In 1904, Mr. Hunt painted another "Light of the World" picture, slightly altered from the first, which he declared was for as wide and as free exhibit as possible. This painting was first displayed in all of the art cities of the colonies and later placed in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. It was from this painting that the copy was made which was given to the College of Puget Sound and now hangs in Gail Day Memorial Chapel room.

In a very interesting letter written at the request of Mrs. W.W. Seymour, the artist, Miss Ursula Wood, said:

"It was my first day at St. Paul's when the conditions of work - the difficulty of seeing the picture, and of getting any light on my canvas - seemed almost impossible. Then a Frenchman - a painter - spoke to me, unasked, on the great difficulty of the work, and then said he thought the place itself - set apart for the worship of God - must make a difference, and that if one began with a prayer for help, all good influences would surely lend their aid and the thing could be accomplished. This was a great encouragement to me, when I most needed it, and it was seconded a little later - the same kind of sympathy from a Scotchwoman."
"I cannot remember how many people gave me this kind of 'Godspeed' but there were many who did so, though there were fewer opportunities after the first few days, as I was most often working high up on a step-ladder, in order to see the picture and reach my canvas. An English woman, who knew Oxford well and the other picture of "The Light of the World" in Keble College, came to see my work. She was much interested in learning of its destination and said that she hoped there would be a blessing with its message.

"Always, when people heard where the picture was going they were pleased and interested, and glad to think that America was to have it.

"One day an English woman – a writer, I think – thanked me for letting her watch me at work. She said she was to have a serious operation in a few days, and she had been filling her mind with the picture. She knew that the figure in the garden would be with her even when she was only half conscious and it would help her through. Many – in fact the majority of those who came to look at the original – seemed impressed by the sense that it has a definite message, and several spoke of their hope that my copy would carry a message and a blessing with it.

"In one of the last weeks of work an American who seemed as if he might be some kind of lay preacher or evangelist, a very simple earnest kind of man, came and told me how keenly all around him made him feel the change and decay of all things here and that Christ is the only reality. He spoke with a strange fervor and he blessed my work with earnest sincerity.

"Sometimes people came up to me outside the Cathedral to say how much they admired my copy. One day some Yorkshire girls came to me in a tea shop to congratulate me on it. They had seen me at work that afternoon. I told them that it was going to America and they, bringing forward all they knew of it, said that a friend of theirs – an English woman – had just come back from a place called Tacoma for a few weeks' holiday, and she was already homesick for it and wanting to go back again. When I told them that Tacoma was the destination of the picture they looked almost incredulous of the coincidence.

"A man whose business often brings him to London makes a point of coming to St. Paul's and of seeing this picture, which he thinks the most beautiful in the world. He was as much interested in my copy, and in learning where it was to go, that I promised to send him any account you might give me of its final placing in the church where it is to hang.

"Five or six years ago the glass of the picture was broken and the picture itself slightly damaged by a man who threw a hammer at it. One of the vergers told me about it and showed me a scar on his own hand from the broken glass at the time.
"The culprit was an ex-soldier who by some wretched mistake could not get his pension from the War Office and who did this in the rage of desperation. His grievance was found to be only too genuine a one. The Magistrate had to sentence him to a week's imprisonment for the breach of the peace, but he was sent to spend it in the prison hospital and the damaged verger told me, with great satisfaction, that the poor man - on coming out - received his pension at once with all the arrears owing him. So to this poor soul the picture brought blessing for cursing and I think it must have changed his attitude towards the Master whom it portrays.

"The original of my copy has been all around the world for exhibition. It is said that Holman Hunt was led to paint it - nearly fifty years after the picture in Keble College - because when he went to Keble to see the first one, he was charged sixpence for seeing it. He painted the same subject again on a larger scale and it was placed in St. Paul's with the proviso that no charge should ever be made for its exhibition.

"His signature in red paint is in the tangled foliage in the corner of the picture at the bottom.

"The bat flying out from the ivy at the top is difficult to find at first. It was pointed out to me by a sharp eyed schoolboy before I had seen it myself."

Mrs. Seymour pointed out on several occasions that the signature of Holman Hunt is actually in the picture but it takes considerable searching to find it.

The frame around the picture was given to the University by Mr. John Buffelen, who was a Catholic layman, a good friend of the Seymours and a man whose interest involved the timber industry. The frame was made as closely identical to the original frame in St. Paul's as could be done.

The unveiling of the painting was held on December 18, 1927, at 2:30 p.m. in the Little Chapel in Jones Hall. Arthur L. Frederick, head of
the Department of Religious Education, presided, Andrew Warner, Superintendent of the Tacoma District, Methodist Church, read the scripture; Francis J. Van Horn, Pastor of First Congregational Church and the Seymour family pastor, gave the invocation; Miss Jane Seymour, now the wife of Dr. William Chisholm, an alumnus of the University, unveiled the painting.

Mr. Seymour presented the painting to the College and Mr. Edward L. Blaine, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Edward H. Todd, President, accepted the painting for the College.

Mrs. Seymour gave an interpretation of the painting. Words of appreciation were spoken by Torrey Smith, President of the Associated Students, and by Dean Allan C. Lemon on behalf of the faculty. R. H. McGinnis, Rector of Holy Communion Episcopal Church gave the benediction.

On the printed program for the event, it says of the painting: "Here it will make its appeal to young people through the centuries to come, in that period of their development when they are making decisions which will affect their character and leadership."

The picture has been a great influence in the lives of students and there have been many people who have visited the campus to see it. One time I was showing an alumnus and his wife the Gail Day Chapel and he had his four-year old son with him. We were looking at the picture and talking about its deep symbolic meaning and the fact that Christ was knocking at the door but it was overgrown with the vines. In the midst of our discussion, the little boy said, "Daddy, did he ever get in?" There was a great silence and then the father, very wisely, said, "Well, son, I guess that depends on each person, individually,"
as Christ knocks at the door."

**Little Chapel Renovation**

In the development of the University of Puget Sound, Mr. and Mrs. Vern Day had been very friendly to the University. Their two daughters, Gail and Doris (Mrs. Allan Sapp) were alumni of the University of Puget Sound. A great tragedy occurred in the family when Gail was killed in an automobile accident.

As a memorial to Gail, I suggested in a letter of November 16, 1949, to them that the Little Chapel be renovated and brought up to date. Mr. and Mrs. Day talked the suggestion over with Dr. Cyrus Albertson, pastor of First Methodist Church in Tacoma, and he agreed that this would be a very good memorial to Gail.

We secured a bid from the Marshall Fixture Company of Idaho, and new pews, new wainscoating, new dado, new altar rail, new altar lighting and new carpeting were installed.

About the same time, Mr. Cleon Soule gave money for an electronic organ which was placed in the Chapel as part of the improvements.

In addition, a subsidy payment came from the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church, through the good graces of Dr. John O. Gross, the Executive Director.

The Gail Day Chapel was dedicated on June 7, 1950; in honor of Gail Pauline Day. The program included an organ prelude by D. Robert Smith, the invocation, solo by Miss Margaret Myles, the presentation by Dr. Cyrus
Albertson and the acceptance of the gift for the College by President Thompson.

After the prayer of dedication, the benediction was given by Dr. Milton Marcy, District Superintendent of the Tacoma District.

Through the years the Gail Day Chapel served us well. It was used often for small weddings, baptisms, special meetings, chapel committee meetings and prayer meetings and for other religious and university services.

Reallocation of Space

In 1977, when the administration of the University decided more space was needed, it was decided to make offices out of the area used for the Gail Day Chapel and move the Chapel to the back room of the William W. Kilworth Chapel.

Because Mr. Day was deceased, Mrs. Grace Day was consulted about the decision and she agreed that Kilworth Chapel would be a very appropriate place for the Gail Day Chapel.

The painting, "The Light of the World," was removed, the cathedral-beamed ceiling was removed as much as possible, and a new Gail Day Chapel room was reestablished at the rear of Kilworth Chapel. The painting was again placed in the front of the Chapel.

A rededication service was held in the Spring of 1978. The Reverend James Davis, Chaplain of the University, was in charge, and participating in the program were John McGee, R. Franklin Thompson and Robert Albertson. Attending the service were Mrs. Grace Day, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Sapp and their son, Allan, Jr., a senior at the University of Puget Sound at that time,
along with a group of very close friends of the family.

One of the rhododendron bushes from the Day home was moved to a place just outside the door of the Chapel as a living memorial to Gail Day.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Vern Day has also been given to the University of Puget Sound, Mrs. Day retaining a life interest in it.

The Gail Day Chapel has been the very spiritual heart of the University. Often students are found in the Chapel, looking at the picture, and in the evenings groups gather for Bible study there. Many a young person has consecrated himself to the Christian way of life in the beautiful surroundings of Gail Day Memorial Chapel. It has been a great and growing influence through the years.

R. Franklin Thompson
August 15, 1978
MEN'S GROUP HOUSING AND FRATERNITIES

In the early days of the University of Puget Sound, there were two prominent literary societies, the Amphictyon Society and the Philomathean Society, which were started by the student body at the encouragement of Dr. Todd, Professor Slater and Senator Davis. Members were required to plan and take part in the programs. They could present a musical number, an essay, poetry or anything else that would help the academic development of the individual.

There were other societies, although the Amphictyons and the Philomatheans were the strong and enduring ones. The Altrusians were referred to in early documents but it did not seem to exist very long. Kappa Sigma Theta was a forerunner of women's sororities and was sort of an outgrowth of some other groups. Another group, Zetes, actually became a fraternity. The Kappa Sigma Thetas had hoped to become a sorority, and Mrs. Todd became very interested in this group.

These societies were the dim beginnings of the Greek system on the campus and eventually we had six local men's groups and five local women's groups on the campus. Later I hope to do further research on the beginning of each of the sororities and fraternities.

In 1942, when I arrived, I found that the fraternities were greatly weakened because the men had left for the Service but the sororities had good strength. When Kittredge Hall was built, Dr. Todd arranged for each one of
the sororities to have a room around the balcony and the allocation was made by a drawing. Before Kittredge was built, the sororities each had a room on the lower floor of Jones Hall.

The men's groups had been renting houses in the area between downtown Tacoma and the University. Most of these were substandard housing and overly crowded. I remember one father came to me and said he was very worried because he had checked where his son was sleeping and found no fire escape. When I asked the president of the group about this, he said there was a rope under one of the beds but he looked under the wrong bed!

This entire housing situation for men bothered me a very great deal because it was substandard and not the kind of experience that I thought young men ought to have while attending the University of Puget Sound.

After giving it very careful thought, I proposed to the Board of Trustees a plan whereby we might subsidize the building of fraternity houses. We had decided that the women could be housed in different wings of the dormitories as they were built, but it was not feasible to do this for the men. The proposal was that if a fraternity could raise $25,000 the University would raise $25,000 and then the University and the fraternity and its alumni officers would go to a bank and cosign for a loan of $50,000 that could be amortized over twenty years. In this way we would be able to raise $100,000 for each of the fraternity houses.

Each fraternity was very eager to try to raise the $25,000 to underwrite the initial building program but only one fraternity was able to do this -- the Phi Delta Thetas. The Phi Delts had a very fine alumnus, Frank Neal, who had
been a member at one of the eastern universities and enjoyed it so much he was anxious to promote the chapter on our campus.

Inasmuch as none of the other groups could raise the initial amount, it was not possible to proceed with the proposal.

During the War, we had only about 45 or 50 men on the campus, most of them 4-F, so we brought all the fraternities together into one group and called it Alpha and Omega (the beginning and the end). In this way, we were able to keep the fraternity spirit alive. When the men were returning, we found one fraternity did not have any active men, so we asked four or five alumni if they would come back and rush and we were able to get all the fraternities started again after the War.

**Influential Persons**

One of the trustees, Mrs. Frances Swayze, the wife of Thomas Swayze who had been the Director of Licenses for the State of Washington, was very influential on the Board of Trustees for a time. Mrs. Swayze had graduated from the College of Puget Sound, as had her husband and four of their five children, and now many of her grandchildren have graduated from the University of Puget Sound. Mrs. Swayze took great interest in the sororities and was one of the people who constantly supported the coming of national sororities on our campus. She spoke most highly about it and on a good many occasions in the Board of Trustees' meetings suggested that this policy be developed.
Mr. Henry Cramer, who was an alumnus and a judge in Seattle at that time, also supported Mrs. Swayze in this sorority matter. The first national to come was Pi Beta Phi, which was a sorority. The son of one of the three founders of Pi Beta Phi, Mr. Cleon Soule, was very instrumental in leading us through the procedures by which this national could come on our campus. It has proven to be one of the outstanding influences in the lives of young women ever since.

Mr. Soule was a member of Beta Theta Pi and was very instrumental in Beta Theta Pi coming to the campus as one of the early fraternities. He had been a member at his alma mater, Miami University in Ohio, and helped a great deal in the development of our chapter and the maintenance of its standards.

Two weeks before his death, I took him to lunch while he was visiting here from his home in California. We discussed the coming of Pi Beta Phi and also the coming of Beta Thea Pi. He was exceedingly pleased to tell me that when he had landed at Seattle-Tacoma airport six of the Beta Brothers met him and took him to the house where he was proclaimed "Pater" of the Fraternity. I think this was one of the grand climaxes of his life and something that he appreciated very much.

***
It was not feasible to ask the veterans to live in substandard housing when they returned. Since our first proposal did not work out for housing, we had been searching for solutions to the fraternity housing problem as well as other men's housing. About that time HEW came out with a proposal to subsidize housing on university campuses through three percent loans to be amortized over forty years. Inasmuch as the University would be owning the houses, we petitioned to HEW and were granted approval to build fraternity houses since we had a bona fide need for men's housing on the campus.

Inasmuch as we knew it would not be possible for us to expand our food service to take care of all of the men in the fraternity complex, we developed what is called the "Puget Sound System" with one very large kitchen in the complex, connected to each fraternity house by a tunnel. The food is prepared in the kitchen and taken to the individual houses in food carts, such as those used by the airlines for food service to planes. It has worked out very well and has saved the initial cost of probably $80,000 to $100,000, if separate kitchens for each of the six houses had been installed.

It was not easy to secure all the necessary land for the six houses across Union Avenue. Finally, we had one man left who remained adamant that he would not allow his house to be purchased by the University, but after about six months of negotiating, he seemed very happy to cooperate. On the southwest corner of the complex, there was a little house owned by a man and his wife who had
moved in as a bride and groom 56 years before. We asked for an option on his home so that we could build one more house, if necessary. He told us he was sure it would come to us, ultimately, but after he and his wife died, his daughter did not seem to follow out his inclination in this matter. In the tunnel that leads to the Phi Delt house, there is a concrete-block area that can be opened, should this land ever be purchased and another fraternity house built.

When the time arrived for the houses to be built, we asked the fraternities to meet together and draw lots for each location. We asked them to design their houses so the architecture would be congenial to the campus architecture but it did not need to conform to the modified Tudor architecture. All of those houses on Union Avenue chose the modified Tudor design. The Phi Delt house on Washington was the only one designed differently but it was still in keeping with the broad general principles and provided good fraternity housing.

Because Mr. Neal made a major contribution to the Phi Delt house, he was very emphatic that it had to be so designed for a housemother. He had had a housemother in his fraternity house many years ago and thought it was one of the outstanding influences in his fraternity life. However, when all of the other houses were designed, they were designed without provision for housemothers, which allowed more housing for men and alleviated the expense of a housemother.
When Mr. Neal died, he left a bequest in the restricted endowment fund of the University to help maintain the Phi Delta house and to provide scholarships for Phi Delta Theta members with any balance in the fund.

It was the plan of the University that each fraternity would continue to live in the house which it had designed and furnished. We had no idea there would be any change in this plan. However, under the new administration, a new interpretation of the 90 per cent occupancy clause was developed. HEW had ruled that it would be perfectly all right for the University to use the housing for fraternity housing, if the same amount of money were charged for dormitory housing all over the campus. Through the years, the University had to provide for 90 per cent occupancy in order for the amortization to be carried out and never once was the question raised by the Federal Government or HEW, because there had never been any default on any part of the long-range bonds which the University had with the Federal Government. On the few occasions when a
In general, the Greek system has been very fine on the campus. It has provided social development as well as academic development. It teaches people how to live together and appreciate others, and affords opportunities for leadership which are so important in a smaller school.

I appreciated the fraternity system when I attended college. The first year I was president of my pledge class; the second year I was pledge trainer; the third year I was house manager and during the fourth year I was president of my fraternity. It knew it meant a great deal to me and had a great impact on my life. I have seen it change the lives of hundreds of young people through social development and in the business of learning to live with their fellowmen.

In going over the records, I find that in November 1953 Mr. Kilworth appointed a Fraternity Building Committee chaired by Frank Neal. Mr. Neal was very much interested in this and called a good many committee meetings to discuss various proposals, such as the one to allow the fraternities to build their own houses if they had the money, procedures for raising money, University matching amounts, etc.

The work with the Federal Government was started on the 1st of March, 1961, and was finally completed and accepted on September 1, 1965. The total amount loaned from the government was $937,000 and the rate of interest was 3½ per cent. The final payment will be amortized in the year 2001.

R. Franklin Thompson
August 7, 1978
March 22, 1978

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I am truly sorry for the delay in getting you this information, but I have only just acquired it from our Nationals.

The Phi Zeta Chapter of Delta Delta Delta was incorporated on December 4, 1951 and was established on this campus February 14, 1952.

The committee that was instrumental in bringing Phi Zeta to the University of Puget Sound consisted of the following people:

Mildred Reed        Marvel Walter
Helen Feek          Helen Spike
Mary Moen           Florence Sayre
A. J. Swanson       Lea Thompson
Betty Swenson       Marguerite Clearman
Trishby Day         Helen Johnson
Maureen Wilsley     Rea Smith

The national officer in charge at the installation was Ruth Kinnard. She was the National President from 1952-56.

I hope this is what you are looking for and I again apologize for the delay.

Sincerely,

Jean Orrico

Jean Orrico
Historian, Delta Delta Delta
Phi Delta Theta Fraternity History

Chi '00 at Manual University

Harrison
Wilton Wilson
Thompson Drake
1st Lindsey
Lett Rogers
Walter Rogers

"Long Live Our Army for the Right Boys"

Slogan: The Scroll

Justin Harrison, Brock Adams, Neil Armstrong, Lou Collin,
Ill Scoey, Jack Scotland, Paul Liggins, Randolph Hewett,
Ill Linny, Mike Conner, Tim Conney

C Chapter (University Of Indiana Count)
1953

Initiated By: Richard Lane
Walt Sutherland
Franklin Thompson

Initiated By: Greg Pfaffman

Phi Stockade

Election:
Active: $125.00
Active: $40.00

(U.P.S.): Bob Halsey, Tim Showers, Rocky Lottes, Steve Freimuth
Mike Lennon, Mike Knott, Grant Gribler, Fred Grimes
Mark Halley
February 27, 1978

R. Franklin Thompson
Suite 2050
1 Washington Plaza
Tacoma, Washington 98402

Dear Chancellor Thompson:

Please excuse the tardiness of this letter concerning information about the history of Alpha Phi. It took me quite a long time to obtain the information, and then when I did get it, I became ill! But here it is--finally! I contacted Mrs. Paul Perdue (Helen Carson Perdue) to secure all of the local information; thus, should there be any questions, she can be contacted.

Alpha Phi was founded on October 10, 1872 at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, by ten women: Clara Bradley Burdette, Florence Chidester Lukens, Martha Foote Crow, Ida Gilbert Houghton, Jane S. Higham, Kate Hogeboom Gilbert, Elizabeth Grace Hubbell Shults, Rena Michaels Atchison, Louise Shepard Hancock, and Clara Sittser Williams.

The date that Alpha Phi came onto the UPS campus here in Tacoma was October 10, 1953. There were many women instrumental in bringing it here, several of which I will name. Helen Carson Perdue, Marilyn Planje Wolvers, Sara Jaeger Miller, Helen Stalwick Reagan, Terry McGowan Kinnaman, and Lita Johnson Chiarovano, to name a few, were collegiate members who were very involved and interested in bringing Alpha Phi to the University of Puget Sound. Marilyn Planje Wolvers was past President of Lambda Sigma Chi (the local sorority which became Alpha Phi), and Sara Jaeger Miller was President of Lambda Sigma Chi at the time it became national, and known as Alpha Phi.

Alpha Phi alumnae, many of whom had attended the University of Washington, and had settled in Tacoma, were very important in bringing Alpha Phi here also. A few alumnae members who gave their support were: Margaret Noon Rice, Jean Cooper, Marjorie Campbell Butler, Helen Plummer, and Ann Rogers Wiborg.
As previously mentioned, these are just a few names of many more who were involved in the history of Alpha Phi. It took many years to bring Alpha Phi to this campus, and many individuals and groups were involved--Alpha Phis, Lambda Sigma Chis, and the University of Puget Sound Board of Trustees, to name a few. (Again, should any questions arise, please feel free to contact either Mrs. Perdue or myself. I'm glad I could be of some assistance to you! It was a very interesting and educating experience.

Fondly,

Sylvia Cotlund

Alpha Phi Collegiate Chapter President
University of Puget Sound
R. Franklin Thompson, Chancellor  
Suite 2050-1 Washington Plaza  
Tacoma, Wa.

May 12, 1978

Dear Chancellor Thompson,

I am very sorry for the delay in returning this information to you.

Chi Omega was founded on April 5, 1895 at the University of Arkansas. The founding was inspired by Dr. Charles Richardson and the original founders were Jobelle Holcomb, Jean Vincenheller, Alice Simonds, and Ina Mae Boles.

Tau Epsilon Chapter was established at the University of Puget Sound on October 17, 1953. It was the fourth National sorority on this campus. It was the Delta Alpha Gamma local sorority before being taken over by Chi Omega. The first woman who tried to bring Chi Omega to the campus but was unsuccessful was Ruth Wollend Robertson in 1952. Later, Dorothy Powell Hunt, President, and Bernadine Budil, an alumna, were essential in bringing Chi Omega to this campus.

Tau Epsilon Chapter is honored to be included in your history of the University of Puget Sound. If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely,

Sue Slade, President
Dear Doc "T"

It was a pleasure to meet you and listen to you speak at our chapter's thirtieth anniversary. It made me realize even more what a great thing the Fraternity system is and Kappa Sigma in particular.

In reference to your letter, Kappa Sigma was once a local with the name Sigma Zeta Epsilon. The Zetes originated from a literary society. The Zetes were the first local Fraternity to go "national" basically because of the work of two people, Dean Anderson and you, Doc "T". Dean was initiated into Kappa Sigma by the Beta-Psi Chapter at the University of Washington. At the time he was working for Pacific Northwest Bell and you called him up needing some old telephone poles for a parking lot at C.P.S. Dean replied if you let National Fraternities come to C.P.S. and have Kappa Sigma be the first National to be there, you can have all the old telephone poles you want." Doc "T" replied "Well Dean, there are college rules against the locals joining a National Fraternity." "Well change them" Dean replied. It just so happened that three Kappa Sigma's were on the Board of Trustees of the College and C.P.S. and Doc "T" got their telephone poles and Kappa Sigma was the first Fraternity on this campus. But at the reunion you read a letter from Dean Anderson explaining the story and no one could tell it better than Dean could.

Aside from hearing the story as a pledge in Kappa Sigma, I also had the pleasure of having Dean Anderson sit at my table during the Worthy Grand Master nominating luncheon, at our Biannual Grand Conclave, in St. Louis last summer. He gave me a first hand account of the story. Dean served as Worthy Grand Master of Kappa Sigma Fraternity from 1961-1963. His current address is 2030 Vallejo, San Francisco, California 94123.

The Zetes became Kappa Sigma on February 10, 1948 and the Charter was signed February 13, 1948. I am enclosing a list of our Charter members.
Charter Members

1. Gordon D. Alcorn
   Clayton Edward Anderson
   Wells Anderson
   Robert Caleb Ball
   Lloyd Paul Blanusa
   Donald Warren Briggs
   Arthur Elaine Comfort, Jr.
   Henry Cramer
   Bernard Lorenzo Crowell

10. Donald Allen Danielson
    Jess Dawkins
    Arthur Joseph Demers, Jr.
    John A. Drake
    Leslie C. Erickson
    Austin Orrin Fengler
    Alfred Ferrel Gahri
    Frank Gillihan
    Donald Hugh Gilsdorf
    Lester Daniel Gilsdorf

20. William Hall Grover
    Louis Oakes Grant
    Warren Kennedy Greedy
    Charles Alfred Green
    William Raymond Gregory
    Joseph Manley Hodgson
    Garry Lee Horney
    John Dunton Hungerford
    James Nordland Jenson
    Kenneth Samuel Kennell

30. Brian Rowe Kepka
    Kenneth Thomas Langlow
    Stanley Clarence Langlow
    Byron Irwin Larsen
    Marland Leland Larson
    Jack Henry Lowney
    Ernest Wayne Mann
    Van S. McKenny, Jr.
    Jack Robert McMillan
    Robert Leonard Medlock

40. Eugene Milliken
    Robert David Morrison
    Carl Wilhard Niemi
Charter Members (cont’d)

43. Dennis O’Connor
   Frank Dewey Osborne
   William Lee Richey, Jr.
   Robert Charles Robbins
   George Mardis Robinson
   Richard Wayne Robinson
   Thomas Ruffin

50. Martin Alexander Sangster
    Donald Wayne Semmern
    Donald Duane Sherfy
    Lloyd Moritz Silver
    Marvin Dexter Silver
    Joseph Sim
    Earl Abijah Smith
    William F. Sparks
    John Joseph Spencer
    Robert Dean Sprenger

60. Morris Frederick Summers
    Thomas Allen Swayze
    Darrell Elmer Swenson
    Govnor Teats
    Denton Norris Thomsen
    James Harding VanCamp
    Carrol Harding Walter
    Charles L. Walton
    Stanton Warburton
    Richard Kirk Wasson

70. Paul Sam Whitcomb
    Ralph William Wilbert
    George Everett Williams
    Howard John Williams, Jr.

74. Louis Wohlman
GYMNASIUM

The gymnasium was built in 1924 when the College of Puget Sound was moved up to the new campus. It was considered a very fine facility at that time for the size and enrollment which the college had. It is a two story brick veneer building and for many years was the seat of the complete athletic program - the women's athletic program, the men's program, the intermural program, and student functions were held there. Prior to the time when dances were allowed, there were parties held in the gymnasium. It was 110 by 70 feet. The main floor was 68 by 90 feet. It was a box-like construction.

Dr. Todd had a system of hoping to relate the college to its former locations and when one of the former college locations had a building that was torn down, Dr. Todd asked for and got the door which was to one of the old college buildings. This is incorporated in front of the gymnasium and is one of the original doors from one of the original buildings used by the college. It is very interesting that it also exemplifies the arch which came to be the most outstanding symbol in the college architecture.

In 1957, the Hugh Wallace Memorial swimming pool was added to the rear of the gymnasium and its cost was $243,000 including the building. The pool is 81 feet long and is four lanes wide and is said to be an Olympic sized pool.

I was asked by the boy scout leader in this area
to speak at an evening session of a boy scout rally at a camp out beyond Purdy. It was a rainy cold night and I lost my way several times on the way out. When I got out there I found a very beautiful cabin with a very large fireplace. They put a number of logs on the fire and the boys sat around on the floor and I was introduced to speak. The logs grew very warm and I would move out from them and then would move back so that I wouldn't exactly be on the feet of the young men. As I turned around to see how close I was I noticed a plaque which said, "This cabin was built by the High Wallace Memorial Foundation." On the way back I got to musing about who Hugh Wallace was and what did the Foundation do? I asked Mr. W. W. Kilworth, who was Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who he was and he mentioned the fact that Mr. Hugh Wallace was a local man, a railroad builder and former U. S. Ambassador. When he died he left a modest amount of money in a foundation which had three Trustees - one was Harold Long, one was Reno Odlin, and one was the former president of the Puget Sound National Bank.

Upon inquiry I found that they did a good many things for the community. First I asked if they would help us and they asked what we had in mind. I asked if they would buy a grand piano for the music department. They said that if we could get it at a special discount they would. So we bought a Steinway for $8,000 and they paid the $8,000. One day I was dictating and was looking outside the window in my office and saw the three
Trustees coming across the campus. I asked my secretary if they had set up an appointment and she said they had not. I watched and they went toward the music building. I intercepted them on the campus green. Mr. Odlin said, "Frank, we have come to see how the piano is."

I went in with them and very frankly I was very thrilled when I saw one of our very outstanding students studying piano sitting at the piano playing. We went in the back door of Jacobson Hall and she finished her lesson, then she turned around and said, "Oh, Mr. Odlin, come on up."

We went up and the piano was in perfect condition. There was no dust and no scratches. Reno Odlin sat down on the piano bench with her and she looked at him and said, "Let's play Chopsticks."

So he played Chopsticks with her and they had a wonderful time. As he left he said he was exceedingly pleased with the piano and the use that was being made of it and felt it was a good use of the resources.

Several years went by and he was President of the United Neighbors and I was one of the division leaders. We were supposed to have a meeting. When I went to the meeting I told him I had an afternoon appointment and if I could make my report early, I would appreciate it. Just before the meeting started he looked at me and said, "Frank, I wish you could wait until after the meeting because I have something to discuss with you."
I scrubbed my appointment and waited. When it was all over, he said, "Could you use an Olympic sized swimming pool?" I said that we certainly could. He said, "Well, you need it, the University needs it, and you could certainly make great use of it."

He said the assets of the Hugh Wallace Foundation have appreciated so much that we could make a sizable contribution toward an Olympic sized swimming pool at the University. They allocated $49,000 toward the swimming pool for us although it cost $200,000 to renovate the gymnasium and to put a building over the swimming pool. It was a very outstanding contribution and it was greatly appreciated.

A rather amusing incident happened at the time of the dedication. My student grapevine kept whispering to me that although the pool had not been officially accepted and that it probably wasn't absolutely clean, some of the students had been availing themselves of it almost every night. Mrs. T and I often drove around the campus, tenderly doing what we called "tucking in the campus", seeing that lights were out, sometimes we would find hungry students and feed them, or find lonesome students and talk with them in our rounds about the campus. On several occasions, I saw the lights on in the pool and I would go and see that the students were swimming and having a good time and there was no reason to question it or to raise any issue.

At the dedication, Mr. Robert Kinch and Tom Martin,
both of whom are now very fine members of the Pacific Northwest Methodist Conference, came to me and said, "Dr. T., this is not really the first use of the swimming pool. We have been using it at midnight for a good many nights."

I think they thought it would be a surprise to me and I said, "Well, Bob and Tom, I know that and I know that you have been swimming a la natural every evening for two or three weeks. Mrs. T and I have watched you diligently and we thought you were having a lot of fun so we didn't say anything about it." To this day when I see them we laugh about the early use of the Hugh Wallace swimming pool.

With the coming of the Field House, the men's intermural and the men's program was moved to the Field House and more by folklore than anything else, the gymnasium was designated as the "Women's Gymnasium." They had their women's offices there and it was concentrated primarily in women's P. E. and women's intermural. With the coming of the federal regulations and the renovation of the Field House, the women's facilities were moved over to the Field House and the gymnasium was used for intermural and other programs. There was a concerted effort to stop the name of "Women's Gymnasium" and it was called Warner Street Gymnasium and also various other names but none as yet have become commonly used.
HARRINGTON AND SCHIFF HALL

There was a very great need to add to the young women's housing facilities and a dormitory was built on the north side of the campus paralleling 18th Street in 1957-58. It was part of the dormitory complex for which we secured part of the money through the government bonding program at 3.3 percent interest to amortize over forty years.

The naming of Harrington Hall was a very interesting process. On several occasions, I had been interim minister for the University Congregational Church in Seattle. My mentor, Dr. Bruce Baxter, who was president of Willamette used to playfully say, "When you are speaking at a church, you must bring in some illustration from student life even if you have to bring them in 'by the hair of the head.'"

I always did this and it seemed to be very interesting to the congregation as well as meaningful to the University.

On one occasion, I referred to several instances where students had been trained and went out to serve ably and well and they did it in spite of the fact that they had financial difficulties. After one of the sermons, a very attractive lady stopped me as she was going out of the church and said, "I should like to wait until people have gone and then talk to you."

After everyone had gone, she sat down with me in the back of the University Congregational Church and said, "I would like to help students like the ones you mentioned in
your service this morning."

I found out her name was Mrs. Edward Harrington and that she was a lady very much interested in youth and helping people secure a Christian education. In our conversation, I said, "Do you have a target amount in your mind?"

She said she did and would start with $2,000. She gave us the $2,000 and we helped four very promising young people. I arranged for Mrs. Harrington to come to the President's residence and meet the people and she was very pleased with the help which she had given. Her daughter, Mrs. Helen Schiff, drove her to the tea and she listened during the conversation. Mrs. Harrington's interest in the University grew and when we were building the girl's dormitory on 18th Street, we had a conversation concerning the possibility of naming it. She said she would like to give the dormitory to the University or a major portion of it. She decided to give $100,000 at that time to the University and we would name the dormitory Harrington Hall. In all our negotiations, her daughter was a part of the discussion and when Mrs. Harrington decided she would like to have the Hall named for her, Mrs. Schiff asked what the name was going to be on the hall next to it which was being constructed at the same time. I told her it had not been named and she said, "I think I should do what mother has done."

So Mrs. Schiff gave $100,000 toward the construction
of the building that now bears her name. Mrs. Schiff was very much interested in the University and the students and she had on several occasions written books. On the last book she wrote she asked if we had an English professor who could consult with her and help her with the English construction. Dr. Hager performed that service for Mrs. Schiff.

I wondered about the assets that came to us through Mrs. Harrington and Mrs. Schiff and found it had a very interesting story. Mrs. Harrington’s husband had been a chemical engineer in about the second decade of this century. He worked for DuPont Company in Maryland. In 1917 and 1918 during the first world war, the DuPont Company sold most of the black powder to the allies for their ammunition. The allies were in danger of running low on black powder. It looked as if they would have a shortage of ammunition. The problem was that it took two weeks to anneal black powder so that it could be cured and used for ammunition. Mr. Harrington, being a chemical engineer, and being very much involved in this worked out a process for DuPont whereby instead of two weeks for the production of black powder, he devised a plan so that it could be annealed overnight. This meant that the shortage of black powder would not be eminent and it also meant that DuPont was able to supply all the ammunition as it was needed. For this unusual procedure, DuPont gave Mr. Harrington a very large block of stock. The stock was kept and it grew in number of shares and also grew in value. It was out of these assets that Mrs. Harrington and her daughter, Mrs. Schiff gave us the monies to build Harrington Hall and Schiff Hall.
Mrs. Harrington was a very astute person and had a beautiful home on Lake Washington as did her daughter, Mrs. Schiff. The homes were side by side. Mrs. Schiff was very much interested in the Moral Rearmament Movement. She also helped students in the English Department at the University of Washington. She served on our Board of Trustees for many years until it was impossible for her to drive any longer and she is still a Trustee Emeritus.

Harrington Hall and Schiff Hall have proven to be most acceptable as dormitory facilities for women at the University of Puget Sound and the girls have often spoken to me about how much they appreciated the fine facilities.

Mrs. Harrington died and Mrs. Schiff is still living. Mrs. Schiff has a family and on several occasions I have baptized the grandchildren.
THE COMING OF HARRINGTON HALL AND SCHIFF HALL

After the War, it was apparent that the junior colleges would grow very rapidly throughout the State. It also became evident that the days of the commuter college, so far as private education was concerned, were largely over. In the long-range plans presented to the Board of Trustees, it was stated that the University needed to become a resident college as quickly as possible. This was the reason that Todd Hall was the first building built after the War and the Music Building was next because we needed classrooms, and this building was used not only for music but for other classes as well.

In developing the housing, we had Anderson Hall and Langdon Hall and there was need for more housing for women. Plans were made for three buildings—one was to be on the northwest corner of the women's quadrangle, one was to be at the southwest corner of the men's quadrangle, and later, one was to be on the northeast corner of the women's quadrangle. These were to be financed by three percent debentures with the Federal Government for housing for private schools, to be amortized over forty years. The one at the northwest corner of the women's quadrangle, which was to be called Harrington Hall, cost $343,630.89, the same as the one for men which became co-educational, ultimately, and was called Regester Hall. The one on the northeast corner of the women's quadrangle, which was to be called Schiff Hall, cost $416,000.00. Through the fine work of Richard Dale Smith, Assistant to the President, and W. Gerard Banks, Financial Vice President at that time, the details for the bonding with the Federal Government were worked out and these bonds were sold for the payment of three percent over forty years
to the University. At approximately the time that the building was in process, I was interim pastor for the University Congregational Church in Seattle. They were between ministers and I had three months as the interim pastor, largely the minister for Sunday morning preaching. Many years ago, while I was at Willamette University, Dr. Bruce Baxter, who was then President, said, "Franklin, when you preach, use at least three or four illustrations from your student body. If you can't work them in naturally, bring them in screaming by the hair of the head, but get across the fact that you are involved with youth and with Christian higher education." I followed his suggestion religiously in my illustrations in the sermons at University Congregational Church.

After the service one Sunday, a woman said to me that she would like to help my students. She said, "I will wait until the congregation is gone and you have finished greeting them—then I will talk with you about it." She was Mrs. Edward Harrington and when I talked with her, I used the phrase that I have used when people suggest they might be interested in helping, "Do you have a target amount in mind?" She said, "Yes, I would like to start with a check for $2,000.00." By some way or other, she had heard of a young man whose father was a German immigrant. The young man had unusual musical talent—and his name was Jack Peters. She asked if some of her money could go to help him. He was an unusual young man because he was very musically talented, did not have a piano, did not have good clothes and needed considerable dental work done. She said she would like to subsidize his dental work, purchase some clothes for him and also see that he had proper lessons in piano. The young chap was some-
what erratic and we did help him and it seemed to do a great deal of good, although I found out later that his father was not at all cooperative in his program. I also found that the young man was not quite as stable as we thought he would be. At my suggestion, he joined the Special Services in the army and, while he was a very fine musician, it was not long before the army mustered him out because of his instability.

This interest Mrs. Harrington had proved to be very genuine and sincere. It was not long before Lucille and I were invited to Mrs. Harrington's home for dinner where we met her daughter, Mrs. Schiff, who was also one of the key members at University Congregational Church. Both of them were widows.

Mrs. Harrington said she would like to help in a major way with the University and I suggested that she contribute the major portion of the cost of building one of the dormitories for women. She decided that she would do this, and Harrington Hall was dedicated on October 30, 1959. There is a very beautiful picture of Mrs. Harrington in Harrington Hall, taken at the time when she dedicated it. She was very pleased with the dedication and wrote me a letter on October 29, 1959, which reads, as follows:

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Thompson:

What a wonderfully happy day I had with you yesterday at the College of Puget Sound and I thank you not once, but many times for everything--the Dedication & luncheon, and later the Women's meeting were beautifully arranged--but what I want to thank you two dear people most of all for was for your kindly care of my comfort--in taking me in your car to the different buildings and for that I am most grateful. The lovely orchid the ladies presented me with was beautiful and I know with care I can wear it many times. I hope you are not too tired after your big day and with best of good wishes to each of you, I am

Sincerely,

s/ MARGARET HARRINGTON
Her daughter, Mrs. Schiff, was very much interested in the dedication and attended it. She, too, wrote a letter, which I quote:

Dear Lucille and Franklin,

I want to get off a line to you today, to thank you for all the nice things you did for Mother and me yesterday. It was a perfect day and was so carefully worked out in every detail that only two good kindly persons like yourselves could have managed so well. Mother and I want to thank you both from the bottom of our hearts. You surely left no stone unturned that would add to our comfort or pleasure.

We also appreciate so much your including Mrs. Walkinshaw. She spoke several times on the way home, of how pleasant it had been to have shared in all the fun and excitement. You were indeed generous.

Mother may not get off a letter too promptly, but please overlook it. She really loved every minute of it. In the meantime, a million thanks for everything!

Greetings to you both.

Sincerely,

s/ HELEN

P.S. Mother is fine today.

Mrs. Schiff was very pleased over the fact that her Mother gave the major portion of the cost of the building. We were invited again to the Schiff home to dinner and met her children. They asked at that time if I would baptize one of the grandchildren, and the child was baptized in the special chapel in University Congregational Church which Mrs. Harrington had provided when the building was originally built. We had a very fine relationship and through these many years I have been invited to speak often at University Congregational Church.
One day, after the service, Mrs. Schiff asked if I could come to dinner and there she said, "I have been thinking a great deal about what Mother did and I would like to contribute the same amount, if you would like to have it, and name another dormitory." So we have Harrington Hall on the northwest corner of the girls' quadrangle and we have Schiff Hall on the northeast corner. Both of them came out of the Harrington-Schiff Trust.

I wondered how the assets came into the Harrington-Schiff Trust and found that Mr. Harrington had been an engineer with DuPont Company for many, many years. In World War 1, the annealing process for black powder took some two weeks from the time it was first started until it could be finished. The Allies were short on ammunition and part of the problem was the length of time for the annealing process in the creation of black powder. Mr. Harrington decided to experiment, and succeeded in reducing the process of annealing from two weeks to overnight. This quickly filled the needs of the Allies for black powder, and, of course, DuPont benefited a great deal by his experiment and his success. Because of this, they gave him a very large block of DuPont stock, and this stock on several occasions split one-for-one and became very, very valuable. They also had purchased other stock, such as General Motors, so the making of the fortune really came out of the wise and successful experimentation of Mr. Harrington. I never met him because he was gone long before my association with Mrs. Harrington. She was a most precious person and her help to the University was most meaningful.

Mrs. Schiff, likewise, has been a very precious person and served on the
Board of Trustees for a number of years until she could no longer drive, and was very loyal and very, very, very helpful. I still see her about once every three months and take her to lunch. We have an enjoyable time talking of the relationship which she has had with the University and of the current progress of the University.

Her daughter married a young engineer from Holland and they have four children, the first of whom I baptized in Harrington Chapel. The son has become a very successful architect and lives in Bellevue.

R. Franklin Thompson
February 17, 1978
March 19, 1958.

College of Puget Sound
Tacoma, Washington

Attention: Dr. R. Franklin Thompson
President

Gentlemen:

This will confirm my verbal intention to give to the College for the building of the girls' dormitory the total sum of $100,000, $70,000 of which has already been paid. The remaining $30,000 will be paid to your institution in the month of January, 1959.

Yours very truly

[Signature]

M. Harrington
A BRIEF HISTORY OF HOWARTH HALL

The corner stone for Howarth Hall was laid on graduation day, June 10, 1924. The building was completed in 1927. The Trustees borrowed the money in order to complete the building. The delay between 1924 and 1927 was the fact that there was difficulty in financing the construction. They finished the first floor and put a roof on it. For many months it was on the campus with the first floor being used but the three story building was not completed.

The building was named in honor of Mr. Leonard Howarth, who was a founder and officer in the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company. He was also a founder of the Everett Pulp and Paper Company. Mr. Howarth was a crippled man who never married. In his will he left one-hundred-fifty-thousand dollars to be used for the benefit of the City of Tacoma. There was considerable pressure of many organizations to secure the money for their special programs. I have had a good many people tell me in my years in Tacoma that they were very instrumental in having the one-hundred-fifty-thousand dollars come to the University of Puget Sound. In talking with Dr. Todd, he told me that one of the interesting things he discovered was that the City Council was not the Trustee of the fund but the real Trustee was a brother, William Howarth. William Howarth apparently analyzed the various presentations made to him and decided the money could be best used if it were to come to the College of Puget Sound. One of the interesting things required of the College of Puget Sound was
that the exercise books of Richard Thomas Howarth be kept on display in the building. There was a special case built for them and the books are kept on display always. From time to time the pages are turned so that the light will not deteriorate them. The original cost of the building was $166,300.26. However, with the changes that were made and the equipment, the final cost was $380,000 when it was finished. It is one-hundred-fifty feet by sixty feet and is three stories high. It originally had teaching stations for six-hundred-seventy students and housed the Physics Department, Chemistry Department, Geology Department, Biology Department, and Home Economics. There was also an area in the bottom story which housed the cafeteria and the lunchroom for the students in the earlier days of the history of the new campus.

With the coming of the new science building, a careful evaluation was made by the faculty and administration and it was decided that Howarth Hall should be made into the School of Education. The faculty of the School of Education, together with some of their majors, carefully analyzed how the space should be used. It was completely renovated from top to bottom. The renovation cost in the neighborhood of six-hundred-thousand dollars. It was an ideal location for the School of Education. For many years it housed the heating plant for the University until the new heating plant was built beyond the field house.
The history of the founding of the University of Puget Sound goes back many, many years. There was a very great tradition of education in the Methodist Church. It was reputed that when John Wesley took Francis Asbury and Dr. Coke up the gang plank at Bristol to send them as missionaries to America, he put his arm around them and said, "When you get there start schools and academies. Our people should be the best educated and, therefore, we should have an excellent educational program."

John Wesley did not realize how well he predicted because the Methodist Church has been very strongly involved in the education of America. The two men founded a college in Maryland which was called Cokesberry, taking a part of both of their names. Unfortunately it burned down within eighteen months to two years after it was built and the tragedy was discovered that it was not insured. It was rebuilt and burned down a second time. When it was discovered it was not insured a second time, one of the brethren said, "I guess the Lord does not want us to have an educational institution."

However, going back to the beginnings of education in this country when the Boston Latin School was started in 1635, it was to teach Greek and Latin primarily for those who were entering into the ministry. While the beginnings of Methodism were very sparse, most often the minister, if he
were settled in the community, gathered about him outstanding, promising young people and started a school or academy. Most often the parents took up a collection to pay the minister or school master to use a phrase they used, "for the youth that are with us." The curriculum was usually Latin and Greek and cultural subjects. Evolving out of this came some communities that actually paid for the schooling and charged a fee to all but the very poorest students. There was always only one or two teachers and it was highly selective. It was strongly religiously oriented because it was in the shadow of the church if not actually meeting in the church. The Congregational Church was very strong in starting academies as was the Methodists and the Jesuits who moved among the frontier communities.

By 1821 there was the first public high school in Boston. This was to help those who did not plan to go to college. The men who planned on going to college were largely in the private academies. In some instances they were co-educational. Their reasoning was that while girls had souls, they should only be taught to read because they could read holy writ and there was no further need for their education. Even the men who attended were carefully screened and highly selective. In some communities, the communities assessed themselves by private tax to pay for the school. By 1821, the first public school was organized in Boston and by 1825, the first public high school was organized in New York for boys. In 1826, the first one was organized for girls.
It was not until after the Civil War that there was free tuition. Prior to that time, the tuition had been expensive for the private academies. The colleges which were coming to the foreground by that time affected the curriculum of the academies and the high schools by determining what courses they would accept for credit when a student applied for entrance to the college. This had a great deal to do with broadening the curriculum in the high schools. By 1893, the famous Committee of Ten, declared that high schools should be for small groups only and particularly for those that wished to go into the professions. There was not much emphasis on anything except the so-called "academic subjects." By 1830 there were five-hundred academies throughout the United States. Most of them were church related and the outstanding person in the community was the "school master." Between 1850 and 1900, it is recorded that there were four-hundred-fifty to five-hundred colleges and universities established in the United States particularly as the frontier advanced, although some, like the Willamette University, had been established much earlier than that. The University of Puget Sound, having its antecedence in the Olympia Collegiate Institute, but was actually chartered in 1888. It is remarkable that the Trustees who established the University of Puget Sound (or as it was called in that day, Puget Sound University) said in their charter that no one should ever be denied admission because of race, color, or creed. It was likewise, co-educational from the very first. The University of Puget Sound, in its history since 1888, has had four campuses.
The first one was near the present site of the County-City Building; the second one was located where McCarver School is now located; the third was where Jason Lee is now located; and the fourth is the present location at North 15th and Warner. The campus was dedicated by Dr. Edwin H. Todd on June 8, 1921. The Trustees commissioned Mr. Sutton, who was the original architect for the University, to make a study of collegiate and university buildings on a trip he made around the world. He was to recommend the type of architecture which should be built on the present campus. He studied universities in each country which he visited and liked the modified Tudor architecture which we have. It is a very suitable type of architecture and does not go out of style nor is it ephemeral in its emphasis. It is the kind of architecture which grows in beauty with age, inasmuch as the University is more or less timeless in its use.

The first building was built in 1924 and was the Charles H. Jones Hall. It was built after the Board of Trustees had selected some forty acres from many different individuals. The largest piece of the campus was known as the old YMCA track. However, it was really purchased from the Acme Investment Company which had been a real estate holding company in Tacoma. The building was named for Mr. C. H. Jones who was a Tacoma lumberman and was one of the founders and officers of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company. He was also an owner of Gray's Harbor lumber mill. Mr. Jones was very much interested in the University and pledged twenty-five-thousand dollars toward the building in 1921 when the new campus was dedicated. However, he
died in November, 1922. In 1923, when the ground was being broken for the building, President Todd called on Mrs. Franke Jones (Mr. Jones widow). It was her 78th birthday and she offered fifty-thousand dollars in addition to her husband's gift, when Dr. Todd said the building was going to cost two-hundred-thousand dollars more than the funds in hand. Mrs. Jones then pledged an additional one-hundred-eighty thousand dollars and it was agreed that the Trustees would name the building for her husband.

Jones hall is two-hundred-seventy feet by fifty feet. It contains classrooms, offices, administrative offices, and in its early history, contained an auditorium with seven-hundred-fifty seats. For many years the University had its Chapel service in this auditorium and Chapel was compulsory. Usually there were two Chapels a week which were religious. There was one which was cultural and there was one which was a student provided program. It is interesting that the students usually used their program as a safety valve for releasing pressures, if there were pressures at that time. The library was located on the lower floor of Jones Hall for many, many years, and also on the lower floor, the sororities had their meeting rooms in the early days of moving to the campus. The President's office was then located to the right of the front door. In the latter years much of the space has been utilized in administrative expansion and new offices have been created. The building is as good today as it was on the day on which it was built and it has shown the good judgement of the Trustees in its design and in structure.
The size of the student body evolved in number so that it was no longer possible to have Chapel. Many, many of the classrooms have been utilized as new administrative offices in the unusual expansion in staff in the latter years.

During the war, the officers for the Army Specialized Training Unit were housed in the tower - it was their headquarters. For many years this was also the headquarters for the Tacoma Art League. They had their shows in their galleries on the top floor.

Through the years, the Dramatic Department has had its plays in Jones Hall and more recently has reduced the size of the seating to make it a more intimate theater. Now instead of having five or six hundred people at a play, they have the play three or four nights in a more intimate setting.
Mr. William W. Kilworth was born and reared in Kansas. He went to school in Kansas and to a normal school for the training of teachers at Emporia, Kansas. While in school, he carried papers for the famous Emporia Gazette Editor, Mr. William Allen White. Mr. White took a personal interest in Will Kilworth because he was fatherless, his father having died when he was very young. Mr. Kilworth appreciated that interest always. It was to engender a life-long desire to help others, especially boys through the Boy Scout movement.

After he had finished his schooling, he saw the work of Abby Williams Hill who had been commissioned by the railroads to paint pictures of the Pacific Northwest, its mountains, its trees, its rare beauty. These pictures were hung in the various depots with the idea that they would create interest in people to come West. This happened in the case of Mr. Kilworth and he had what was called an "immigrant's ticket" from Kansas to Seattle. I believe he told me he paid ten dollars for it, and he had to sit up for several days and provide his own food enroute.

He came to Seattle and there he engaged in business using his talents in real estate. He was exceedingly successful and accumulated considerable assets, ultimately in the neighborhood of seven million dollars.

Watching the lumber procedures here in the Pacific Northwest, he noticed that when the trees were cut there were very large slabs from the edge of the trees which were wasted or used for fuel to run the plants. He offered the mills a very minimum amount for these slabs and they were happy to
sell them because there was so much waste. He devised a plan for making broom handles from the slabs. Inasmuch as he was born on Washington's birthday and was named William Washington Kilworth, he said he followed the tradition of George Washington, and his handles had to be "straight and true" and every handle was guaranteed. He traveled a great deal selling his handles all over the United States. He was often away six or eight weeks. Finally, he had the major portion of the market and sold at least 75 per cent of all the handles in the United States.

Mr. Kilworth was one of the outstanding citizens of the City of Tacoma. He was looked upon as a financial leader as well as a civic leader and backed every good cause. He gave the W. W. Kilworth Camp to the Boy Scouts and was one of the leaders in saving Annie Wright Seminary when it appeared that it would go bankrupt. He was also very much interested in boys clubs, in Rotary, in Immanual Presbyterian Church and, really, in every good cause. While his gifts were modest, they were widespread and gave a solid foundation to the total community.

Mr. Kilworth joined the Board of Trustees of the College of Puget Sound in 1942 and served until his death in 1964. He was Chairman of the Board for many of those years, succeeding Mr. E. L. Blaine. Mr. Kilworth was followed by Mr. Roe Shaub as Chairman. Mr. Shaub was a graduate of Stanford and his sons and daughter went to various schools and were particularly interested in the development of the Greek system.
Mr. Kilworth was very dedicated to the University. He would often call me to say that he would spend the day with me in raising money for the University. Together, we would go to see various people about contributions, asking for certain amounts for certain projects. When they would begin to say that it was not possible, he had a rather droll way of saying, "Now, Tom—or John—or Bill—you know full well that you can take this as a tax deduction. You can afford to do it very well and the College needs it." Invariably, the power of his suggestion was such that we received generous gifts.

In his own giving, he was consistent and gave each year—not as much as I knew he could afford to give, but he gave what he thought was a generous amount. Frequently, one of his close friends (who knew his financial dealings) would take me to lunch and tell me that I definitely should get a major gift from Will Kilworth. I'd ask for a suggested amount and each time I was told that his assets were at least seven million dollars and that he should give consistently each year and that we should ask for a five million dollar bequest.

Several times a brief was taken to him suggesting a five million dollar gift out of his estate and, if necessary, his wife and stepdaughter could receive a portion of the income from the amount of money as long as they lived; and in this way the major portion of his estate would be free from inheritance taxes.

I recall one time taking three different briefs to him: One asking for one million dollars; one asking for three million dollars and one asking for five million dollars. He read them carefully there in his office and then looked at
me and said, "Franklin, I'll tell you. You have me pegged too high and really what my estate will be depends upon the price of plywood at the time of my death."

As the years went on, he grew more conservative in his attitude toward money and he felt that he did not have enough to last his lifetime for his kind of living, which was very modest!

However, many times, he said to me, "Now Franklin, do not worry. I will 'treat the University handsomely'!" I never could get a definition of what "handsomely" meant and I knew from our discussions that he wanted to help young people who could not get an education, particularly students who needed help at the high school level. (At his death, he did arrange for each high school in Tacoma to receive one William W. Kilworth Scholarship out of the Foundation.)

Mr. Kilworth had traveled a good deal, as I said, in his broom handle business and while on a trip to New England, he saw a beautiful white chapel on top of a green knoll and he told me many times it was one of the most beautiful sights he had ever seen. He often talked to me about such a chapel on the campus of the University of Puget Sound and many times we walked around the campus looking at various sites. Finally, he said, "I would like to have it right here," and he selected the site between the President's Residence and the girls' dormitory facing on 18th Street. He envisioned a white chapel of New England style architecture with white interior, white pulpit and white furnishings. He wanted the chapel set back among the trees on a high knoll, with a circular driveway at the front of the chapel. We discussed this at some length because
his plan would have taken the entire block for the chapel. We already had the Everell S. Collins Memorial Library and we knew that, eventually, it would need an addition. I talked to Mr. Kilworth about locating the chapel closer to the street so that we would have space for an addition to the Library. At first he was not amenable to this idea but when he realized the necessity of every square foot of the campus being utilized to the best use possible, he was much more amenable, although he still wanted a circular driveway in front of the chapel.

He told me he was anxious to get the most beautiful chapel possible for the amount of money he would leave. He also wanted the chapel designed in such a way that it could be used not only for religious services such as church, weddings, funerals, but also for special meetings, lectures, recitals, and other affairs common to university campuses.

Not knowing the amount he had in mind, I envisioned a chapel somewhat like the one at Oklahoma City University, which is a sister Methodist school. It is a very beautiful chapel named for Arthur Moore, the Bishop of Oklahoma. This chapel cost well over $600,000 and was designed in the shape of a cross with somewhat of a cathedral approach.

As it turned out, at the time of his death on January 4, 1964, Mr. Kilworth did have seven million dollars in his estate. When the will was read, we found that Mr. Kilworth stated that $200,000 was to be given out of his assets to the University of Puget Sound for the construction of the William W. Kilworth Memorial Chapel, which was to be a New England style chapel nestled in the trees between the President's residence and the girls dormitory; that the
building had to be completed within three years of his death or the bequest would revert to the residual estate. He also left $25,000 for scholarships at the University.

His Executor and Attorney, Mr. E. N. Eisenhower, told me that Mr. Kilworth had had $500,000 in the will for the chapel up until about two years prior to his death. Then growing more conservative with age, he decided he should not leave that much, so the bequest was changed to $200,000.

After I received a copy of the will, I went to see Mrs. Kilworth, whom I knew very well, and I said, "You know, Florence, I really was somewhat disappointed in Will's bequest to the University. He had told me he would treat the University 'handsomely' and I am sure he felt that when he left $200,000 for the chapel and $25,000 to endowed scholarships this was a 'handsome' action. However, in light of the total estate, he could have been much more generous to the University, if he had wished."

Much to my surprise, Mrs. Kilworth looked at me and said, "Well, Franklin, I must tell you that I, too, am very much disappointed in Will's will. I did not need his money and I suggested very strongly that he leave it to Babbie (her daughter, Elizabeth Morris) and her two children so that inheritance taxes for two generations could have been avoided."

However, Mr. Kilworth had told her that he wanted her to have it and she could do with it as she wished. I counseled with her on several occasions, when she asked me to do so, and we went through his stocks to determine which would be the best stocks for her to keep. He had been very partial all
through the years to J. C. Penney stock and to Southern Pacific stock and those were two that he especially wanted her to keep; she had the privilege of selecting about three million dollars worth of stock from his estate before the rest was used for payment of the various bequests and for inheritance taxes.

The Executor told me that there was well over a million and a half dollars in estate taxes which had to be paid in the first fifteen months. I always felt in my heart that these taxes could have been avoided had the money come to the University and the University could have received a tremendous lift at that time.

Immediately, upon hearing the terms of the will, we started to work to fulfill the requirements of the bequest. We talked to Mrs. Kilworth and I found that the person who was to be most prominent in the decision making would be Mr. Eisenhower, the attorney. We discussed with Mrs. Kilworth and with Mr. Eisenhower the possibility of the University adding certain monies which would be collected to help build a chapel larger than what could be built with a $200,000 bequest. After this proposal was discussed at some length, I received a letter from Mr. Eisenhower saying that Mr. Kilworth had envisioned a small chapel nestled among the trees and that they were not particularly interested in helping to build a larger chapel. I had hoped that we could have a chapel large enough to accommodate the Pacific Northwest Annual Conference of the Methodist Church but it was immediately determined that this would not be possible even with certain assets which would be added to the bequest, because
there would not be enough to pay for a chapel large enough to seat the 500-700 member Annual Conference.

We talked to Mr. Charles Lea about being the architect because Mr. Kilworth and Mr. Lea had been personal friends through the years and Mr. Kilworth had talked with Mr. Lea a great deal about what he desired in a chapel. Mr. Kilworth had suggested the Macdonald Building Company for the builders and that it be done without bids. Mr. L. B. Macdonald is an alumnus of the University of Puget Sound, having attended the Academy at the old location of 6th and Sprague. Mr. Macdonald has been a very ardent friend of the University and has been most generous in his contributions to its development through the years. Mr. Macdonald said he would take the contract for the chapel on a cost-plus basis and would make every effort possible to get the chapel completed in the three-year period.

Final approval on the total plans was given by Mrs. Kilworth and Mr. Eisenhower on January 31, 1966. A city-wide ground breaking ceremony was held on the 15th of May, 1966. The program included a dedication given by the President; an Old Testament lesson reading by student Alvin Aosved, Chairman of the University Chapel committee; Bishop Everett Palmer gave a prayer of consecration; a litany led by the President included Mr. Roe E. Shaub for the Board of Trustees, Dr. John Phillips for the faculty, Thomas Albright and John Ortmeyer for the students (both of whom later became Methodist ministers), Mrs. Willis S. Darrow for the community (she lived across the street from the chapel location), Bishop Palmer for the Church, and Dr. Clark J. Wood for the
alumni. The benediction was given by Dr. Robert G. Albertson who was Chaplain at the University and who assumed great responsibility for many of the details in connection with the design of the chapel and also leadership in some of the finances which had to be arranged to add to the bequest.

It became apparent almost immediately that we were in financial difficulty because the estate would not advance money until the chapel had been completed. We did not want to go to the bank and borrow money on money which really should have come to us and we appealed to Mr. Eisenhower for an advancement from the estate. He was exceedingly meticulous in this and said that he did not feel they could advance any money until they were absolutely positive the University would fulfill all the requirements of the will. Finally, I suggested to him that the estate advance us $100,000 and we would sign a note to pay 4% interest if the stipulations of the will were not fulfilled.

After considerable negotiation and very careful analysis of the relationship of the University to the bank, etc., we were advanced $100,000 on November 10, 1966, from the estate with the stipulation that if we defaulted on any of the stipulations in the will the note would immediately come due. This advance payment helped to pay the bills which came in at about the rate of $30,000 to $35,000 a month once ground was broken.

The construction of the chapel progressed very rapidly. Mr. Macdonald kept his crew going constantly because he wanted to fulfill the stipulations of completion within three years of the death of Mr. Kilworth. Everyone was very much interested in the chapel because it was such a beautiful building in such a strategic location.
One day the Architect called me to ask what we wanted on top of the steeple, which was sixty feet above the ground, and we decided to have a weathervane and a compass there to give the exact directions on the campus.

The last $100,000 payment was made on January 4, 1967, and the chapel was finally finished on January 7, 1967. Mr. Charles Lea, the architect, asked Mrs. Kilworth and Mr. Eisenhower to officially inspect the chapel, which they did, and subsequently, Mr. Eisenhower wrote a letter stating that the University had fulfilled all the stipulations of the bequest.

It appeared at that time that the cost would be considerably more than the $200,000 and knowing that there were several million dollars in the Kilworth Foundation in the Puget Sound National Bank, I wrote to Mrs. Kilworth stating the cost, as of that date, at $289,000 plus $31,000 for necessary furniture and furnishings. I received a letter from Mr. Eisenhower saying that he had heard by inference that the cost had overrun considerably and that the chapel was really bigger than Mr. Kilworth had in mind and he was concerned that the University had not stayed within the stipulations of the bequest. It was a rather technical letter and somewhat terse.

At no time had anything been said about the fact that the University could not raise money outside to make a more adequate chapel and a better chapel. After some discussion, Mr. Eisenhower was mollified and allowed us to raise the additional cost of the chapel from among friends of the University. The names of these donors are inscribed on a plaque which is mounted in the foyer of the chapel.
The total cost was ultimately $298,022.58 plus $31,000 for furnishings. The pews cost $6,395.80 and the pulpit $805.47. Some of the furnishings were donated by various people. The pulpit, lectern, altar and cross were memorials to Dr. Cyrus Albertson who had been a minister at First Methodist Church for many years and who was 49 years a Methodist minister. They were given by Dr. Robert Albertson, who was Chaplain at the University, and the other members of the Albertson family, all of whom graduated from the University of Puget Sound.

Mrs. Veldee who was a very good friend of the University gave several windows and the dossal cloth in honor of her father, mother and brother.

The baptismal font was given in memory of Fay Morris Nace by Marjorie and Roger Nace.

The pulpit Bible was given by Dr. and Mrs. Ray Powell. Dr. Powell had been Chairman of the Department of Education for many years and also had been Dean of Men.

A devotional room at the head of the stairs at the entrance of the chapel was named for Frances Regester, wife of Dr. John Regester. Dr. Regester came to the College of Puget Sound in the year 1924 as a professor of philosophy and then he became Dean of the University. He was a very outstanding and dedicated individual and his wife was a most outstanding person in the lives of the faculty at the University of Puget Sound.

The communion plate and goblet were given by Beth Ann Noyes and the sound system was given by the University of Puget Sound Knights, a sophomore service organization. The silver candlesticks and vases were donated by the
University of Puget Sound Wesley Fellowship which was active at that time,
and the first volume of the Anchor Bible was given by Mr. and Mrs. James
Green in memory of her brother who was a student planning on entering the
ministry when he was killed.

The Colby painting was a product of Bill Colby of the Art Department and
hangs in the foyer.

The first service in the chapel was held on December 14, 1966. It was a
candlelight service, carols were sung and it opened the Christmas season on
the campus of the University.

The first wedding was held in the chapel on January 26, 1967, when
two students, Cahrleen Kay Anderson and Donald Robert Moffett, were married
by Dr. Robert L. Albertson, Chaplain. The couple donated the silver knife for
cutting the wedding cakes and it is still being used. The chapel is used very
frequently for weddings, as was anticipated when it was designed, and the center
aisle is very wide for this reason.

In later years, after the chapel was first completed, many other things
were added, with the approval of Mrs. Kilworth. A bride's room was finished,
the upper room was finished, and the cost was added to the total cost of the
chapel.

The Women's University League were responsible for finishing many
areas of the chapel. While Mrs. Ann Zittel, an alumnus, was President of the
League, the women gave $10,000 to finish the lounge on the lower floor. It
was dedicated on March 26, 1969, and it gave the League a permanent meeting
place for their meetings which are held four times during the academic year and for special committee meetings and Board meetings. Collapsible walls were put in the northeast corner for a board meeting room.

The League also provided the kitchen facilities on the lower floor which are necessary for the serving of refreshments at weddings, meetings, and receptions, such as those held after the Brown and Haley Lectures, the Palmer Lectures, League meetings, etc. This lounge is very popular because of the fact that no intoxicating beverages are served there.

Later, the League women also gave the spinet piano which is located in the lounge. In 1976, they installed men’s and women’s rest rooms in the lounge at a cost of $8,000. That completed the facilities for the lower floor of the chapel.

Heritage Piano Donated

When the chapel was first completed it had a very beautiful altar at the front but it did not have a pipe organ or any musical instrument. I had been talking to a man by the name of Clark Heritage. He was very much interested in educational institutions. He had been a very poor farm boy in Illinois and he had received a full scholarship to Illinois Technical Institute where he studied to become an engineer, a position he held most of his life for Weyerhæuser Company.

When his wife died, I counseled with him during the time of his sorrow and he seemed to appreciate it very much. We went to lunch about every month or six weeks for several years. One day he said to me, "My wife was an accom-
plished musician and I have a lot of her music and I don't know what to do with it." I said, "Why don't you turn it over to the School of Music. They will be able to put it to good use." So he brought many pieces of music to my office and I took them over to Dr. Rodgers. He was very pleased and wrote a letter to Mr. Heritage telling him how much the music was appreciated by the students.

About six months later, Mr. Heritage said to me at lunch, "I have that beautiful Steinway piano and it sits there not being used. I don't know what to do with it. I want to sell my house and I am at a loss how this could be properly used." I suggested that he give it to the University for the chapel. He seemed to like this suggestion very much and a few weeks later he called and said he would have the piano delivered to the chapel. It was a beautiful large-sized Steinway and it has been a wonderful addition to the chapel through the years.

One day, after lunch, I suggested that we go out and see the Steinway in the chapel and see how beautiful it was there. As we entered the chapel, much to our surprise, one of our outstanding piano students was playing the piano with all the love and tender affection that an outstanding musician can have for an instrument. We paused at the back of the chapel and waited for the young lady to finish. She looked up, then, and saw us and said, "Dr. T, it's so good to see you here." We went up and I introduced her to Mr. Heritage and he said, with misty eyes, "Oh, my wife would've loved this. She would've loved this." He always seemed very happy that his Steinway was
in the chapel. When Mr. Heritage died, he left the University one-third of his estate, which amounted to over $350,000.

Organ Given by Walter Heath

Though we had the Steinway piano, the chapel needed a pipe organ very badly. I talked to Mr. Walter Heath, a neighbor whose son Robert had attended the University, and I asked him for a gift of a pipe organ. He was very much interested in this because he had had a most unusual financial development. One of his friends who had a surgical supply house in Seattle died and the widow asked him if he would like to buy the business because she didn't know how to run it. He bought the company and several years later sold it at great appreciation to the Will Ross Company in Chicago. He was given stock and the stock tripled in value in a very few months. Mr. Heath gave $100,000 to the Methodist Church, $100,000 to Kiwanis, $100,000 to the mission on Pacific Avenue and $100,000 to one other organization. He had hoped to be able to give $100,000 to the University of Puget Sound but because his assets changed considerably in a very short time he couldn't do it.

He did, however, give the pipe organ to the University. I asked him for $40,000 for the pipe organ and he said, "See if you can't get it for less than that." We asked Dr. Byard Fritts, who was professor of organ at Pacific Lutheran University and who also built organs as an avocation, about one and Dr. Fritts was able to build an organ for $33,235 plus state tax. The organ was dedicated at three different services: one for the academic community on November 20, 1968 at which time Dr. Alma Oncley, University Organist, gave
the organ concert; one for the University church on November 24, at which time Dr. R. Byard Fritts, the builder of the organ and organist and choirmaster at First United Methodist Church in Tacoma, played the concert on the organ; and one on November 25, 1968, when Dr. Edward A. Hansen, organist and choirmaster at Plymouth Congregational Church in Seattle and a member of the music faculty at the University, played a concert for the Tacoma community.

Kilworth Carillon

A sidelight connected with the Kilworth Chapel concerns the Carillon given by Mr. Kilworth while he was still living.

One of Mr. Kilworth's trips took him to Florida, and on a beautiful Sunday morning while he sat in a park, he heard the Bok Singing Tower, which is one of the most beautiful carillons in the world. It is a genuine carillon having very large bells at the top of the campanile tower. Mr. Kilworth envisioned the possibility of someday having a campanile tower honoring his father and mother and himself, although at that time he was not connected with any university or any other institution.

Mr. Kilworth had a younger brother, Howard. There was enough difference in age that Howard looked upon Will almost as a father or certainly as an older person to whom he could turn for counsel, advice and help. Howard was an interesting person because he had gone from Kansas into Wyoming and Montana and lived the life of a typical cowboy. As such, he had not necessarily created much of an estate for himself but he had enjoyed that kind of life.

After being very successful in his real estate ventures in Seattle, Will
known as the Washington Handle Co. came to Tacoma and established his broomhandle business. He felt he needed Howard to help secure the raw material to free himself for the responsibility of selling the finished product. Howard had a very fine way of getting along with the loggers and the people at the lumber mills and he was able to provide the raw material necessary to keep the handle company running smoothly.

When Will brought Howard into the company, he gave him half of the stock, which appreciated through the years. Neither of the Kilworths had any children.

After Howard's death, Will mentioned to me one day that he would like to have some memorial to Howard because he missed him so much and appreciated what he had done.

Remembering our discussion sometime earlier when he said he had a definite interest in a carillon and hoped that sometime we might be able to build a campanile on the campus such as the one in the Bok Park in Florida, I mentioned it again to Mr. Kilworth. When it appeared that it would cost over $200,000, however, Mr. Kilworth decided that was too much money for a building that would have little utilitarian value so far as the University was concerned.

About that time the Schulmerich Electronic Carillons became available and it was suggested that we might be able to compromise and have a Schulmerich set of bells on our campus. They had been very much in evidence at one of the World's Fairs. Will had heard them there and decided that this might be a possibility. He commissioned me to find out what the cost would be and it appeared that a set of bells that would be best suited for the campus would cost
in the neighborhood of $25,000, if we had a place for the console and for the timing mechanism.

Mr. Kilworth said that $25,000 was more than he had in mind for it and if I could get it for $20,000, he would go ahead. We discussed it with the salesman and he said the best he could do would be $22,000, so Will told us to go ahead and get it for that amount.

The big console was established in the top of the music building and there is also a keyboard there from which the bells can be played. For many years, on Sunday afternoon, we had a concert at 2:00 for approximately a half hour when the organist at the University would play pieces in keeping with the seasons--Christmas, Easter, Thanksgiving, etc. There is also an automatic player which can play these pieces and there are rolls, such as used on a player piano, to be used if there is no carilloneur available.

The bells were installed and dedicated on the 11th of July, 1954. We assembled on the front steps of the music building and listened to the concert which was exceedingly fine. We had a special carilloneur for the concert. A special banquet was held at the New York and the carilloneur spoke. He was a very unusual person--not only an unusual artist but an unusual speaker because he talked about when it is foggy and the bells play "you can feel them dance on the atmosphere", etc.

There is a plaque in the music building dedicating the carillon to Howard Kilworth, and Mr. William Kilworth was very pleased with this memorial, which is still very actively used in the life of the University.

We set the bells so they would ring ten minutes before the end of the class,
which is a signal to the professors that the class period is about up. We had a very fine young English teacher from Cambridge University in England and on occasion he would stop and say to the students, "Has the music box rung yet?" and there was some chuckling over his definition of the carillon, but through the years it has rendered outstanding service and it is a major influence and tradition in the life of the campus.

When the Kilworth Chapel was built, there was some discussion about whether the Carillon, given by Mr. Kilworth, should be located in the chapel. However, the electronic engineers suggested that it should stay in the music building because it was centrally located and it would be a considerable enterprise to move it from one building to another.

**Chapel Bell**

One of the interesting sidelights in conjunction with the chapel has to do with the historic bell which hangs in the belfry.

This bell was given to the College by the Vollmer family of Waitsburg, Washington. One time when I was going to Eastern Washington to raise money on behalf of the College, Mr. Dill Howell, an alumnus, told me that I ought to see Henry Vollmer at Waitsburg, because he had a bell that was in the Methodist Church there for many years and it was hanging on a post in his yard and was used to call the farm hands to meals.

It was an interesting suggestions and I went to Waitsburg and saw Mr. Vollmer. He was very friendly and said the bell hadn't been used for years
and he thought he would like to have it at the College of Puget Sound because of the unusual Methodist tradition. The Vollmer Family gave me the following brief history of the bell compiled from authentic church records by John R. White of Waitsburg, Washington:

This bell was purchased by "Father" Rev. J. H. Wilbur from a steamboat Captain who used the bell for a signal on the boat. This bell was brought around Cape Horn from New York to Portland, Oregon, where it was first used in the Taylor Street Methodist Church of Portland, Oregon; this church was dedicated to the services of God in 1850 and the last service was held in the church April 11, 1868. It was later sold to the Trustees of the 1st M.E. Church of Walla Walla, Wash., shipped by boat to Wallula via the Columbia River, then by wagon to Walla Walla, Wash. It was used here in the Methodist Church which was located on the corner of 2nd and Popular Streets between the years of 1868 and 1878.

In the fall of 1878 the Trustees of the 1st M.E. Church of Waitsburg purchased the bell from the M.E. Church of Walla Walla and placed it in the little old wooden church here in Waitsburg where it was used until around 1906; when the new brick building was erected on Main Street, the old church building with the bell was sold to Gustav Vollmer in 1907. The old church building was torn down and the bell was used for many years by the Vollmer family as a dinner bell, and finally the bell became in possession of Henry Vollmer who moved it to his home near Waitsburg.


There developed some debate as to whether or not this was the oldest bell and whether it was the bell which originally hung in the first Methodist Church in Portland. One time I received a letter from the minister in Portland suggesting that our bell was not the original and I replied that all I knew about
it was what was written by Mr. John R. White. However, in reading the history of Portland's first church, written by Mildred Nye and published in 1962, I find the following material on page 14:

The bell which called the faithful to worship in the first church is given a prominent place in the historical room of the new First Methodist Church. The bell was purchased by General Stephen Coffin and brought around Cape Horn to Portland in 1850. It may have been used for a few months to announce school sessions. Father Wilbur, in November, 1850, purchased the bell for one-hundred and twenty-five dollars. It was hung in this first church. In 1867, when the new brick church was built at Third and Taylor Streets, the bell was moved to its belfry. In 1917, when the Taylor Street Church was torn down, the bell was removed and taken to the First Methodist Church (the Grace Church building) at Twelfth and Taylor Streets. This bell probably replaced the bell which had been in the belfry of Grace Church.

I have every reason to believe that the bell we received from Waitsburg which hangs in Kilworth Chapel once hung in the first Methodist Church in Portland.

Bell Hung In Chapel

The bell for the chapel was hung at a bell consecration service on November 1, 1966. The Chapel Committee had charge of the service, which included a history of the bell told by the President, an Epistle reading by Tom Albright and a meditation by Chaplain Robert Albertson.

After the bell had been consecrated, the entire group went outside to the west side of the chapel where the bell was mounted on a crane by the contractor. A rope was tied to the bell and probably 50-75 students, together
with Chaplain Albertson and the President, held on to the rope to guide the bell as it was to be placed in the belfry. The contractor started the mechanism to raise the bell and found, much to his chagrin, that the crane was not tall enough to actually get the bell in the belfry. He lowered the bell to the ground again and it only took a few minutes to put another section on the arm of the crane. This time the bell was successfully put in place and it was rung for the first time at this consecration service.

A tradition developed that at each wedding the bell is rung to wish the newlyweds joy and happiness. Also, every time the football or basketball team won a game, the bell was rung for the victory.

Gail Day Chapel

Now located in Kilworth Chapel is the Gail Day Chapel. In 1977, it was decided by the new administration to move Gail Day Chapel from Jones Hall to the rear room of Kilworth Chapel. The donor, Mrs. V. E. Day, who was in her eighties at the time, was consulted and asked if she would be agreeable to this plan and she said she had been in many churches where there were small chapels and she thought this would be fine.

The new chaplain, James Davis, was very instrumental in helping to move Gail Day Chapel into Kilworth Chapel. This little, intimate chapel houses the famous Holman Hunt picture. It was rededicated at commencement time in 1977. (See Gail Day Chapel for complete story).

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The William W. Kilworth Chapel is located where Mr. Kilworth wished it to be, it is the kind of memorial he had in mind, and it constantly reminds those of us at the University of the great dedication of Mr. Kilworth to the University and his life-long interest in its development.

R. Franklin Thompson
September 12, 1978
KITTREDGE HALL

Kittredge Hall was built as a Student Union Building and was opened for use in January of 1942.

Its history goes back to the fact that President Edward H. Todd secured a legacy from Miss Grace M. Kittredge of Vancouver, B. C. Miss Kittredge wanted to honor her father and she started this legacy which was to be kept intact until it reached the sum of $20,000. After it had accumulated this amount, they were to build a building that would assist the students who had to work their way through college. By 1940, Mr. Dix Rowland, who was secretary on the Board of Trustees, advised the Trustees that the legacy had reached the $20,000. The Trustees agreed to build a $25,000 structure and name it in honor of John Kittredge - the father of the lady who left the legacy. It soon became apparent that this was not enough money and so the Trustees increased the funds to $40,000 and added $6,000 for furnishings. It was equipped at a cost of $90,000.

One of the interesting sidelights was the fact that the student body at that time canvassed the City of Tacoma and sold miniature bricks at fifty cents each to help raise funds so that the building could be constructed. The building was one-hundred feet by seventy feet and was opened in 1942. The main part of the building was a dining room. There was a lounge on the north end. There was a snack bar on the southeast corner and the sororities each rented rooms in the corners upstairs. Another interesting sidelight was that the
Trustees had a very difficult decision in determining the kind of heat it would have. The Trustee meeting minutes said that the Building and Grounds Committee headed by Mr. Richard Wasson would meet and discuss whether it should be hot air or hot water. They changed their minds on several occasions.

One of the interesting features about Kittredge Hall is that it was built just at the time when plywood was coming into the lumber industry. Mr. James Newbegin, former Mayor of Tacoma, who was on the Board of Trustees and on the Building Committee, suggested that they get the various lumber companies to donate plywood so it could be a showplace as to how plywood could be used. This was done and much of the plywood used in the building was donated by the various lumber companies. I went through it and I think I discovered eighteen different kinds of plywood used in the construction of the building.

We used to have sit-down dinners for the faculty, the Trustees, parents, and on several occasions we had outstanding public meetings for the City. During the war we had a special luncheon for Lord and Lady Halifax, who was the ambassador to the United States. We had a sit-down luncheon at which we had some two-hundred fifty people in Kittredge. That was the maximum number that could be seated. It was a very unusual building and would lend itself to almost any occasion.
With the growth of the student body, we outgrew it and the new student center was built. It was then determined that the Art Department should occupy Kittredge Hall. It was completely renovated with a gallery and an inside island for the hanging of pictures. The lounge was renovated, the classrooms were restructured and the art faculty all had their offices in Kittredge Hall. The lower floor was used for ceramics and the heating plant was taken away when the new heating plant came for the entire University. There was also a laboratory where they are making and creating jewelry as taught by Miss Lynn Wentworth who was a very outstanding teacher and head of the Art Department.

During the time the students used it, it housed the offices for the Trail, the Tamanawas, Public Relations, Alumni Secretary, the Dean of Women, and the College Book Store. It has rendered great service and has been a most outstanding building. During the time the college had the Army Specialized Training Unit, it was referred to by the cadets as the "Palace". The girls gym, where many cadets stayed, was called the "Barn."
KITTREDGE HALL

Dr. Edward H. Todd had secured from Miss Grace Kittredge of Vancouver, Washington, a sum of money as an annuity and upon the maturing of the annuity at her death, the money was to be invested and kept in a special fund until such time as $20,000 accumulated in it. At that time, it was to be used to build a building on the campus, particularly to help young women in their education.

In 1941, the college attorney, Mr. Dix Rowland, advised that the specifications of the annuity had been fulfilled and the money in the fund could be used. There had been some discussion for several years concerning the building of a library and also a student center. It was decided that the student center should be built, not to cost over $25,000.

Chairman Blaine of the Board of trustees set up a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Newbegin who was a former Mayor of the City of Tacoma, Henry Shaw and Richard Wasson. On October 16, 1940, at a meeting of the Board, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, Richard Wasson, brought in a report saying that in view of the importance of the work ahead the regular members of the Buildings and Grounds Committee should be added to the subcommittee. This committee met practically every week during the formative days in the plans concerning Kittredge Hall. They met for lunch at the Elks Club and the minutes of their meetings are most interesting and provocative.

This was just at the time when plywood was coming into its own and it was hoped that Kittredge Hall, which was to be the Student Union Building on the
Mr. Newbegin went to the Weyerhaeuser Company and other companies and persuaded the companies to contribute a considerable amount of plywood for the interior of the building. I recall going through one time and counting eighteen different types of plywood used in eighteen different ways in the structure of Kittredge Hall. There is stamped plywood, grained plywood, rough plywood, smooth plywood, and it certainly is a demonstration of how the new timber product could be used in construction.

The architectural firm was Sutton, Dugan and Whitney and the only person still remaining and active in the firm was Mr. Dugan. He was a very congenial man and had considerable experience and spent a great deal of time working with the committee in creating the details of the plans.

One of the very difficult questions which constantly seemed to haunt the committee in their deliberations was whether they should use warm air or hot water to heat the plant. On several occasions, they determined that they would use hot water and then they would consider it again and decide to use hot air. After about three or four changes in their decisions, they finally determined to use hot air, which was the system used. The heating plant was kept within the basement and continued to heat the building until such time as the major renovation of the heating plant for the whole campus was achieved.

The building was designed so that the kitchen was on the east side, there was a snack bar at the south end of the east side, and the dining facility itself was the entire lower floor except for one or two offices, the sanitary facilities, and a food storage area. The number of people who could be seated
in this dining area was limited, however, and on several occasions when we had formal luncheons we found that the maximum number we could serve was around 200.

On the second floor, which was an open balcony, there were various rooms which had been allocated to the sororities for their meeting rooms.

Kittredge Hall rendered a very great service at a very strategic time in the life of the University of Puget Sound, and it was used for housing the ASTP unit, as we mentioned previously. The Army Specialized Training Program unit was housed in Kittredge Hall and in the Women's Gymnasium. The men, themselves, referred to Kittredge as the "Palace" and to the Gym as the "Barn"! The sorority rooms had been made into bedrooms, and the special food service was geared to the needs of the Army unit at that time.

With the coming of the veterans after World War II, Kittredge proved to be completely inadequate and too small. In working with the Federal Government, it was possible to secure a major gift toward a new student center. Also, it was possible to borrow some moneys from the Federal Government at 3% to be amortized over forty years.

**Renovation Plans**

With the possibility of a new student center, the Board of Trustees set up a special committee to determine what should be done with Kittredge. The Art Department had grown by leaps and bounds and was located on the fourth floor of Jones Hall. The College had been the "home" of the Tacoma Art League for many years, and it had been a very great problem to carry refreshments
up to the fourth floor galleries of Jones Hall for the open houses. Also, we had a very dedicated teacher, Miss Frances Chubb, who had had polio and was on crutches. It was a major task for her to go up and down the stairs each day. I used to watch her and think, "Oh, Lord, let me live long enough to provide a classroom for her on the ground floor."

Again, the architects were called upon--this time, Mock and Morrison, to take a new look at Kittredge Hall and redesign it for an art building. The architects decided to close in the upper balcony and put flooring in that area, to make classrooms out of the rooms on the periphery, to make galleries on the lower floor which had been the dining room, to make a classroom out of the south end of the dining room, to make a jewelry laboratory out of what had been the kitchen and to make a ceramics room in the basement which could be used for the throwing of clay and the firing of pots for ceramics.

At the north end of what had been the lounge of the student center, a special lounge for receptions was made and one special room was designed as the Hill Gallery to house the paintings of Abby Williams Hill, which were donated to the College by her children who had become elderly and wished to find a permanent place for their mother's paintings, which are some of the best of the 1800 era.

The renovation of Kittredge cost $33,223, which was almost as much as the original cost of the building, $55,807.

Kittredge is still in very good condition. Different art shows are exhibited each month during the school year and there are special shows during the summertime.
With the arrival of Professor Carlton Ball, the Ceramics Department outgrew the basement of Kittredge, and the department was moved to the basement of Howarth Hall, which was renovated after the sciences moved to Thompson Hall. The area of Howarth Hall for ceramics proved to be a very difficult problem because of the tracking of clay, not only all through Howarth Hall but all over the campus, so it was decided that it was necessary to build a ceramics building, which will be covered in another section.

Kittredge Hall followed the modified Tudor architectural plan, although it is limited in its expression of architectural beauty. It goes into the practical aspect of being somewhat of a square box with the various arches and was built with the greatest possible economy. It has proven to be a very valuable addition to the total facilities of the University of Puget Sound.
LANGDON HALL

In the adjustment after the War and following the philosophy that we should be a resident school, it became apparent that we needed more housing for women. We had also been assigned an ROTC unit and under the stipulations of the Housing and Home Loan Fund, it was possible for us to borrow money at 3.01 per cent.

At the suggestion of the Board of Trustees, I went to Washington, D.C., on January 9, 1952, and had an interview with Mr. L. R. Durkee and several others who were in the process of loaning money to universities for defense related housing.

I was assured that if we were to apply for a loan it would be favorably received. On November 10, 1952, we applied for a $250,000 loan for an addition to Anderson Hall to accommodate 145 students. The federal agency suggested that we have a dining room as a part of this unit and a tentative dining room, seating 250, was structured, although it was multiple use space so that it could be put to other use if the dining area did not materialize.

This building would be an addition to Anderson Hall which was dedicated in 1939 and the major gift came from Mrs. Agnes Healy Anderson. A letter to Mrs. Anderson from Dr. Todd, dated February 16, 1939, is a very interesting document, and I quote it here because it has unusual historical significance:

Mrs. Agnes H. Anderson
1012 White Building
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

It was a great pleasure to have you and Miss Wilson with us yesterday. That pleasure was increased by the seeming
satisfaction and pleasure which you had in making the visit. The expressions of the different speakers emphasized to all of our minds the importance of the erection of the residence hall. It is something which we have needed for a long time, but we have not had the funds on hand to erect it. To you must go the credit for giving the initial "push" in such a substantial manner as to really put the enterprise on its feet to go forward.

You will stand in my memory as one of three women who have made substantial contributions at the proper time to enable great accomplishments in producing the plant of the College of Puget Sound. I shall always associate you with Mrs. R. L. McCormick, who at a very critical moment made a very substantial gift to the College. Her contribution, as I said Wednesday, assured the successful meeting of the challenge gift of Mr. James J. Hill of $50,000 on condition that we raise an additional $200,000. The securing of $250,000 was a great blessing to the College; but to me personally, Mrs. McCormick's gift meant an answer to prayer and an assurance that He who answers prayers was standing back of the enterprise.

The second lady was Mrs. C. H. Jones, who at a critical time, when we were just about to begin the erection of the first building on our present campus, made a contribution of $200,000 to erect a building in memory of her husband. Had she not done so, we would have built a much smaller building which would have been a handicap to the progress of the institution. Again it was not simply her gift that made the material progress visible to people generally; but there was a peculiar impulse of interest which came to my own heart and gave me courage to go forward. Those things are greatly needed by all of us at times.

Now, again, as I have said before, you entered into the life of this college in a very substantial manner, which has made possible to the public a demonstration that the institution has friends who believe in it and who are willing to sacrifice for it. The erection of the residence hall has been an evidence to the general public that the College of Puget Sound has vitality to carry forward the raising of high Christian ideals in education. Without your initial gift I am very doubtful that I could have persuaded the trustees to attempt the enterprise at this time.

Then when you came in with your second gift, you made it possible for us to more than fulfill our promise to the banks which had made us the necessary loans. But deeper still, Mrs. Anderson, your acts and expressions of interest, and the seeming pleasure which you have
housing. Therefore, we amended the application to ask for $300,000. We assured the government that if it were more than that we would raise the money otherwise.

The total cost was $232,900 for the building, $23,000 for the plumbing and $48,000 for the electrical installations.

We had some problems with the City Codes. I suggested that because there was a twelve inch wall on the north end of Anderson Hall we tie into this wall and save constructing another one. However, the City inspector said under no circumstances could we do this and we had to have a new, reinforced concrete wall, eighteen inches thick. So, really, there are two separate buildings and the wall between Anderson and Langdon is now thirty inches thick to prevent the possibility of any earthquake damage.

As we were completing the building, I was interim minister at the Plymouth Congregational Church in Seattle because their minister had resigned and they were selecting a replacement. I became acquainted with Mrs. Langdon, who lived in the Essex Apartments. She was very much interested in the College of Puget Sound and asked how she could help. I suggested that she make a major contribution to the dormitory which was being constructed and we would call it Langdon Hall. She did make this contribution and the annuity was confirmed.

I asked that she put the College in her will for a bequest, for she had considerable assets after she had taken the annuity. She was very reticent about ever revealing what would happen to her assets after she was gone. Though I conferred with her many times about it, she would never definitely make up her mind exactly how the assets should be distributed.

Her interests were Plymouth Congregational Church, the College of Puget
had in making investments in this college, have given me courage to work on and pray on in an attempt to come a little nearer to the goals which I have set before it is time for me to retire. I want you to know that I am strengthened in my assurance that "God lives and moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." I do hope that you feel satisfied that your investment in young people through the College of Puget Sound is a good and proper one. If you are so satisfied, I assure you it will bring pleasure to me.

Mrs. Todd told me of your kind invitation for us to visit you sometime. We will do so. We hope you will feel free to visit not only the women's residence hall and the girls whenever you find the opportunity, but that you will also visit us in our home.

Sincerely yours,

President

EHT: OBS

The addition which came to be known as Langdon Hall because of a major gift from Mrs. Langdon was finally accepted on November 14, 1954. Miss Wilson, who was Mrs. Anderson's secretary and a Mr. Robert Bunn who was related to Mrs. Anderson were invited to be a part of the reception. However, it was not possible for them to attend.

The printed program stated that guests were received on November 14, 1954, at 2:30 by Mr. and Mrs. Kilworth, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Dean and Mrs. Regester, Mrs. Carolyn Schneider (who was affectionately called Mrs. "S." by the students in the dormitory), and by the president of the dormitory, Miss Evelyn Emert, who is now Mrs. Richard Ocheltree, Jr. Her husband is a Methodist minister in the Pacific Northwest Conference.

Receiving the money from the federal government was a long, involved process. The government said our application of $250,000 was not large enough because their national records showed that it took over $3,000 per student to build adequate
Sound, and the YWCA. When she died, we were surprised to find that she had set up a committee of three to determine where her money should go. Mr. Smith who was the executive officer at Plymouth Congregational Church, myself and a man who was a retired YMCA executive were the three people to determine the distribution of her assets. The YMCA man suggested that the major portion go to the international committee for the YMCA. Mr. Smith knew that her interests were in Plymouth Congregational Church and I knew, of course, of her interest in the College of Puget Sound and the YWCA. The YMCA representative was very adamant that the major portion of it should go for the YMCA International Fund.

We met initially and each one stated his preferences and his recommendations. The YMCA man was exceedingly adamant that, even though she was not interested in the International Fund, it should be the recipient of the major portion.

We met again and the same kind of argument ensued. I had suggested that one-third of the assets go to the YWCA (one of her major interests), one-third to Plymouth Congregational Church for the building fund which they had for their camp (and which ultimately named one of the cabins in the campground for her), and one-third come to the University of Puget Sound. After considerable discussion, I finally said if the YMCA representative did not acquiesce I would file a minority report with the Court stating that these were Mrs. Langdon's interests because of our many discussions. Mr. Smith concurred with me and the YMCA representative finally agreed. So one-third of her estate went to the Plymouth Congregational Church, one-third to the YWCA for the renovation of their building near the Olympic Hotel and to create solariums and other facets which they needed at that time, and the other third came to the College of Puget Sound to help pay for the addition to Anderson Hall, which is called Anderson-Langdon Hall, and has been used ever since.
When was the mace obtained? 1973.

Did your institution have an academic mace before the present one? No.

Was the mace a gift of a person or group? Yes.

If so, who? Board of Trustees.

Who designed and executed the mace? Lloyd Stuckey, Financial Vice President designed mace: local wood carver produced mace from locally available woods.

Do you have any idea of the original cost of the mace? $200 - $300.

Do the particular materials used in your mace have any particular historic significance? No.

Any comments about the symbolism of design, emblems on the mace would be helpful. University seal carved on one side of mace top; other has carved male figure bursting bonds of ignorance and lifting the torch of learning. No other symbols.

What is the size and weight of your mace? 45½" long; about 4 lbs.

Does your institution have a tradition about who is the mace bearer in your academic procession? No tradition. Mace was created for the office of Chancellor. It was only carried in the commencement ceremony of 1973 and 1974. Never again used. Presently stored in the library archives.

Is the mace displayed in a lobby, foyer, library, etc., during the year? It has never been displayed.

Source: R.F. Thompson
May 15, 1986 as recorded by Desmond Taylor
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Source: R.F. Thompson
May 15, 1986 as recorded by Desmond Taylor
Mr. McIntyre, known as "Ed" to all of his colleagues in his work as public relations man for Weyerhaeuser Company, was a Sigma Nu Fraternity member and very much interested in the University of Puget Sound. He had a great deal to do with the coming of Sigma Nu Fraternity on our campus and often visited its chapter meetings and the various fraternity functions. He had a very outgoing personality, a wonderful twinkle in his eye, a most congenial spirit and a good sense of humor. He was a man who kept the spirit of youth throughout his lifetime.

In his work with Weyerhaeuser, he would take visitors on trips to Mount Rainier. If I remember correctly, he told me that he had made between six and seven hundred visits to the Mountain for public relations reasons.

His daughter, Lucy, is an alumna of the University of Puget Sound. She was a campus leader, particularly in her sorority, Pi Beta Phi. She married George F. Jewett, Jr., and they lived in Lewiston, Idaho, where he was an officer in one of the timber companies.

When Mr. McIntyre died, he was sorely missed by the community and by his company. Shortly after his death, I talked with Mr. and Mrs. Jewett about the possibility of a building in his honor on the campus where he was so well liked and for which he had real regard and affection. There seemed to be basic interest in the suggestion and they asked me to explore the possibility further and give them some facts and figures.

At that time there was a very great need for classroom space, particularly as it related to the School of Business Administration and Economics.
We talked with the architects and the Trustees' Building Committee concerning preliminary sketches for a Charles Edwin McIntyre Memorial Hall. After a session or two with Mr. and Mrs. Jewett at their home in Lewiston, they asked that I develop further plans of the building and its possible financing. They also suggested that I arrange a meeting with Mr. Jewett's mother. This meeting was scheduled for January, 1964, during the Christmas vacation when the entire family could come to the Jewett home in Spokane. Mrs. Jewett's husband had died and she had since married Dr. Gaiser. I recall that we were all assembled in the library of her home. We had the plans out on a very large library table and there was considerable discussion and enthusiasm concerning the possibility of the building, although Mrs. Gaiser was somewhat less than enthusiastic. In the middle of our conversation, she said to me, "Young man, don't you think you are inordinately ambitious? I have been on the Board of Regents of Whitman College and we haven't built one new building since the War. We have a system whereby all monies must be in hand before the ground is broken for a building, and you have built a number of buildings at the University of Puget Sound and I wonder if they are really needed." I assured her that they were needed and that we were in a little different situation than Whitman because we were in a growing population area and we had a very great responsibility to fulfill a basic need in education, particularly as it related to the private sector.

After the meeting was concluded, I had a long talk with George and Lucy. He said that he thought the building might be a combined family project for the next year for the family and that it might be necessary to finance it over two years. He wondered if the University could make progress on it even though all the finan-
cing were not in hand. I assured him that this could be done because we had
been accumulating funds for the science complex and this money could be used
temporarily to underwrite McIntyre Hall with the understanding that it would
be replaced with McIntyre funds when they became available.

Mr. Jewett was exactly right in his projection concerning the financing.
Funds came from the George F. Jewett Foundation, some from Mrs. Jewett Gaiser,
some from one of the family foundations in the East and some from other members
of the family. He said that he was sure they could go $500,000 if the University
would pick up the rest of the cost. In other words, the family would give $3
for every dollar the University raised to cover the total cost.

I was able to tell Mr. Jewett that Mr. Clapp had said he would give a mini-
mum of $50,000 and possibly as much as $100,000 toward the building. He did
give us 400 shares of General Insurance stock and later added another gift making
his donation more than $100,000 toward McIntyre Hall.

In designing the building, we asked the faculty for its suggestions in
order to get the very latest kind of design for the building. About this time, I
was asked by Harvard University to be one of the resource men for a workshop
for new university presidents. They had assembled fifty presidents, all of whom
had been president less than a year. One resource man had seven years of
experience, one fourteen and I had 21 years' experience. I spent a very interest-
ing week on the Harvard campus. During that time, I rented a car and visited
sixteen different campuses in the Boston area. I was especially interested in
Baker Hall on the Harvard campus with its unusual auditorium-type classrooms.
I asked various professors how they liked them and they said they liked them very much and I asked students and they said they did not like the large ones but they liked the middle-sized ones and the smaller ones. I asked the custodian of Baker Hall about the usage and he said the faculty did not want to use the one seating over 300; they liked the ones for 200 and 100 but the large ones were very difficult in which to hold classes.

When I returned to the campus, we talked to the architects about this and Vander Ende Forum was designed, which is one of the most popular rooms on the entire campus. The faculty meets there and it is used for other special classes, workshops and meetings. The Rausch Auditorium is located on the lower floor and because of the slope of the floor, the students show their weekend movies there and it is used for many classes, meetings and special events. These two auditoriums are heavily used and are popular rooms.

The other rooms were designed in such a way that there would be special flexibility in the use of classrooms, adequate office space for the faculty and the administration section of the building is designed so that one secretary can control the flow to all of the various faculty offices.

A lounge was designed and named for Dr. Charles Battin who for many years was director of the School of Business Administration. He was a most popular professor at the University and much beloved by students everywhere and they were constantly seeking his advice and counsel. He had an avocation of teaching debate and each year he would purchase a new station wagon and take his debate team all over the United States. I wondered how he could do this until
I talked with his brother, John, at the time of Charles' funeral. John was a wheat farmer in Kansas and he told me that he had underwritten Charles' program here at the University for many, many years. The Battin Lounge is now used as a meeting place for various committees, for the School of Business Administration faculty meetings and for other small meetings.

The architect designed the top of the second story on the west side so there could be a deck where tables and chairs could be located, if ever anyone wanted to use it. It has never caught on but it was constructed so that it could be used as an outside snack area.

While planning the building, there was great discussion about how it should be heated. The architect and the engineers strongly recommended that it be heated by a water heat pump and they designed it with the idea that the water would come out at 52 degrees and heat would be extracted out to 34 degrees and the water discharged first into the city runoff sewers but later into a dumping well.

In the preliminary discussions, we were told that Nalley Valley had a well that went down about 164 feet and that at Point Defiance they had found another strong stream of water at about the same level. Inasmuch as we were located about 370 feet above sea level, we were advised that we would not have to go very deep in order to find adequate water for a heat pump.

On this recommendation, we started drilling for water for a heat pump. Much to my chagrin, amazement and disappointment, we finally had to go down to 917 feet with a ten-inch casing in order to find adequate water. This meant that we must be in a kind of clay saucer far below sea level in order to get adequate water for
the heating and cooling of the building.

The total cost of the drilling of the well was $27,903.68. With great concern, I kept checking with the driller every day or so and when they were at 300 feet I called the architect and engineer and we had a conference. They assured me that we would have water in a major amount very shortly, but we had to go down 917 feet before adequate water was located. This would provide 1500 gallons per minute and the water came out at a little better than 50 degrees. The heat pump extracted the heat from the water and discharged it a little above freezing.

It was very difficult to get the ultimate adjustment to the University's heating pump because the adjustments in the various controls were so sensitive. They were actually set up so that they could cool on the south side of the building and heat on the north side at the same time.

We also had another very grave problem arise! Over the July 4th holiday in 1966, one of the dormitory matrons called and said that the telephone lines had gone out and she did not know why. I took my set of master keys and went over to McIntyre Hall and went down and opened the door to the mechanical room. I stepped down on the first step of the stairway into about six inches of water! I was appalled to discover that the entire basement was completely flooded with water and it was estimated later that between 300,000 and 350,000 gallons of water had accumulated in the basement over the weekend caused by a faulty valve which did not shut off. Of course, this caused great problems, but fortunately, the University had not accepted the building, and the motors, the switchboards and all the rest of the mechanical work had to be readjusted and reconditioned before the building was accepted.
The building created 860 more student stations in a variety of arrangements, according to the desires of the faculty and the students who helped to plan the building.

**Vander Ende Forum**

One of the unusual features of the building, as I mentioned, is the Vander Ende Forum, which was named for Mr. Gerrit P. Vander Ende at the dedication ceremony on October 5, 1967.

Mr. Vander Ende was a distinguished businessman in the Pacific Northwest, in the nation and internationally. He had been one of the outstanding leaders in our community for over twenty years and was vice chairman of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the University Council.

For sixteen years he was secretary-manager of the Berkeley Guarantee Savings and Loan Association; he had been city manager of the City of Berkeley; he had been a director of the International Union of Building Societies and Savings and Loan Associations of England, as well as consultant to some of the South American nations on housing and financing for housing.

Mr. Vander Ende had been a very outstanding leader in the entire community, in his church, the state, in the city and at the University, and we were very pleased to name the Forum for him. He proved to be one of the ablest trustees the University has had in many years.
Rausch Auditorium

Another auditorium was named for Mr. Clarence George Rausch. Mr. Rausch was a very successful businessman in Ohio. His daughter, Susan, attended the University of Puget Sound from New England where she lived with her Mother. She was a member of the Adelphian Concert Choir where she met Peter Misner, also a student at the University.

One time they came to my office and talked with me at length about the fact that they were in love and that her father did not approve of the possibility of their marriage. I told them that since they were in love and it was their lives they should proceed to get married, if that was what they really wanted. Ultimately, they were married without her father's blessing and Peter finished his course in theological training in Boston. They returned to Washington where they were assigned to a Methodist Church.

After her Father died, one morning a reporter for the Seattle Post Intelligence knocked at their door and informed them that they had inherited a very large sum of money from her Father. It came to her by law of descent because he had died without a will (intestate) and therefore she would receive this inheritance.

Some time later, Peter and Susan told me they would like to do something honoring her Father. They decided to name the auditorium located on the lower floor of McIntyre Hall the Clarence George Rausch Auditorium in his memory and gave a considerable amount of money for this purpose. The Misners have been very helpful to the University of Puget Sound through the years and we are very proud of them as alumni.
Mr. and Mrs. Jewett were very congenial to the idea of naming certain rooms in McIntyre Hall and strongly endorsed the possibility in our planning.

Official Opening

After conferring with the McIntyre family, it was decided that we would have the cornerstone laying on the 23rd of May, 1966. The program was structured in conference with the McIntyre family, and greetings were given by Roe Shaub, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and by Franklin Johnson, President of the Alumni Association; by the student body president, William Brown; by the Dean of the University, Robert Bock. Mr. Jewett gave a very fine address concerning the fact that the family was making this building possible on the campus of the University of Puget Sound with the hope that many generations of students would learn the very outstanding qualities of American business practices within its halls.

At the end of the ceremony, Mrs. McIntyre was handed a golden trowel and she actually set the cornerstone for the building. It was a very interesting and outstanding event and everyone present enjoyed it very much.

The next evening, May 24, 1966, 200 special guests were invited to a dinner at the Student Center. Mr. Clapp presided; Mr. Shaub gave a talk, and the Jewetts were recognized and again Mr. Jewett spoke briefly. There was a short concert by the Adelphian Concert Choir and the Dean recognized those faculty who had been advanced in rank and those who had published scholarly works. The program was arranged by a committee chaired by Dr. Leroy Ostransky.

Over 1000 people attended an open house at 7:30 that evening, May 24. Student guides took parties of ten through the beautiful building. The business fraternity had receptions and the women's business fraternity
also had receptions and were a part of the open house.

When the bids were opened, the Construction Engineers' bid $794,419 and by the time the architect's fees and the tax were added the cost was $836,488.40. The bids were opened on January 22, 1965, and the dedication of the building was on May 24, 1966.

On many occasions the McIntyre family has returned to visit the campus and seemingly appreciate the good use and care of the building. The University was very pleased when they gave us a picture of the late C. Edwin McIntyre which along with the dedication plaque is located just inside the front doorway of the building on the right-hand side.

Mrs. Lucy Jewett has been a member of the Board of Trustees for many years and it was a great joy when their son, George F. Jewett, 111, attended the University of Puget Sound where he gave distinguished leadership.

Mrs. McIntyre, Sr., has been very much interested in the University through the years and when she moved to California she called and asked if I would like to have the barometer which had belonged to Mr. McIntyre and which hung in his office for many years. I was exceedingly pleased that she thought of this and it enhances the wall of the Chancellor's office to this day.

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R. Franklin Thompson
August 4, 1978
In rechecking my notes I rediscovered that the inverted cone roof on Anderson-Langdon Hall is a modified copy of one of the towers of the Oxford University Museum.

In the Sutton Quadrangle, the Hilton-Gardner Memorial Fountain has the gargoyles which are a copy of those found in the fountain at Christ Church College in Oxford University Quadrangle.

In the Brown Quadrangle, the fountain is a modified copy of one of the fountains I used to walk by when I went from our pension in Zurich, Switzerland to the University. When it came time to design the fountain, I wrote to the Museum of Zurich and asked for a book of the fountains. I was given a book of the fountains in Zurich and I found that there were nearly 70 of them. Architect Silas Nelsen redesigned our fountain to fit the geographic plot.
MUSIC BUILDING

With the coming of the G.I.'s after the war, we had a very great influx and we were very seriously crowded, particularly for academic areas. It was necessary for us to plan to build a new academic building. The old farm house that stood in the very middle of the campus had become so obsolete that it was absolutely necessary to remove it. It had been used for an Art building, a women's dormitory, and more recently for the Music Department. We knew that if we built a music building, the major portion of it could be used for academic classes until such time as the music department would grow to the place where it would use the whole building. By that time, other academic buildings could be built.

The original site was occupied by a frame building which was very close to the famous YMCA track which ultimately became the University of Puget Sound Campus.

The architects were Sutton, Whitney, and Dugan. Mr. Sutton and Mr. Dugan were both deceased. Mr. Dugan suggested he have help in designing the new building inasmuch as it would be a major responsibility for him to design such a building. We conferred with the Board of Trustees and then invited Mr. Mock and Mr. Morrison to be affiliated with Mr. Dugan in the design of the music building.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee worked with me in
the location of the building and it was located on what was to be the west side of the campus green. In theory, according to Dr. Todd's plan, it would be a part of the humanities quadrangle. It was designed in such a way that there is a practice room for the symphony orchestra and also for the Adelphian Concert Choir. There are individual practice rooms and there are many classrooms as well as an excellent lounge. The theory that I proposed to the Buildings and Grounds Committee was that whatever we did should be done well, done beautifully, and should be done in such a way that it would endure through all the years to come. It was very fortunate that the founders of the University determined that Tudor/Gothic architecture should be used as the basic principle. This architecture never grows old. Once it is established, it ripens with the years and the maintenance cost is low.

In the design of the building, there was an auditorium which was designed for recitals and small public events. Because of the unusual service rendered by Leonard Jacobson, who tragically died very early, the Trustees and Administration suggested that this be called the Leonard Jacobson Recital Hall - which it is and which honors the memory of a very outstanding professor.

The building was Tudor/Gothic style. It was erected in 1952 and 53 at a cost of approximately $400,000. As was done with all the buildings during that time, it was built with the idea that the top floor, which was sometimes
called an attic, could be finished and then used either for
classrooms or for faculty offices or other academic uses.
This has been done and there are classrooms and offices
there now.

There are individual studios for the various
professors of music. It has been the facility for an
elegant music department through all the years.

It is interesting to note that the Music Building
is not named. At one time we had hoped that Mr. Norton Clapp
might make a major contribution to the building and name it.
He did make an excellent contribution to it. Mr. Samuel
Perkins gave the original $50,000 toward the building and
said he planned to give $100,000 more. However, this was
never done and the building has never been named.

In the design of the building, we conferred with
the architects and they suggested that the tower be a modified
copy of the Pembroke College at Oxford and it has followed
that pattern.

The first contribution to the building was made
by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hamilton of Chehalis, Washington
whose sons, Kelly and Harold attended the University of Puget
Sound and are very worthy alumni.
MUSIC BUILDING

With the coming of the G.I.'s and the heavy enrollment in various classes, it became absolutely mandatory that some kind of classroom building must be built on the campus. There had been approximately 700 people enrolled in music and there was no place for them. We had classes coming and going out of the old farmhouse which stood right in the middle of the campus and it had deteriorated to the place where it was a fire hazard. One day when I went over to check with Mr. Keutzer who was director of the School of Music, I leaned against the fireplace mantel and it fell flat on the floor, causing all kind of dirt, soot and difficulty. The stairs were in very poor condition and it was mandatory that we tear this building down and that we provide some kind of classroom space which could be used for music and some other classes. The logical area for it was where it is now located, in the heart of the campus, and we were adhering to the original plan which outlined that the humanities quadrangle should reach toward the west.

When news was released that the house was to be torn down, I received a letter from a lady who lived on Fox Island saying that she was very sorry to see the house come down because it had been the farmstead of her father and her family and that her two sons had been born in that house. There had been a considerable orchard which was located in what is now called the Campus Green and there are still two apple trees there, alive and bearing apples, at the northwest corner of Jones Hall, between Jones Hall and the Collins Library. These are the final remnants of the orchard which was part of the farmstead at that time.

It was necessary, because of the restrictions on building, to secure a finding
from the federal government, which we did, and we asked Silas Nelsen of Nelsen, Krona and Ziegler to make a first series of plans. The first plans were somewhat like the final plans, which were drawn on the 26th of April, 1948. The Building Committee was headed by Mr. Wasson in conjunction with the music faculty and also with the dean, and it was decided that the building should have 35 practice rooms, 15 studios, five classrooms, an auditorium seating at least 250, five listening rooms, a director's studio, faculty lounge, student lounge and this was to accommodate sixteen full-time teachers who were then teaching the 700 music students.

The building was designed so that the attic would not be used and this could be used for auxiliary space later on. Each building that we built was built with an attic which was above the needs of the building when it was first designed and this was done so that we could have an expansion factor for later on when the building became crowded. In each case, at this writing, every attic has been finished and is used to the fullest.

The trustees were very helpful and the Building Committee, under Mr. Wasson, had a meeting almost every other week to determine how the building was being built and whether the plans were being carried out true to the architect's plans. Mr. Norman Strom was the contractor and Mr. Jack Fullager was clerk of the works. The building was started and built in the normal period of time.

The first contribution to the building was made by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hamilton of Chehalis. Their son, Kelly, had been a student at the University of Puget Sound and interested in music. Their son, Harold, also attended the University of Puget Sound. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton had been very fine leaders in the Methodist Church. They raised turkeys for wholesale distribution and also had a
large herd of beef cattle. I was in their very lovely home west of Chehalis on many occasions and they built a home on the ocean for a second home and for a vacation spot.

The building was opened on the 18th of November, 1953. Mr. S. A. Perkins gave a $50,000 gift to the building and said that he planned to give two other gifts of $50,000 each. The trustees had said that if he did this they would be willing to name the building for him. However, the second and third gifts were never forthcoming. Mr. Perkins always said he planned to do it but it was not done. When he died, I took the correspondence to his children and said that he had hoped to give the remaining $100,000 for the building so it could be named the S. A. Perkins Music Building. However, the children said that this amount of money was not available and they could not do it. That is the reason why, to this day, the building has never been named and while Mr. Perkins had one leg on the name, the other two portions were never forthcoming, and the trustees did not feel there was a moral responsibility to name the building for him with only payment on his original pledge.

The building cost $413,045.00 without the furnishings. There were furnishings for both the student and faculty lounges and there was a small lounge where receptions could be held for the performing artists. This was located in the south end of the second-floor and was used very effectively for many years. Somehow or other, socially, the reception end did not grow and seemed to wane and at that time the lounge was revamped to be a library and a series of listening rooms.

In the design of the building, Mr. Clyde \textit{[insert name]} who was then Director of
the School of Music, was very helpful. However, Mr. Kuentzer's interest in the
School of Music waned and he resigned and moved to New York. Dr. Bruce Rodgers
followed and he has been a very effective Director of the School of Music ever since.

The building was in the traditional modified Tudor. The arches in the door
were designed after one of the special entrances to one of the colleges at Oxford.

The Howard W. Kilworth Memorial Carillon is housed in the attic and it
strikes the hours of the classes and also is the carillon on which recitals are played
each Sunday afternoon. This was done for many years and adds much to the beauty
of the campus and to its surroundings.

The Hugh Wallace Foundation presented to the School of Music on the 16th of
January, 1953, a Steinway piano, which was placed in the Jacobsen Recital Hall.
This is one of three Steinways which the School of Music possesses, one having
been given by Mr. Clark Heritage as a memorial to his wife and the third one
being given by Mr. G. E. (Fred) Karlen because he had no further use for it
and because as a trustee he was very much interested in the University.

The auditorium which is used for recitals and seats approximately 250 was
called just the auditorium for many years. When Mr. Leonard Jacobson, who had
been Professor of Piano for many years, died, as a very effective memorial to him,
the Board of Trustees named the auditorium the Jacobsen Recital Hall in his honor.

The music building has been a very effective addition to the University's
facilities. At the time it was built, we not only used it for the teaching of music
but we also had English and history classes there and as the music enrollment
grew these classes were crowded out and the building became a facility for music
only.
We were told by the committee that came to investigate us for accreditation by the National Association of Schools of Music that it was one of the finest buildings on the west coast and the University of Puget Sound was one of the few campuses where there was one complete building devoted to music only.
HISTORY OF PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

I told you I would give you a history of the house. It is hard to remember everything because it has been part of our lives, and you know how it is—you forget things that you probably should remember.

In the beginning, when we first came to UPS or CPS as it was then, we were told that if we came, as soon as it was feasible and it could be done, they would get us a house on campus. In those days, it was considered quite the proper thing for a president to have a house right on campus, and of course we were very willing to do this, for Dr. and Mrs. Todd had lived in a small house that belonged to them off of campus; and this hampered them in many ways because they were not able to do things that they might have done otherwise. But the school was very small at the time and they did a great deal for students—as much as they could. Back in those days, Mrs. Todd used to make all the graduation dresses for the graduating senior girls. She would have them all over and let them fix food in her kitchen and the old, old graduates still remember the Todds and the wonderful things they did—they made them part of their family.

So when we came in 1942, I was 32 and Franklin was 34 and we had neither chick nor child. There was no place for us to live; it was during the War, and we started hunting for a house. There was only one available—it was being remodeled at the time—that we could rent at
3303 North Union. Warren Perry, who was librarian at the time, (and we were still down in Salem) was a friend of the man who owned it and was remodeling it and he talked with him and he said he would be glad to rent it to us. So we moved into this old house at 3303 North Union.

It was a pleasant house, but no one at that time had any choice.

Immediately, after we moved in, I found that a new president and his wife were expected to do things that had not been done before, and we started having different groups in—we had many student groups in at the time, and we enjoyed it thoroughly—we had alumni groups. It was a very exciting life to us. This really had nothing to do with a history of the house, but it is a background. We came in July of 1942 and in October of 1943 our first little daughter was born.

We have always laughed, in a way, because Henry Cramer who was an attorney in Seattle was on the Board of Trustees and when they were considering Franklin he said, "Well, he doesn't have any children!"—as though he wouldn't know how to meet with young people on their level. Well, he didn't realize that Franklin had been Dean of Students at Willamette and Vice President, and he had been very close to the students. At any rate, after we came and had Martha, we always laughed because we said anything the Board of Trustees wanted we were willing to cooperate. Of course, that really had nothing to do with it, but we did have Martha.
At that time, we lived twelve blocks off campus--thirteen blocks, I guess--and I used to put her in her buggy and wheel her up (it was a collapsible buggy) to the campus about five in the evening when Franklin would be through work and it was amazing. The student body was very small at the time and this was a great thrill to them to have a young president who had a baby. The minute we would come on campus they would swarm around this little buggy and they were so excited over this baby. So much so that the sophomore class adopted her! We used to have chapel in those days and they had a ceremony in chapel and sang "Rock-a-Bye Baby" and presented her with a little white sweater with the maroon stripe on the sleeve and CPS embroidered on the jacket and some booties and a little bonnet, which we have still preserved to this day.

These were really great fun days.

Well, time went on and about three years later it was still during the War and building was impossible, but Carl Mahoney, who was one of God's great gentlemen and a Methodist District Superintendent, got up at a Board meeting and said, "Gentlemen, we promised our President if he came we would build him a house on campus, and I think the time has come when we should start thinking of it and although it can't be built yet we should get the money together and let them draw plans for it." Harry Brown of the Brown and Haley Candy Company at that time, who has done all the roads and paths over campus (and the whole Brown Quadrangle is
lady who had done lovely entertaining at Willamette and made quite a
name for Willamette and for herself. I talked with her about this house
and she told me, "Lucille, I'd like to sit down and talk with you about
it, because the house at Willamette has so many problems and if I could
start and plan a house I would plan it to take care of large groups which
you will have to do." I meant to mention that Bruce Baxter was the Presi-
dent of Willamette at that time and had brought us to Willamette.

So we talked about it many times and we devised the cir-
culation for the house, of bringing people in the front, through the living
room--greeting and seeing people and being able to go into the dining room,
out through another room and out through the front door, because as Martha
Baxter said, at Willamette they never had anything like that--they came in
the front door, greeted people, jammed into the dining room and there was
no place to go out except back through the jam in the living room and the
front door.

We started with Nelson-Morrison with Plan A and we always
made changes, and we went clear through Plan J before we reached our
final plans. Of course, quite a few of the plan changes were because of
money. When it was first planned there was to be birch woodwork throughout
the house, but after the War was over things were so costly that finally we
abandoned all the birch woodwork except in the front hallway and up the
stairway. I have always regretted that we had to do it, but there was just
not money enough to do it.

I remember at one Board of Trustee meeting I was asked to come and tell them what we were doing and what we were going to do in the way of furnishings. I had to assure them that it was going to be traditional because many of these men were worried—they didn't know, they didn't want it very modern, they wanted it to be a traditional family type of place, and I remember I went and told them exactly what we were doing and they approved.

In the spring the bids were in and the hole was dug, and the house was started in the fall of 1949, after the plans were completed. All that year through 1950, I kept working with the decorators on the furnishings. Of course, I had a problem because I had to divide all the decorating up among different people because this was important—you couldn't be giving one person all of the business. I had to divide carpeting between some, furnishings among others, incidentals among others, because all of these concerns gave money to the University. I had some things delivered from Frederick and Nelsons and one man said he saw that Frederick and Nelson truck come there three times in one week and he thought I should be trading with Tacoma merchants, which I was. The things I got from Frederick and Nelsons were very incidental, little things. He happened to be the mayor of Tacoma at the time—Big John Anderson—and I had to talk with him and assure him that the big things were all from Tacoma and the things from Seattle were only little things that I hadn't been able to find in Tacoma.

We finally moved in on June 30, 1950. It was our wedding
anniversary—we spent our wedding anniversary moving. We had moved and moved, but this was the final move. The girls were very excited about it, but they were loath to leave the old house down on J Street. This had been their home for five years.

There was not a spear of grass, no landscaping, the basement was completely unfinished; it was very bare. I was very worried about it because I knew everyone who came into the house would probably say "Why would she do this!" and it was a frightening thing because there had never been a University house. The rugs were in finally, the draperies weren't ready yet, and finally Mr. Norman sent his man out with the draperies and as he hung them I remember I thought—they are all wrong—and I sat down in the middle of the living room floor and burst into tears. I thought—they are all wrong and I can't stand it. Well, the poor man who was hanging them went back and talked with Art Norman and he was out in a flash. He said, "Now, Mrs. Thompson, they are right; please wait until the furniture is in. Everything looks so bare." And sure enough, he was right and I have trusted him ever since. By the time everything was in and our old furniture was all recovered it looked just all right.

Now about the furnishings. I would have to tell you that Norton Clapp had had a gorgeous home out in Lakewood. He and his first wife had separated and then divorced and he had this lovely furniture—as you know, the beautiful white sofas and the love seat and the two spoon
backed chairs and the lovely maple chests on the ends of the living room, the beautiful two mirrors and the big Federal mirror were all Norton Clapp's and also the tile down in the study in the basement. Tempus Fugit is over on the tile, and that tile came out of his mother's sitting room back in Minnesota. He loved it so much that when that place was closed out he had the tile taken out and when we were building the house he told Franklin he would like to have it someplace in the house. Franklin said that since the study was to be his and there was no better motto for him than Tempus Fugit it should go on that fireplace. Mr. Clapp said that as a little boy he remembers sitting on his mother's lap and seeing that and she told him what it meant and it always meant a great deal to him.

He had given the furniture before we came to CPS and they didn't know where to put it and they had the new student center which was what is now Kittredge Hall. They had put the furniture in the lounge and by the time we came that gorgeous furniture had been so beaten and so terribly abused that we had it taken out and had some very sturdy furniture put there and had the other stored. The backs of the furniture were broken and the upholstery was riddled and Mr. Clapp said he would like to have it used in the President's residence when it was built. So we had it restored, and repaired and recovered.

Now I know I am going on forever about this, but it is so difficult without going into detail. After we had been in about three years, we had the basement finished. Later we had the patio put in and the steps off the patio. In the meantime, we had grass put in and then we started on
the landscaping. We had different friends who wanted to give shrubs and trees and the Rhododendron Society asked if they could put rhododendrons around the house (they put the ones in the front), and a very dear friend of ours, Dr. Paul Smith, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist (he later retired and is now passed away and his son is carrying on) was a member of the Rhododendron Society and he gave us some gorgeous rhododendrons for the back of the house as well as some shrubs. The mimosa tree, at the back, was given by E. L. Blaine who was Chairman of the Board of Trustees at the time. The weeping willow trees outside of the two patio doors were brought in from Mertskey's Nursery--just tiny little wisps and they are very unusual trees.

I used to have people come and ask if they could clip some for arrangements. The two Cedars of Lebanon were tiny little whips, we used to throw the hose over them and now they are huge. Up on the rise in the back are two trees--sequoias--one is just a tab smaller than the other. While Dwight Eisenhower was campaigning, Weyerhausers had a dinner for him and to every one who attended they gave a tiny little sequoia tree in a tiny little pot. Franklin had one and I had one and we planted them out there and we called them Ike and Mamie. And then Buildings and Grounds came along and moved over one, so we called the little one Mamie and the bigger one Ike. Ike has grown much taller, but some day they will be huge trees.

Also on the rise in the back is a birch tree. That was just a little tiny whip of a tree in the garden of a friend of mine that a bird had
dropped there. She asked me if I would like to have it and I said I would, went and got it and took it out and planted it. Her name was Eva Kirkwood and I called it my little Eva tree--now it is tall. And thus it goes--every shrub and tree meant something.

To close I would just like to tell you of the many people who have been in the house who were interesting. The first fall we were in the house General and Mrs. MacArthur came to our house. He had just been brought back from Korea and was coming to the Fieldhouse. President and Mrs. Eisenhower were at the house. Jose Iturbi was there. We entertained Bennett Cerf and many, many others. We had many, many faculty parties down in the basement; so many student groups; we always entertained the Seattle Symphony after its concerts; we entertained the Tacoma Symphony. I doubt if anybody who ever asked to be entertained was ever refused.

At that time there was no place on campus to entertain. The student center was not built—the student union building was Kittredge Hall and before the house was built people entertained in the lounge of Kittredge or in the lounge of old Anderson Hall and it wasn't adequate. The minute the house was built that became the center for entertainment. We had commencement teas there until there were up to 650 people and it would rain periodically and we decided it was not feasible. We used to have the Methodist conferences there for teas. In fact, anything that met on campus would come for a tea or a reception, dinners, etc.; we had so many of the trustees there for different functions. We also had the Brown and Haley lecture receptions. Then the
slumber parties! There wasn't a year went by, even up until last year, that I didn't have four and five slumber parties of different groups of girls on campus, and it was great.

Okay, Gwen. That's about it for the history of the house, and I think I have told you everything from I to Izzard and if there is something I haven't told you, "darlin", just call me and ask me—and I'm sure I have missed things, but I have gone on far too long already.

That's it!

Lucille B. Thompson
September 26, 1973
INTERVIEW WITH LUCILLE THOMPSON
CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

by R. Franklin Thompson
February 5, 1979

T: When we were interviewed in Salem, Oregon, and in Tacoma about the possibility of coming to the University of Puget Sound (then the College of Puget Sound), the trustees told us there was no president's residence but they felt there should be one and as soon as it was feasible, at the end of war, a house would be built.

Dr. Todd had had his own house which was sort of a cottage type house located on Alder Street, within a block of the campus, and he and his family were living there so it was not feasible for any new president to use his house. When we arrived, we looked around and there seemed to be only one house that was available which was located at 3003 North Union. Can you tell us about it?

L: The reason there was no housing available was due to the war, and housing was at premium but Mr. Robert Ketner had bought this old house and was fixing it up supposedly for his mother. It was a two-story house and his mother was an elderly lady and she decided that she did not want to live there, so he said he would rent it to us and we moved in there. We didn't live there too long. We moved in in July of 1942, when we first came to the campus. Martha was born in October of 1943 and when she was nine months old we had to move. That was in the summer of 1944. The reason we had to move was because the cost of property had gone up so drastically because
to the war that Mr. Ketner decided he should sell the house as his profit
would be very lucrative. So we had to start hunting for another house.
During the war, it was very difficult and we finally located an old house
at 620 North Jay Street. It was a big old house and it was in bad condition
because seven army couples had been living in the house but we had no
choice. We moved into the house and fixed it up as best we could. At
the end of the war, the trustees decided that the cost of building was high
but it was going to be higher and if they were going to build a house they
should start. In the meantime, they had given us the authority to go ahead
and have plans drawn for a president's residence.

T: I remember at a Board of Trustees meeting Harry Brown got up at the
end of the meeting and said, "I have something on my heart. When this young
man and his wife came, we promised to build them a house and two years have
gone by and we haven't said a word about it. I think we owe it to them to
do something about it. I have a paper here in my hand and I'm going to pass
it around to the Board of Trustees and I'm going to ask each one of you to
pledge what you can toward a president's residence, and let's see how it
works out." There was about $30,500 pledged and when it came to the
Secretary, Mr. Norton Clapp, he said, "That's a goodly amount, and I will
match it dollar for dollar." So, as I recall, at the beginning they started
out with $67,000. Do you recall that?

L: I think it was about that. We started working on plans for the house
several years before it became a reality. The architect was Nelson Morse.
a very artistic gentleman. I had some definite ideas on the way the house should be built for circulation when entertaining large crowds. I had worked very closely with Mrs. Baxter, the wife of the president of Willamette. We had talked a great deal about disadvantages of the house on the campus down there. She said, "Don't ever build a house unless you have it right for circulation of large groups." So that was the main thought in our minds. We started on Plan A and by the time the plans were really solidified over two years' time we had gotten to Plan J, which was the final plan.

Then we had to start thinking about building costs and so we changed and cut out many, many things. We cut out a garage that was located where the garage presently is, but it was a brick garage with an apartment on top for help. We had to cut that out and many things were changed. We had birch woodwork planned for all over the house and we took out all of the birch woodwork, except the stair rail going upstairs. That reduced the cost a great deal.

T: I recall that you also cut out a bedroom downstairs.

L: Yes, we did. We were going to have a first-floor bedroom but we took that out, too. The circulation was planned . . .

T: You did a magnificent job in designing it.

L: We planned it so that people could come into the front hall and go into the living room, for a reception with receiving lines, circulate right into the dining room, have refreshments and circulate out through the study or the sitting room and out through the front door. That way there was never
congestion or crossing over of lines.

T: As I recall, you also designed two closets inside the front door for men to place their coats; then you had the stairway—a special kind of stairway, what do you call it with the bend in it? Not a circular stairway but one that received people so they could go right up stairs...

L: Oh, yes, out of the front hallway. That's the way it was planned.

The building was started...

T: Wait a moment—the women could take their coats upstairs, put them either in our master bedroom or in the guest room, or if necessary, the suite on the end, which was really the girls' rooms.

L: That was for overflow. Then we planned the downstairs with the huge recreation room and a small kitchen off of it and we had for the family, right off of the upstairs sitting room, people could go from the front hall without going through the other part of the house—and we had many student groups down there and they could go down the stairs right into the recreation room for meetings and all sorts of gatherings. We had many parties down there for faculty as well as for students.

T: We had many student groups... and we'll talk about that later.

On the lower floor, west end, we had a study or really an office for my work and in one corner at an angle there was a fireplace. The tile for the fireplace had been in Mr. Norton Clapp's mother's bedroom in Wisconsin...?

L: Yes.

T: On the tile it said "Tempus Fugit."
L: It was beautiful tile and Mr. Clapp said he would like to have that used someplace in the house and it was put there and it is still there.

T: The room was designed especially for the use of the tile.

L: Ground was broken, I think it was, August or September of 1949, and work continued on it through the winter and we finally moved into the house on June 30, 1950.

T: I remember we located the house 75 feet from the sidewalk which had already been installed. As we mentioned once before, the ground had been very badly landscaped by a student who couldn't pay his tuition. I wanted an 18 inch grade from the front door to the street because every house we had lived in had a very steep terrace and it was difficult to take care of and to maintain a lawn so I wanted to have a beautiful sweep to the president's house on the corner of 18th and Union. Dr. Todd was a little unhappy with the location because he felt that every building should face into a street but I was concerned about the use of the square footage of the campus and so we put it in the corner of the campus where it would be by itself and not take up space which could be used for some other building.

Dick Wasson was Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee and Don Shotwell was on the Committee for the President's Residence and they were very cooperative in working out the details concerning the things that you wanted. You did a magnificent job of planning for the circulation,
as you said. People came in, put their coats in the closets, circulated through the receiving line, and then there was a holding area, in the large living room where we put expediters, and as rapidly as people went through the dining room the expediters would send others in for their refreshments. You also designed french doors for overflow.

L: Yes. There were french doors at one end of the living room, just outside of the dining room, and french doors in the dining room. When we had commencement teas and the weather was nice, we would open the doors onto the patio, which had been constructed there. The commencement teas got to be so huge! We put a table on the patio with punch and refreshments out there so people could be out there and it relieved the pressures in the dining room.

T: Lots of time we would have 1000 people there.

L: Yes, and even if it rained, which it did on various occasions, and we couldn't use the patio, we would set a table up in the recreation room downstairs so that people could go down there as well as in the dining room. The decoration of the house was really a problem because we had to please so many people and yet keep within the bounds of financial sanity. Mr. Arthur Norman of A. T. Norman Company helped me with decorating the house. I also used a lady named Mrs. Constanfs, the decorator from Frederick and Nelson, for part of it. The main part was done by Arthur Norman, working with me. At the end of the whole thing, the
actual cost of the house, plus its furnishings (we had many of our own furnishings which we used--supplemented with the permanent things such as the drapery and the carpeting--although we used our own carpeting upstairs--some pieces of furniture were given by Mr. Norton Clapp when he dismantled his first home. We had things refurbished.) came to something like $75,000.

T: Actually, counting the furnishings, came to about $90,000.

L: Yes, but the actual cost of the house was about $75,000; by the time we got the thing furnished, the patio laid, it came to about $90,000. Today, it couldn't be done for less than $250,000, if that.

T: As I recall, too, in the landscaping, which we mentioned on the previous tape, we put two blue spruce out in front. I said to Mary and Martha, "Help me lift the hose over so you can tell your grandchildren you were a tiny child and helped lift the hose over the trees." Those trees now are at least 40 feet high. In the back yard there was also a mimosa tree which was given to us by Mr. Blaine.

L: E. L. Blaine.

T: Yes, he was chairman of the Board. He was in his eighties and he said one time to me, "Dr., I want you to have a mimosa. Send your truck over and I'll give you a mimosa." I sent the truck over to the Broadmoor area of Seattle, which is a very exclusive section. The driver called me and said, "Dr. Thompson, I think there is some mistake because the mimosa
he wants me to take is in a beautiful spot and I know we can't dig it up
and move it." I told him to return and I would find out about it. I called
Mr. E. L. Blaine, Jr., who was President of the bank, and told him about
it and he said, "My wife would have a heart attack if that tree were dug
up as that is one of her pet trees. I'll give you a mimosa." So they did
buy a mimosa and we put it in the back yard. It was there until about
1974 when it was removed. Can you tell about some of the things in the
house?

L: From the moment we moved in on June 30, we had until the school opened
in the fall to really get things pulled together and get ready for the students'
return. Everyone was very curious about the house and wanted to be among
the first groups to see it. I had to go down to the hotel supply places and
get big coffee makers and everything like that—dishes, etc. Of course,
that didn't have to be done all at once. As we started the entertaining whirl,
we would become aware at different times that we had to have different
supplies and different things, so that went on over a period of many years.
The first big affair we had was the first tea of the fall—October 25, 1950,
for the Women's College League—for the mothers of all students and all in-
terested town women. We had over 600 that first tea and it was then that
I realized that we had to be prepared for these things. It went beautifully
and from then on we had constant demand or requests from all sorts of
civic groups.

T: What were some of those groups, do you remember?
L: Many symphony receptions. The Seattle Symphony wanted to have receptions after concerts; our own Symphony...

T: I remember you cooking steaks at midnight for somebody special...

L: Oh, yes. That was Jose Iturbi, when he gave a concert for the Symphony and I think Leroy Ostransky had written a piece for that thing. Leroy said that Jose Iturbi refused to eat before he played a concert and we had this huge group of people in for a reception but we broiled steaks and made green salad and the whole bit so Jose and Leroy could eat afterward. It all worked out.

T: Who was the man on "What's My Line?"

L: Bennett Cerf came and spoke several times and we had receptions afterwards. We had receptions for any group, even for the little dogs who came to the fire hydrant!! (Laughter) Then we had so many student groups and huge dinner parties for the Art League. I remember one time we had Kenneth Callihan and his wife on campus for the Art League and we had a huge dinner at the house for 65 people. We set up for all of those things; so much of it I did myself because at that time we felt that we simply could not afford to have it done by a catering service. Even if I did have a couple of cateresses come in, I would fix all of the salad things the night before, fix the desserts...

T: I remember your staying up until two in the morning getting ready for those affairs. Also, you tried to have every student in for some event and the parents, if possible. Then you always had the alumni board for dinner.
L: Always, every year. And I remember for many years we had the Dutch students for a dinner before Christmas, and how they did love to eat. I remember so well the first time we had them I thought I had loads and loads of food and I remember they loved ham, and we got down to the last little sliver of ham. So the next year I was well alerted on that . . .

T: As I recall, they re-enacted their traditions at Christmas.

L: Yes, they did.

T: They had Santa Claus--St. Nicholas--and they always had the books marked for the naughty boys, etc. Every year, of course, you had the Adelphians at Christmas.

L: Oh, always. And not only that, but the Christian Student Association and we had the ROTC contingent, the Angel Flight for parties, and I can't begin to tell you the tons, the quarts, the gallons of hot chocolate that I made for student after student group. They seemed to love it and then we'd always have other things for them, too. I remember making my big electric roaster completely full of spaghetti. I remember taking that out on campers before Homecoming at Todd Hall when the dormitory fellows were decorating and we'd take that out with paper plates and feed them. Later on, the students were decorating their Daffodil float down on the Tideflats in somebody's warehouse and everytime that happened we would fix a big roaster full of spaghetti and take it down there for them.

T: That was the Coleman warehouse. Actually, we counted up one time
that we were averaging 10,000 people a year at the president's residence in its use through public relations. I shall never forget, on one or two occasions, you said people had worn out the rug going upstairs on one side and the rug had to be reversed.

L: And we did. On many occasions, we would have three different groups having meetings in the house in one evening. We would put one small group in the sitting room, then we would have a larger group in the living room, and another large group in the recreation room downstairs. We had designed the house with sliding doors that we could close off the living room and close off the sitting room. Then I would have prepared food and would be running food to all different groups. I don't know how many times I went up and down those stairs. I can't remember. Somebody asked why we didn't have dumb waiter installed and I said we didn't need it; we already had a dumb waiter. They said, "You do. Where is it?" I said, "Here, right here. I'm the dumb waiter." I must have been or I wouldn't have been so stupid as to do all that dumb stuff!

T: Our living was very much modified because of the public relations use made of the house by the University. In the design of the house, I had recommended that we have a very large water pipe come in so there was a three inch water pipe which came in, and in the utility room in the basement there is a 200 gallon hot water heater. This was heated by the furnace which was probably a mistake because the furnace had to run
all summer long in order to heat the water, although it didn't seem to be any effort for it.

L: It didn't run all the time.

T: No, it ran just often enough to keep the water at 180 degrees, but on two or three occasions, because it did run in the summertime, the oil companies forgot that it heated the water and the oil ran out and we'd have to have the furnace man come and realign it.

L: Of course, the use of the house gave us a wonderful camaraderie with students. We always had students who lived with us. We always had a college girl who lived with us and the college girl always had boyfriends and we had a constant group of young people and we fed them and we had parties for them and we had such a closeness with so many students. Even to this day, we keep in touch with most of them all over the world. It was a lot of work but it was a wonderful, wonderful life. That house is in my heart—it will always be home and it always will be because our two girls, Martha was six when we moved into it and Mary was four, and it was really the only home that they actually remember. And it was home.

T: In the design of the house, at the head of the stairs there was room on the left and a room on the right and a bath in between. The girls chose their rooms and Mary chose the one on the right and Martha took the one on the left. Although they were very young, you asked them what colors they would like. Can you tell about that?
L: Yes. They had very definite ideas. I brought them samples and I said, "You may choose your colors." Mary immediately said, "I want sunshine yellow."

T: Didn't she call it "sunshine lellow"?

L: Yes--sunshine "lellow". And Martha wanted a cool robin's egg blue. They even chose the drapery material and they really had very good taste, I thought, because they turned out beautifully.

T: It was interesting because that was over thirty years ago and they still like those colors --their favorite colors.

L: Yes, that's right.

T: Can you tell about the lady who wanted to leave her coat in Mary's room?

L: Oh, dear. I can't remember if that was a sorority alumni group that came or if that was for the SAI--they always had a huge money raising affair. At any rate, Mary who was four and in kindergarten at the time decided that she didn't want anybody putting coats in her room. I told her, "They won't. I'll tell them and there is plenty of room in the other rooms." That was her room and she didn't want a bunch of coats on her bed. She had just gotten home from kindergarten and the first guest arrived. She was a lovely, elderly retired teacher whose name was Miss Monford. I said, "Oh, Miss Monford, take your wraps upstairs and put them either in the master bedroom at the end of the hall or in the guest room." Well, Miss Monford was probably about 80 years old and she got confused. Mary was in her room, still in her little school uniform and Miss Monford didn't come down
so I went up to see if she were well, and everything, and here she had
gotten confused and was trying to put her coat in Mary's room and Mary
was standing there, saying absolutely nothing, with her hands against
the doorway and a very stormy look on her face. I said, "Oh, Miss Monford."
She said, "This baby won't let me in here." I said, "Well, I promised her
that the ladies would put their coats in one of the other rooms," and I showed
her where to put it. But Mary was as determined then as she has always
been!

T: As I recall, there were two square bathtubs with indentations corner,
one in the guest bathroom and one in . . .

L: Well, they are still there, I trust. That was done and those were rather
fashionable at the time. It was done in the interest of conserving space.
We found out that it was a very difficult thing to get into and get out of and
to clean it was almost impossible. You had to get in and practically stand
on your head. I always warned Franklin that if we ever had a fat bishop
that came he'd have to put him in a guest room over on campus because
I wasn't about to go up and dig a fat bishop out of that bathtub.

T: The house, of course, is modified Tudor in keeping with the architecture
of the school. It lends itself very beautifully to the entire University from
the standpoint of the family of the president and also from the standpoint
of public relations.

L: I think of something that pleased me very much. When Dr. and Mrs.
Phibbs came with their three daughters (two of them quite young), for
the two younger daughters they chose the two rooms that our girls had
had and then the back bedroom, which we had used at one time for help
and then had made into an upstairs study, the oldest daughter took and
that had a bathroom off of it.

End of tape

March 15, 1979
NEW HALL (REGESTER)

In keeping with the tremendous increase in enrollment which followed World War II, it became very apparent that we needed to become a "dormitory" college as quickly as possible. Our enrollment went up 44 per cent in three years, and 25 per cent in 1955. This meant that every available room on the campus was taken and also all available housing all through the community. We had a very extensive advertising campaign to alert the neighbors of the college that we would like to know of any kind of rooms that they might make available in their homes for our students.

Along with the Long-Range Planning Committee of the Board of Trustees and the executive officers of the college, it was decided that the University should apply to the Federal Government Housing Program whereby we could borrow money at 3 per cent for forty years and amortize it out of the income from the dormitories. It appeared that the greatest need was for housing for freshmen men. It was the reasoned judgment of the executive officers of the College that we should apply for five dormitories at one time, which would mean approximately $1.5 million to be borrowed from the Government at the low interest rate.

The application was made and after the process of working with Mr. Durkee in the Seattle Office, and on to the San Francisco Office and then to the Washington office, the decision was made that we should not try to secure the money for five at one time but first two and then three. It was necessary for the President to fly to San Francisco and talk with the Regional Office personnel and then on to Washington, D.C., to talk with the men in the office there. We were able to convince them
that we needed the money for all the dormitories but that it could be allocated in two loans, the first for Harrington Hall and what was then called "New" Hall.

The buildings were started with the idea that we would be able to get into them by September, 1957. In the fall of 1957, it became very apparent that they would not be finished on time so there was a very great doubling up of students in areas we had not contemplated and also in the community. Also, it became apparent that there was a much greater need for women's housing than for men's housing, so "New" Hall was adapted so that women could use it the first year instead of men. The halls were designed for 78 men and 78 women and actually the crowding which was so necessary to take care of all the students who needed housing put the first occupancy near 100.

There was a great deal of negotiation back and forth concerning the bonds. Dr. Gerard Banks was very helpful in this, as was Dr. Richard Dale Smith, and also the office in Seattle was very cooperative in securing the money for the dormitories. The bonds were delivered to the Federal Government on the 7th of June, 1957, and "New" Hall was occupied in October 1957. Part of the delay was due to the fact that the stone used for decoration was very slow in arriving from the Wilkinson quarry. Most of the stone on the campus had come from the Wilkinson quarry, dating back to 1924 when it was used for Jones Hall. It is a very fine stone that wears well in this area and in this climate and does not deteriorate. This was part of the specifications in the plans.

The total cost of the dormitory, without furnishings, was $343,631.00. We entered into a contract with Art Norman and Company for furnishings and the bid
for furnishings was $37,614.99. It was a pleasure to work with Mr. Norman because he had such excellent taste and was so careful to see that his contracts were executed on time and properly done.

The dormitory is modified Tudor with dormers and was so constructed that there could be an archway from New Hall to an addition, which would come later and is now Seward Hall.

John D. Regester had been a very outstanding person in the academic life of the College. He came in 1924 to the College as professor of Philosophy, having graduated with a degree in Sacred Theology from Boston University and after a year in Europe. He was 26 years old when he came to the College of Puget Sound. Dr. Todd had talked to Dr. Brightman at a meeting of the National Board of Education of the Methodist Church, and Dr. Brightman recommended John Regester very highly. The Dean told me that he and his wife Frances, when they got the invitation to come to the College of Puget Sound, went out and sat on a bench overlooking the river in Basel, and discussed whether they should accept it or what they should do, and finally they decided to come here.

After serving as Professor of Philosophy, he was made Dean of the College and served in that capacity for many, many years. By popular acclaim, the "New" Dormitory was named Regester Hall on the 14th of May, 1966. The dormitory has been very highly sought after as an outstanding place of residence on the campus.

Regester Hall is a part of the five-dormitory complex which was built through money borrowed from the Federal Government at 3 per cent over forty years. It
adheres to the long-range plan of the College and also adheres to the modified Tudor type of architecture which is known for its beauty and for which the University is widely acclaimed and which is very much appreciated by the University family.

R. Franklin Thompson
February 27, 1978
In the expansion for dormitories, there was always a great need for beds for both men and women. It was the reasoned judgment of the long-range planning committee that we add to our dormitory space. A dormitory was erected in 1957-58 to house seventy-seven men. For the want of a better name, we called in New Hall, remembering that New College in Oxford is now three-hundred years old and still has the same name. The building houses seventy-seven men. Its cost was $343,000. It was a part of the arrangement we had with the federal government to borrow money over a forty-year period at 3.3 percent interest.

As the enrollment developed in 1978-79, it appeared that we were in very great need for housing for women so the first year it was converted to a freshmen girl's dormitory and was used for emergency housing.

The dormitory was called New Hall for several years and then there was a desire to name it for Dean John D. Regester, who was rapidly coming to the time of his retirement. The name was recommended by faculty and students and was voted on by the Board of Trustees. I concurred whole-heartedly on it because John Regester was a most wonderful person with whom to work. He was most interested in high academic standards and in securing an excellent faculty and at the same time upholding the high ideals of the founders of the University. He was an excellent scholar in his own right, having been trained with a PhD. in philosophy. He was an ordained
Methodist clergyman. The dormitory is now called Regester Hall and is one of the fine living areas on the campus.
With the coming of the G.I.'s after the war, there was a very great pressure on all universities to provide facilities for their education. The federal government decided to aid the universities by declaring surplus many of the buildings they had used during the war. They declared surplus the temporary hospitals which were no longer being used. It provided that the universities could secure these and the government would pay for the moving of them.

I contacted our congressional delegation and was assured that we would secure some of the temporary buildings if we made a careful analysis and told the government which ones we wanted.

I took the car and with Alonzo D. Emerson, who was the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at the College of Puget Sound, drove from the Canadian border into northern California visiting all the various areas where buildings would be available. We discovered that, at Paine Field, which is on the edge of Everett, the only buildings which were finished inside and were specially constructed in a way better than most, were available. We came back and I telegraphed our request to the Congressional Delegation and very shortly we received a call from Senator Magnuson saying that the buildings at Paine Field would be available to us. We soon received confirmation from the federal government and were instructed to secure a contract to go to Paine Field, dismantle the buildings, haul them down, and reconstruct them on our campus.
It was necessary for us to run water lines, electrical power, and the other utilities to the site. This was done. It was necessary for us to determine what use should be made of the buildings. We decided that one should be used as a building for the maintenance department and the other two should be used for classroom buildings.

The first use was made for a part of the Art Department and all of the school of Occupational Therapy. We had offices for some of the professors and we had classrooms in which we taught History, English, and Philosophy. The buildings became so valuable that in time we put siding on them congenial to the brick color scheme of the University and determined that they should be more or less permanent. In the evolution of their use, the History Department and the others were moved to the main part of the campus and the School of Occupational Therapy grew to such an extent that it needed practically all the space. In time we were able to get another unit which we called Unit D and it became a part of the School of Physical Therapy as well as Occupational Therapy.

This facility came to us in 1947 when it rendered us a very great service in helping us care for the many G.I.'s who returned for schooling at that time.
SOUTH HALL

South Hall is a temporary building which we have permanentized.

With the coming of the veterans, there was a very great need for student stations. On a trip to Washington, D.C., to discuss the various aid bills for veterans, I heard that the Mead Bill was to be passed which would allow the Federal Government to transport to campuses, at the expense of the government, various buildings which could be used for student stations. When I returned, I went to see Mr. L. R. Durkee, who was the chief officer for the government in this area and who was located in Seattle. He said there were rumors of this but he did not know exactly whether the Bill would go through or not. However, he did say, "If I were a university president, I think I would look at certain buildings and determine which ones would be the best ones for my campus."

Following this suggestion, I took Mr. Lon Emerson, who was then Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, with me and we did a rather careful survey of the buildings which might be surplus--from Canada through Oregon. It was a long journey and I remember once when we got back from having taken a ferry to some buildings on the San Juan Islands, I heard Mr. Emerson say when he got out of the car, "Thank you, Father, for a safe journey." I take it he was a little bit concerned about the fact that we had to move rather quickly to get a ferry!

The best buildings, without doubt, were those in a series of hospital buildings at Paine Field. These were the only buildings which were finished on the inside and were the only buildings which had plasterboard on the ceilings and walls and they seemed to be constructed in a much better way than most of them which were just shells. On October 2, 1946, I submitted to Mr. Durkee a basic asking con-
cerning the buildings at Paine Field and the fact that the University of Puget Sound would like to have those hospital buildings moved to our campus. This necessitated creating a finding of need, which we submitted on the 2nd of February, 1947.

Richard Dale Smith, who became my assistant, was very good in making up the figures for the need as were other professors, to prove how very sincerely we needed the student stations.

The architect, who was Ernest Mock, had to work out the plot plan and it was the responsibility of the University to run the utilities to the plot and also put in the foundations. There was an option of whether or not concrete floors should be put in and if this were done, it was to be the responsibility of the university. In the working of the plot plan, because of the grades, it was suggested that we put the unit closest to Lawrence Street on pillars and have that for a storage space for the University, which was sadly lacking in storage space at that time. We finally convinced the Federal Government this would be good for us and so this was allowed. Also, we had to provide a boiler room, and I recall that it cost us a little over $1800.00 to provide it. The boiler would come with the unit, although before too long we did put this on the general heating plant of the University.

We asked for 4,000 square feet and we were awarded Paine Field Hospital buildings TS-432, 433, and 434. These were to accommodate 560 student stations, particularly those involved in veterans education. We did correlate these into student stations and had many classrooms added to the University. It was quite natural when the veterans enrollment passed that we would use them in an army
related cause, so we moved the School of Occupational Therapy to units B and C. Unit A was allocated to the campus Buildings and Grounds Headquarters and used in that manner. We added one more unit which we were able to secure from the Federal Government, which we placed back of units A, B, and C and this was used as a warehouse for the University, until the coming of the School of Physical Therapy (which we had always hoped would come after the School of Occupational Therapy). This unit was then used for a physical therapy classroom.

Part of the problem of temporary buildings is that they always appear to be temporary. I remember going to the University Presidents' meetings many years ago and they were discussing the use of temporary buildings, how long the universities must keep them after the government gave them and how to phase them out. One president said, "Well, gentlemen, I think I should tell you that I have just now been able to get rid of World War I temporary buildings on my campus and you will find that you cannot spare the space and you will be very reluctant to give up temporary buildings." This has been very true because we have needed these buildings. We made them permanent by putting special siding on the outside and painting them in a very attractive way. While they do not fit the architectural pattern of modified Tudor of the University, they are usable and off to one side and do not necessarily hamper the total beautify of the basic campus.

They have been renovated on many occasions. The cost which was nominal to us in the first place has been increased by renovation, by putting them in excellent condition and by making them as excellent as possible. The ultimate total cost to the
University of Puget Sound for South Hall, units A, B, and C was $62,000 and unit D which was added as a warehouse was $21,000, so it cost us approximately $83,120 for this facility for 560 student stations, or 4,000 square feet.

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When the Federal Government under the Mead Bill allowed buildings to come to universities, we put in a very strong asking for a physical education facility. The one we had in mind was the field house at Coeur d'Alene Navy Base which had been there during the use of that base for training of men in the Navy. It was a very large building and almost a block square with many, many facilities.

We negotiated on many occasions concerning the possibility of the Navy field house coming to the University of Puget Sound. We felt our justification of need was excellent; however, we did not have the area on which to locate it unless we would usurp what was then the football field. There was considerable political activity involved in the allocation of the field house and much to our sorrow it went to Eastern Washington College of Education. The Government picked it up, moved it and established it there on their foundation.

It was used by Eastern Washington College of Education for many years. In talking with the president, he told me that it was somewhat of an albatross because of the fact that it was very difficult to maintain; it was so large it was difficult to heat and while they were happy to have it, if they had been able to design one themselves, it would not have been that kind. It became obsolete rather soon and subsequently burned to the ground after probably twenty years.
It did point up the fact, in that year we were saying how inadequate was the physical education facilities, how much we needed to do some definitive planning for new physical education facilities, and it was the loss of that field house which caused the planning and design for our own field house to fit our own needs.

R. F. Thompson
October 28, 1977
HUGH WALLACE MEMORIAL SWIMMING POOL

The Hugh Wallace Memorial Swimming Pool came to us in this fashion. I was once asked to give a speech to a Boy Scout group out in the Wollochet Bay area. It was a cold, rainy night, and I lost my way several times getting to the Boy Scout meeting. When I got there, they were just finishing the meal. They played games for awhile and then the man blew a whistle, they put big logs on the fire in a huge fireplace, and then he settled them down for a speech. I was afraid the boys were not too eager for a speech when they had been playing various games.

They sat in a circle in front of the fireplace, and I was put between them and the fireplace. When I would back up where I could be away from them a little bit, the fire was so hot I would have to move forward, and in the course of the speech I moved back and forth three or four times. Once, when I was looking back over my shoulder to see how close I was to the fire, I noticed a plaque on the front of the fireplace with the inscription, "This cabin was donated by the Hugh Wallace Memorial Foundation."

Driving back from the speech, I wondered who the Hugh Wallace Foundation was, and I asked Mr. Kilworth, who was then Chairman of the Board of Trustees, about the Hugh Wallace Foundation. He said Mr. Wallace had been Ambassador to France at one time and that he had left a sum of money in trust to the Puget Sound National Bank to do outstandingly fine things for the community. Upon inquiry, I learned that the trustees were Mr. Reno Odlin, President of the Bank, Dr. Harold Long, Pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, and Fred Haskell, former President of the Puget Sound National Bank.
Inasmuch as Dr. Long was on my Board of Trustees, I called him to ask him about the Hugh Wallace Foundation. He said that there was a limited amount of money in the Foundation, that they had been in the habit of doing things in a certain way, usually a small project totally completed in one gift. I asked him if they could contribute $50,000 for the new Music Building, which was then under construction. He said no that was much larger than they could ever give and they were in the habit of giving smaller things. Then I asked him if it were possible for them to buy a Steinway grand piano for the music auditorium in the Music Building. They told me to get figures for it, and I found that we could get a grand piano for about $8,000. By the time we had the University discount, it would be down to about $7,000.

Mr. Odlin, rather kiddingly, told me that he thought they could allocate $6,100 for the grand piano, if we could get the piano at that price. Finally, we were able to maneuver to the place where we were able to get the piano at that price. The Hugh Wallace Foundation gave it to us; and, of course, it is a splendid instrument which grows more beautiful with the years.

About a year later, I was dictating a "knotty" letter in my office and walking in the oriel window as I thought about it. All of a sudden, I looked up and saw the three trustees of the Wallace Foundation cutting across the campus. I asked my secretary if they had an appointment and she said they didn’t and that we didn’t know anything about their visit. It dawned on me that they were going over to look at their piano! I intercepted them on the campus green, between Jones Hall and the Music Building, secretly hoping and praying that all was well with the piano. When we got in the Music Building, we went in the Recital Hall at the back and waited for just a moment and discovered that Miss Hungerford, who was a very able piano student,
was practicing on the Steinway grand which the Wallace Foundation had given to us. The setting was so perfect and her playing was so beautiful that the trustees of the Hugh Wallace Foundation stood there silently for a considerable length of time.

Finally, Miss Hungerford looked up and recognizing Mr. Odlin said, "Oh, Mr. Odlin, this is a beautiful instrument. Come on up." So all of us went up to the platform; and in typical student fashion, she said, "I believe you play the piano; come and we will play together." They sat down and had various renditions of chopsticks and other fun compositions!

The piano was perfect in every way. There was no dust, no finger marks, and it showed the very wonderful care given to it by Dr. Rodgers and his staff.

A few weeks later, I was appointed Vice Chairman of the United Neighbors Campaign for that year and Mr. Odlin was Chairman. In a meeting at which we were all to report, I went to him early and said, "Reno, I have another important appointment which I must keep. Could I report early and be excused?" He said, "I think that would be fine, Frank," but just as the meeting started, with kind of a twinkle in his eye, he said, "Frank, I do hope you will wait till the end of the meeting, for I have something I must discuss with you."

Actually, I stayed until the end of the meeting and when it was over, he said, "We have been doing a lot of thinking in the Hugh Wallace Foundation. How would you like an Olympic-size swimming pool? I know that you can never get one unless it is given to you outright by an organization. I think it is a thing which you could use and which you need very much, and I think the appreciation of the stocks which we have had through the years would be such that we could make one major gift. I have a feeling that we could give about $48,000 for an Olympic-size swimming pool, if that is what you need."
We immediately got bids on a swimming pool and were exceedingly thrilled to have the gift of $48,000 for the Hugh Wallace Swimming Pool.

This made it necessary for us to do considerable renovation of the girls' gymnasium costing some $60,000. The building over the pool cost us approximately $200,000; and all this would never have happened had it not been for the initial gift of the Hugh Wallace Foundation through Mr. Odlin, Dr. Long, and Mr. Haskell.

There is an interesting incident that happened with the opening of the Wallace Memorial Pool. The pool was finally completed but it was not properly cleaned by the contractor and the filters were not working properly, so we had the pool full of water but we did not have it clean enough for public inspection and public health approval. Mrs. "T." and I would drive around the campus each night in what we called "The Campus Tuck-in." It dawned on me, one time, that some of the students were getting in late at night and swimming in the pool even though it had not been opened nor had it been approved. On several occasions, I went to the pool about midnight and watched through the doors and windows to see a group of young men swimming in the pool in their "altogether". They were having a good time; they were good swimmers, and there was no basic danger, so I didn't ever say anything to them about it, although I knew it was happening.

When we officially opened the pool, I announced that this was the first time it was being used and three of them came to me, Bob Kinch, Tom Martin and one other, and said, "No, Dr. Thompson, this is not the first time it's been used. We have been swimming in it late at night for quite awhile." I said, "Yes, I knew that. Mrs. "T." and I have been watching you each evening for a long time!"
Hugh Wallace Swimming Pool
The story back of the Hugh Wallace Memorial Swimming Pool

One time in April I received a telephone call asking me to give a speech to the Boy Scouts out at Horsehead Bay on the 21st of October. I tried to dissuade the man and told him that he really didn't want me but he kept saying that they specifically wanted me to come.

When October 21st arrived, it was a cold, rainy, foggy night and I tried to find my way to the Scout cabin. I lost my way several times and finally arrived. The boys were playing games and having a good time, and I could sense that there was really no need for a speech and that they were not particularly "speech minded" that evening. At a late hour, they put four large logs into the very large fireplace and when they started to blaze and crackle, they blew the whistle for the boys to assemble in front of the fireplace. I stood with my back to the fireplace and faced the circle of boys. The fire grew hotter and hotter and I moved from the fireplace out into the circle of boys and when I cooled off, I would move back toward the fireplace. On my third time back, I glanced over my shoulder to find out how far I was from the fire and noticed the plaque which read, "This fireplace was constructed by the Hugh Wallace Foundation."

After the speech was finished and I started to find my way back to town, it suddenly dawned on me that I should ask who Hugh Wallace was. I asked Mr. Kilworth, Chairman of the Board of Trustees at that time, who Mr. Wallace was and he told me he had lived in Tacoma and had once been
a French ambassador and that he had created the Hugh Wallace Foundation for the purpose of doing outstanding things for the community. He also told me that the trustees of the foundation were Mr. Reno Odlin, Dr. Harold Long and the former president of the Puget Sound National Bank.

When I inquired whether or not the Wallace Foundation could make a contribution to the University for the Music Building, the trustees told me that whatever they did was one complete project at a time. Then I asked if they could buy a nine-foot Steinway grand piano for us. They asked what one would cost and I told them in the neighborhood of $8,000. They said they could not contribute that much at one time, but they thought if the University could get an educational discount for the Steinway they might be able to do it.

After considerable negotiation, we were able to get the Steinway for $6,100.00, so the Hugh Wallace Foundation purchased it for us and it is still in wonderful use.

About a year and a half later I was dictating a difficult letter and I was standing in the oriel window of my office when I saw the trustees of the Hugh Wallace Foundation walking across the Sutton Quadrangle. Upon inquiry, I learned that they had not been invited but were just coming on their own accord to see how the piano was being used. I intercepted them in the inner quadrangle and walked over with them, wondering to myself in what condition we might find the piano and if it would be dusted off
and properly cared for.

When we went into the little recital hall in the music building, Miss Hungerford was playing the piano. She was a very able student of the piano and was preparing for her recital. Without saying a word, the men listened and it was a most beautiful situation, indeed. After awhile, she looked up and recognized Mr. Odlin and asked him to come on up and as I recall, she slid over and Reno sat down and they played chopsticks together and one or two other selections for fun. Then Mr. Odlin played the piano a little bit and said, "Frank, we like this very much. This is wonderful and we certainly are happy to have made this possible."

That year I was one of the officers of the United Good Neighbors when Mr. Odlin was Chairman. At a meeting two or three months later where we were to report, I asked him if I could leave early because I had to attend another meeting. However, after the meeting began, Mr. Odlin said to me, "Frank, if you could stay longer, I could talk with you." I knew that there must be something serious on his mind to ask me to change my plans.

After everyone had left, he said, "The Hugh Wallace Foundation has had a great appreciation of assets in the stocks which it has held and we think we might be able to make a major contribution to the University of Puget Sound. How would you like the gift of an Olympic-size swimming pool?" Naturally, I was very much pleased and we worked out the details and the plans of joining the swimming pool to the present girls gymnasium.
As I recall, the gift was in the neighborhood of $49,000. The University raised the money for the building and for the revamping of the showers and sanitary facilities in the women's gym so that ultimately we had about $250,000 invested in the total project, including the gift from the Hugh Wallace Foundation.

We are deeply grateful to the Hugh Wallace Foundation and to the trustees, Reno Odland, Harold Long and the former president of the Puget Sound National Bank, for this gift.

R. Franklin Thompson  
circa 1970
STUDENT CENTER

After the war pressure had ended, it became quite obvious that we were going to have a great many more students and the very outstanding need was for a food service facility on the campus that could take care of the students who were in dormitories and also the students who commuted.

On April 1, 1957, Richard Dale Smith wrote a letter to me stating that with the coming of the new Junior College bill in the State Legislature it was obvious that we would need to add to our residence dormitories and also our food service. In a conference later on, he strongly suggested that we have as large a student center as possible and change the study currently underway from "Food Service Building" to "Student Center". There was also a genuine agitation on the part of students about standing in line too long to be served and a feeling that the Kittredge Hall facility had been completely outgrown.

I called a committee together to discuss the possibility of a new student center. The committee was composed to Mr. William W. Kilworth, Chairman of the Board, Mr. Silas Nelsen who was the architect, Cindy Engebretsen, who was student body representative, and Richard Waterman who was student body president; also Dr. Sprenger who represented the faculty point of view and Richard Wasson who was Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees. Dick Wasson is an
alumnus who had spent a great deal of time in the development of the University. He had been on the Board of Trustees for many, many years, and has been genuinely dedicated to the development of the University. He not only served as Chairman of the Building Committee for the student center but for many other buildings during his long career as a trustee.

Out of the study committee came certain recommendations for the specifications of the student center. There was a very genuine and sincere hope that there would be adequate seating for the entire student body at one time. Allowing for three seating luncheon and two seating dinner, this could be done with 800 seats. The design was such that the area which is now called the "Great Hall" would take care of the major portion of the 800 and then the north side which has a large dining room would take care of those who were commuting and were not under the aegis of standard meal tickets for the semester.

There were also requests for sorority rooms in the building; for offices for the Associated Student officers, offices for the Dean of Students, for the Chaplain's office and for other offices which would ultimately house such activities as the radio station KUPS, etc.

We made application to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a project number and also for working plans. The number received was 45-CH-27(S) and after a considerable amount of discussion as to the size
of the student center, the Housing and Home Finance Agency disallowed our plans and said that they were much too large, that they thought it was a third, if not fifty percent, larger than the University needed. There was some confrontation on this and I finally said to the Agency people that we would outgrow the proposed plan in ten years, which has been true. I also told them not to cut back on the amount of the loan which we would receive (at three percent to be amortized over forty years) and that the University would guarantee to raise the difference between what we anticipated our size would need to be and the amount of loan that they felt they could allocate.

On the 22nd of September, 1958, they decided that they could allocate $958,566.33 and they suggested that the basement not be finished. However, the Building Committee was staunchly of the opinion that the basement should be finished to provide storage space for food, overflow for the bookstore, a meeting room, snack bar which has been called by the students "Cellar X", sorority rooms and rooms for the publications (Trail, Tamanawas), game room and, for awhile, the University medical services. However, the medical services were moved after a short while.

There were many concomitant factors, because the building was designed as large as it was. In the first place, it was decided to make it the modified Tudor design, fulfilling all the aspects of the kind of architectural style which the campus has. However, it was made a little more domestic than
the strong modified Tudor because it borders on the residential section.

There was the problem of securing the vacation of the alley which would bisect the building if it were not vacated, and after appealing to the City Council, this vacation was allowed on the 25th of November, 1957.

The bids were opened on the 25th of November, 1959, and the low bid was $928,095.00, and Strom Construction Company received the bid. The total was $1,042,100.00 counting the extras and, of this, the University of Puget Sound had promised to raise at least $400,000. The total amount which was required of the University of Puget Sound was $370,000.

The students were very eager for this building and assessed themselves $5.00 a semester until $90,000 had been paid. The vote on this was 19 to one in favor of the assessment.

The color consultant was Mr. Arthur T. Norman of A. T. Norman Company and he was also the consultant on the furnishings. George McMaster was Clerk of the Works.

In the total design of the building, I constantly reminded the architects that the building had to have modified Tudor aspects, it had to have beauty both inside and out, and I was very eager that the larger dining room be in the form of a "great hall". I was also very eager that the building have color and imagination to make it beautiful. We spent considerable time, for instance, on the design of the chimney of the giant fireplace which is located in the "great hall". Also, it has the tradition of being like the castles in Eng-
In the bidding, Strom Construction Company had put in a primary bid of $637,460.10; Addeo Plumbing had bid $162,377.60, and Connors Electric bid $135,854.77. These contractors were good people with whom to work.

There was considerable adjustment ultimately in the air conditioning and also in the heat, because evidently the controls were very sophisticated and it was six months before we actually got them adjusted properly.

I recall that just about ten minutes before the bid opening we received two very urgent telephone calls--Anderson Construction Company had left out $88,000 of kitchen equipment. I knew John Anderson very well and he was very eager that their total bid be deleted. The Bay Company had left out $79,341 of mechanical controls which they had forgotten to put in. Both of those bids were disallowed and action taken by the Board of Trustees to authorize this.

In the allocation of space, we planned an upstairs lounge which had 6510 square feet in it with the understanding that small meetings of students and town meetings could be held there, as well as certain receptions by the Alumni Association, etc. This has proven to be very satisfactory and helpful.

We had been visited by Saga, a food service organization, and they very frankly wanted to handle our food service. We investigated this possibility at some length and found that one of the ways they handled the service was to
tell how much the cost of board would be each year and the University would
lose control of that factor, so we decided we would do our own pricing and we
could probably manage it as well as Saga. However, in the negotiations,
Saga people said they had been used as consultants in the construction
of many student centers and would be happy to be the consultants for our
student center without fee. We asked them to design the student center
kitchen and they did this. They designed an island surrounded by the
dining rooms and they recommended 7135 square feet. I am not sure that
the Saga design was the best that we could have secured, although we talked
to a good many specialists in the food service business. We had the fine
work of Mrs. Chessman, who was our food manager at that time. She had
been a professional in her own right.

We had a faculty dining room of 2000 square feet. Later it was made
into the area for student services and counseling and the Dean of Students
offices.

We conferred at length with the sororities and had each one design
the interior of their room and choose the colors they would like, screens,
carpeting and other components of their room. They have seemingly
enjoyed these rooms very much through the years.

When the student center was being built, it forced the University
to make certain other decisions; for instance, we found that we were on
six or seven major transformers all over the campus--when a building had
been built a new transformer had been put in and we were charged for a service at each transformer. We went to the City and asked to be allowed to have one major transformer and one billing charge for the entire University rather than six or seven. This took considerable negotiation and we finally got an E2 rate and we have saved about $7,000 to $8,000 a year on electricity ever since. It was necessary, however, for the University to pay $16,300 to buy from the City all their electric equipment which was on the campus.

It also forced the University to think in terms of a heating plant. We had expanded the heating plant previously by putting in a larger boiler in the boiler room in Howarth Hall. When we added Tenzler Hall and the student center in the same year, it was necessary for us to add another boiler, a high pressure boiler, to take care of these two extra buildings. The estimate to revamp the heating plant was $104,000 but actually, when it was completed and the new lines installed, it cost $181,000.

In order to get proper and adequate water supply, we also had to revamp the water connections. There had been many water connections and again there was a charge on each meter making the cost excessive. We decided, then, through the Building Committee and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees and the best engineering advice we could get, to put in a water grid which would come in off of Eleventh Street
and then go into a square, so that it would cover all phases of the University for its future.

There was a hill off of Eleventh Street which reached down into the then football field area and a master meter was installed there, which since the leveling off of the hill is probably 15 to 20 feet below level, although if I remember correctly the City put an extension on so that the water meter can be read without too great a difficulty.

This grid went straight north from in front of the field house, past the athletic field, past the Women's Gymnasium, tied into the swimming pool, then branched to the right and also to the left, picked up the men's dormitories, to Howarth Hall, past McIntyre Hall, the girls' dormitory quadrangle, over to the music building, past the area of Thompson Hall and into the area of the President's Residence. This was a six-inch line so the pressure would be excellent in all buildings.

When the President's residence was built, a two-inch line was taken off this water line into the residence and that is one of the reasons for excellent water pressure there.

It was installed so that the addition to the library could be added, as well as the chapel and the additions of Langdon and Schiff Halls. It also gave very fine pressure at the student center and at Kittredge Hall. There is adequate amount of pressure for any number of future buildings
the University might have.

All of these things—the street closing, electrical development, water and heating development—were all spinoffs of the fact that we had reached the absolute ultimate capacity in these areas so that it was necessary for some basic renovation. I never have stopped to figure what it cost but it must have cost at least a half million dollars to structure the utilities. This was, of course, before we kept adding buildings and before it was necessary to take the heating plant out of Howarth Hall and build the heating plant building south of the field house.

Peggy Strong Murals

Several years before we talked about building the student center, Mrs. Walter Walkinshaw came to me and said that the Junior League had the Peggy Strong murals—The Blue Ox and Paul Bunyan—and wondered if there were any place at the University where they could be displayed. Peggy Strong had been commissioned by the Junior League to paint the murals for the depot. They had been displayed there during the War for the benefit of the soldiers.

Peggy Strong had been a student of Mrs. Gordon Alcorn (Rowena) and she was considered to be an outstanding artist. While a young girl on her way east to study art, she had a serious accident when a tire blew out. Miss Strong was so severely injured that she was paralyzed and spent the rest of her life in a wheelchair. For the painting of the murals at the railroad
station, a special scaffold was built so that she could be raised and lowered.

When we were ready to design the building, I asked the architect to design a place for the Peggy Strong murals, so the Blue Ox was located over the door leading out of the "Great hall" and the painting of Paul Bunyan was hung over the fireplace. These are very beautiful murals and they lend a considerable amount of atmosphere to the Great Hall because of the "logger" motif of the University.

When we were ready to unveil the murals at a special ceremony on February 7, 1960, by some strange quirk of circumstance, I felt that I must check everything. The murals were covered, to be unveiled at a designated moment in the program. On checking the murals, I noticed that under the first covering was a second covering, which must have been put there during the night. Here was a big sign which read, "Welcome, Phi Delta Theta." We removed the second covering and left the original one there. When the ropes were pulled and the murals unveiled, many of the Phi Delta Thetas, who were on the balcony with their cameras, could not conceal their disappointment! We never said anything to them and they never admitted anything to us, but it was an interesting sidelight!

On the program for the unveiling, Dr. Harold Long gave the invocation, and the Madrigals sang. Dr. William Tolley, President of Syracuse and my mentor many years ago when I first started in university administration, gave the main address. (Vice President Nixon had been invited but could not come.)
The base log was brought in which was a Yule log and a branding iron was used to burn in the freshman class year. The students asked me to light the first fire, which pleased me very much, but I deferred to the men of Todd Hall.

Each year since that time the freshman class at the special Christmas ceremony has branded its class number in the log and the men of Todd Hall have performed the ceremony of bringing in the log and lighting the fire, carrying on the tradition. Dick Waterman was Student Body President at the first ceremony and he was very much interested in establishing traditions in connection with the student center.

Mrs. Rod Titcomb was chairman of the committee to select the furnishings. She and the committee, working with Art Norman, rendered outstandingly fine service. The furnishings cost $35,000 the first time around, and we have added to the furnishings on many occasions after its dedication on February 7, 1960. Mrs. Titcomb was a member of the Board of Trustees at that time and ultimately left the University $100,000 for its development fund.

We had some ticklish situations that had to be worked out. There was a question of whether or not the tax commission would force us to pay basic taxes and we had to sign a statement that the student center would operate for the University only.

The student center has been of great service to the University.
It has been used for receptions, meetings, banquets, annual conference and the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church in special session, student campaigns and elections, and a myriad of other meetings. I do not know how we could ever have existed without it. It is a beautiful building, with a sense of dignity; yet it is practical. It was exceedingly wise that we did not scale down the building, as suggested by the Housing and Home Agency because it would have been too small when we moved in.

I had always anticipated that we would add a dining room that would have considerable window space in it in the area of what is now the parking lot. We bought the house next to it and tore it down so that we would have parking space and if necessary we could add a wing on the student center to make a much larger dining facility. It was also our thought that if we got an option on the house owned by Reverend and Mrs. Niwa and on the one built by Mr. Gary Thompson, ultimately, we could finish out the block and allow us room for an expansion factor.

It was a joy to work with Richard Waterman, Miss Engebretsen, with the Building Committee, and, of course, Richard Wasson rendered outstanding service as Chairman of the Building Committee.

It is a pleasure to have the Student Center in modified Tudor in keeping with the architecture of the campus and to have its beauty, usefulness and its potential.

R. Franklin Thompson

May 23, 1978
TENZLER HALL

Mr. Frank Neal, who was the attorney for Mr. Herman Tenzler, told me that he thought Mr. Tenzler and the Tenzler Foundation might be interested in creating a memorial to Flora B. Tenzler, Mr. Tenzler's wife. Mr. Tenzler was on the Board of Trustees of the University of Puget Sound and his son, Douglas, was an alumnus of the University as was Douglas' wife.

In a preliminary discussion, I outlined the fact that we needed an auditorium which would seat all of our students at one time and I said I expected this would be about $1 million—the auditorium seating about 2500. Included also would be administrative offices plus about 20 classrooms and 30 or 40 other offices.

Mr. Neal said that Mr. Tenzler felt that somehow or other this type of building did not fit the personality of Flora B. Tenzler. It was then suggested that there might be a dormitory built in her honor and that it could be located in some prominent place on the campus.

I was instructed to have plans drawn and then confer with Mr. Tenzler about them. We had a normal set of plans drawn in the kind of dormitory tradition to which we and other colleges were normally using at that time for dormitories. I took the plans down to Mr. Tenzler's office about 4:00 one afternoon. Early the next morning he called me and asked me to come to
his office. When I went to his office, I saw that the plans were very much
marked up and red-penciled and blue-penciled and he said that this set of
plans was not adequate and did not represent the kind of building for which
he had hoped. I then asked him what he had in mind and he said he would
like to have a dormitory which was in the form of suites, including a
bathroom with three rooms around it; that there should be some rooms
with private baths; that there should be four solaria on the top because
Mrs. Tenzler liked the sun; that some bathrooms would have tubs because
she liked bathtubs; that there would be a little kitchen on each floor; that
there would be a typing room on each floor; that there would be a conference
room in the basement in the recreation area; that the baths would have specific
and special installations and that there would be adequate lighting.

I found that Mr. Tenzler had called his daughter who was then in a
dormitory at one of the other schools and called other college students whom
he knew and asked for their specifications for an ideal dormitory.

When he had finished, I said, "Well, this is a very wonderful building
but it can't be built for the kind of estimate we originally made." He said,
"I will guarantee you $300,000 and if it costs more, before you raise any
money on the outside, give me an audit and I will then talk with you about
it."

When the plans were completed and the bids were let, the cost was
$496,000. I took the audit to Mr. Tenzler and he wrote out a check for the
full amount from the Foundation.
Mr. Tenzler has often visited the dormitory. On special days, there are bouquets put in front of Mrs. Tenzler's portrait, such as on her birthday. There is a dedicatory plaque in the foyer of the dormitory.

R. Franklin Thompson  
circa 1970  
4-26-78
Mr. Herman Tenzler was a Trustee of the University of Puget Sound and a very close friend of Mr. Frank Neal who was also a Trustee at the University of Puget Sound and was Mr. Tenzler's attorney. Mr. Tenzler's son, Douglas, attended the University of Puget Sound, as did his wife. They met at the University. Mr. Tenzler had a daughter who attended Washington State University and lived in the dormitory there.

I often conferred with Mr. Neal concerning the possibility of a major gift from Mr. Tenzler, who was one of the outstanding men in the creation and marketing of plywood. Mr. Neal was very helpful and suggested that I talk to Mr. Tenzler on many occasions.

Mr. Tenzler was a very unusual man, one who worked in business by himself and who was a very astute business man. I suggested to Mr. Tenzler the possibility of building a dormitory on the campus of the University of Puget Sound honoring his wife, Flora B. Tenzler. Mr. Tenzler said he thought it would be interesting and suggested that I have plans drawn. We had been building dormitories for $300,000 to $350,000 to house approximately 75 to 80 students. The Faculty Committee and Student Committee suggested that instead of having one very large building, they have buildings that would have a personality all their own which would house less than 100 students. Following Mr. Tenzler's suggestion, I had an architect draw up a plan for a standard dormitory. The
architect and I always had a running conversation about making it beautiful, giving it character, and having it outstanding in many ways.

I took a drawing down to Mr. Tenzler one afternoon about 4:00. He said, "Leave the plans with me and I will call you when I am ready to see you."

I left the plans and went back to the office wondering exactly what might happen. Very early the next morning - about 7:00 - my phone rang and Mr. Tenzler said, "Dr. where are you?"

I said, "I am here and about to go to the office."

He said, "I wish you would come to my office right away."

I went down to his office and there were the plans, torn apart, red pencilled, blue pencilled, with many, many changes and amendments made to them. I looked at him and said, "Good heavens, Herman, you must have worked all night on these plans because they certainly are changed a great deal."

He said, "I started to work last night on them and pretty soon I thought it would be a good idea to confer with students who might have some input."

He called his daughter who was in a dormitory at Washington State College and asked her what the ideal women's
dormitory would be on a campus. She said, "Well, there ought to be some rooms that have individual baths. There ought to be a series of three rooms around a bath. There ought to be a typing room on each floor. There ought to be a conference room in the basement. There ought to be an area or little rooms for quiet study on various floors. There ought to be a very large storage room in the basement and there ought to be a recreation room in the basement."

She made a good many other suggestions including that beds need to be fastened to the walls, heights of mirrors, types of bathrooms, and other things that were excellent suggestions.

When Mr. Tenzler and I conferred about the plans, he said, "I would like to have these things incorporated in this building. I would like to have it be for honor students, and I would like to have it be so that it would recognize the idealism of my wife."

Many of us did not know at that time that Mrs. Tenzler had cancer, that it was terminal, and in many ways his unusual interest in this was generated by the fact that he knew what we did not - that it was to be a memorial to Mrs. Tenzler.

In our conversation, I said that this would be one of the most ideal buildings that could be placed on any campus and
certainly would be an ideal place for a young lady to live while going to college. I said, "However, we cannot build this for the amount of money which we have been paying for dormitories - in the neighborhood of $350,000."

He looked at me rather quizzically and said, "I have not said anything about money. Get your plans drawn by the architect, bring them down to me, and we will discuss money at a later date."

We had the plans redrawn according to his suggestions and most of the suggestions of his daughter are incorporated in this building. I took them down and he said, "Go ahead and bring me a copy of the bills when it is finished."

The building was finished in 1958-59 and I took him a bill for $463,000. Without hesitating, he sat down at his desk and wrote out a check for $463,000 with the understanding that we name the building in his wife's honor.

We had an interesting dedication. Mrs. Tenzler attended, Mr. Tenzler and his family attended. The students have had great love and affection for Tenzler Hall. Mr. Tenzler gave us a portrait of Mrs. Tenzler which hung in the building for many years. Likewise, there is a dedicatory plaque dedicating the dormitory in her name.

Through the years, Mr. Tenzler has been very much interested in the dormitory and on the occasion of the
birthday of Mrs. Tenzler, he has always sent a dozen red roses to stand in front of her portrait.

The dormitory has been used to house honor students and those who were especially interested in carrying forth the ideals of both the University's high academic standards and the kind of life which Flora B. Tenzler lived.
R. Franklin Thompson, President,
College of Puget Sound,
Tacoma 6, Wa.

Dear Franklin:

Mrs. Tenzler and I appreciated the privilege of attending the dinner April 21, honoring the Everell S. Collins Family for all it has done on behalf of the College of Puget Sound. (Also we learned that when you say "Dinner at 6," you mean EXACTLY that! I am sorry, indeed, that we were a little late. We were fortunate in finding two vacant chairs at a table near the door where we entered.)

You did a capable job as MC. And Bishop Kennedy's talk, "Opening the Door," certainly impressed me. Each of us can, I think, look back and remember persons who have gone out of their way to "open the door" for us, and we know, too, how much it meant to us at that time. Bishop Kennedy has a most interesting and compelling way of putting over his message.

Franklin, Mrs. Tenzler and I feel deeply honored that the College's Executive Committee has invited me to become a Member of its Board of Trustees. And if it is still of that opinion, this letter will serve as confirmation of my verbal statement to you that I will accept this invitation.

For some time we have observed the headway the College has made under your able leadership. Of course, I know that in our various conversations you have always given full credit to the men with whom you are closely associated. Naturally, such accomplishments do require the complete cooperation of all, still I know that your own initiative and leadership have been particularly outstanding.
R. Franklin Thompson, President -- 2 -- Apr. 27, 1955

Altho I shall attempt to do my part well, still, as explained to you during our conversations, at present my business duties are extremely heavy and they will not slacken for some time. Therefore, not too much can be expected of me until they are less pressing, and until I have become familiar with the College’s affairs.

Much that has been given your inquiry as to whether Mrs. Tenzler and I should care to contribute $100,000 to the College’s Building and Development Program. As mentioned to you during our conversations, we had a plan worked out for our future giving. And until your visit at our home, we had not, necessarily, thought of the College as being a major recipient of our gifts. However, in view of the need, in view of the work the College is now doing — all of which you so graphically pointed out to us — and particularly, may I say, in view of our respect for you, because of the worthwhile work you are doing, we have decided to contribute this amount. It will be paid within a 4-year period, commencing this year. In all probability, the payments will be equal annually. But we do desire the privilege of increasing them, should we want to expedite liquidation of our contribution.

Now as to your suggestion that the music building be named “Tenzler Hall”: Altho we appreciate very much your and your Board of Trustees’ thoughtfulness, we ask that the actual naming of the building be held in abeyance until we have had time for further consultation about it.

Again, may I say that I have great respect for the College of Puget Sound and the worthwhile work it is doing. And after I have been confirmed a Member of its Board of Trustees, my aim will be to give, to the best of my ability, genuine help in achieving the goals which have been set for it.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President
Mr. Herman Tenzler was a trustee at the University for several years. He was genuinely interested in the University's development and served on some of the committees. His special interest was the Finance Committee and he was interested in the University's financial picture as well as its endowment fund. He was a close friend of Norton Clapp, Secretary of the Board for many years and later Chairman of the Board. He was also a friend of Mr. William W. Kilworth, who was Chairman of the Board for many years, and both of them were very much interested in the plywood industry as it developed in the Pacific Northwest. For many years, one of our trustees, Mr. Frank Neal, was Mr. Tenzler's attorney and Mr. Neal was very interested in the total development of the University of Puget Sound.

Mr. Tenzler was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tenzler, who lived and owned a farm in the Fife area. Herman Tenzler attended the Fife school and Stadium High School where he was a very outstanding athlete. He played on the Stadium High School basketball team and after graduation played on the Scobey Pirates basketball team and also on the Lincoln Lincs, where he was a very outstanding athletic individual. He was also much interested in tennis and played in many of the tournaments in Tacoma and vicinity. He was such a good athlete at Stadium and afterwards that he was offered an athletic scholarship at Washington State University but he did not choose to accept it.
He married Flora Rathburn, who had attended Lincoln High School, and the Tenzlers had a daughter, Marlene, who attended Washington State University, and a son, Douglas, who attended the University of Puget Sound.

Mr. Tenzler was a very interesting businessman. He affiliated with Buffelin Manufacturing Company, which manufactured doors, and then, he, together with Mr. Joseph Gonyea and several other stockholders, started the Northwest Door Company. This Company produced three to five thousand doors a day and it was interesting that they needed new material for the doors and this helped to begin the plywood industry. The Northwest Door Company was founded in 1928 with Mr. Gonyea and employed 750 people. Northwest Door was merged in 1959 with St. Regis, at which time Mr. Tenzler took stock for the assets which had been in the company.

When it became apparent that it would not be possible for him to secure plywood for his door company, he and Mr. Gonyea then established their own plywood company and used it not only for their own doors but also for many other door manufacturing companies.

About this time, the War came along and the Federal Government wanted a certain kind of plywood made and Mr. Tenzler was able to make this plywood and make it available to the Federal Government for housing for soldiers and their families and for many other war needs. For this he received the NRA Citation from the War Production Board and he received the Navy E for outstanding performance by his Company.

On many occasions I talked with him concerning the future of the
University of Puget Sound and solicited his interest in its development.

His wife, Flora, was a very outstanding person and one much beloved by all who knew her. She had a very wide following of friends and acquaintances. She died after a lingering illness in 1955. She had been very much interested in Mary Bridge Hospital, the Washington Children's Home Society, and those various organizations which particularly benefited the life of children.

On the 19th of April, 1955, Mr. Tenzler became a member of the Board of Trustees of the University. Mr. Frank Neal suggested to him that he help the University in its development program, and he then said that he would give $100,000 to the University, the money to be held in escrow until he determined how it would ultimately be used. This money was placed in a special fund to draw interest until he would designate how it should be used. Out of a talk with Mr. Neal and myself, the idea developed that he would be interested in a dormitory, specifically to be built for women.

In my discussion with him, in September of 1956, he suggested that preliminary plans might be drawn. We had been building a number of individual dormitories for approximately $300,000. The Long-Range Planning Committee of the Board of Trustees had decided that instead of making one very large building it would be better to make units that would take care of approximately 100 students and each one could have individuality and not have the appearance of institutionalized dormitories.

Mr. Tenzler suggested that I have the architect draw preliminary plans for a dormitory that would house sixty to seventy women in very gracious
living. I conferred with the architect and we drew the very traditional kind of dormitory plan which had been the type built for Todd Hall and Langdon Hall. I remember taking the plans down to Mr. Tenzler in his office in the Washington Building about four o’clock one afternoon. He asked me to leave them with him and he would call me back. I left them and very early the next morning, shortly after seven, my phone rang and Mr. Tenzler asked where I was. I told him I was at home, and he said, "Could you come down?" I shall never forget because out of the 37 buildings that I built on the University campus it was the most interesting experience.

When I got to Mr. Tenzler’s office, he had the plans torn apart on his big planning table. He had red-penciled and blue-penciled them and made many deletions and many additions. I was exceedingly surprised and said to him, "Herman, you must have worked all night?" He said, "It was a very interesting project and I have been very interested in it and have worked very diligently on the plans."

I found that the plans had been completely revised and I said, "You must have thought a great deal about this dormitory." He said, "I have worked on them myself and then I called my daughter, who is a student at Washington State University, and I asked her what would be the ideal dormitory for women." Out of it evolved the plans that were ultimately used. Marlene said there should be some rooms with individual baths; there should be suites of rooms, three around a bath; there should be solariums on each corner at the roof; there should be typing rooms on each floor; there should
be meeting rooms; there should be ample storage rooms; there should be rooms where the girls could do their laundry and iron their clothes; there should be a kitchen where food could be prepared for individual parties, and many other very pertinent and valued suggestions.

I looked at Mr. Tenzler and I said, "This is wonderful and a dream of a lifetime to build a building like this, but this building can't be built for $300,000." I shall never forget his reply, when he said, "I didn't say anything about money, Franklin. Have the architect draw the plans, let me check them and then, if it is the way I like it, we will build the building and you bring me the auditor's report."

We had the plans drawn and Mr. Tenzler gave his consent to them and we built the building. When it was all finished, I took an auditor's report to him and he wrote out a check for the total amount. It is the one building on the campus that was built by one person, without any help from any other person or with any other money being raised.

The $100,000 which he had committed on the 27th of April, 1955, became the down payment on the building and was used to meet the payments as they were billed to us.

The dormitory was dedicated in September of 1958 at which time Mr. Tenzler spoke, along with Mr. Kilworth, and one of the students who has since become a Hollywood actress responded to Mr. Tenzler's gift. The total cost was $463,204.00.

Mr. Tenzler donated a very beautiful portrait of Mrs. Flora B. Tenzler
THOMPSON SCIENCE COMPLEX

After the unanimous decision that we would discontinue any further plans to incorporate underground shelters in our new science building in connection with civil defense, the building committee consisting of Robert Sprenger, Gordon Alcorn and Martin Nelson proceeded to start designing a building with our own needs in mind. We met on many occasions and discussed the over-crowding in Howarth Hall, the needs, the plans, the future and the projected enrollment at the University of Puget Sound. All this was correlated to the needs of the sciences.

Out of our discussion came the unanimous opinion that we should completely abandon the idea of locating the science building on the Lawrence Street side of the campus, regardless of the fact that Howarth Hall was then serving as the science building. It was decided that the science complex should be located on the Union Street side; and, in a sense, we would have two main entrances to the campus. This would also carry out Dr. Todd's principle that anyone coming down a street would look right into a main section of a building on the campus; and, of course, this became true coming down 15th Street west of the campus.

As needs were discussed, individual departments were considered and whether there would be one building, two buildings, or three buildings. Finally, a compromise was reached when it was decided to have one U-shaped building with the center quadrangle facing on Union with 15th Street right in the middle. There was much discussion as to how all the departments
could be correlated and yet have individuality. It was decided that many of the classrooms should have multiple use for the various disciplines.

Using the same information I had received at the Harvard University workshop and that I had incorporated into McIntyre Hall, the building committee decided to use amphitheatre-type auditoria, so plans were made for two small and one medium-sized auditoria adjacent to the tower area of the complex.

We evaluated the needs of each of the disciplines in science and mathematics, made careful analyses of the laboratory space needed, classroom space needed, and individual offices needed. Then I asked the faculty to draw up rough sketches of the manner in which they would like to have their departments arranged for laboratory space, laboratory stations plus the new equipment that would be needed for the building. There was considerable difference of opinion and considerable maneuvering for space, as the departments attempted to predict the growth in the future. It was at this time that many students were wanting to be trained in the sciences and for that reason heavy enrollment was projected for all the departments of the sciences. Physics was especially favored by undergraduate students then, as was biology which had a very heavy premed emphasis. Chemistry was, likewise, a subsidiary for the premedic emphasis and its needs were very carefully considered. Geology, which had sort of grown up in kind of a "Topsy" situation at the
University of Puget Sound, seemed to have the least growth potential, although the committee concurred that Geology, because of its large collection of heavy rocks and the storage of other specimens, should be located on the ground floor.

The Mathematics Department was a service department to many other departments and it was located in a position for the multiple-use classrooms.

It took two years to design the building, which ultimately comprised 114,000 square feet with 220 classrooms in a four story building, 305 feet from north to south, 205 feet from east to west; and over a mile of hallways in the building!

I had insisted, and the committee agreed, that the basic design should be a beautiful building; that it should face on 15th and should follow the architecture of the campus—modified Tudor Gothic. One professor claimed that he thought modified Tudor was more expensive to build, but I reasoned that once built it has much less maintenance than wood or a more temporary type of construction.

I suggested also that the 85 foot tower should be a modified copy of the tower at Magdalen College at Oxford. It is one of the historic towers in all collegiate architecture of the world. Many centuries old, some very unusual traditions have grown up around the tower. One tradition is that on the morning of May 1 each year the choir ascends the stairs and sings a hymn
to May in Latin! I was hoping that some tradition such as this might ultimately grow at UPS but it has yet to come about. I was also in hopes that we could mount a very fine flag pole on top of the tower, but when I learned it would cost something over $5,000 additional, it was deleted along with other extras that we did not need at the time.

Originally, a parking lot was planned in the U-shape facing Union Avenue. The committee struggled with the difficulties of ingress and egress and the limited number of parking spaces available there. In our discussion, I suggested that we eliminate the parking area because of the problems and locate a beautiful fountain there. I remember Bob Sprenger, particularly, liked this idea.

After two years of preliminary work, the design was finalized and presented to the Board of Trustees. Trustee Don Jaenicke served as Chairman of the Sub-Committee for the Science Building. The trustees discussed the needs, the future of the University and whether the expansion was justified. When these questions were answered, the Board of Trustees authorized negotiations with the Federal Government concerning funding. I leaned very heavily on Richard Dale Smith who had such outstandingly fine political connections with both Washington Senators and also with government liaison people in Seattle. Dr. Gerard Banks, who was financial vice president of the University, was exceedingly adept in working with the Federal people and the proper documents were prepared. Since we had begun work while
we were designing the building, we were/already dealing with the Federal Government.

In 1963, the Pacific Northwest Conference of the United Methodist Church had a financial campaign called the Urgent Needs Appeal. The University asked to be included in this campaign, and the members of the Conference voted to allocate $400,000 toward the science building, which amount was subsequently paid to the University for the science building from funds collected in the campaign.

On April 22, 1965, the University signed a loan agreement with the Federal Government for a loan of $1,027,000 at 3 3/4 per cent interest amortized over forty years. The University agreed to raise this amount of money each year to pay for the loan and the amortization. It was different from our other loans which had income from usage, such as the food service and dormitory space, because the interest had to be raised each year with the other financial obligations of the University. Later additional loan money was received from the Federal Government so that our total loan amounted to $1,640,000 along with a grant from the Federal Government in the amount of $1,217,898. The total funding for the building was $3,818,892, not counting the land which was owned free and clear.

Several times in our dealing with the Federal Government we had to make adjustments. For instance, in justifying our asking, we had to submit a list of the courses that would be taught in the building and a list of the laboratory courses for which space would be needed. The Dean listed some
of the liberal arts courses, such as English and religion. Immediately, we received word from the Federal Government that no courses in religion could be taught in the building as long as the government loan was effective, as the separation of church and state would have to be followed. The Dean immediately readjusted the scheduling of classes, deleting those pertaining to religion so that the schedule met fully with the stipulations of the loan.

Fountain is Funded

In the basic design of the building, when we eliminated the parking area in the inner circle, we made plans for a fountain. I took the design of the fountain over to the Seattle office of HEW and talked with Mr. Howard Games, the field engineer, about it. The estimate was for $50,000 for the walks, trees and the fountain. Mr. Games said he was very pleased with the design and hoped it could be included as a part of the total project. Though he had some reservation, he said he would submit the request to Washington, D.C., and let me know their decision. Later, he wrote to me that the fountain was considered to be extraneous and it would not be possible for us to have it as a part of the funded grant.

I then turned to Harry Brown, who had asked me in 1942 what was the most onerous thing for which to raise money and I had told him at that time it was for sidewalks and paving, which we needed desperately. There were wooden sidewalks and the only paving was found in Sutton Quadrangle in front of Jones Hall. He set up the Harry Brown Roads and Paths Fund, which over the years has provided all of the walks and paving for the University.
In recent years, he has contributed enough to endow this fund which will produce about $8,000 to $10,000 a year for the beautification of the campus. His family has helped in this Fund, also.

Harry Brown and his family decided to underwrite the fountain in the science quadrangle. The fountain was designed by Silas Nelsen after a basic design of one in the plaza in Zurich, Switzerland. It is 74 feet across and has a main stream that projects some 20 feet high. The height is determined by the wind velocity regulator on top of the roof. There is also a jet of water that falls back into the saucer and then into the large pool area. We did not anticipate that this would become a wading pool for the neighborhood children on very hot days!

On April 21, 1968, at the time of the building dedication, we had a dedication ceremony for the Harry Brown Family Quadrangle. All of the members of the Brown family, including Mr. and Mrs. Brown, their children (most of whom attended the UPS), their grandchildren and some of their great grandchildren were present. Somewhere in the archives there is a picture of all of them pulling on the cord for the unveiling of the plaque naming the Harry Brown Family Fountain and Quadrangle.

The fountain has been a thing of beauty ever since it was constructed. In the wintertime, when it becomes cold, the water from the fountain creates a winter wonderland with its thousands of icicles reflecting the beauty of the sun.
Naming the Building

On February 11, 1966, the editor of the Trail, Dennis Hale, a senior, wrote an editorial suggesting that the new science building be named for the President. This suggestion was especially meaningful because about this time tensions began to arise on the 2600 university campuses in the nation between students, faculty and administration.

The editorial is quoted, as follows:

SCIENCE COMPLEX WILL ENHANCE SCHOOL'S IMAGE

Twenty months hence the final cornice will be cemented on the $3 million plus science complex making UPS 25 buildings richer than it was when the U.S. entered the European Theatre at Casablanca. All this building has been completed during Dr. R. Franklin Thompson's reign as UPS president. Next year Dr. Thompson begins his 25th year as president of this institution.

There is no way to repay Dr. Thompson for his decades of service to the university. There is no adequate reward for the tremendous growth--curricular, intellectual and physical--which he has fostered. There is only Dr. Thompson's deep gratification and delight at having welded UPS into a first class liberal arts institution.

Some token of recognition should be given. Tokens are fragile things that obtusely mirror the surface of human accomplishment. But then, it's not the token, but the intent behind it, that's important. Naming the science building the Thompson Science Complex would be such a token.

With the science complex the university ascends to a new level of sophistication. Despite many of our protests, this IS a scientific age and a scientific century. Dr. Thompson is largely responsible for making the university atune with the changing times.

Mr. Hale's suggestion was accepted by the students, the faculty and the administration, and on the 14th of May, 1966, the Board of Trustees
voted in favor of the motion made by Gerrit Vander Ende and seconded by Norton Clapp to name the science complex for Dr. R. Franklin Thompson. The President, overwhelmed by the suggestion, replied with genuine humility and great appreciation.

We broke ground for the building on November 29, 1966, opened bids on November 23, 1966, and construction started early in December of 1966. Macdonald Building Company was awarded the contract about a week after the bids were opened.

The first classes were held in the building on January 3, 1968. The Federal Government inspected the building quite often during construction and a final inspection by the Government was made on January 23, 1968. The building was insured for $4,929,458, including $235,000 worth of new equipment which was purchased to furnish the building.

Dedication Ceremonies

The dedication ceremonies began on Friday, April 19, 1968, with a banquet in the Great Hall of the Student Center. Dr. Loren C. Eiseley, University Professor of Anthropology and the History of Science at the University of Pennsylvania, was the speaker and his topic was, "Man: The Listener in the Web."

The program continued on Saturday, April 20, with a special open house in the morning for high school instructors and students, followed by a luncheon featuring our Washington Senator, Henry M. Jackson. In
the afternoon, we had a panel discussion by three distinguished alumni of the University: Dr. Charles B. Arnold, Jr., Public Health Administrator at the University of North Carolina Population Center, speaking on "The Individual and the World Population Crisis," Dr. Howard S. Irwin, Herbarium Administrator, New York Botanical Garden, on the topic, "A Botanist Looks Ahead," and Dr. Ronald Rau, Chairman, Department of Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory, on the topic, "Science in the University." The discussion was moderated by Dr. Robert Sprenger, Director of the Natural Science Division at the University of Puget Sound.

In the evening on Saturday, Dr. Philip H. Abelson, Director of the Geophysical Laboratory at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, gave an address on the subject, "Can Man Learn to Live with Technology?"

A formal dedication convocation was held on Sunday, April 21, in the Memorial Fieldhouse. The University of Puget Sound Symphony Band played for the academic procession for which Dr. Leroy Ostransky had composed "Academic Memorial". The Reverend Troy Strong, District Superintendent of the Columbia River District and a University alum, gave the invocation; The President gave a welcome and made introductions; Senator Warren G. Magnuson introduced the featured speaker, Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Special Assistant to President Johnson for Science and Technology, and he spoke on, "Science: Promise and Peril."

Honorary Doctorate degrees were given to Philip Hauge Abelson
(Doctor of Humane Letters), Loren Corey Eiseley (Doctor of Science) and Donald F. Hornig (Doctor of Science). Alumnus Cum Laude Awards were presented by Gerald Hulscher, President of the Alumni Association, to Dr. Irwin, Dr. Arnold and Dr. Rau, our alumni panel for Saturday afternoon.

From the convocation in the fieldhouse, the guests all proceeded over to the Harry Brown Family Quadrangle for the building dedication ceremony.

Mr. Norton Clapp, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, gave the welcome and made introductions. Remarks were made by U.S. Representative, Floyd V. Hicks, followed by remarks by the Chairmen of the science departments at the University of Puget Sound, Dr. Robert Sprenger, Dr. Gordon Alcorn, Dr. Martin Nelson, Dr. Norman Anderson and Professor John Lantz. Mr. Clapp gave a dedicatory address and Dr. Sprenger spoke on the dedication of a president. Dr. Thompson in his acceptance speech said:

The honor which has come to the University of Puget Sound today is the sum total of the dedication of many people through many years. The University is more than buildings—it is the dedication of people—faculty, students, trustees, and administrators. I would be very callous indeed if I did not say I am deeply touched, honored and very humble that this building should be named in my and my family's honor. The years at the University of Puget Sound have been interesting and fruitful. Whatever service I may have rendered to the University has been the result of the companionship, inspiration, and full cooperation of a wonderful family who shared the joys, the sorrows, the planning, the dreams, the worries, and the heartaches through the years. To them, I shall ever be grateful.

For years, the Science faculty has planned this edifice. When the Trail Editor of two years ago suggested the naming in a lead editorial and the trustees subsequently took such action, I was deeply touched and shall always be so.
May I have the personal privilege, Mr. Clapp, of speaking for just a brief moment on three words. The first is Appreciation. Today, we are deeply appreciative of all those people who in the past and present have worked to build this University—dedicated faculty who have touched the lives of countless students—trustees who have planned the long-range development of the University and structured its growth—alumni and students who graced these halls and who are the real reason for this University's existence—business men and individuals who shared their resources with the University to make it grow.

The temptation is to name individuals and to sing their personal praises, but these people are legion and our thanks are everlasting.

The second word I should like to speak about is Affirmation. For four score years, this University has touched the lives of students. It has given them values, insight, direction and horizons. I should like to reaffirm the basic philosophy of the University of Puget Sound. More than ever, it will be geared to excellence, to the highest quality of education possible, to stimulating academic excellence, the ability to think constructively and to lead.

A liberal arts university in this age finds itself in a paradox. In the use of human intelligence and the power of reason, it is both the creator and destroyer of human ideas and values. In many ways, before anything new can arise, the old must be cut down, and the most potent means mankind possesses for this process is the uninhibited use of the sharp cutting edge of critical reason and the scientifically controlled imagination.

Universities are founded on the faith that the destruction they bring to the old practices, ideas, and values, will ultimately be more than replaced by the growth of new, more powerful and perhaps also more precarious orderings of human activity.

Often the constructive, slower and longer-range improvements in man's ability to cope with the world which free exercise of reason permits are less obvious than the short-range destruction caused by this same free exercise of the human mind and reason.

This building will know great teaching. Unborn generations
will walk these halls and envision the good their dedication will do for mankind. In this moment of history, we stand on the threshold of new powers, new desires, new processes, which have opened new horizons yet undreamed by man.

It so happens that the history of man's discovery and use of atomic energy illustrates the paradox before us. Just as the atomic bomb and its still more destructive progeny threaten total eradication of human life, so also the enlarged energy supply created by atomic reactors lifts the ceiling on what is really possible.

Thanks to scientific research, to the discovery of atomic energy, the end of poverty, no less than the end of humanity, now seems a real possibility and within the time span of a few human generations.

Thus, we are aware that insofar as the University is truly dedicated to the life of the mind, it is dedicated to calling into question the way things are. By so doing, professor and student threaten ordinary, unthinking human behavior, just as atomic destruction threatens us all. But just as atomic power has begun to come into its own, so new truths eventually generate fresh values and rules of conduct that will be better in some meaningful sense of the term than behavior based upon the exploded myths and erroneous judgments of the past. This men of intelligence must believe. This is our heritage and our hope.

This leads me to the third word which is Anticipation. I am sure the greatest age for the University of Puget Sound is ahead of us. This facility provides one more stepping stone in the development of the total University. With this building, we have turned a corner. Our concentration now will be upon enriching, strengthening and developing in every way possible the academic progress and programs of the University. The glory of a great university is that it is stronger and longer than any one generation, any one idea, any one philosophy. Yet through all generations, it marches on giving values, insight, and loving direction to all who will be challenged.

So today, we appreciate all those who have built this University, we reaffirm the true causes and ideals of the University, and we anticipate its future, for in the words of Browning, "The best is yet to be."
Again, Sir, my heartfelt gratitude to all those who made this honor possible.

Closing the ceremonies, Mr. Dean Henry, President of the Associated Students of the University, accepted the building for the students and presided at the unveiling of the cornerstone.

The public was invited to tour the new science facility during the open house that followed.

In recognition of former faculty who had been very active in the science departments over the years, the Herpetology Room was named for Dr. James R. Slater on the recommendation of Dr. Gordon Alcorn. Dr. Slater had been for many decades a professor of biology and taught many outstanding students who went on to international fame. A chemistry seminar room was named for Dr. Philip R. Fehlandt. The Mathematics Library and Seminar Room was named for Dr. Arthur W. Martin who was chairman of the Mathematics Department for many years. The Biology Library and Seminar Room was named for E. A. Kitchin who gave his collection of birds' eggs to the University through the suggestion of Dr. Gordon Alcorn. This was really the beginning of the University's Museum of Natural History which is also located in the Science Complex. Many skins and mammals were contributed to the Museum so that it is reputed to be one of the finest west of Chicago and north of Berkeley. The Museum has been a part of the life of the science departments at the University and has had many outstanding trustees as well as other interested in its development.
The Gology Library and Seminar Room is named for Frederick A. McMillin. The Physics Library and Seminar Room is named for Dr. Raymond S. Seward who was head of the Physics Department for many years. Later, Dr. and Mrs. Seward gave a very large gift to the University for one of the dormitories and it was named for them. Mrs. Seward had been secretary to President Todd for many years and then secretary to President Thompson. Both of them were very dedicated and devoted people.

Mr. Charles Holtzinger, an outstanding orchardist from Yakima, served on the Board of Trustees for many years and his son, Charles, Jr., an alumnus of the University, made a very sizable contribution to the cost of the science building and one of the auditoria was named for his father.

The South Auditorium was named for Ben and Slava Heuston by their two sons who had graduated from the University of Puget Sound, and the Chemistry Library was named in honor of Theodore Bankhead, an outstanding alumnus of California.

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The Thompson Science Complex stands as one of the outstanding buildings on any private university campus on the West Coast. It was the result of the careful work of a fine team—professors, designers, trustees and administrators—bringing to reality one of the dreams which every university president has had in the history of the University.

When the students use the 1850 student stations, they are being
trained for the day in which they live, for the service which they can give, and it stands as a tribute to the foresight and dedication of all who made it possible.

R. Franklin Thompson
November 6, 1978
THOMPSON HALL HIGHLIGHTS

R. Franklin Thompson Hall is beautiful, modern, and BIG. In fact, it is by far the largest building ever built on the University of Puget Sound campus. There is much to see as you walk through this fine new building. But there is also much that ordinarily escapes the eye. Because of this, we thought you would enjoy having some factual material about the building to read and take home with you.

The building is named after Dr. R. Franklin Thompson, president of UPS. During his 25 years as president, Dr. Thompson has pushed through a building program that is the envy of many an institution of comparable size. The completion of the new science facility is the crowning achievement of this program.

Thompson Hall took two years to design and plan and two years to build.

The building cost $4 million, including contents. Of this amount, approximately one-third came from government matching funds, one-third from a federal loan, and one-third from donations.

The building has 220 classrooms on three floors. The tower rises four stories above the rest of the building (85 feet), making it the highest point on campus. The U-shaped building measures 305 feet from north to south and 205 feet from east to west. There are 11,000 panes of glass and a mile of hallways in the building. The total floor space is 114,000 square feet.

Nelsen, Krona and Zeigler of Tacoma are the architects. The style of architecture is Tudor gothic. Thompson Hall can accommodate 1,850 students at once. It has three auditoria, the larger with a capacity of 200 students and the others with a capacity of 100 each.

Howarth Hall, home of the sciences at UPS since 1924, will be remodeled and used for other classes. Classes were first held in Thompson Hall January 3, 1968. The dedication program is scheduled for April 19-21.

Cost per square foot is $31.

There are approximately 600 stations or seats in laboratories.

The fountain in the quadrangle measures 74 feet in diameter.

Special features include:
  a greenhouse, X-ray and radiation equipment; electronic microscopy,
  a science shop equipped with tools for metal, wood and machine work;
  and a seismic recording station. Future plans call for a weather-recording station and a telescope atop the tower.

The geology department occupies the first floor south with chemistry on floors 2 and 3 north, biology on 2 and 3 south and physics on first, north.
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Sciences housed in the new building include geology, biology, physics, and chemistry. The math department also calls Thompson Hall home. The east wing (the closed end of the "U") contains common use laboratories and auditoria along with offices.

BIOLOGY--The department of biology provides training for those students who plan to enter some of the professions such as medicine and dentistry and for those who, upon completion of the baccalaureate degree, plan to do graduate work for advanced degrees.

Our staff members are especially trained in anatomy and physiology, botany, cell physiology, ecology, field biology, invertebrate zoology, mammalogy, microbiology, mycology, and ornithology. A graduate program leading to a master's degree is offered in each of the above areas.

The department has excellent facilities for research and teaching, an unusually fine natural history museum, and in the fall of 1968 we will have an electron microscope. In addition, we have a radiation laboratory and X-ray equipment. For students wishing to work in botanical areas, a modern greenhouse is situated on the roof space of the new science complex.

PHYSICS--The physics department offers a four-year program designed to qualify students for further graduate study, for scientific work in government or industry, and for high school or college teaching.

Future plans include acquisition of an electronic computer. Special equipment in the physics department includes a neutron howitzer, nuclear detection equipment, microscopes for scanning cosmic ray tracks, spectographs, pulsed and continuous lasers, electron diffraction apparatus, gravimeters, electronic equipment, and desk calculators. A 12-inch reflecting telescope is to be mounted on the new building. UPS has access to a 25-inch reflector telescope operated by the Tacoma Astronomers, Inc., southeast of town. The department hopes to obtain a small particle accelerator for low-energy nuclear physics experiments. The university has a research institute which supports small research projects, partly through N.S.F. grants.

MATHEMATICS--The mathematics department offers a program leading toward a major in math with supplemental courses in the sciences, business administration, psychology, and sociology (statistics), as well as a math major preparing one for a career in math or graduate study in the field. A major tailored to the needs of math teachers is also offered.

CHEMISTRY--The chemistry department is professionally accredited by the American Chemical Society. The curriculum provides training for those who intend to enter the profession of chemistry after graduation or as a background for those planning to take graduate work.

The five staff members have respective training in the principal areas of chemistry: inorganic, organic, analytical, physical, and biochemical. A graduate program at the master's level is also offered with appropriate research offered in each of the above areas.

The departmental laboratories are equipped for modern instrumentation including X-ray diffraction, infrared visible and ultra-violet spectrophotometers, gas chromatographs, and demonstration nuclear magnetic resins and spectrometers. Well-equipped laboratories are provided for glassblowing and radiation studies as well as a shop for machine, metal, and woodworking. Several research laboratories provide space for undergraduate, faculty, and graduate student research projects. A departmental reference library provides access to journals and
other important reference works.

**GEOLOGY**--The modern geology teaching and research facilities of the University reflect a long and continuing support in this area of science. The University was the first private institution in the Northwest to offer a baccalaureate degree in geology. The department has a staff at the present time of two. There are approximately 20 majors.

During the past 40 years, the department has acquired extensive collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils—chiefly from the Northwest, although others are from other parts of North America and Europe. Of particular interest is a large collection of uranium-bearing ores from the Colorado Plateau donated by a former student. The department is a depository for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps of 11 western states and Antarctica. In addition, there is a large collection of geologic maps from North America, Europe, and Asia.

Rock preparation equipment includes a complete Ingrahm-Ward thin section laboratory plus auxiliary rock slabbing saws and grinding wheels. Other equipment includes research stereoscopic and petrographic microscopes and facilities for complete analysis of sediments and sedimentary rocks.

Current research areas involving faculty and students include tertiary paleobotany, quaternary geology of the Northwest, and modern sedimentation processes of Puget Sound. In addition, the department is well known, both locally and nationally, for its role in earth science education.

Further questions about specifics of departmental policies, curriculum, and facilities may be directed to the following departmental chairmen:

- Biology--Dr. Gordon Alcorn
- Chemistry--Dr. Robert Sprenger*
- Geology--Dr. Norman Anderson
- Physics--Dr. Martin Nelson
- Mathematics--Mr. John Lantz

* also chairman of the Natural Sciences Division at UPS
THOMPSON HALL

With the coming of the large enrollment of GI's after the war, it became obvious that we needed a much greater facility for the teaching of science. We actually started talking about it in about 1960. I had informal discussions with the science faculty, particularly Dr. Sprenger, Dr. Alcorn, and Dr. Martin Nelson, as well as Dr. Raymond Seward, concerning the kind of facility which they would like and which would ultimately be built on the campus.

Dr. Robert Sprenger, who was one of the most outstanding professors we have ever had at the University, made it a great responsibility of his to study the best science facilities which were being constructed and also those which were being recommended by the accrediting association. He would report to me at least once a month as to the progress he was making. He also met with other members of the science faculty to stimulate their thinking concerning the possibility of the new building.

This was a time in the history of the country when there was a great fear of the atomic explosions. One Trustee had his house constructed with a sub-basement made into a bomb-proof shelter with proper facilities, emergency lighting, extra food storage, etc. to withstand any possible bombing. This was a part of the psychology of the moment. The University was approached often by the civil defense leaders to see how the University could correlate with the Civil Defense program in case of disaster. We were told that we would be the collection center
for all the people in the north end of the city in case there was any bombing of the Bremerton navy yards, Boeing, or other facilities. Because of this, certain concentrated foods and adequate water supply was stored in the basement of Howarth, Anderson, and other buildings to take care of the needs of a major population.

In the early part of the 1960's there was great fear among the military leaders that the United States would be bombed with nuclear or atomic bombs and there was a very definite program on the part of Congress to make people aware of the danger and also to provide for their protection.

I went to a conference with Brig. Gen. Ensley Llewellyn (an alumnus of the University of Puget Sound) on April 20, 1962, concerning civil defense and the University of Puget Sound. At that time, we were informed that Congress had allocated for civil defense $700,000,000; that $425,000,000 was for the construction of shelters at various places and that it was to be allocated at the rate of $22.50 per square foot or $25 per shelter space, and they figured $10 per person as a square foot unit. This money was to be used for multipurpose use and one-fourth of a square foot was to be allocated for storage of food and supplies by the government, which were to be used only in case of a disaster.

Following the meeting, we were to have the architect make a detailed study of the method of construction and have the study available to Civil Defense, Sitts and Hill or Whitacre
Engineers of Tacoma who had been approved by Civil Defense as advisors in this kind of construction. They were in hopes that the shelters could be ready by January 1, 1963 and that 50 percent of the cost of the shelters and multiple-use structures would come from Civil Defense.

I then called the science faculty together and told them it appeared that we might be able to get a very large sum of money for the construction of shelters in a multipurpose building if we adhered very closely to the suggestions made by Civil Defense.

On June 12, 1962, I received a letter from the State Director of Civil Defense saying that he was absolutely sure that incentive money could be available and that we should work with the U. S. Army Corps and the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks in planning the new building; that the University of Puget Sound was first in line for it, particularly if it would construct the underground science building as projected for January 1, 1963. He was quite sure that we could receive 50 percent of the cost of the building and that this would provide shelter for 4,000 to 5,000 people and it could be used not only as a shelter but as a hospital and as a community kitchen, if necessary. He thought at that time we could get $25 per square foot for the construction.

I had asked Richard Dale Smith to act as representative from the University with Civil Defense and he served very well in this capacity. He was very much aware of the political scene
both state and national, and he alerted Tom Swayze who was involved in the political affairs of the State; Thor Tollefson who was a Republican representative, and Senators Magnuson and Jackson. Also, Governor Rossellini was very much interested in the possibility of the money coming to us on many occasions, he told me, "You know, Doctor, I am an alumnus of Puget Sound and very proud of it." He did use his Governor's office to get an allocation for us, but Congress was very reticent about appropriating the money which had been allocated.

While the political aspects of this were evolving, I called the science faculty together on many occasions to discuss the possibility of building the science building on the north side of Sutton Quadrangle with a series of laboratories built underground which would be connected with Howarth Hall, Jones Hall, and the above-ground section of the new science building. We spent a great deal of time on the plans and there were many sets of preliminary plans drawn.

The plans called for construction of a facility 300 feet long, 250 feet wide, with a ceiling four feet underground. The ceiling was to be of very strong reinforced concrete covered by four feet of earth. At first, the science faculty appeared to be quite enthusiastic about it, and we discussed the location of the various departments and eventually had a rather satisfactory and workable set of plans. I remember giving the plans to the science faculty on Friday and saying that, in order to get the asking to the Civil Defense and Mobilization Department for a minimum of which was less than 50 percent of the $1,500,000 cost of construction, we would need to work rather rapidly.
Dr. Robert Sprenger was Chairman of the Science Committee but each science faculty member was asked to carefully study the plans and give a written analysis concerning his particular area.

I had taken a set of plans home with me to study over the weekend. On Monday morning, when I arrived at my office about 7:45, the science faculty to a man was standing outside with its rolled-up plans. Dr. Sprenger and I looked at each other and I said, "Bob, did you come to the same conclusion I did?" He asked, "What was that?" I replied, "Well, this underground plan is just not feasible. It would be very expensive and it is not a good working plan." Seemingly, there was a sigh of relief from all of them and they said they had come to exactly the same decision - that it was not feasible for many reasons - the circulation of air, the exhausting of fumes from the science laboratories, especially chemistry; the fact that all liquid waste would have to be elevated by pump some 40 feet to get it into the sewer system; The fact that we would have to have an underground power supply in case the main power failed; and for the amount of advantage which we would get from the allocation of Civil Defense funds, the disadvantages of impracticality and added expense were so unusual that the science faculty hoped we would not spend any further time on it. I agreed wholeheartedly.

I brought out a map of the campus and we talked about the possibility of moving the proposed science complex over to Union Avenue and locating the proposed School of Business building...
in the area of the north side of Sutton Quadrangle. Howarth Hall then could be used for whatever disciplines would need space, which, at that time, in my thinking would be the School of Education. In this way, the School of Business would be located on the north side of the Sutton Quadrangle, liberal arts study would be in Jones Hall, and the School of Education would be located on the south side of Sutton. By using this type of a plan, we could use the entire area facing Union Avenue for the science building where there was much more space for a beautiful building.

After some discussion with the science faculty, there seemed to be unanimous agreement except for one professor who did not particularly want to cooperate with his department.

I then strongly suggested that we terminate our relationship with the Civil Defense group. Rather interestingly, shortly after we had come to our decision that we would no longer try to work in a special defense and mobilization program, we received a letter from Mr. Frank S. Evans stating that the asking for a grant had been denied. Evidently, the central construction program of Civil Defense and Mobilization was not underwritten to the extent that President Kennedy had hoped and that the Civil Defense people had hoped and it was not possible to subsidize the building of shelters, the main theory being that they would take over shelters that were already constructed and would work out the details with the existing institutions so it would not be necessary for them to build new ones.
In 1967, a survey was made of Pierce County locating 1197 areas for protection of people at the University of Puget Sound. A man by the name of Frank S. Evans was the Shelter Officer in Pierce County and Mr. H. E. Link was State Director. On January 20, 1967, Mr. Link wrote me that he would like very much to have the University of Puget Sound take the lead in the designation of shelter space, particularly as it related to protection from radioactive fallout and from nuclear bombing. The areas at the University were to be marked and signs placed at strategic spots, and the shelters were to be stocked with food and water and with radioactive detection equipment. There was particular emphasis on the fact that the design of any new buildings should be done in correlation with the Civil Defense and Mobilization Bureau, both locally and at the State level.

It was a sort of "off-again, on-again" situation. The Civil Defense people kept writing and calling us, saying that we had the most ideal location for the north end of Tacoma and they wanted us to designate Collins Library, Men's Group Housing, the Student Center and the Music Building as shelters, with particular emphasis on the tunnels in the Men's Group Housing which they thought would be the most ideal kind of shelter. However, this was to be done without remuneration; there would be no maintenance cost allocation, and we would be responsible for keeping the stored material in good order.

Brig. General Llewellyn was a very loyal alumnus of the University and did his best in trying to secure the allocation from the Civil Defense appropriations.
This Civil Defense inquiry of 1962-63, however, was the beginning of serious thoughts in the minds of the science faculty concerning the possibility of a science building. We knew that the laboratories had been so crowded that we had only been able to allocate two-hour sessions of labs in chemistry, biology and in other classes due to the heavy enrollment and the fact that our facility was limited. This made it mandatory that we begin to think in terms of building a science building at the earliest possible moment.

Out of weeks and years of planning, it was evolved that we should build the building in a U shape. That we should have an auditorium, seminar rooms, classrooms, student laboratory stations, etc. It was also determined that we should have one wing for biology, one wing for physics, a chemistry section, and a central section for mathematics. There should be some area for geology and there should be extra classrooms so other disciplines of the University could meet in the building.

While planning the science complex I was asked to be one of the workshop leaders for University presidents which was meeting for two weeks at Harvard. They had one leader who had been a president for seven years, one for fourteen years, and I was the one who had been twenty one years as a University President. We were to meet with the new presidents who were just starting their careers. While there, I hired a car and went through the Universities in the Boston area. As I recall there were some sixteen of them. I was very much interested in Baker Hall at Harvard. It had a
series of classrooms in the shape of small auditoriums and there were some that had one hundred seats, some that had three hundred seats, and some that had seven hundred seats. I asked the dean which one the professors and students liked best. He said they liked them all equally and they were all equally scheduled. I asked some of the students and they said they liked the three hundred and one hundred best but did not like the seven hundred ones. Then I remember one Friday afternoon when I was making my tour around the buildings I asked the maintenance men which one of the auditoriums was liked best. They said the one hundred ones were scheduled constantly, the three hundred ones were scheduled quite well but the seven hundred were not scheduled anymore than had to be because the professors did not like them and the students did not like them. Finding out this kind of information also in other schools, we decided we would have one auditorium which would be for about three hundred and two which would seat one hundred each. These are the ones that are in the main part of the science complex.

When Silas Nelson, who was the architect, got through drawing the plans, there were 220 rooms, 114,000 square feet, 11,000 panes of glass, 1850 students stations, 550 classroom student stations, and there were seminar rooms, 300 laboratory stations in one area and 600 laboratory student stations in another. The architect projected that it would take two years to finish the building.

In the meantime, I had gone to Washington, D. C. and
was able to get an outright government grant of $1,400,000 and a loan of $1,400.00 to be paid at the rate of three percent interest to be amortized over forty years. This amortization at very reasonable interest has been going on since 1968.

I was very greatly surprised and very humble and very much touched when the Puget Sound Trail of February 11, 1966 came out with an editorial written by Dennis Hale, who was Editor at that time. The headline said, "Science Complex Will Enhance Schools Image" and then it went as follows:

Twenty months hence the final cornice will be cemented on the $3 million plus science complex making UPS 25 buildings richer than it was when the U.S. entered the European Theatre at Casablanca. All this building has been completed during Dr. R. Franklin Thompson's reign as UPS president. Next year Dr. Thompson begins his 25th year as president of this institution.

There is no way to repay Dr. Thompson for his decades of service to the university. There is no adequate reward for the tremendous growth - curricular, intellectual and physical - which he has fostered. There is only Dr. Thompson's deep gratification and delight at having welded UPS into a first class liberal arts institution.

Some token of recognition should be given. Tokens are fragile things that obtusely mirror the surface of human accomplishment. But then, it's not the token, but the intent behind it, that's important. Naming the science building the Thompson Science Complex would be such a token.

With the science complex the university ascends to a new level of sophistication. Despite many of our protests, this IS a scientific age and a scientific century. Dr. Thompson is largely responsible for making the university atune with the changing times.
I was very humble when I read that because Dale Hale was the son of one of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court and had been an outstanding leader on the campus. He had been very objective in his appraisal of the Administration and his appraisal was most touching.

I was even more touched when the Board of Trustees, taking the lead from the Trail, at their next meeting voted to name the building the R. Franklin Thompson Hall. I was especially pleased at this because, like my predecessor, Dr. Edward H. Todd, I felt a very great need for the adding to financial assets to the University. The fact that one became known for a reputation as a money raiser rather than educator I know bothered Dr. Todd as it did me. My main desire has been to give an excellent education to every student generation. I was more eager to be known as an educator than as a money raiser but both had to be done in the business of University administration.

We watched with great interest the growth of the building and we often conferred with the architect to be sure that there was a certain amount of beauty as well as practical aspects to the entire building. The tower is a modified copy of the Magdalen tower at Oxford which stands by the river Isis. It has the four pointed spires on the parapet and has been the model for gothic tudor architecture through the years. Princeton University had such a love of it that it copied the tower completely. Our tower is made of bricks rather than carved stone although it
carries out the general idea being a modified copy of the Magdalen Tower.

I kept in close touch with the faculty, particularly Dr. Robert Sprenger and Dr. Gordon Alcorn as the plans developed and asked them to make a very careful survey of the new equipment which was needed. This was a chance for each department to bring its equipment up-to-date and also develop any new techniques for courses which they felt they needed as they moved into the new building.

In the original drawing the architects had placed a parking area in the U shape part of the building. As we discussed it as a Planning Committee, it was said that probably the sixteen or twenty cars that could be parked in there would be a traffic problem as well as a difficult situation to control. Out of that grew the suggestion that we landscape it and put in a beautiful fountain. The fountain was drawn by the architect and is a modified copy of one of the ones in Zurich, Switzerland. It is 74 feet across. I remember when Mr. Harry Brown said that the Brown family would pick up the cost of the fountain and the landscaping. It was done and we had the entire Brown family come and pull the rope to unveil the plaque recognizing the fact that the fountain was part of the Harry Brown Family Roads and Paths Fund and used for the beautification of the campus. Again, trusting my memory, it seems that the fountain cost from between $45,000 and $50,000. It has been a thing of beauty ever since and I did not realize the children of the area would be using it as a wading
pool on hot summer days nor that photographers would have a field day taking pictures of it when it was covered with ice on the rare occasions when it gets that cold here.

The science faculty suggested that we have a very large dedication ceremony to open the new building. This ceremony was held on the 19th of April, 1968. Dr. Gordon Alcorn and Dr. Robert Sprenger were chairman of the Committee and they suggested we get Dr. Loren C. Eisely, who was professor of Science at the University of Pennsylvania, come as the main speaker. It was most interesting since Dr. Eisely was a classmate of Mrs. Thompsons in University Place in Nebraska when they were in high school.

Some of the others who were panel leaders were Dr. Charles Arnold, who was once University of Puget Sound student body president and a professor of demography in Canada; Dr. Howard Irwin, a graduate of the University of Puget Sound who had distinguished himself as director of the Zoological Gardens in New York City. As a matter of record, once I had hired him to come and be one of the professors in Botany. After he had signed the contract with us, he called me and said, "Dr. Thompson, I would like to discuss very frankly with you a situation which has arisen." I said, "What is it Howard?" He said, "I have been offered a contract to direct the New York Botanical Gardens which has world-wide recognition. If you will release me from my contract, I will accept that position. But, in my heart I will always have a warm spot for my alma mater." Inasmuch as it was such a major offer, there was nothing to do but wish him well and say that he hoped he would remember the University of Puget Sound with kindness. The third man on the panel for the
dedication was Dr. Philip H. Abelson, who was director of geophysical laboratory at Washington, D. C. for the Carnegie Institute. Sen. Magnusson came out to be a part of the special dedication and he was able to secure for us Dr. David F. Hornig, special scientific assistant to President Lyndon Johnson at the time. In the convocation we gave the men above named honorary degrees. Mr. Norton Clapp was a part of the ceremony. In his dedicatory statement, Mr. Clapp said, "Dr. Thompson has built a major building each year since the war and he was able to put $500,000 worth of new equipment into this building." Dr. Robert Sprenger spoke on the "Dedication of a President." Mr. Clapp spoke on the "Dedication of Greatness in Education." Men from various aspects of the University spoke. There was Gerald Hulscher, President of the UPS Alumni Association; from the Methodist clergy was Dr. Troy Strong, an alumnus; and Mr. Harry Brown spoke on the Harry Brown family and their very great appreciation of the University and the fact that he was happy that the Brown Family could furnish the fountain.

Thompson Hall has provided a very outstanding facility for students since 1968. It also has created a new entrance to the campus. You can now come from the west as well as from the east to face the campus. The new tower is looked upon as one of the distinctive features of the community and as a symbol of the University. The building has rendered great service to the University and it continues to be one of the finest of its type of any campus.

July, 1980