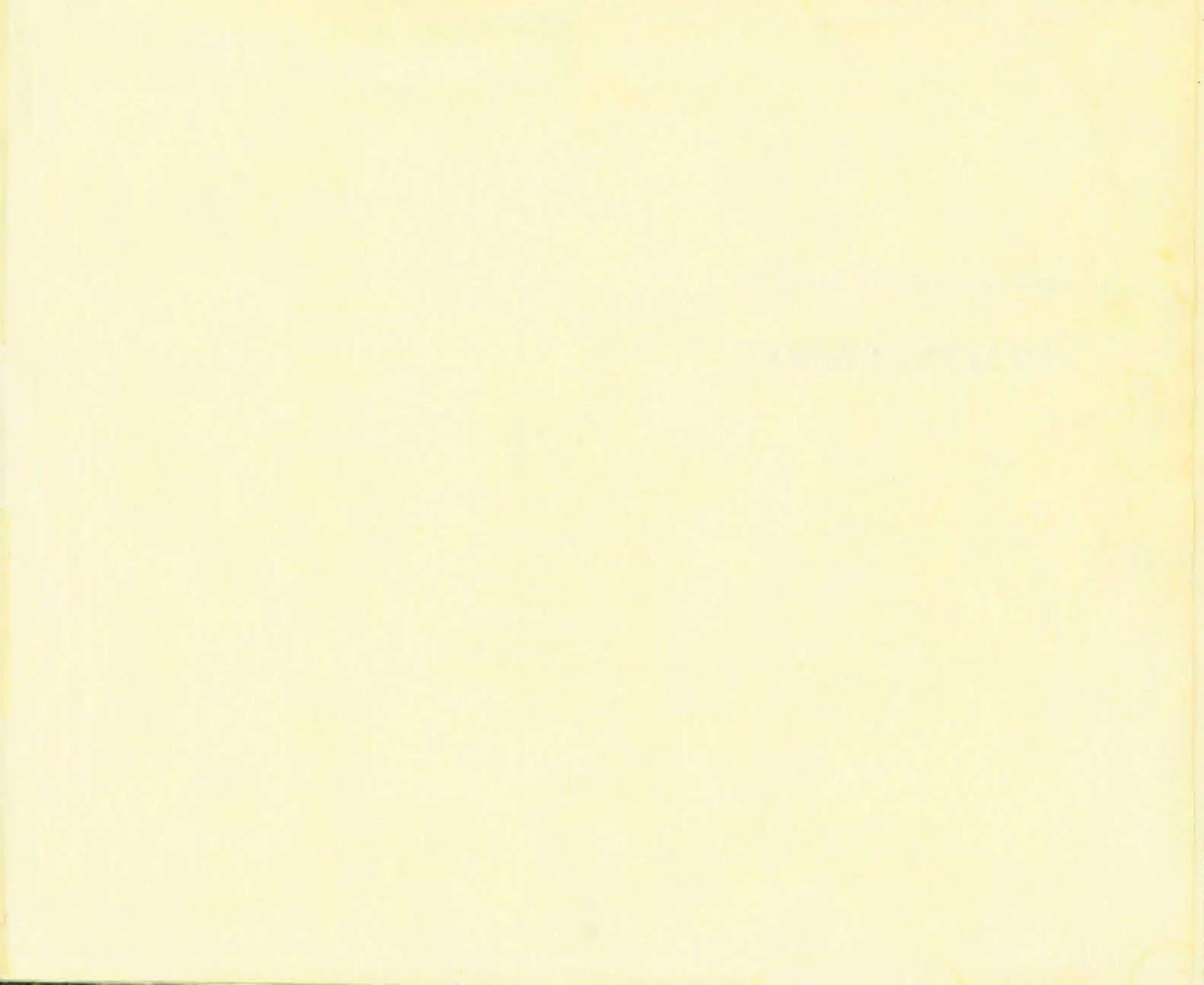
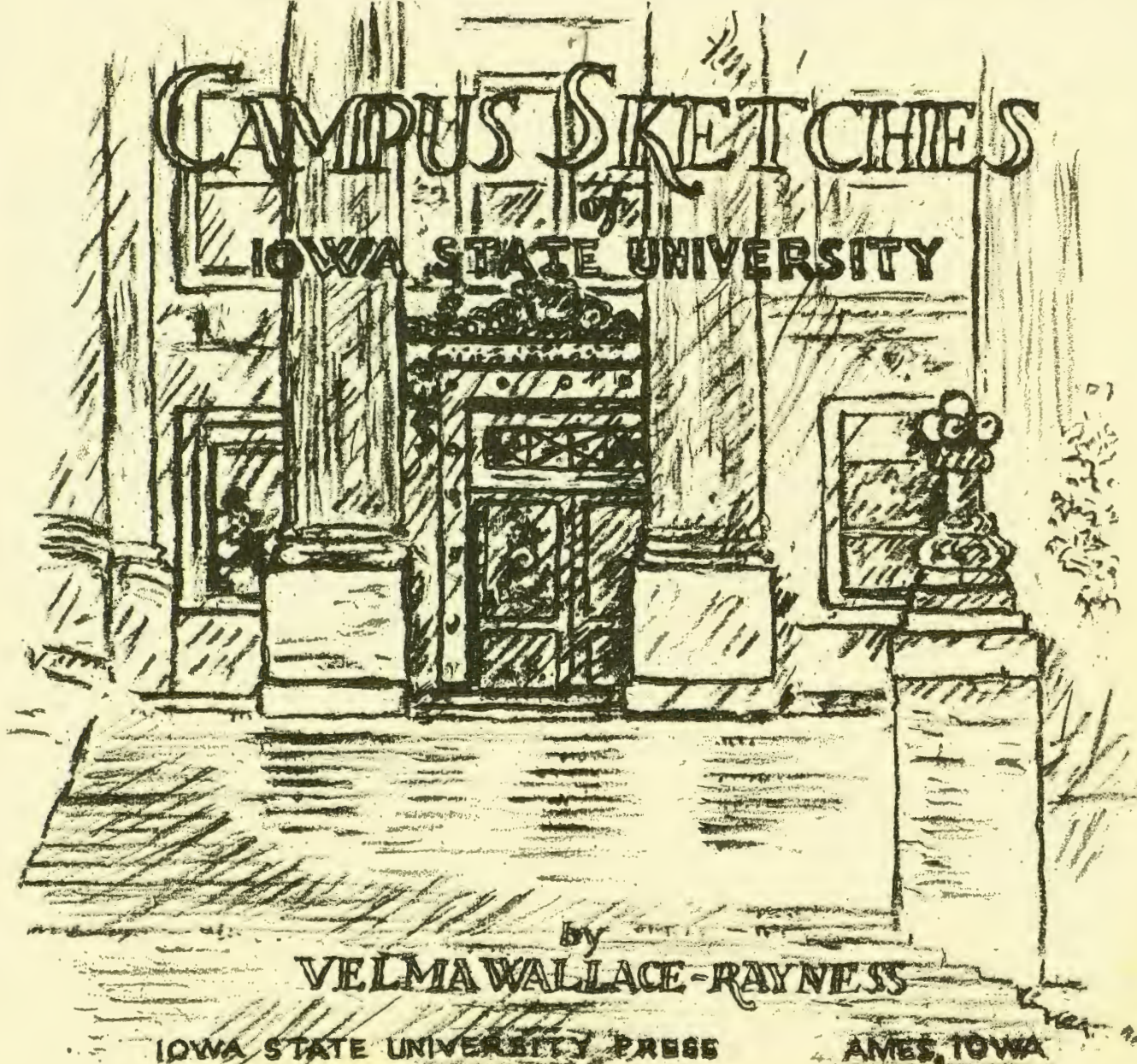


CAMPUS SKETCHES
of Iowa State University



CAMPUS SKETCHES

of IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY



by
VELMA WALLACE-RAYNESS

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS

AMES, IOWA

About the author . . .

VELMA WALLACE-RAYNESS, Iowa-born artist, has created these sketches with a fondness for Iowa State and a discerning love of beauty that instills not only her work but her entire being. One is never with her long before a comment about the bony outline of a tree, a flight of swirling birds, a face—reveals a perceptive intimacy with aesthetic form.

Her paintings have won several awards and have been hung at the Corcoran Galleries, Washington, D.C., the Joselyn Museum, Omaha, the Des Moines Art Center, Des Moines Library, Sioux City Art Center, Davenport Museum, Younkers in Des Moines, the State University of Iowa Little Gallery, and Memorial Union of Iowa State University. A religious painting "Christ Feeding the Multitude," is in the Collegiate Presbyterian Church, Ames. She is a member of the Iowa Art Guild.

Mrs. Rayness has had a close friendship with the Iowa State University campus for a number of years. Her life and work have been centered in Iowa since her days at the Cumming School of Art, Des Moines where she was both student and teacher prior to locating in Ames.

She has taught private classes at her studio-home. Her special interests have been children's portraiture and paintings of the Iowa scene.

The Iowa State University Press is pleased to present these sketches capturing a blend of old and new—the spirit and essential being of the University campus as it has appeared through the years.

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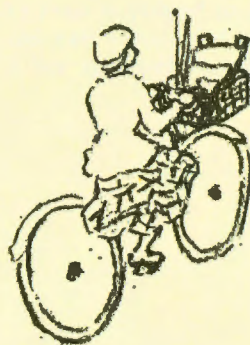
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Andrew and Carrie Rayness

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FOREWORD

THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS is continually expanding with new buildings and enlargements of the old. Its general personality remains basically the same, however. The buildings of a second and third generation surround the central grouping of those built earlier. The older ones, with their rococo charm, seem to defy change and are rugged, nostalgic reminders of other days. Around a corner, one sees here and there a new wing added, a sudden change in architecture presenting a modern design.

The drawing of a building has an intimate, personal quality as does the portrait of a person. Buildings which have been part of the pattern of living for years present an illusion almost of animation. For each person these qualities will be different, depending on his unique experiences.

If these sketches bring back memories through a glimpse of a building here or a doorway there, a spot, a path, a group of trees, or a familiar scene, their purpose will have been accomplished.

These sketches, most of them, were done with the aid of a bicycle that carried both me and my equipment over a rather wide area. Come with me for a sketching tour of the campus. It will, I hope, give you as much pleasure as mine gave to me.

My thanks to all who have made this book possible, particularly Marshall Townsend, Kenneth R. Marvin, and W. E. Holmes. I am especially grateful to Mother and Dad Rayness for their clippings about the then Iowa State College; these were most helpful in writing the captions.

Thanks, too, to all the friends and neighbors whose remembrances of histories and stories made the sketching and writing a very personal experience.

VELMA WALLACE-RAYNESS

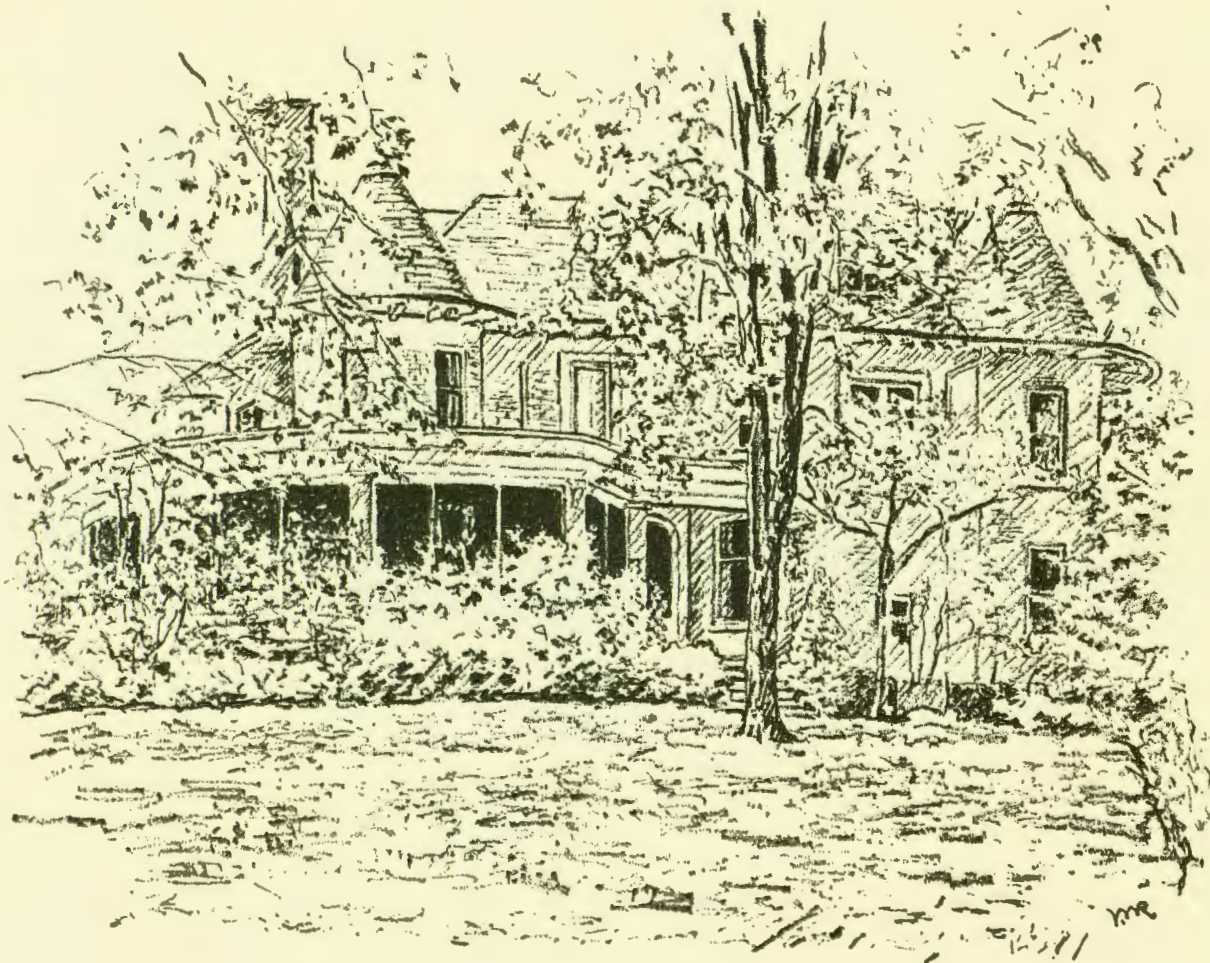
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The Knoll

Vintage-rich with the early traditions of the University, the President's home, The Knoll, has great charm. Located on the eastern edge of the campus, it was built in 1900, a few years later than Botany and Morrill Halls (1892 and 1891). In the early days, it must have looked out over a broad expanse of bottomland to the east, and down over prairie country to the west and north. Today it is surrounded by shapely trees and sun- and shadow-splashed lawns, with dashes of color from flower borders edging the open spaces. Its name first was "The Knole," after one of the finest baronial castles in Kent, England. President Pearson (1912-1926) changed its spelling to "The Knoll."



1

Erected 1900



Inner Court

Women's Dormitories

Across from The Knoll east, the group of the original women's dormitories looks out across this nicely landscaped courtyard. Here is discovered one of the fine *bas-reliefs* sculptured by Christian Petersen, artist-in-residence at the University from 1937 to 1955. The dormitories, the back doors of which open onto this court, are Welch Hall (1928), Roberts Hall (1935), Mary Lyon Hall (1914), Alice Freeman Hall (1916), Clara Barton Hall (1918), and Birch Hall (1925).



Another of the dormitories for women, Oak Hall, was built in 1939. At left is a portion of Elm Hall, a companion unit.

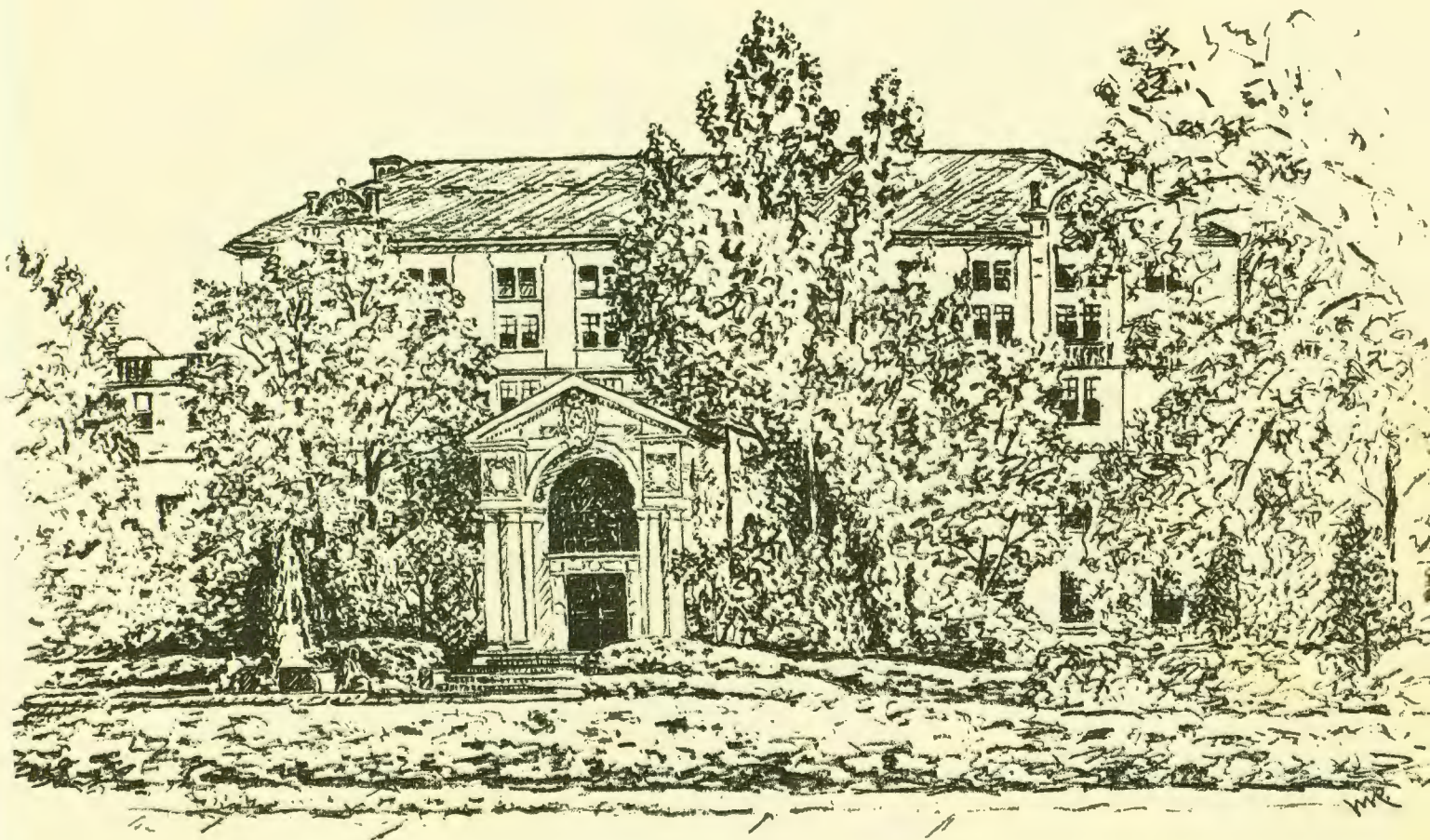
Oak Hall

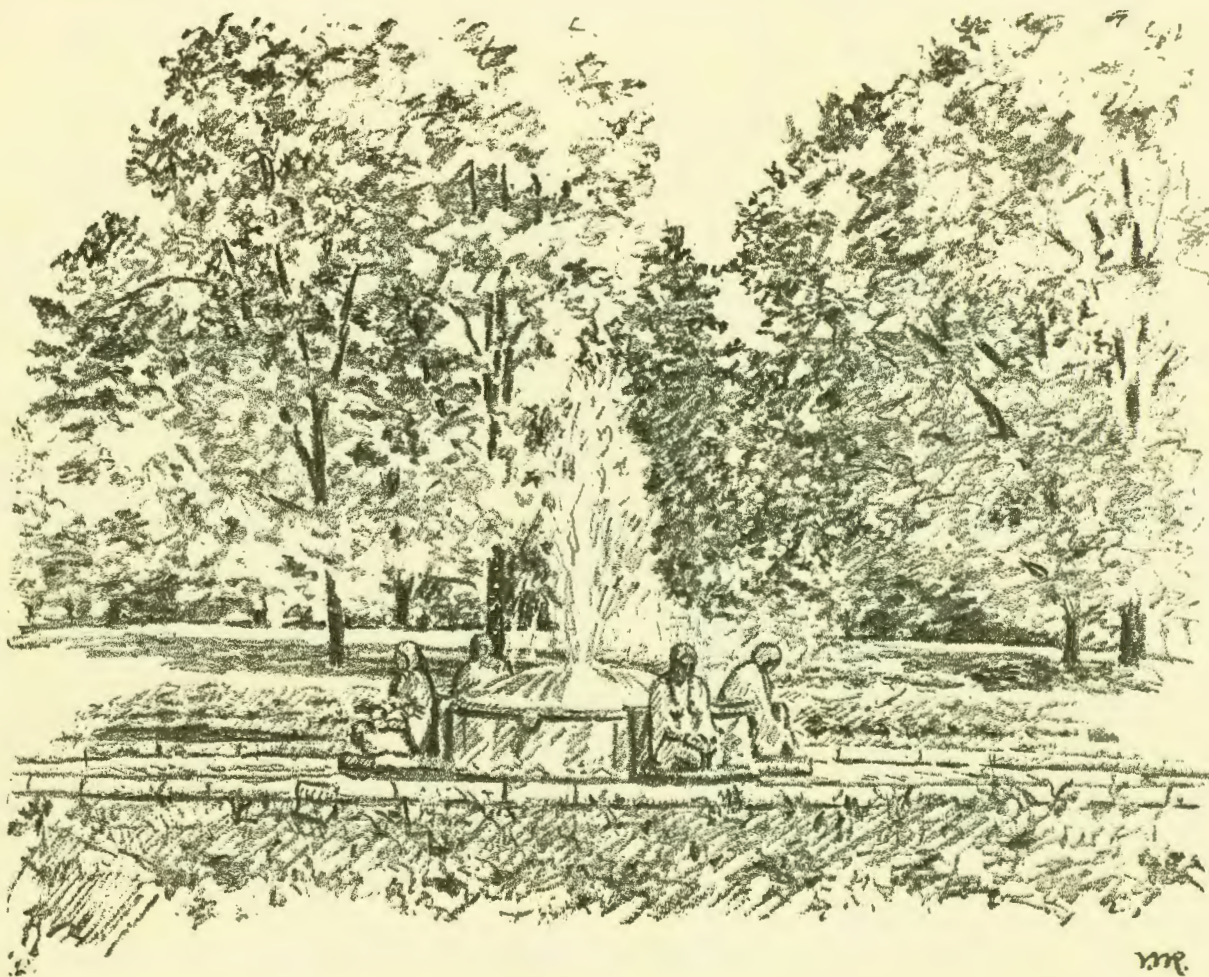
Memorial Union

The feeling of spaciousness of the Iowa State University campus is appropriately repeated in the Memorial Union. The original structure was built in 1928 by subscriptions from students, faculty, alumni, and friends to commemorate the Iowa State University men and women who lost their lives in World War I.

The Memorial Union includes about ten thousand life members and thousands of other contributors. It is a center of campus social life, a meeting place, and homecoming place for alumni. It has become the cultural and social hub of campus life.

The fountain before it, described more fully on page six, supplies a significant fusion of the old and new traditions. On summer nights, it presents a shimmering effect of silver-gold through and against the pattern of the dark trees.





Fountain of the Seasons
— MEMORIAL UNION

The fountain directly in front of Memorial Union
portrays the Seasons, symbolized by four Indian women.
It was sculptured by Christian Petersen, its concept based
on an early Osage Indian Corn Song:

The Sacred Planting . . .

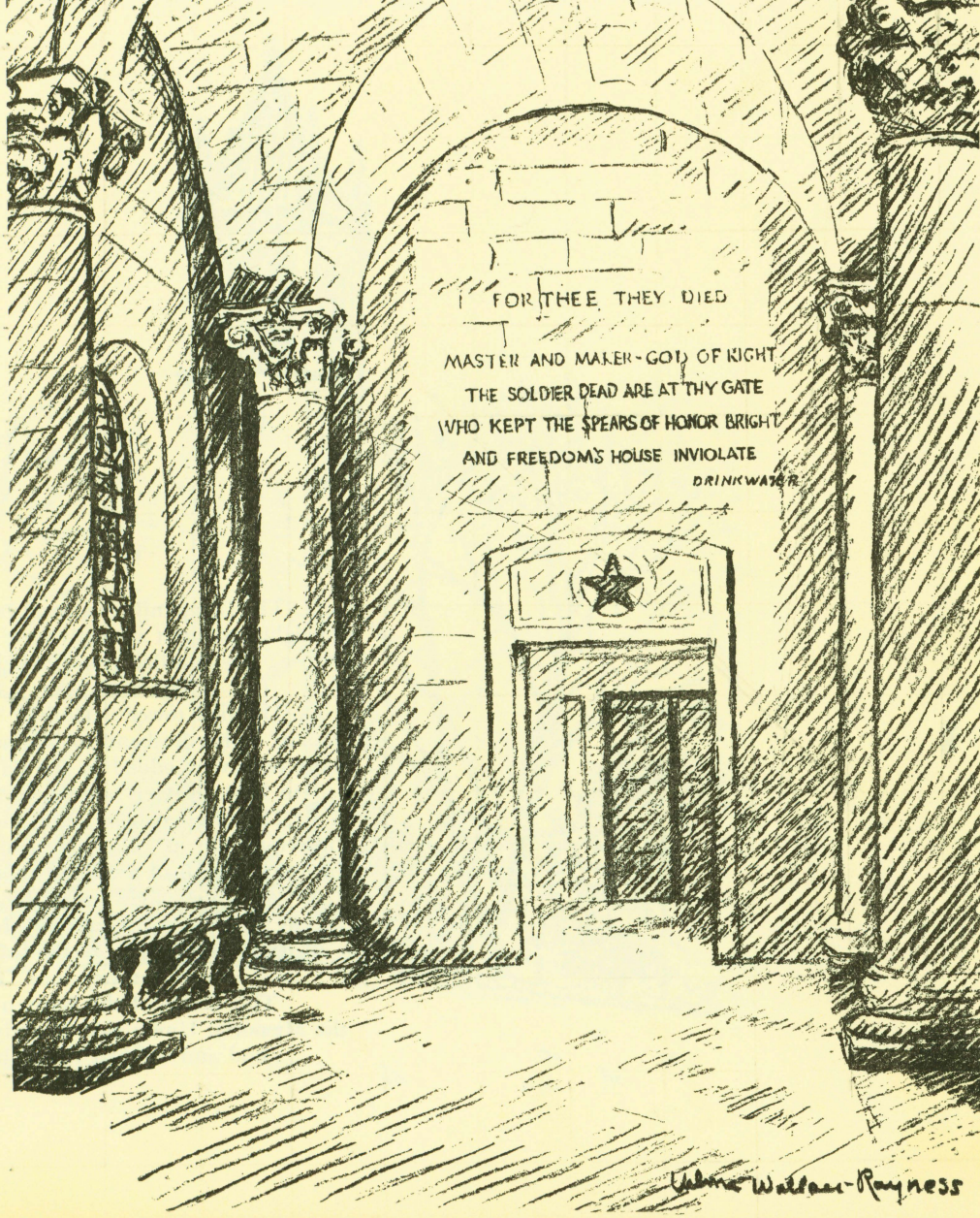
The Bountiful Harvest . . .

Nurturing the Young Plant . . .

Lo! there is joy in my house!

Gold Star Hall

Gold Star Hall, main entry to Memorial Union, is reverently dedicated to the Iowa State University men and one woman who gave their lives in World Wars I and II, and the Korean War. Their valor is immortalized by John Drinkwater's inscribed poem, and the hall is a permanent tribute to their supreme gift.



The Campanile

The Campanile is a focal point of interest on Central Campus, its height making it an easily seen landmark. The time of each passing day is tolled from its bell tower; a chime plays as the clock strikes each hour, a marking peal on each quarter-hour.

The bell tower is Gothic. Ten bells were installed in 1899, a memorial by her husband to Margaret McDonald Stanton. Twenty-six more bells were added by the Edgar W. Stanton family in 1929, and in 1956, thirteen more were added to make a total of forty-nine.

The original bells were imported from England and each has an inscription on it — the largest noting that the chime is dedicated to Mrs. Stanton. All of the bells, though seldom seen by visitors because they are so difficult to reach, are beautiful in their graceful shape and adornments of scroll work.

In all, the weight of the bells and their steel supports is nearly
→ thirty tons. They have a range of four octaves.

This sketch of the Stanton Memorial Carillon was made from the Memorial Union side in early spring with the trees coming into bud and the first robins hopping around on the sunny lawn.





Velma Wallace Rayness

Erected 1906

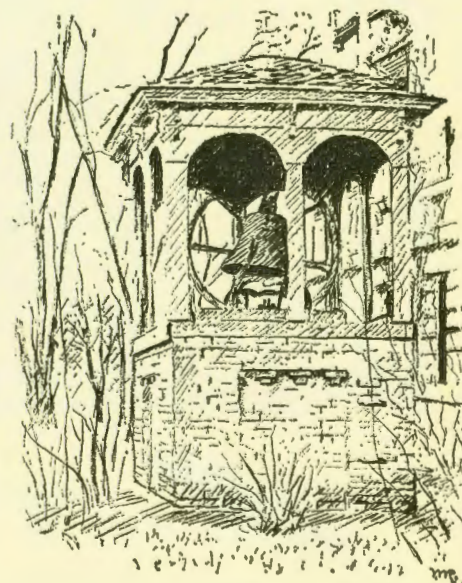
Beardshear Hall

Beardshear Hall presides over the campus from its commanding position with all the dignity proper for the building which houses the administrative offices.

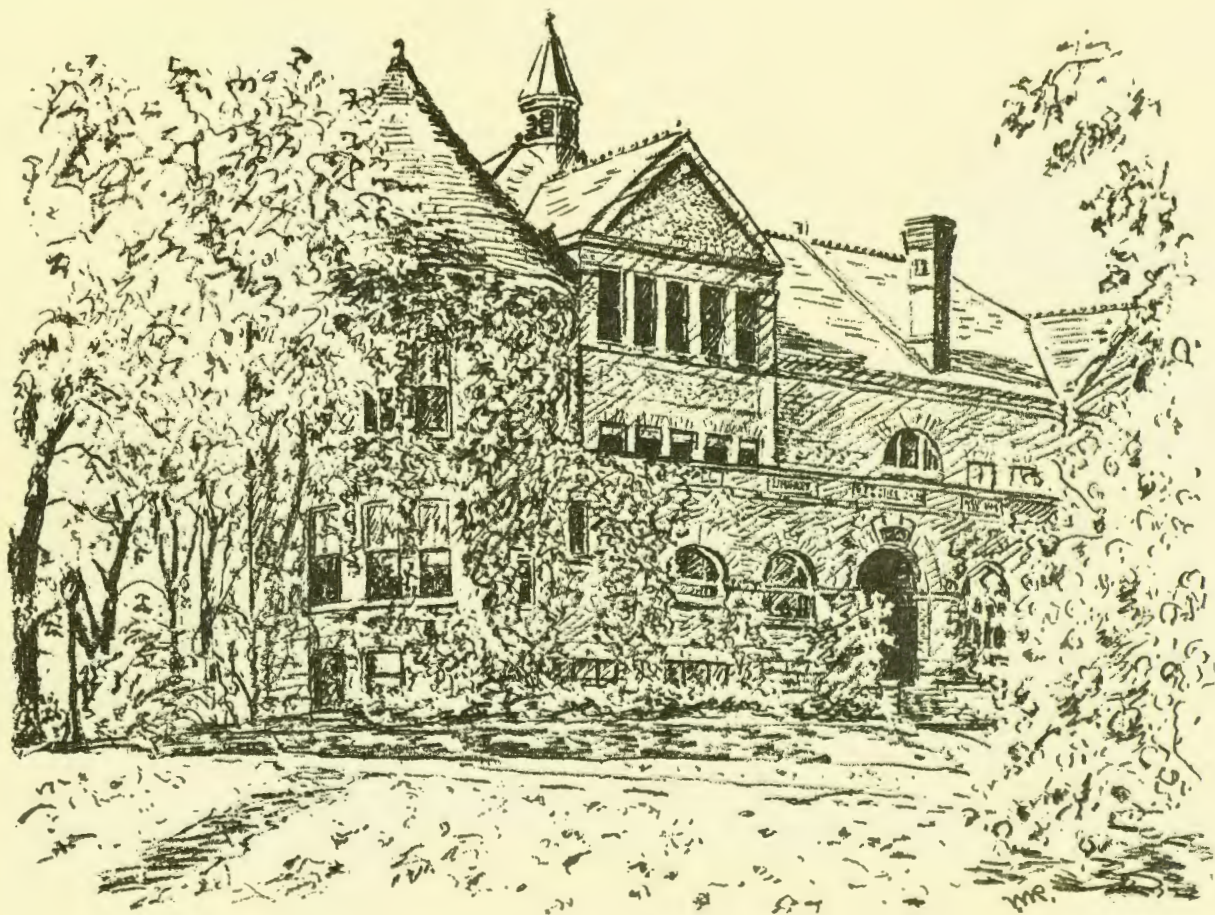
Known earlier as Central Hall, the name was changed to Beardshear Hall in 1938 in honor of President Beardshear. It is located on the site of Old Main, the first all-purpose college building.

From the artist's vantage point, tall trees frame this impressive entrance. The trees, most of which have been located by careful planning, have much to do with the beauty of the campus. Though historical records support the careful planning, a legend regarding location of trees on Central Campus still holds interest. According to the legend, President Welch tossed potatoes from the steps of the Main building, with directions that trees be planted where the potatoes landed.

The Victory Bell, shown at right, is a remnant of Old Main and is in its original location back of Beardshear Hall. It could easily be missed if you did not search for it. In Old Main days it awakened students housed there, and also was the welcome announcer of mealtime.



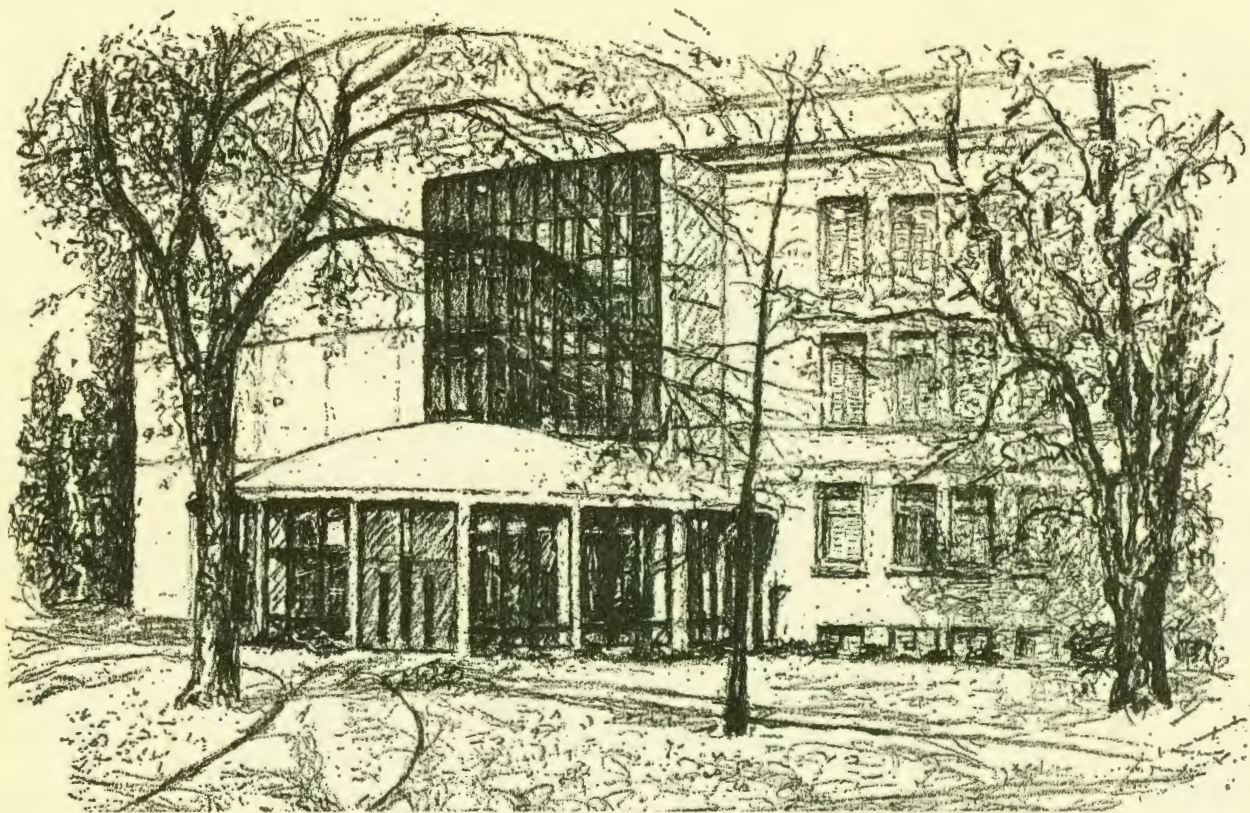
The Victory Bell



Erected 1891

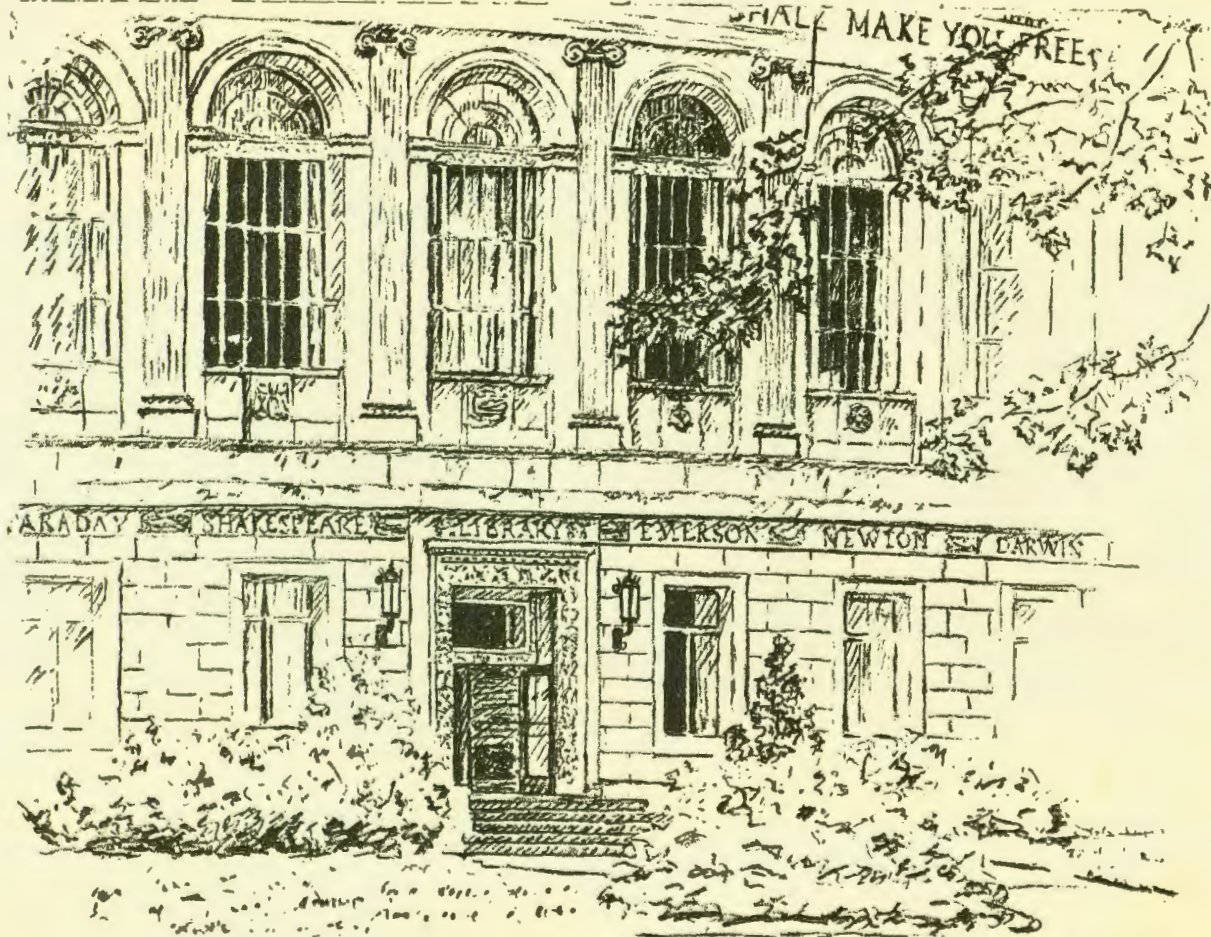
Morrill Hall

French Renaissance was the vogue in architecture when Morrill Hall was built in the Gay Nineties. It was designed as a library and museum with what President Beardshear called a "gem of a chapel" included. The building was named to honor the author of the Land-Grant or Morrill Act of 1862. The lettering over the door reads "Chapel — Library — Museum," though the building has been used most recently for the University Information Service offices.

*Erected 1961*

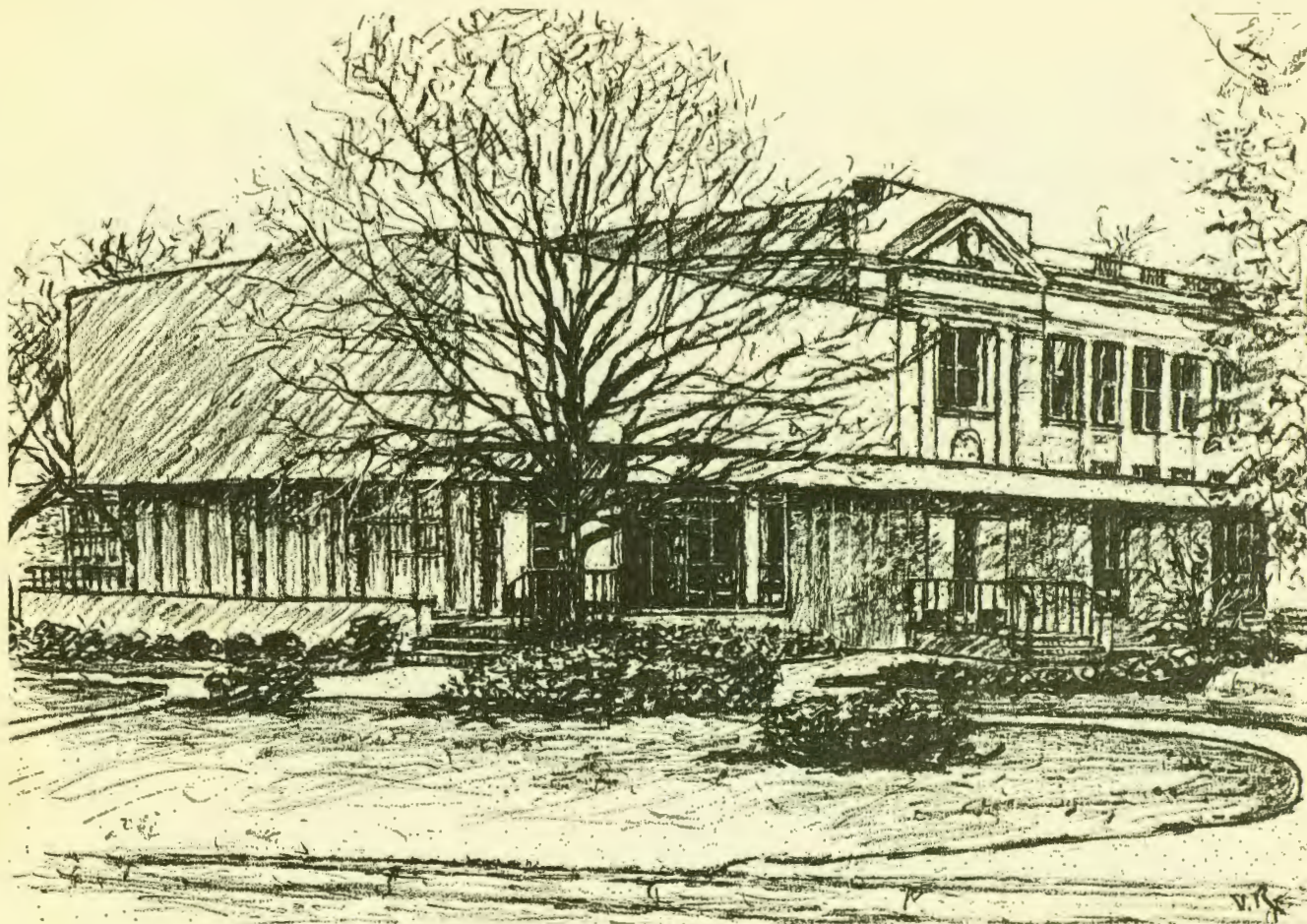
University Library

The enlarged library building consists of two joined structures, the first completed in 1925, and the First Addition, opened in 1961. At this time, a modern plan of library service was installed, an open-stack, self-help plan which puts all readers in direct contact with the book collections. Attractive lounge areas, study rooms, and rooms for group study and discussion add to the ease and efficiency of the new building.



Erected 1925

The 1925 wing's exterior is of a modified Renaissance style and its ornate façade is an outstanding feature. Among the other decorative motifs on the face of the building are the seven printers' marks engraved in stone and the names of prominent scientists. Inside are nine murals painted under the direction of Grant Wood; at the foot of the central stairway are Christian Petersen's sculptured figures of two students, reading.



Erected 1958

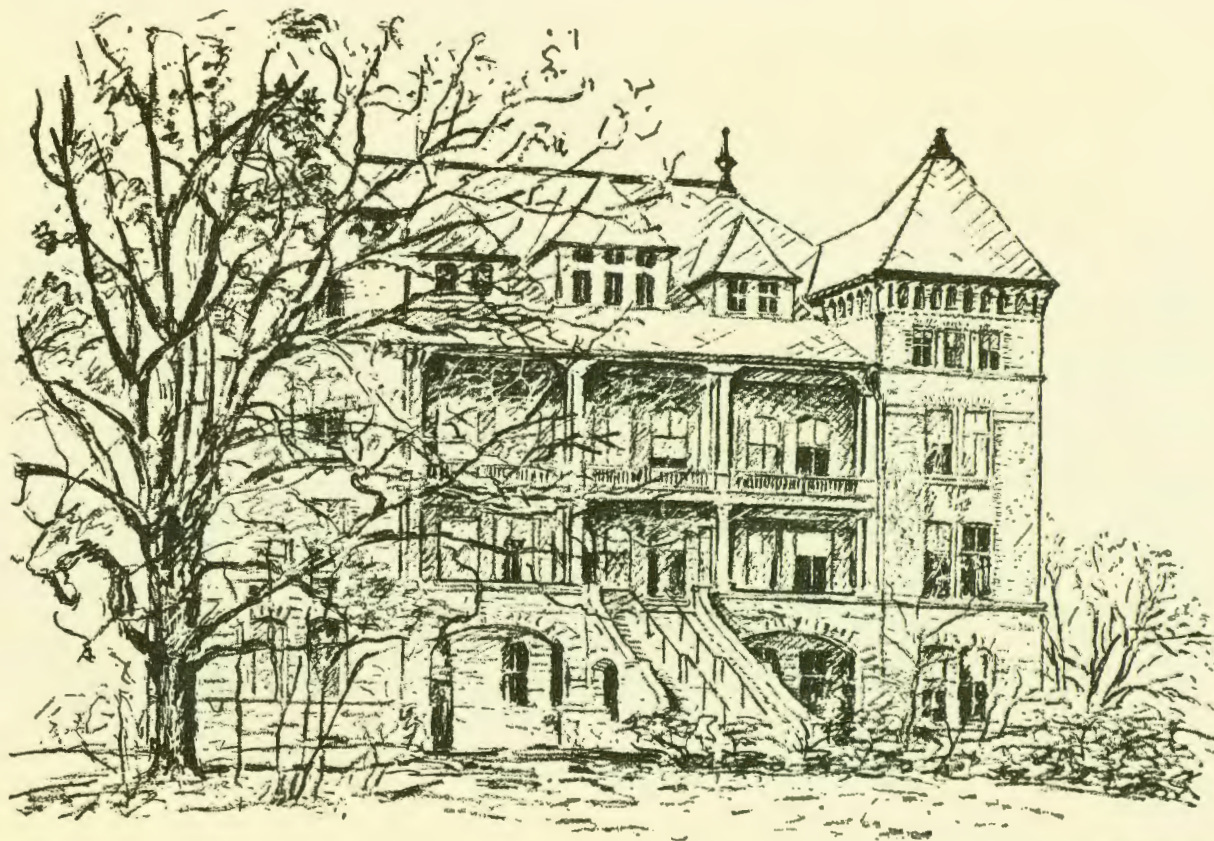
***MacKay Hall
Addition***

Contemporary architectural design is joined attractively and usefully to an earlier architectural style in this addition to MacKay Hall, completed in 1958. This building doubled the space available to the home economics college. In it are housed the departments of textiles and clothing, home economics education, and household equipment.

An attractive study lounge and a small lecture-hall-auditorium are included. Blue, gold, and rusty rose are used as exterior colors in both paint and mixed cement; these provide an unusual and unique color note in the campus buildings.

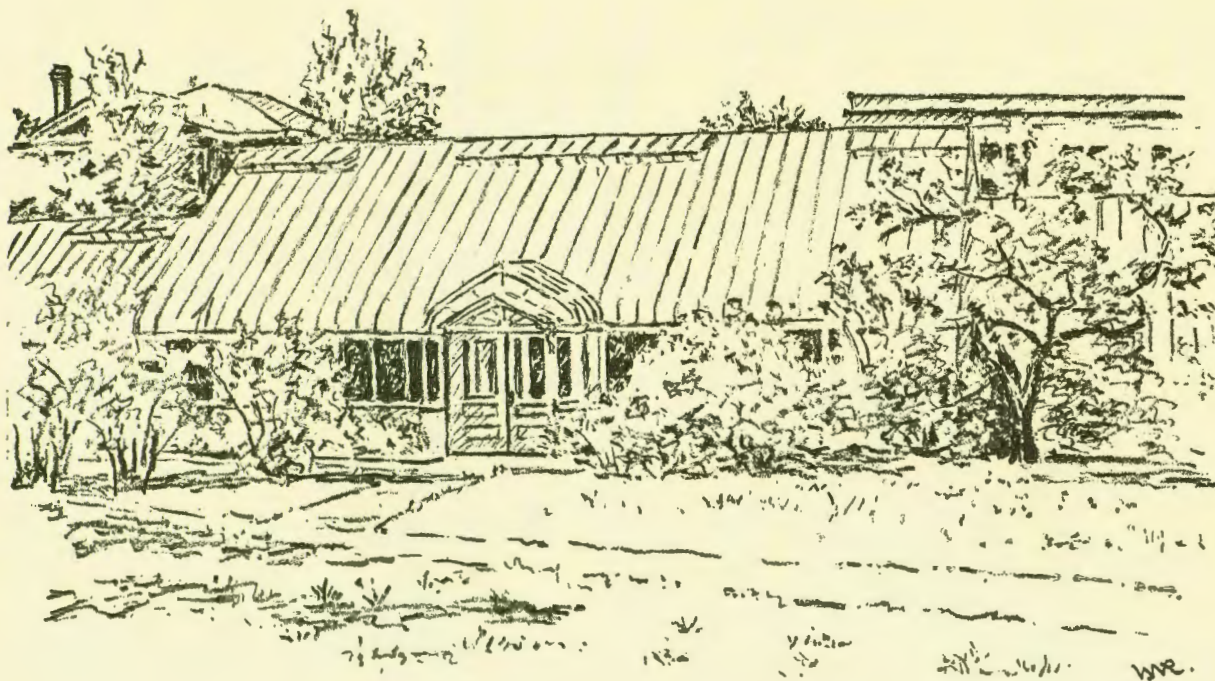


The pool in front of MacKay Hall was sculptured by Christian Petersen. The circle symbolizes the wedding ring; the children are the jewels. On the day this sketch was made birds perched on the heads of the sculptured figures of the children.

*Erected 1892****Botany Hall***

Botany Hall looks out over the center of the campus from one of the important positions, like a wise old patriarch surveying the passing scene. And well it may, for it is one of the oldest structures of the University. The lower stories are built of stone from the state quarries at Anamosa. Its footworn steps tell of years of usefulness.

It was originally Agricultural Hall and housed Horticulture, Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry Experiment Station work, and Veterinary Medicine.



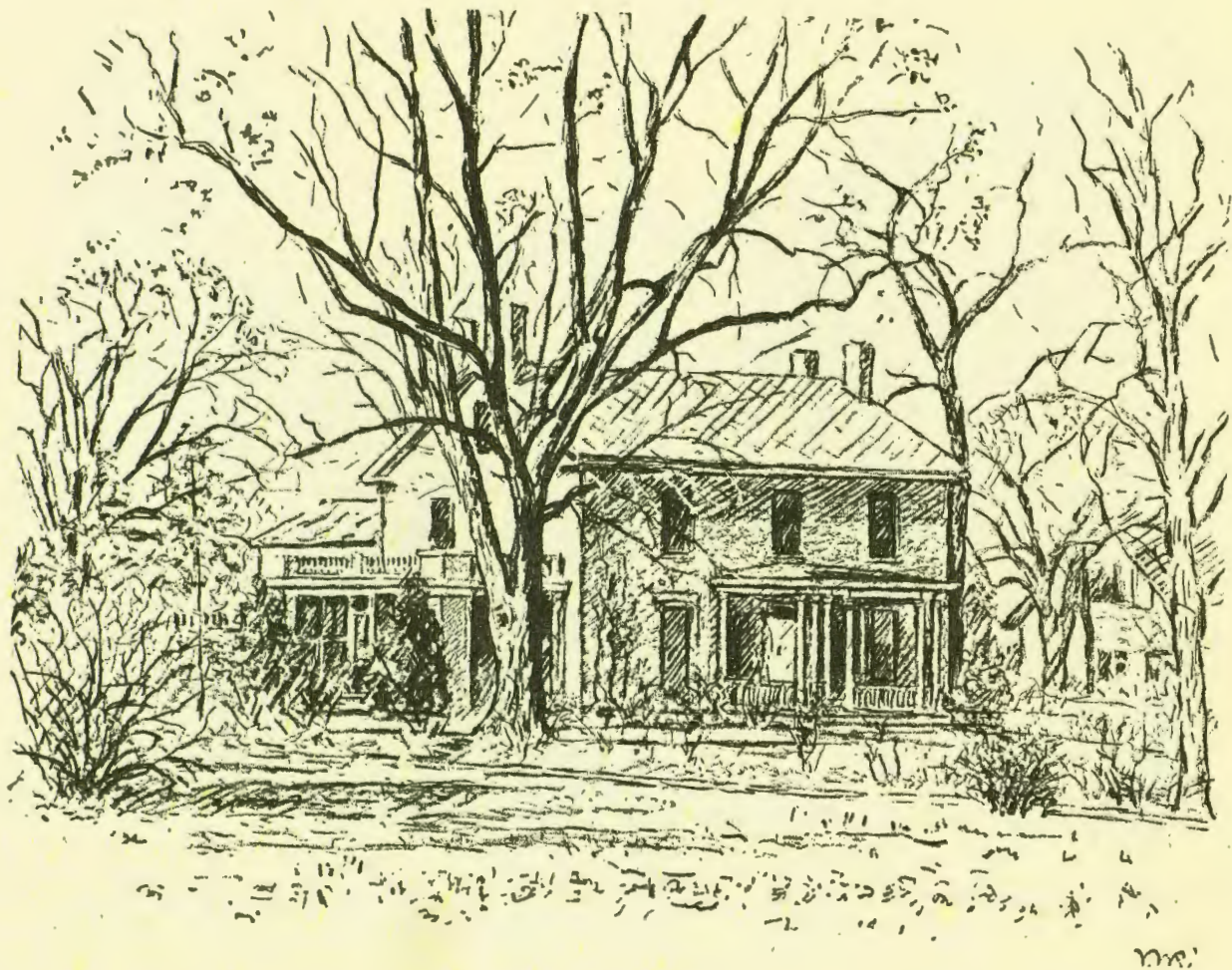
Horticulture
Greenhouse

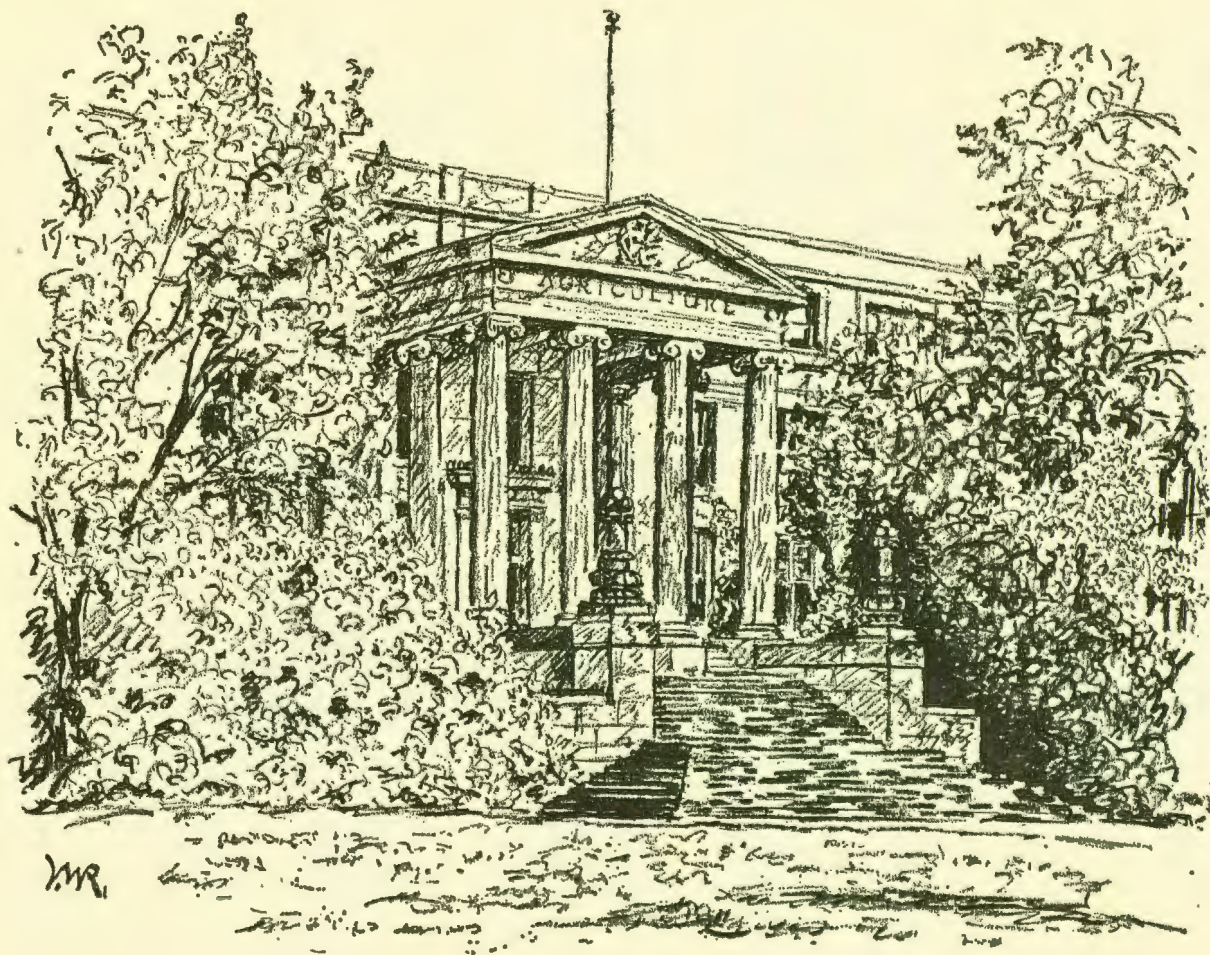
The unit of the sketch is one of the series of Horticulture greenhouses, east of Botany Hall. Visitors on campus find the rare and unusual plants in the conservatory particularly appealing. North and east of the greenhouses are the horticultural gardens used for classroom instruction and for testing in cooperation with commercial growers, such as rose nurseries and Holland bulb growers. These annual and perennial gardens, are much toured by flower lovers and gardeners during the growing season.



The Farm House

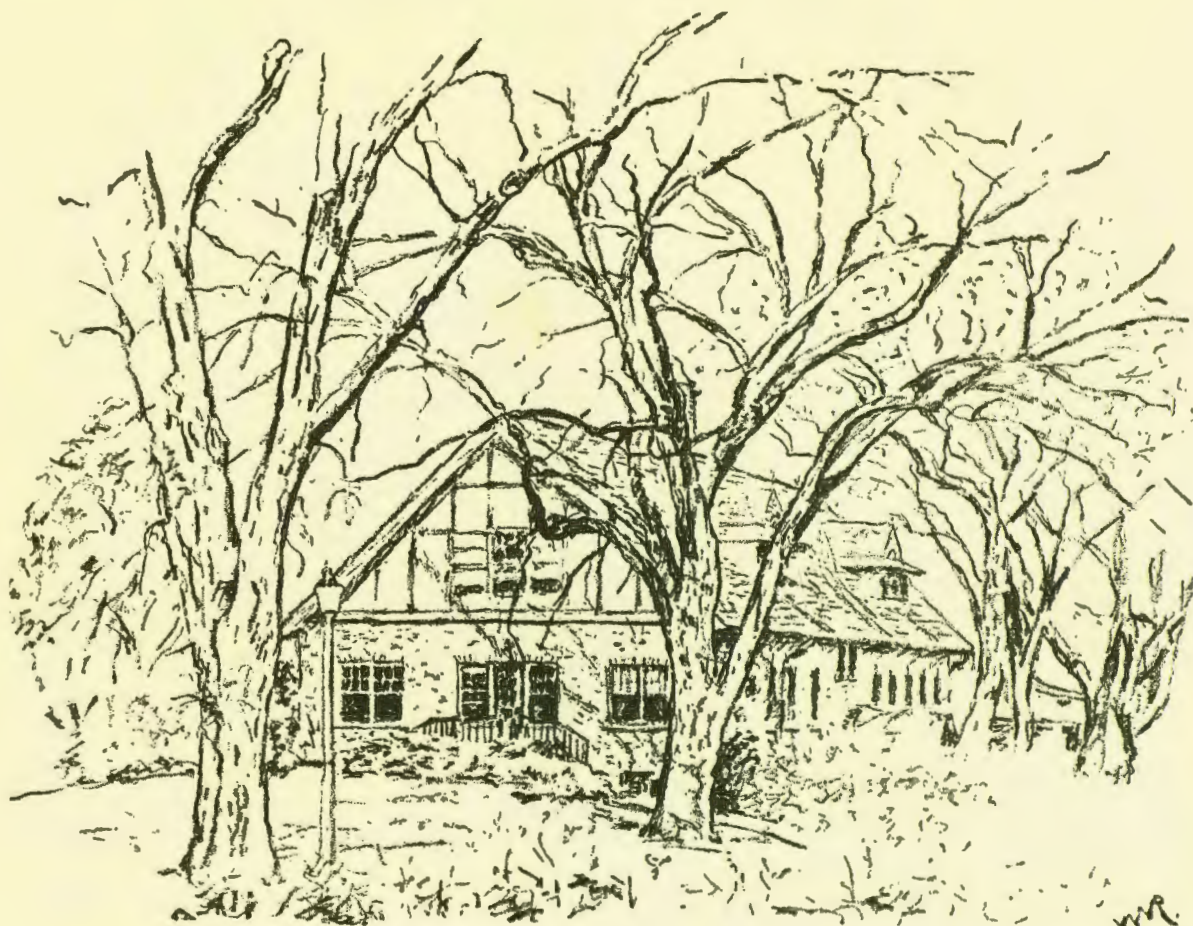
The oldest building on the campus, the interesting Farm House was built in 1861 for the then Agricultural College, on the site of the stage coach tavern on the Boone trail through Story county. The old trail is commemorated near Sunset Rock west of the campus. The story goes that the stage stopped there for exchange of mail and horses as late as 1863. The stables were located near where West Gate now is and the country was so open that the hostler could see the Farm House when the stage arrived and be ready with a change of horses. Its first resident was W. H. Fitzpatrick. In more recent years, it has been occupied by the deans of agriculture.





Curtiss Hall

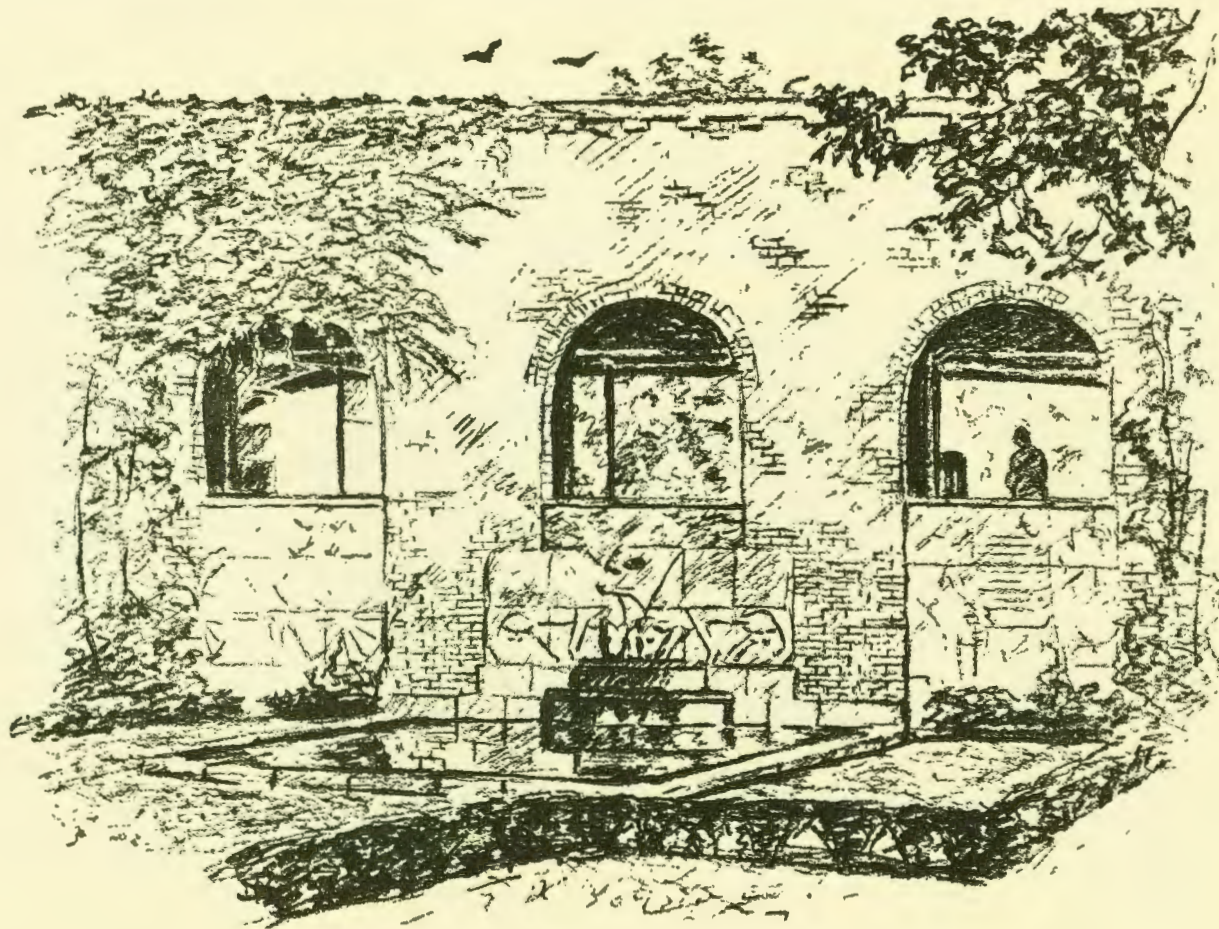
Curtiss Hall frames on the East the broad sweep of Central Campus. It is second only to Beardshear Hall in its important position. Originally called Agricultural Hall, it was renamed Curtiss Hall in 1947 in honor of Dean C. F. Curtiss. The ornate entrance offered much interest to the artist. From a distant view, larch trees present a pleasing foreground. These are typical of the many varieties of trees for which the Iowa State University campus is noted. Groups of them across the Central-Campus expanse are designated as living memorials to distinguished members of the University faculty.



Erected 1900

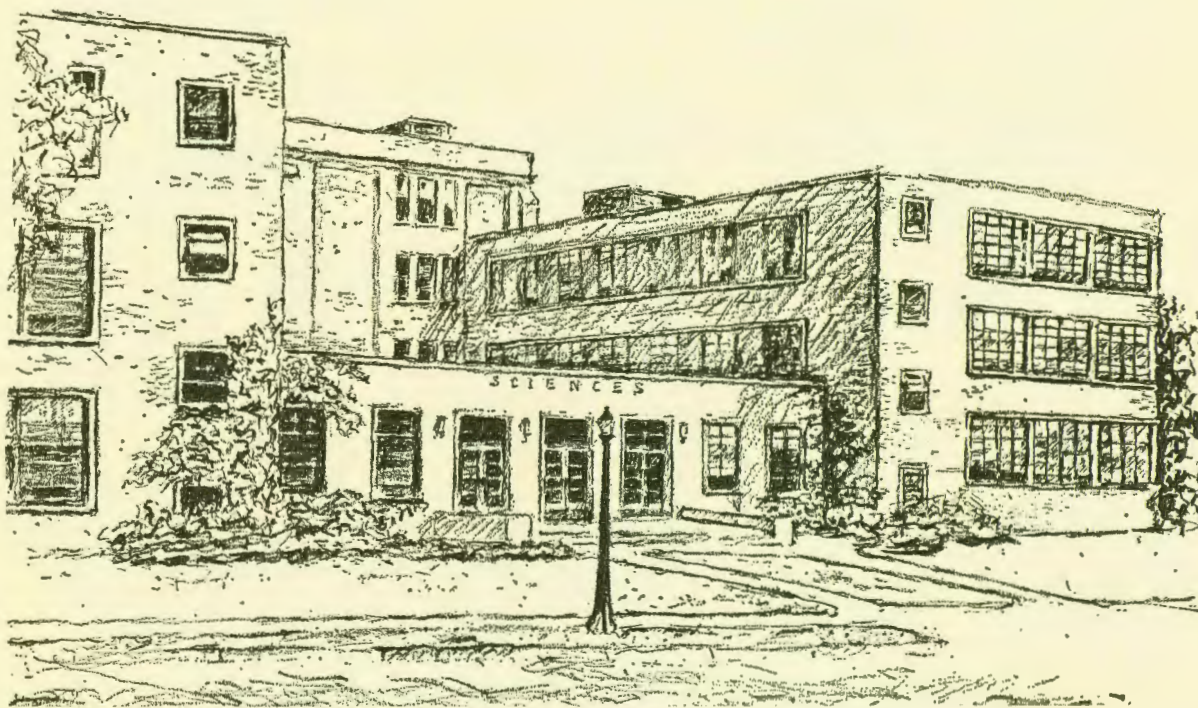
***Landscape
Architecture***

The cottage-like Landscape Architecture Studio has a restful quaintness in its structure reminiscent of an English half-timbered cottage. It was remodeled for the department in 1930 from a building that was used earlier to stable horses.



Dairy Industry Court

The six glazed terra cotta *bas-relief* panels and sculptured fountain on the east wall of the Dairy Industry Court were sculptured by Christian Petersen. They show the progress of dairying as an industry in America. The beauty of the pool, the vine-clad wall, and the blue sky above makes this a gracious spot in which to linger.



Erected 1955

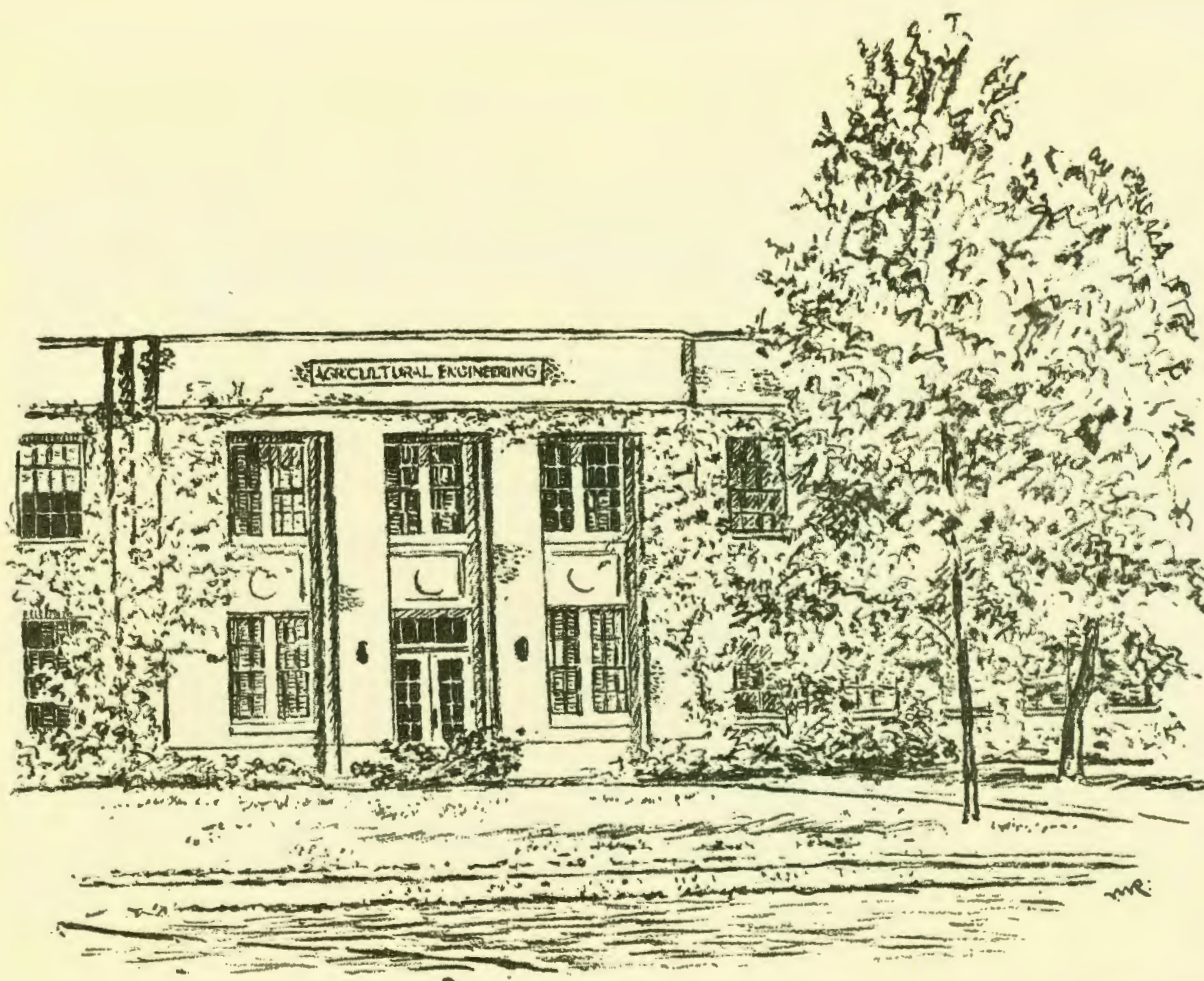
Science Building

Connected to the old Science Building — built in 1916 — is this wing that houses three major departments of science: bacteriology in the west portion; geology in the basement; and zoology in the east portion. One of the great campus “workshops,” its students and faculty combine science with practice in one of the greatest traditions of the University.



***Sculpture—
in the Veterinary Quadrangle***

The open courtyard of the Veterinary Quadrangle on the north end of the campus houses this large *bas-relief* by Christian Petersen that portrays the various departments of veterinary science. The large figure in the foreground shows the tender solicitude of the veterinarian in his professional care of a hurt puppy.



Erected 1923

Agricultural Engineering

When Agricultural Engineering Building was completed as a new factory type structure in "Science Row," it was considered a tribute of the pioneering initiative of a young department headed by Professor J. Brownlee Davidson. The new home of the department, occupied in 1923, was partially destroyed by fire on March 31, 1941, then rebuilt in 1942 with a second story added at the front.

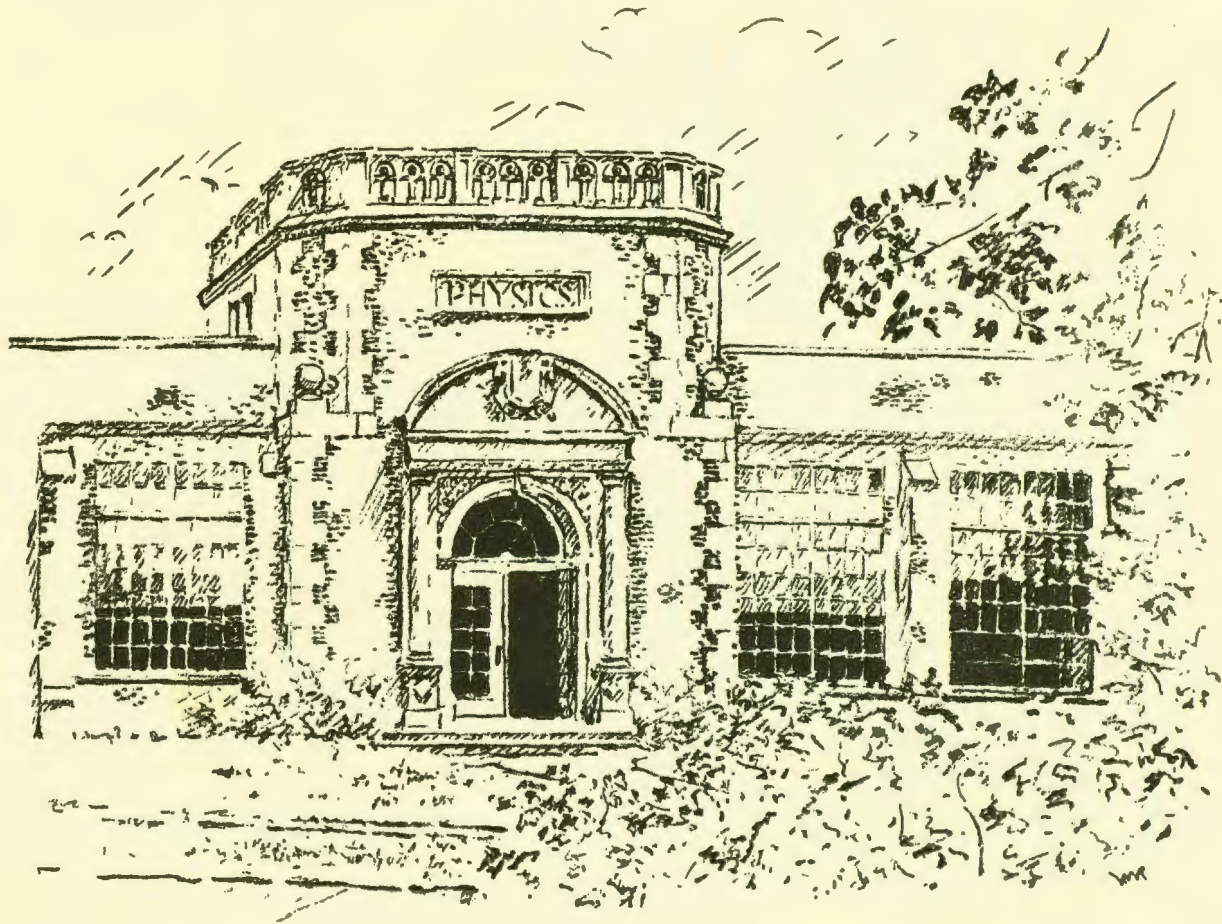


29

M.
Erected 1914

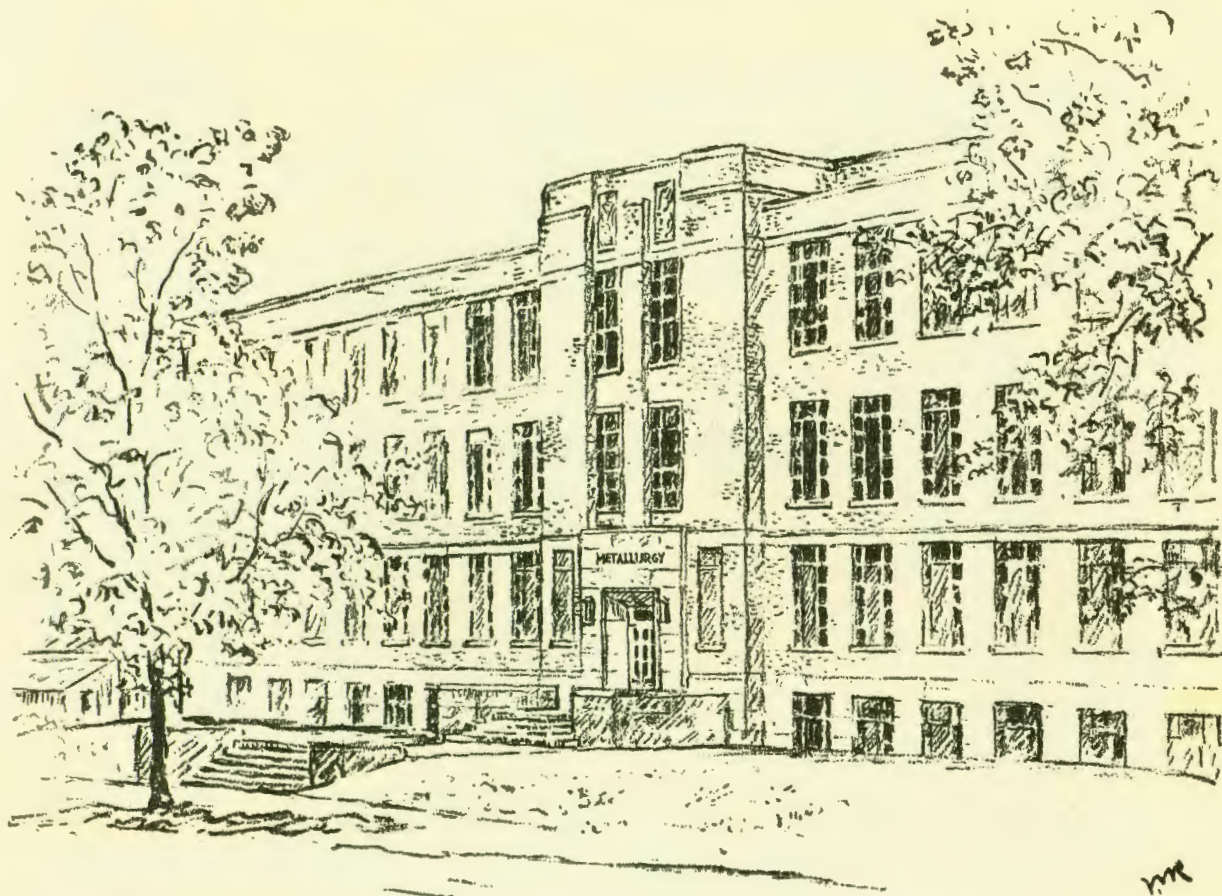
Chemistry

An interesting building to sketch is this great laboratory of the campus, its entrance seen through tree-leaf lace. Here students are trained in chemical techniques for all branches of commerce and industry. And the nostalgia for this building may quicken another of the senses. One of its professors inquired, on seeing the sketch, about the success of having recorded its smells!

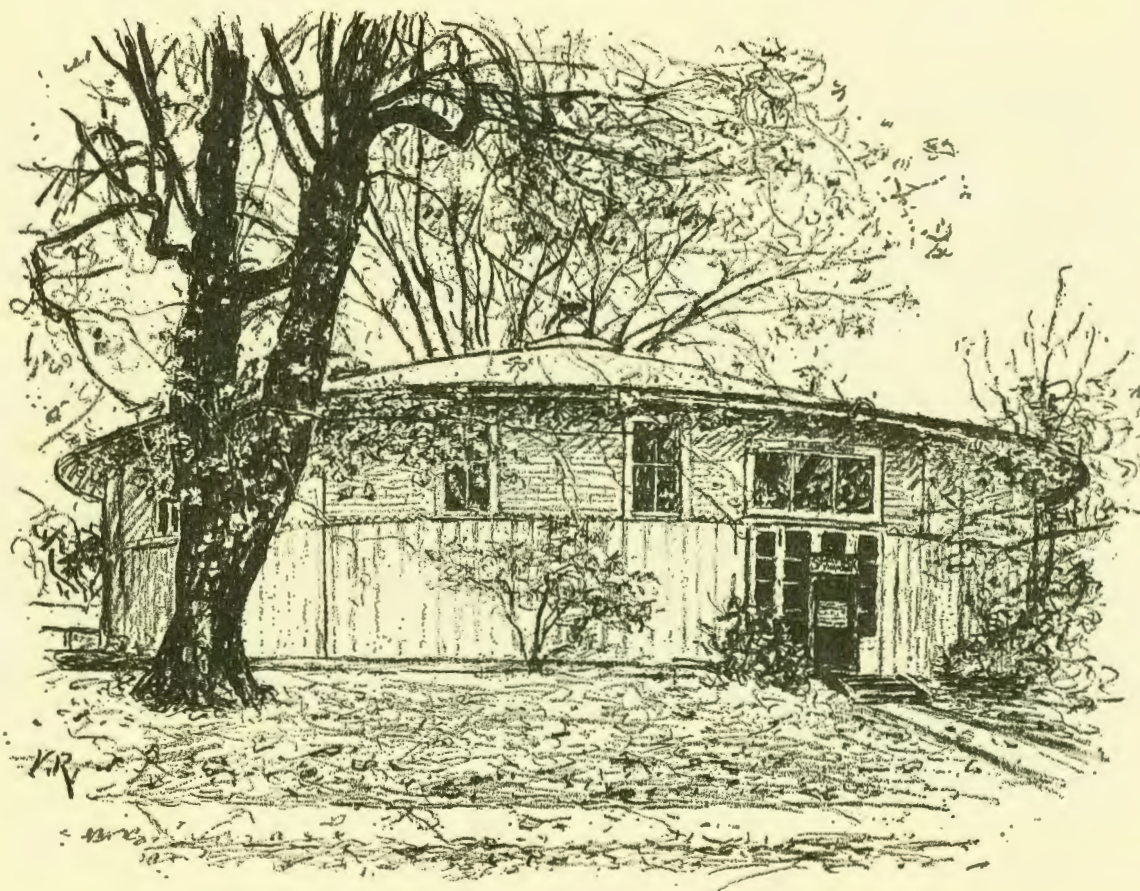


Physics — Metallurgy

These two buildings are of a group housing the physical sciences on the northern fringe of the campus. Included in this grouping, but not shown here, is the building housing the Iowa State University Institute for Atomic Research and the Ames Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission. Aspects of physics, chemistry, metallurgy,

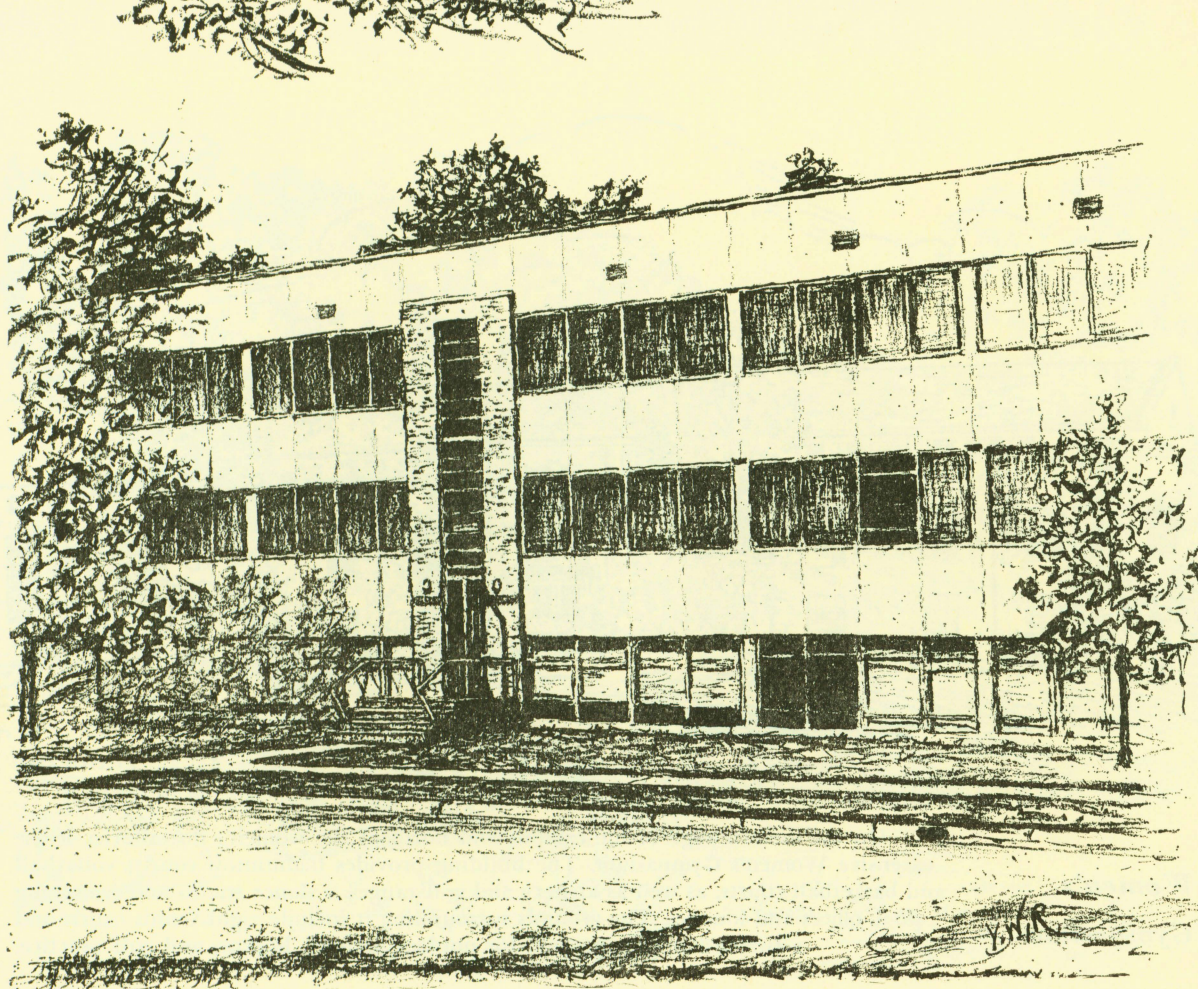


engineering, and biology, are naturally associated with the atomic research field, and the close physical grouping of these buildings serves to enhance the close cooperation and coordination necessary to these disciplines.



Shattuck Theatre

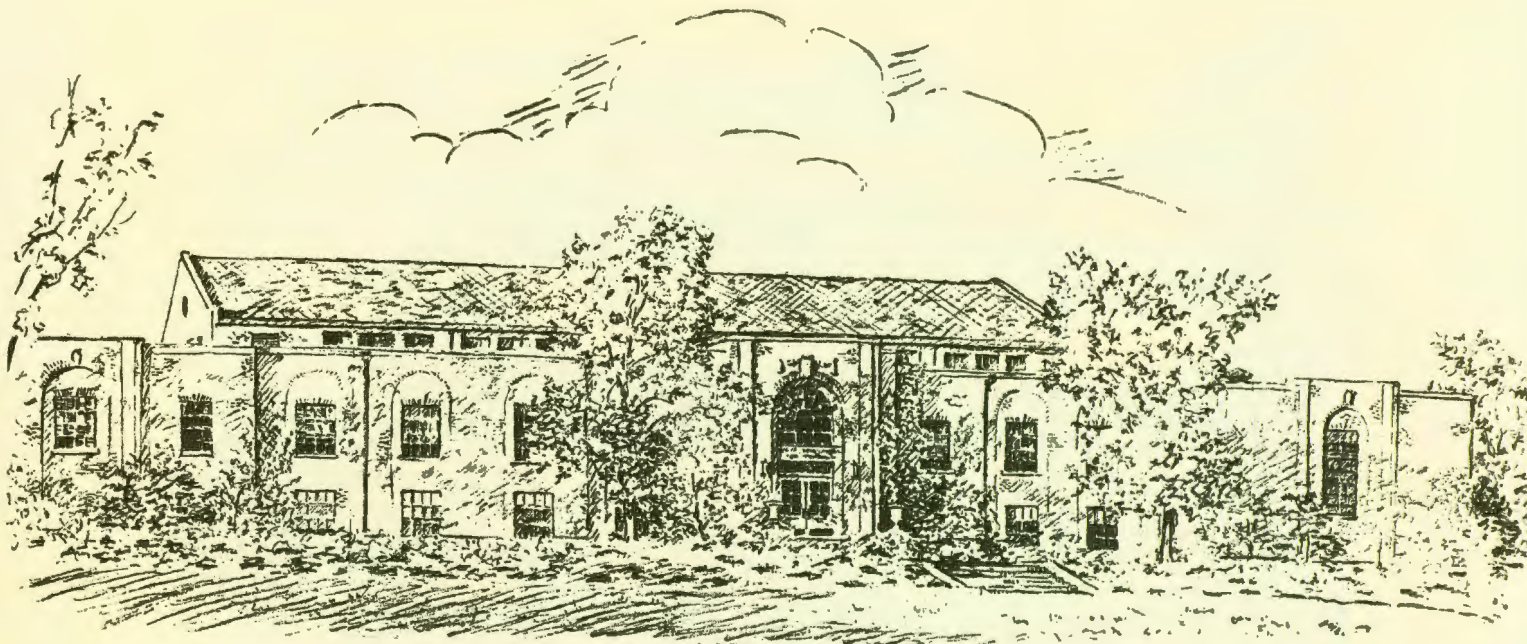
This unusual round structure, located between Landscape Architecture and the Press Building, was transformed from a stock-judging pavillion to a small, intimate theatre auditorium and stage for the Iowa State University Players. In 1961 it was renamed Shattuck Theatre to honor Miss Frederica Shattuck, professor emeritus of the Department of English and Speech.



Erected 1957

Press Building

This three story wing of brick and cast stone is shared jointly by the book publishing operations of the Iowa State University Press and the department of technical journalism. The building was financed entirely from Press funds — a building “built by books.” Student publications maintain their offices on the main floor of the original building which joins the new wing on two levels. Printing plant operations are on the ground floor of the original building of 1940 dating, which adjoins on the West.



Erected 1940

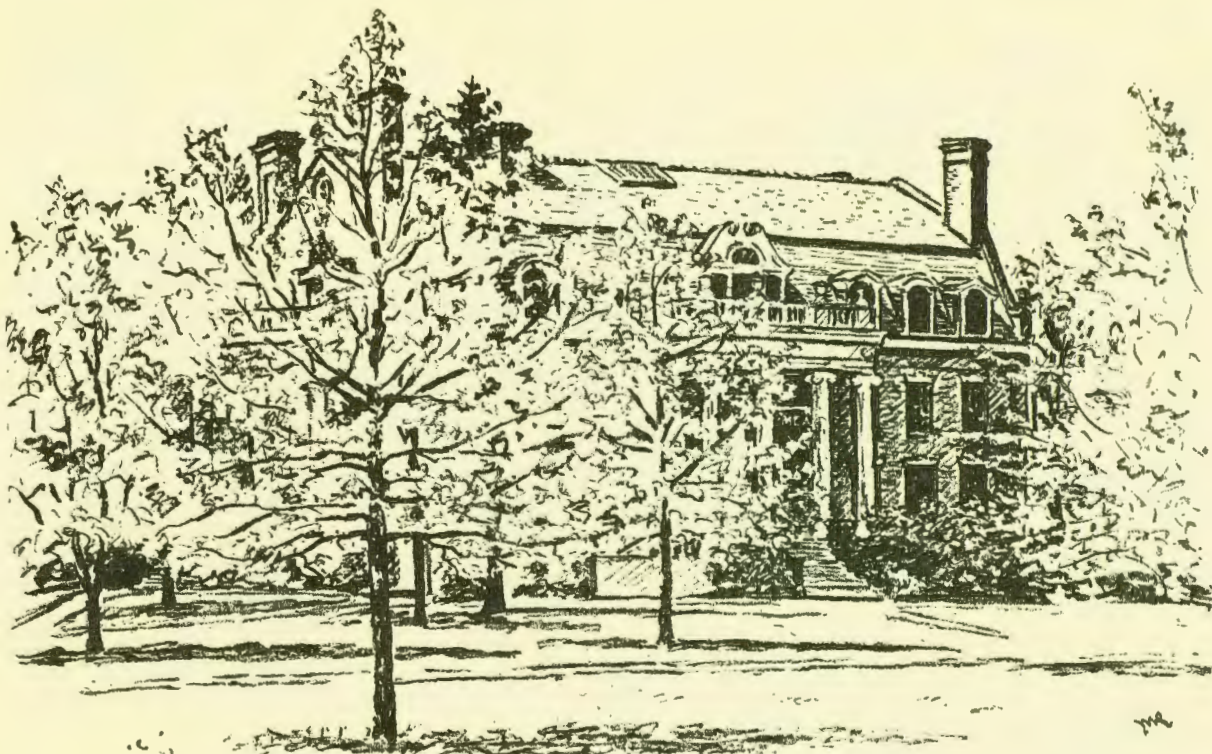
Women's Gymnasium

On the eastern edge of the campus and north of the women's dormitories is the extensive Women's Gymnasium. The building provides badminton courts, volleyball and basketball courts, as well as archery and golf ranges, a dance studio and swimming pool, offices and lounges. The grounds surrounding it include eight tennis courts and a twelve-acre playing field for outdoor archery, hockey, and golf practice.

The George Veenker Golf Course is located north of the men's athletic field over a picturesque rolling countryside. It was developed largely by WPA labor in 1937 and is one of the most challenging eighteen-hole courses in the Midwest. Each year it is the site of state and sometimes national golf meets. Its rustic clubhouse and first tee are situated on Pammel Drive near the University cemetery. The sketch was made from near the railroad tracks, looking northwest.

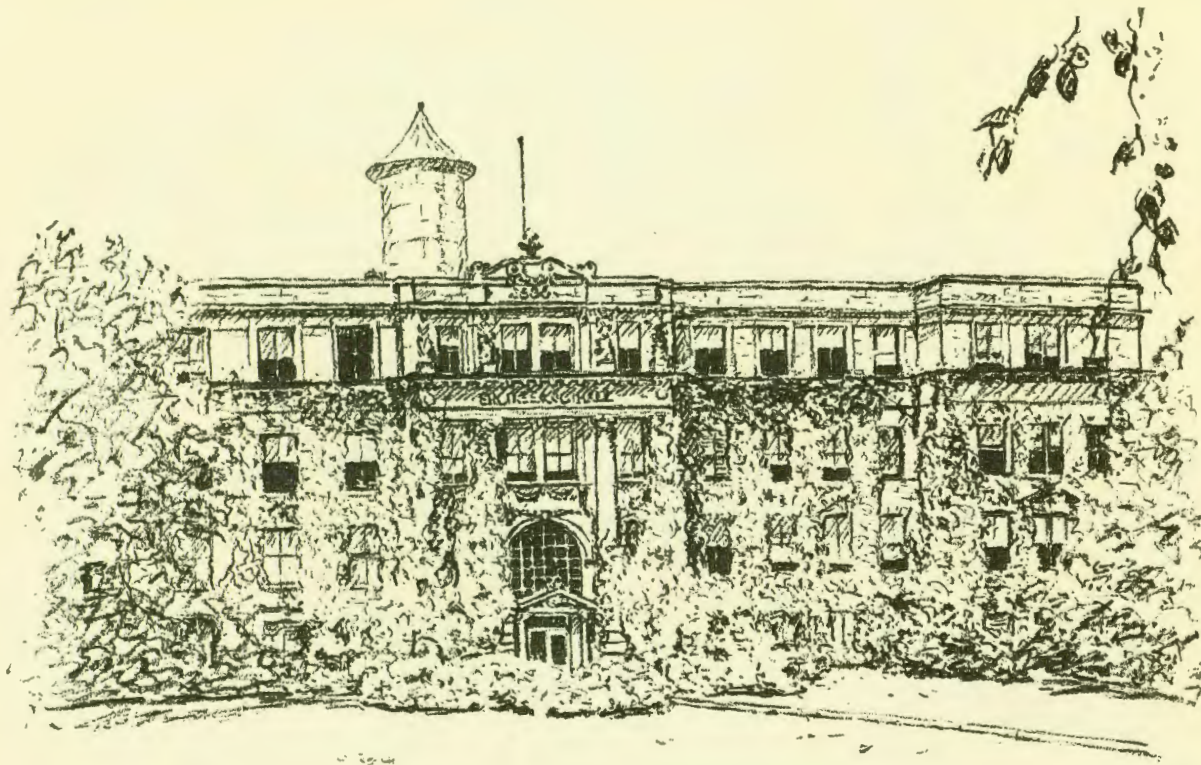


George Veenker Golf Course



Alumni Hall

Alumni Hall captures the eye as you walk out the south door of Beardshear Hall. The building was financed by alumni contributions to furnish a meeting place and dormitory accommodations for visiting alumni. For many years it has provided offices and recreational facilities for the YWCA and YMCA. Other organized groups meet there, such as the Unitarian Fellowship, the Liahona Fellowship (Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints), square dance groups, the Christian Reform group, the Faculty Forum, and others. The upper floors of Alumni Hall are used as a dormitory for men students.

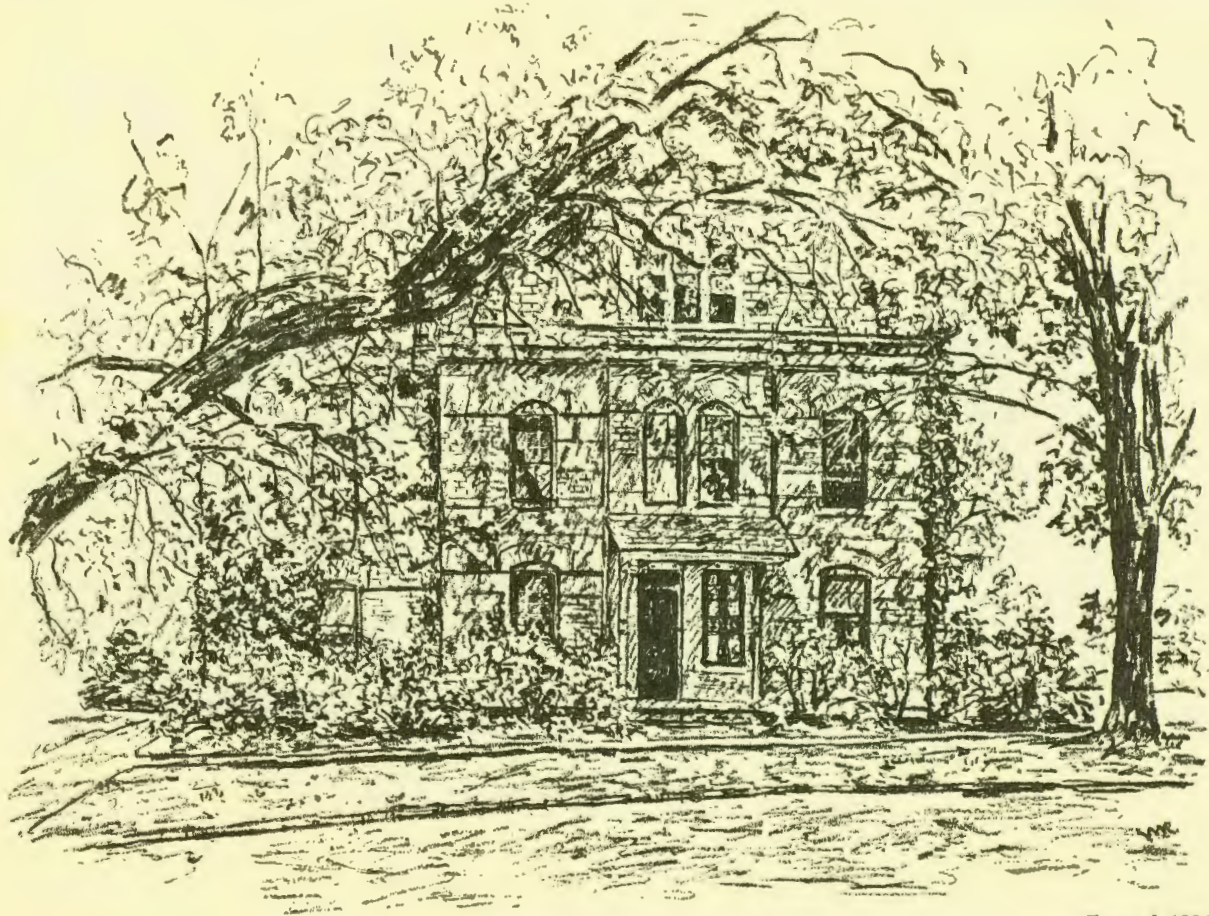


Erected 1903

37

Marston Hall

Engineering Hall was renamed Marston Hall in 1947 in honor of Anson Marston, who joined the engineering faculty in 1892, served as dean from 1904 to 1932 and subsequently as dean emeritus until his death in 1949. As the administrative center for the engineering group, this building forms the western perimeter of the circle of Bedford stone buildings on Central Campus.



Erected 1884

English Office Building

An old building, looking out from cool shadows cast by great trees before it, is located just south of Beardshear Hall and one guesses it to have been part of the scene of Old Main days. Actually, it was built for the offices of the first president, A. S. Welch, and for the secretary and treasurer of the University. Of recent years, it has been used by the Department of Speech and English, with one room being used for the office of the creative writing quarterly, *Sketch*.



Erected 1869

Music Hall

What is known as Music Hall dates back almost to the opening of the University. It was one of three houses built at that time for faculty and was first occupied by Acting President George W. Jones and his family. It was called "The Maples." Dean Edgar W. Stanton lived in it as a student in 1872 and later occupied it with his family.

University Hospital

This north main entrance to the University Hospital faces the new Classroom building which was completed in 1962. Scores of students are treated by its medical staff each year in its outpatient services. Complete hospital care for the more seriously ill is provided also.

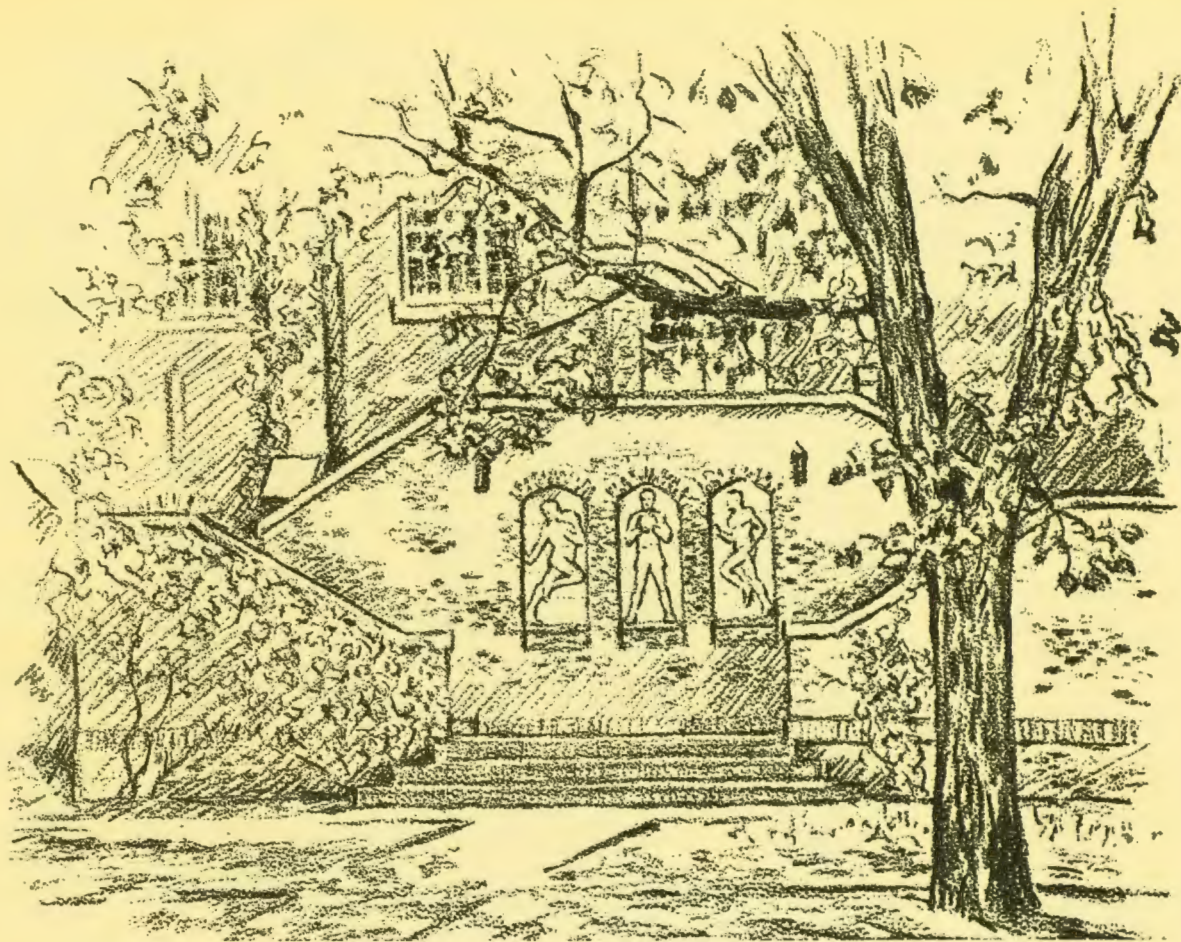


Erected 1918



Friley-Hughes Hall

Encompassing numerous individual units of the Men's Residence Association is the extensive men's dormitory, Friley-Hughes Hall, located on a hillside overlooking Lake LaVerne and the Memorial Union. This is the main entrance to the third unit completed in 1942 and named for President Charles E. Friley (1936-1953). Additions in 1951 and 1954 increased the Hall's capacity to about 1,450 men.

*Erected 1913*

***Entrance to
State Gymnasium***

Warm hazy sunlight and soft shadows of early fall added atmosphere to Christian Petersen's figure reliefs of athletes when this sketch was made. This building, somewhat remodeled to accommodate additional office space, continues to be an important part of athletic department activity. The large new men's gymnasium, of 1963 dating, across the street to the north, features physical education and intramural facilities primarily.



Dedicated 1917

Collegiate Presbyterian Church

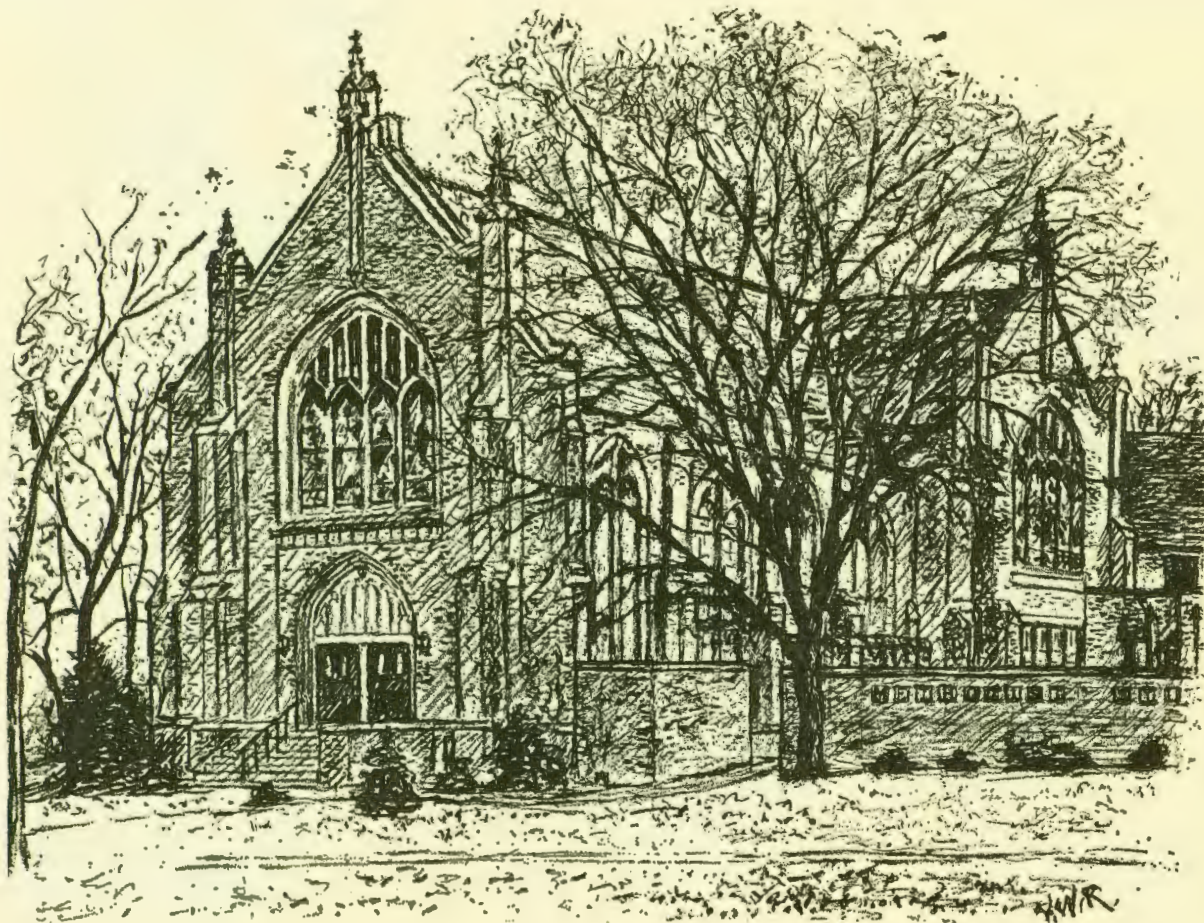
Outside West Gate is the vine-covered entrance to Collegiate Presbyterian Church. Of English Gothic design, it was the first built of the campus churches. To the south were added, in 1952 and 1959, two adjoining buildings that house Westminster Foundation, the Presbyterian student ministry.



Dedicated 1930

***St. John's
by the Campus***

An Episcopal Church of Rural Gothic architecture, St. John's by the Campus was one of the first Episcopal churches devoted primarily to a college congregation. This movement was begun in Iowa by Dr. Louis H. Pammel, then head of the Botany Department. He also donated the limestone for its construction. The stone came from a quarry on his homestead in Wisconsin.



45

Erected 1925

Collegiate Methodist Church

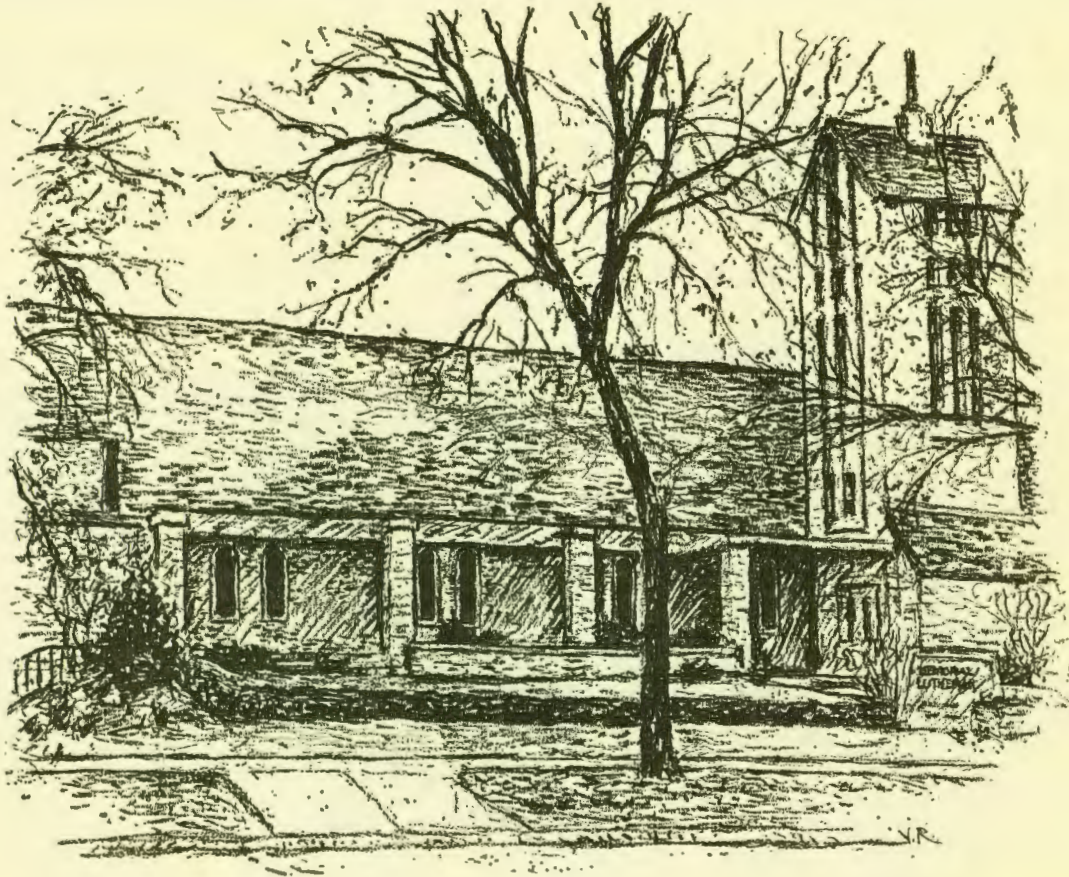
On Lincoln Way across from the Stadium, this large Gothic church presents a distinctive massive pattern against the sky. Particularly impressive is its great stained glass window, illuminated at night from within. The theme of the window design is "The Rich Young Ruler." West of the sanctuary and joined to it by a connecting low wall shown in the sketch is the Wesley Foundation Student Center, built in 1955.



Lake LaVerne

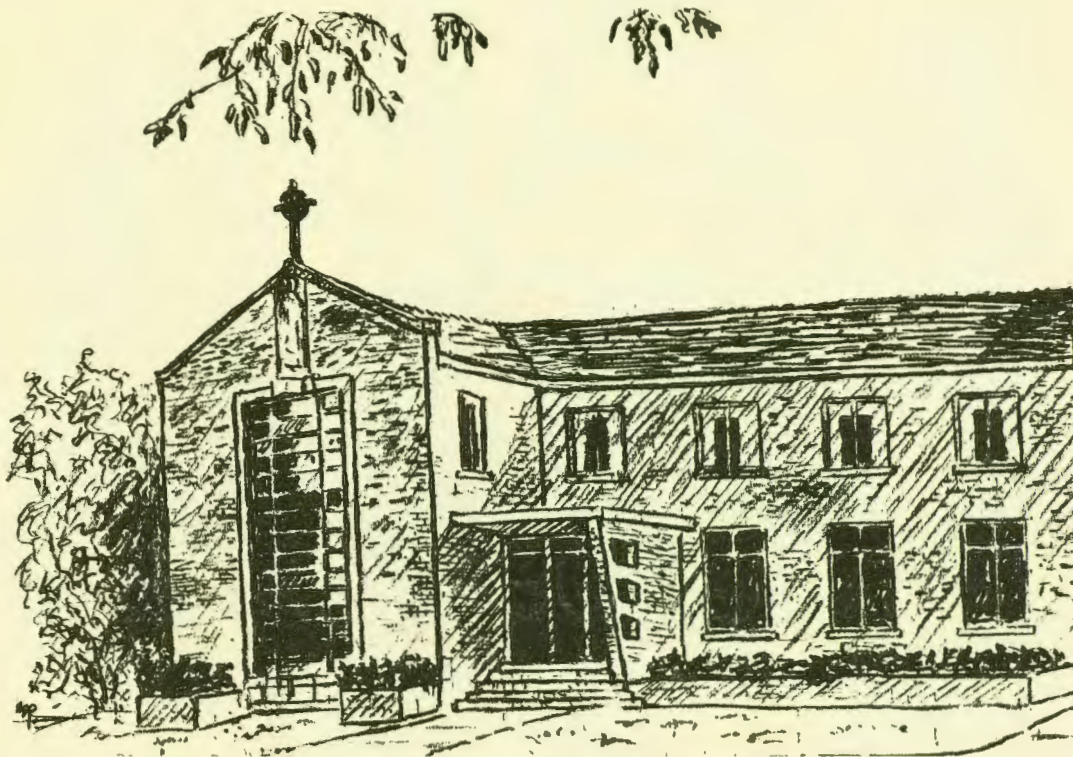
Named for its donor, LaVerne Noyes, 1872 alumnus of Iowa State, Lake LaVerne is indeed one of the beauty spots of the campus.

It is a delightful spot near which to linger in the summer and a popular ice-skating rink in the winter season. Swans Lancelot and Elaine and their cygnets, who live on the lake in the summer, interest the children and provide picturesque decoration.



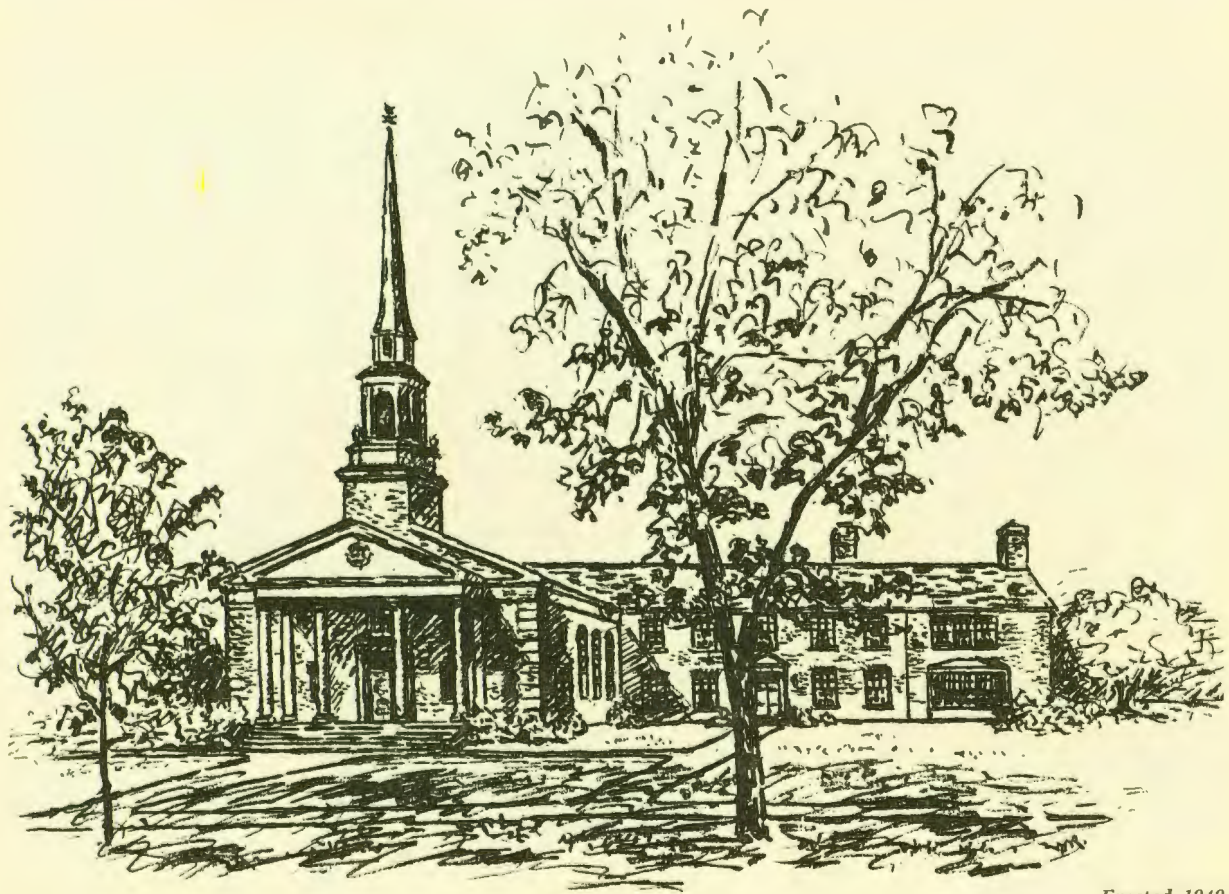
Memorial Lutheran Church

Located directly south of Memorial Union and Lake LaVerne is this picturesque church with its interestingly designed sanctuary. The stained glass windows in the chancel and nave are of slab glass with concrete between the glass segments rather than lead. At the time they were constructed they received national attention and were the first of their kind west of the Mississippi. The large window directly above the altar carries out the traditional symbols of the Christ while the smaller windows on each side of the nave depict, in abstract form, the parables associated with His teaching.



St. Thomas Aquinas

This building, of golden-colored New Bedford stone, faces north on busy Lincoln Highway near Ash Avenue. The sculptor of the figure of St. Thomas is Mitler from Madison, Wisconsin, formerly of Munich, Germany. Facilities were greatly expanded by the 1962-63 construction of a chapel, not shown here, joined to the student center portion on the west.



Erected 1949

First Baptist Church

A structure of Georgian Colonial design is the First Baptist Church located on Lynn Avenue. Affiliated with the American Baptist Convention, it has also established Covenant House, on adjacent property, which houses students who, in addition to their academic work, have a planned personal program of worship, work, and study under the sponsorship of the Church.



Skating on Lake LaVerne

This sketch is a bird's-eye view made from an upper window of the Memorial Union where the skaters appeared like diminutive toy figures flitting around on its glossy surface. In the background can be seen a portion of Friley Hall, and the path through the trees leads to Campus Town.



***Christmas Tree
Lighting Ceremony***

On an early December evening, Carillon notes ring out on the frosty air summoning the University community for a special ceremony. The mixed chorus from the University begins a Christmas carol; the crowd joins in and, following an illuminated baton, sing carols and hymns, one after another. After the singing, the President gives a holiday message and a switch is thrown, lighting the 80-foot Norway Spruce, sentinel of the Central Campus. Hundreds of colored lights come aglow to be a symbol throughout the joyous holiday season of another blessed Christmas.

Wishing Well Bridge

In the valley below
The Knoll, the rustic little Wishing
Well Bridge spans a meandering
creek. Legend says luck will come to
those who toss a penny and a wish
from the bridge into the pool beneath.
Here we complete our sketches that
blend old and new into a potpourri
of memory and affection, *always the
same yet never the same*. And here we
must say goodbye . . .



