Chapter 4:
History of Campus Development

Introduction

Whereas the previous chapter examined KU’s geographic and ecological context, this chapter explores “historic contexts” to understand the growth of the campus and its significantly rich and varied architecture and landscape architecture. Derived from Latin, the word “context” implies how something is woven together or threaded into a greater whole. A geographic context refers to space that can be mapped. In contemporary historic preservation practice, a “historic context” looks at broad, as well as local social trends at a given time.

From the “Bleeding Kansas” era of the late 1850’s and early 1860’s to the educational demands of a nation mobilizing for war in the late 1930’s, these historic movements created historic contexts that left physical traces on the campus we inherit. Historic contexts help us to understand the social forces at work that shaped the design and funding for a building or landscape while also helping us to judge the building or landscape’s relative historic significance for its design, associations with significant people and broad social forces vis a vis other surviving historic resources from that era.

Since the 1960’s, American colleges and universities have studied the value of historic architecture for their institutional identities and prestige. Yet, few historic contexts or preservation treatment protocols ever appear as part of comprehensive campus plans. Clearly written campus historic contexts can inform and help to guide the gritty dilemmas of day-to-day decision-making about repairing roads, placing a power transformer or locating a needed street-light. In this plan, historic contexts underlie the recommendations made for where buildings might expand and for landscapes and buildings that should be preserved for future generations.

This study defines KU’s “historic contexts” and three identified Periods of Development on the campus. Each of these three major periods is examined in terms of national trends in architecture and landscape architecture along with the major forces at KU during the period that influenced the patterns of development. Together, these three periods cover over 90 years of history from the end of the Civil War, in 1865, to 1957.
Three Periods of Development

This report will analyze the campus during its growth over three significant periods between 1856 - 1957. The three maps shown here depict the built form of the campus at the end of each period.
The First Period of Development

Overview of The University of Kansas: 1856 – 1901

The First Period of Development focuses on the early years of the University of Kansas. The following selections from the 2002 KU Landscape Master Plan summarize the development history of the campus during this period:

“When settlers arrived in eastern Kansas, it was largely prairie-grass country with wooded areas found along the rivers. Early writings mention a treeless Mount Oread with knee-high prairie grasses, clumps of sumac and red cedar, and views of the Kaw River valley and the early town of Lawrence.

“The story of KU’s landscape design history begins in the late 1850’s when Lawrence Free-staters, with funds from the same Easterners who financed their moves to Kansas, chartered a ‘University of Kansas Territory’ in Douglas County. They had a choice of sites back then, but picked Mount Oread for the location of the University because of its magnificent views.

“The University and the City have a long history of mutual cooperation. … The relationship between the University and the community is unique in that the University is bordered by a number of different types of neighborhoods, each with its own character.

“…In the later part of the 1870’s, Chancellor James Marvin pioneered the first truly organized efforts to landscape the campus. During this period of time, the English “picturesque” landscape movement was already underway in the U.S., spurred by the landscapes of the time that were designed by American landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. The park-like setting of the Kansas University campus can be directly attributed to the influence of the Olmsted style. Marvin believed in the Olmsted philosophy of landscape and park design. It greatly influenced his landscaping efforts on campus and the work of many others in the years ahead. Taking office in 1874, Marvin was faced with limited funds, due to the State’s economic circumstances at the time, and used volunteers to help to plant hundreds of trees on the early campus of KU. Volunteers included students and fellow members of the Douglas County Horticultural Society. It is said that the first task was erecting a fence to keep out the cows that had become accustomed to grazing on the campus. Today’s Marvin Grove is thought to be one legacy of this effort. In 1878, at Marvin’s request, one member of the Society, a local nurseryman named Joseph Savage, donated the original lilacs for the Lilac Lane. When Chancellor Marvin left KU in 1883, it would be another two decades (1904) before serious landscaping efforts resumed.”
The First Period of Development: 1856-1901.
The Campus on the Hill: the Founding Years. This map illustrates the individual land parcels purchased in the late 19th century and early 20th century along with existing buildings and sites in 1901.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Building/Site Name and Date of Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grider House, 525 W. 14th Street (1863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brynwood Manor, 14th &amp; Louisiana (c. 1865, demolished 1959)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Old North College building (1865-66, demolished 1919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Old Fraser Hall (1872, demolished 1965)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Marvin Grove (1878)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chemistry Hall, later known as Journalism Building (1883-84, demolished c. 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Old Snow Hall (1885-86, demolished 1934)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Old Power Plant, Heating Plant, now the Hall Center for the Humanities (1887)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pinel House (1890)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>McCook Field (1892)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Strait House, now known as the Crawford Community Center (1892)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Old Blake Hall, first known as the Physics Building (1893-95, demolished 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Old Chancellor's Residence, Carruth Hall, 1345 Louisiana (1894, demolished 1953)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Spooner Hall (1894)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Facilities Operations Admin. Bldg., Repair Shops, Water/Sewer testing, (c. 1897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Old Fowler Shops, known today as Stauffer Flint Hall (1897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>515-517 W. 14th Street (c. 1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Chemistry Building, now known as Bailey Hall (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Varsity House, 1043 Indiana (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dyche Museum of Natural History (1901)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keyed Legend (for map on left)
Campus Landscape History: 1856-1901

“I should suppose [the proposed site] is not comparable with the high lands above the town. Trade will not go up the hills except to get prospect of a good bargain, and there is no risk in locating a college or a church on a hill, even in a large city. The Romanists have understood this, and we see in Europe their institutions on the pinnacles over the cities, unless occupied by a fortress, always. It insures a good view and seclusion. The spot originally selected in Lawrence is the right one.”

Amos A. Lawrence

Opened in 1866, North College offered a commanding view over the community and valley.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas

The “Free-State College” on the Hill, 1856

The New England settlers who immigrated to Kansas from the Ohio valley brought with them the importance of educational opportunities. In the Eastern United States, free schools were an established and favored tradition. Though the location for a “state university” was debated for a number of years within the Kansas territory, the first efforts to organize a university in the City of Lawrence began with a meeting of community men in 1856. The foundation for the first building of a Presbyterian university, to be located on the North College site, began in 1859 but soon stalled with the trials of the Bleeding Kansas era between about 1854 and 1861, when a series of violent events took place in the state in an attempt to determine whether Kansas would enter the Union as a free or a slave state.

When Kansas was admitted as a state in 1861, the constitution provided for a state university but did not designate the location. On February 20, 1863, Governor Thomas Carney signed a controversial bill that located the state university for Kansas in Lawrence, contingent upon local citizens providing 40 acres for a site. Amos Lawrence, a member of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, encouraged building the future University of Kansas on Mount Oread. However, the original Mount Oread site that was provided (stretching roughly between where Dyche and Bailey halls are now located) was considered to be too far from downtown Lawrence. For this reason, the earlier North College site selected by the Presbyterians presented a more economical and convenient location for the University’s first home.

Amos Lawrence had previously founded Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin, a progressive institution of abolitionist leanings. As an institution-builder, Amos Lawrence was adamant that its Kansas counterpart, “Kansas Free-State University,” should be equally progressive. Ultimately, Kansas became
a free state and the Emancipation Proclamation and fall of the Confederacy reunited the American states.\textsuperscript{2}

With the return of some stability and the end of civil strife in Kansas, the new university was born on the North College site. Few if any architectural or site drawings survive from this time. Like many depictions of early pioneer settlement in Kansas, the most detailed accounts of the new college and its environs are found in personal reminiscences and journals. Whether fully accurate or not, these anecdotes tell a story of optimism and change after a turbulent settlement period.

**Founding Day, September 12, 1866**

First-person accounts of the University’s founding years provide insight into the emotions of early students and forgotten details in the landscape. Like a painting, these journalistic accounts, such as those of Susan Savage Alford, provide a strong “sense of place” within a medley of memories and dates that are often individually difficult to verify over a century later. Yet, the political conflicts of the pre-Civil War era in Kansas undoubtedly set an unusual context for the founding of a new university.

The Lawrence-area children of Susan Savage Alford’s generation grew up with memories of the conflicts of the “Bleeding Kansas” period before the Civil War. As this generation of children aged, they attended the new North College on that opening day as emigrants from the Eastern seaboard who, like Mrs. Alford, may well have lost siblings or a parent during the difficult first years in the valley. They arrived at a new school that had yet to create shared memories and traditions. But, unlike virtually any other university or college in the country, these students had experienced the border terrors of the Civil War, exemplified by the random killings of William Quantrill’s Raid of 1863, before the University had even officially begun. “Some of the students enrolled for this first year,” Alford recalled six decades later, “had hid in the cornfields when Quantrell or Price threatened raids. Their schoolwork had been cut short by war’s alarms. More than one could point to the blackened ruins of a home from which there had been a hair breadth escape.”\textsuperscript{4}

—Susan Savage Alford, daughter of James Savage

While journal accounts from the period often use the spelling of “Quantrell,” the correct spelling is considered to be “Quantrill.”

This 1867 view of Mount Oread illustrates the prairie slope of the site. The wooden pasture fence likely marked a property line.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas

North College, also known as North Hall.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas

“I was reminded of that first day of the University, September 15, 1866, when I enrolled as a student at North College. On that morning I went out early into the dewy pasture to catch my pony for the three-mile ride into town.

“It was a bright and beautiful morning with a hint of autumn coolness in the air… No one, I am sure, ever climbed Mt. Oread with higher hopes than were mine on that September morning. I had long envied my cousins in the East who were enjoying the privileges of Mt. Holyoke and Dartmouth Colleges. Now these privileges were to be mine!”

Recollections of Susan Savage, daughter of James Savage\textsuperscript{3}
The new university was unique in its democratic embrace of educational opportunities for both young men and women. The Wyandotte Constitution of 1859, under which Kansas was admitted as a state, mandated that the state schools admit both women and men. In *The Years on Mount Oread*, Robert Taft places KU within a context of emerging and innovative Western institutions — Oberlin College in Ohio pioneered coeducation in 1833, Deseret University (later the University of Utah) adopted coeducation in 1850, and the University of Iowa introduced the practice six years later. KU was the third state university to adopt this practice when it opened in 1866.

Housing presented a challenge for the early KU students, who found boarding opportunities as best they could within homes in the community. Area farm families with the financial means sometimes moved their families into Lawrence to allow their children to attend KU. Though Greek organizations appeared at KU in the early 1870’s, the first Greek house was not constructed until 1894.

With the arrival of Chancellor John Fraser in 1868, the eight-acre North College site began to appear too modest for the growing university’s ambitions and the need for a new building became apparent. As with North College’s Protestant and New England origins, the University’s bold embrace of its original 40-acre donated site also grew out of Eastern precedents in architecture and teaching. At his own expense, Fraser visited the East Coast and returned to Kansas to report that “eight of the best buildings of the large universities had been examined to decide upon size and best arrangement of rooms, also for the best plans of warming and heating.” Yet, the siting implications are as significant as the architecture itself. With parts of the “New Building” (Fraser Hall) in use by the fall of 1872, the young university had already achieved two separate districts in the North College site and in the main campus, even though it was less than a decade old. Each, in accord with Amos Lawrence’s wishes, was a hillside site with distinctive views. (Refer to the Property Acquisition Map on the next page.)
TABLE SHOWING AREA OF THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE CAMPUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Acquisition</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Forty Acre Site</td>
<td>from Chauncy Robinson</td>
<td>Apr. 25, 63</td>
<td>40.0 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North College Campus, east half</td>
<td>4.3 acres</td>
<td>Dec. 3, 63</td>
<td>4.3 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>west half</td>
<td>3.7 acres</td>
<td>June 18, 63</td>
<td>2.6 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCook Field</td>
<td>from John McCook</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library and Residence Lots</td>
<td>(formerly L. Bullene)</td>
<td>Apr. 18, 63</td>
<td>3.0 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi Street, vacated by City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Gift</td>
<td>from Frank B. Lawrence</td>
<td>Nov 22, 63</td>
<td>10.0 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Tract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.2 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray Quarry Site</td>
<td>from D. C. Page</td>
<td>Mar. 8, 65</td>
<td>2.5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockins Quarry Site</td>
<td>from L. L. Blake</td>
<td>Apr. 11, 65</td>
<td>3.0 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadwick Tract</td>
<td>from A. H. Halden</td>
<td>Mar. 10, 65</td>
<td>6.9 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapin Tract</td>
<td>from O. M. T. Talpin</td>
<td>June 9, 65</td>
<td>10.0 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts Tract</td>
<td>from C. W. Roberts</td>
<td>Mar. 25, 65</td>
<td>9.0 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridenour and Baker Tract</td>
<td>from R. B.</td>
<td>Apr. 11, 65</td>
<td>11.9 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams Street and Oread Avenue, vacated by City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.1 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>163.6 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1904 listing of campus land acquisitions.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas
The 1904 map of campus land acquisitions.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas
The First Period of Development: Landscapes, Sites and Circulation

We can understand KU’s First Period of Development through the lens of several phases of planning and land acquisition, all of which are shown in the map from c. 1904, shown on the previous page. At the end of the 19th century and the first years of the 20th century, the campus began to plan for the acquisitions of additional acres to meet its growing needs for academic buildings, athletics and open space. Drawn just past the end of the First Period of Development, this map shows the campus in a series of acquisition that overlapped between 1863 and 1905: the North College, the campus on the 40-acre Robinson/City tract and the approaching evolution of the campus preceding the establishment of Jayhawk Boulevard.

The purpose of the map was likely to depict the new parcels to be acquired for what would become the extent of the top of the ridge along Jayhawk Boulevard, Potter Lake and the site of McCook Field. To the right, one can see Oread Avenue as it terminated Adams Street (now 14th Street). These two streets were the main entries to campus in the early years of the University. This map also shows the clear relationship between the 19th century campus entries and the city grid, especially at Adams Street. The monumental Spooner and Dyche halls are oriented on the city grid along Oread’s angle leading to old North College, whereas old Blake and old Fraser are oriented north-south. As indicated here, Fraser looked east along an alignment of today’s 15th Street.

With an eye to the future, someone sketched in the alignment of Jayhawk Boulevard, probably an existing dirt path remnant of the Oregon Trail that pre-dated the establishment of the campus. This future alignment of the Boulevard, indicated by the records available from that time, provided a ridge-top route for wagon paths associated with the trails that took advantage of more...
modest slopes out of the river valleys and around the rock outcroppings to run along the high ground.

The ridge-top routes provided an easier path of travel and were perhaps less marked by the ravines and brushy scrub trees that tended to grow in the lowlands where water might be channeled. In the earliest years, these natural features created challenges for those traversing the land by horse, ox-drawn wagon or on foot. Paths that may have been departure points for connections to major trail routes farther west undoubtedly criss-crossed this ridge-top land. Several reminders of this era remain today in the presence of the Pioneer Cemetery on West Campus and a more contemporary marker for the Oregon Trail near the intersection of West Campus Road and Jayhawk Boulevard.

At the end of the Period of Development, the future alignment of Jayhawk Boulevard essentially ended at the back door of the campus at the edge of the original 40-acre Robinson/City tract, where today Bailey Hall and Stauffer-Flint remain. Photographs indicate that the future street was little more than a dirt path that was interrupted by hedges placed along property lines. This connection is not surprising given the logical nature of the ridge top as a means of travel to nearby farms, the old windmill and other features south and west of the community settlement along the Kansas River. In the First Period of Development, the campus was developed as a series of outdoor rooms with focused entry points from the community of Lawrence. Only later did it become the linear campus envisioned by Kessler in the 1904 master plan. For this reason, the structure of campus open spaces from the 19th century is oblong, minimally enclosed but edged by the significant buildings of that period, including Spooner, Dyche, old Fraser, old Blake and old Snow halls, and shaped by the curve of the hilltop with the siting of old Lippincott (Green) and Bailey halls. At the back of the campus and on the edge of the ridge, Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops) provided basic campus services with a substantial architectural presence on the edge of the developing campus, well removed from the development of the town of Lawrence to the north and east.
Character Definition: The Oasis Campus on the Hill

The University of Kansas, circa 1908.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas (ksrl.ua.024p.1908).

KU’s First Arbor Day: March 29, 1878

When the new University Hall (old Fraser) opened for classes in 1872, its site was a barren and windswept ridge with little softening vegetation, many rock outcrops, and dramatic open views. The first known account of a planting on the new campus was a Trumpet Vine planted to the north of the Fraser Hall entrance by the class of 1873 in the spring of their graduation year. Later, the class of 1877 planted a hackberry tree about 100 feet northwest of Fraser Hall. Yet, these modest plantings, while symbolizing student goodwill and the pioneer desire to create an enclosure and garden on the plains, had little sense of scale or coordination. In a sense, the campus’s first “planting master plan” arose a year later from the efforts of citizens of Lawrence, faculty and students who collectively stitched together a campus fabric of hedges, groves and lawns.

During the winter of 1878, Chancellor Marvin attended meetings of the Douglas County Horticultural Society held in Fraser Hall. The minutes of the March 16 meeting document: “It was voted to meet at the University ground, March 30, for the purpose of setting out forest and ornamental trees upon the campus.” The invitation also included members of the faculty and was later extended to students. As the event grew in importance, it was moved up a day to Friday, March 29 and declared a general holiday for the campus.

N.P. Deming, an early campus neighbor who lived on the slope of the hill west of the campus, donated several elm trees that he planted a few hundred feet to the west of Fraser Hall.

In one of the many speeches on the 1878 Arbor Day, Deming said of the choice of location: “I am right west of the University. I want to see this hill covered with beautiful trees. But I had those trees planted just so that when I am old, they will keep back the sun and I can sleep an hour longer mornings.”
W.W. Newlee’s 1909 history of campus trees in the *Graduate Magazine* describes Deming’s site and by then 40-year-old trees as between “Snow Hall, the Chemistry building, Fowler shops and the Robinson gymnasium.” Today, this site would include the west side of the Watson Library lawn and the front lawn of Stauffer-Flint.

It is worth noting that the elms were planted in the formal and symmetrical shape of the impressive Fraser Hall as if to supplement the order of the existing architecture with plant materials. During the University’s founding generation, almost all trees, with the exception of the shrubs in the lilac hedge along Lilac Lane, were planted in groves or, possibly, as windbreaks. Deming’s arboreal reproduction of Fraser Hall is somewhat unique on Midwestern campuses and parks in that era. Further research may reveal the inspiration for his idea and whether such tree outlines existed elsewhere in cemeteries, estates or other cultural landscapes.

Other citizens donated plantings including C.C. Bracket, a nurseryman and then President of the County Horticultural Society. In his public speech, Bracket noted that the pine grove he planted on the northwest corner of the old campus, most likely between today’s Strong Hall and Memorial Drive, were “over on that point of the hill so that they can be seen, and so that they may see the finest view in Kansas.” Bracket’s grove is the first documented grove of pines planted on the campus — a pattern that would later be pursued before and after WWI by a Kansas City landscape architecture and planning firm, Hare & Hare, on slopes and alongside buildings.

In the fall of 1878, N.P. Deming returned to campus with two bushels of walnuts that he, his son, a student lodger and Chancellor Marvin planted in today’s Marvin Grove. Their plantings likely supplemented those already begun in the Grove earlier that year on the University’s first Arbor Day.
The New Oasis: The Plantings of Chancellor James Marvin and Joseph Savage

In what became one of the University’s first great planted landscapes, the original lilacs for the hedge along Lilac Lane were a gift of Susan Savage’s father, Joseph Savage. Like many 19th century citizen-activists, he held broad interests in politics, abolitionist causes, natural science and horticulture. In 1878, Chancellor Marvin proposed projects for Arbor Day of that year, where students, faculty, the Douglas County Horticultural Society and Marvin himself planted Marvin Grove and Lilac Lane. With both a functional and aesthetic value, the new hedge helped to define the front lawn of Fraser Hall while concealing hitching racks and tethered horses from the genteel college precinct.

With the exception of this ordered hedge, the plantings of Marvin and Savage, especially in the Old North Hollow area (Marvin Grove), grew up with a more random pastoral order protected from open grazing and the ravages of erosion from storms and spring thaws. A c. 1900 panorama shows the grove bounded by a neatly cropped hedge. To the west of this grove, reminiscent of English deer parks from the 19th century, lay the untended hillside that was covered with undisturbed native vegetation and hedges. With the bounded grove, woodland native flowers flourished in the shaded protection of the slope.

Marvin Grove and McCook Field: Humanizing Pasture and Prairie

Beyond its relatively enclosed architectural core, KU began to reach out to the surrounding hillsides to embrace the prairie and encourage outdoor activities. The recreational pastimes and athletic pursuits of Americans and those organized and informal activities associated with colleges and universities have evolved throughout the last 150 years. These changing modes of exercise, outdoor socializing, courtship, organized sports and less structured recreation found in group play or individual contemplation, continuously introduced new demands on park and campus design. At KU, Marvin Grove and McCook Field tell a story of the increasing need for places of respite and quiet alongside the spaces for organized sports and spectators, viewed even in this era as essential to collegiate life.

Prior to the formalization of landscape architecture, but representing a Midwestern interest in creating an oasis on the plains, Marvin Grove symbolized the Victorian ideas of the salutary benefits of fresh air, walking and passive recreation. The grove was planted in an era when the availability of cultivated trees and general interest in horticulture gave communities an opportunity to act on a vision of cool shaded parklands, although these would be many years in maturing. The establishment of Marvin Grove was one of the most notable
campus landscape features and, like the “Knoll” designed at the University of Minnesota by H.W.S. Cleveland in the 1880’s, was one of the earliest intentional woodlands on a Midwestern campus. Marvin Grove remains a consistent element around which the campus has grown, and it is one of the more notable contributions from the earliest days of the institution. It was certainly a unique feature in its day and remains one of the most unifying and historic landscape features on this campus.

North of Marvin Grove, a piece of land was acquired c. 1890 for a very different purpose — athletics. Until the development of McCook Field (at the corner of 11th and Mississippi streets) as an early site for football in the 1890’s, there is very little evidence that the campus had any designed or designated locations for team or recreational athletics. More likely, until intercollegiate competitions were organized, students in the early years returned to their own homes or boarding houses within the community to seek recreation on their own, as campus housing was not available until the 1920’s.

There is some evidence that the earliest organized football games were played in South Park, located south of downtown Lawrence on property later committed for the Central Junior High School site at the corner of 14th and Massachusetts streets.

McCook Field, the original site of today’s Memorial Stadium, was acquired through KU’s Endowment Association in c. 1890 by means of an agreement with local land owners and friends of Governor Charles Robinson. The intent was to create a site where the competitions that were growing in frequency and in institutional and community support could have a venue designed for specific sports. Early photographs show both football and baseball played in the location of 11th and Mississippi streets, as the property provided what the hilltop campus lacked: namely, areas for fields on the flattest lands of the original 40-acre campus. With the acquisition of land for an athletic complex and the eventual acquisition of the land between the ridge top and the flat fields to the north, the total area of the campus grew to nearly 100 acres.

In the later days of this First Period of Development, Mississippi Street represented the western edge of the Lawrence community and provided access to the expanding campus, past one of the most notable landscape features envisioned and still evolving in Chancellor Marvin’s grove. While sited primarily on the established grid of community streets, this northern approach to campus was significant because of its manageable slope, which, by the next Period of Development in the 20th century, provided the route to the top of the hill for both horse-drawn carriages and, later, electric trolleys. Surely this was a preferred means of access to the top of the hill for students, faculty, staff and visitors rather than the walk up the steep slopes from the east.

In the March 1912 Graduate Magazine, an alumni nostalgically recalls the North Hollow from a time likely around the turn of the century. In speaking of the emotional “heartaches” known to youths of any era, the writer speaks of the consoling power of nature in the Hollow (Marvin Grove):

You hadn’t done well in a quiz—from one else had done much better. Some one had slighted you and honored your best friend. But when North Hollow was that lovely wild thing that I remember, you could take your heartaches there and hide them.

The writer goes on to mention “great clumps” of wild crabapples and memories of gathering violets, wild onion, Johnny-jump-ups and anemones on cold spring evening. 

The Mississippi Street alignment was also later used for the electric trolley that began service to the campus in 1910.
From the development of the original North College site through the addition of early science buildings, such as the first Snow Hall and Bailey Hall, the young university’s early architecture expressed an aspiration to European sophistication, built with stone quarried on site by local craftspeople. Influenced by “pattern books” such as those by renowned landscape architect Calvert Vaux, American builders believed that these early KU buildings resembled Italian villas with their Palladian symmetries. The Italianate fashion diffused westward through etchings in magazines and builder’s guides. Such pattern book “Italianate” villas were built across Kansas and Missouri, using stick-frame timber delivered by train. North College, when opened in 1866, evoked the massing, fenestration and symmetry of the Italianate style also emerging as fashionable in commercial and institutional design.

Yet, it was far more challenging to interpret the barren hillsides of Mount Oread as Italian or even vaguely European. American popular tastes for landscapes were becoming more oriented toward the picturesque and beautiful ideals of English hunting parks, streams and estates. With influences of the sinuous lines of the English landscape school in the 18th century, American landscape architects and garden designers introduced foregrounds and water features to the parks and cemeteries then emerging on the outskirts of Boston, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Philadelphia in a manner that evoked the images of romantic landscape paintings popular at the time.

James Savage was one of the earliest designers to influence the KU landscape. Though not formally trained in landscape architecture, he was like many designers of his time: a local nurseryman and natural scientist. Savage’s efforts to plant both Marvin Grove and the lilac hedge reflected high style trends disseminated in such publications as the American Horticulturalist and the writings of J.C. Loudon (1783-1843.) It is likely Savage’s library may have included some of Loudon’s publications, such as The Encyclopedia of Agriculture (1825), The Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, Villa Architecture (1834), Suburban Gardener (1838) and two periodicals that Loudon founded: Gardener’s Magazine and the Magazine of Natural History in 1828.

Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) was in many ways Loudon’s American counterpart and successor. A horticulturist, nurseryman and landscape designer, Downing served as editor of The Horticulturalist (1846-52), a publication almost certainly available to Savage and other Kansas nurserymen. Downing strongly affected American tastes in suburban home landscape design and building style through his books: Treatise on Landscape Gardening (1841), Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening (1841), Cottage Residences (1842) and Architecture of Country Houses (1850). These practical guides and pattern books did more to nationally promote the picturesque aesthetic of craggy woodlands, streams and gothic cottages than virtually any other publication.

After the Italian and Gothic architectural crazes of the 1840’s-1860’s, the fashions of French architecture, especially the mansard-roofed apartment housing lining French planner Baron Georges-Eugene Haussmann’s emerging Parisian boulevards, captivated institutional architecture. James Renwick produced
the design for Vassar Female College, which in 1865 opened in Poughkeepsie, New York, as the first women’s institute of higher education. Modeled on the Tuilleries palace in Paris, Vassar’s immense main building, containing the entire college, was the second largest building in the nation, second only to the capital building then being completed in Washington, D.C.

Locally, old Fraser and old Blake halls reflected both French building styles (the Second Empire of Fraser and the Chateauesque of the later Blake) and French organizational precedents in the perpendicular arrangements of civic and park space.

In this context, we can understand why Savage and Marvin would have planted the lilac hedge to parallel Fraser, thereby creating a clear rectangular lawn. Like the tapis vert (or green carpet) of an 18th century French garden, the lilac hedge framed an oblong and geometric terrace set atop Mount Oread’s more random topography. More than a foreground for Fraser Hall, the lawn was designed as a plinth, a kind of level stage bounded on the east by the new hedge. Like a balustrade or retaining wall, the hedge was an architectural feature that enclosed space and emphasized a point of grade change on the hill. It was a living expression of architectural form.

The 1908 May Fete photograph (above, right) of the Fraser lawn shows old Blake, old Fraser and the slope of the lawn itself in a moment of playful elegance and shared campus ritual. The photograph was most likely taken from a room of Dyche Hall, a monumental building whose asymmetrical façade and Tuscan tower dominated the lawn’s northern edge. More than most surviving images, this snapshot from a warm spring day shows the oasis campus as a dream achieved less than 50 years after the campus’s founding.
Character Definition: A Tradition of Shared Processions

While many American campuses have grown around quads, ovals and malls, KU is distinguished by a tradition of linear movement and processionals that extend through all three Periods of Development from North College to the 1950’s. In each period of KU’s history, location and topography created shared linear systems of movement that are characteristic of KU and worthy of study, preservation and even extension into future areas of the campus.

The 19th Century Hillside Ascent

North College and the original 40-acre main campus site were very visible on the ridge and also somewhat hard to reach by city streets. Located at the southwest edge of Lawrence and near the web of pioneer era trails, Oread Avenue and the future Jayhawk Boulevard were likely well-used paths and trails at the time of the University’s founding. Thus, the KU campus grew up in the First Period of Development not with a formal gate and planned entry drives, but rather with a series of side entries and ascending roads, such as Mississippi Street, sited on the most gentle slopes possible. The early campus functioned as a pedestrian destination, generally oriented to the east with a back property line and a hedge fencelock just west of Bailey Hall that aligned along property ownership lines and separated campus land from cattle-producing pasture.

In the 1860’s, the North College site could be reached only by a journey up the steep slope of Mount Oread. With the development of the original 40-acre tract from Charles Robinson and the City of Lawrence, Mississippi Street and 14th Street became focused entry points up the hill, with their winter dangers often parodied in student cartoons (see to the right).

The effect of the relative isolation and the later focused entries is that KU students and faculty gradually began to develop shared experience of entries and pathways. Unlike the University of Wisconsin or the University of Michigan that were set on sites in established communities, KU’s 19th century campus was not geographically integrated with the community. Rather, KU was a remote destination accessed through limited entry points. The later construction of the trolley up Mississippi Street and across the Boulevard to a downward return behind Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops) was a further expression of access based at points with the gentlest grades.

The experience of the Hill may be viewed as physical, academic and social. In terms of pure imagery, it is challenging and demanding to negotiate the climb but for certain events (Commencement), it is celebratory in the descent.
14th Street Entry: Connecting to the City

Located adjacent to the monumental buildings of the new campus after the construction of old Fraser Hall, Adams Street (now 14th Street) brought visitors directly to the steps of Spooner and Dyche halls. With a relatively steep grade (14%) upward past Ohio and Louisiana streets, Adams Street provided the most direct connection between the University and the settled neighborhoods of Lawrence. This was probably the route that students walked to school from their homes and boarding houses in town. The 14th Street entry also introduced the north-south grid of the city into the campus and, quite likely, contributed to the orthogonal (right angle) relationship of old Fraser, old Blake, Spooner and Dyche halls and the old Chemistry building.

The Spooner-Dyche Gateway: Weaving Topography and the City Grid

Much of the spatial harmony and elegance of the 19th century campus in the First Period of Development reflects this integration of the topography of the ridge and its connection with the city grid. Circulation, building placement and the resulting spaces between them (such as the Old Fraser lawn and the Spooner-Dyche halls pairing) all express an adaptation of city perpendicular streets with the organic curves of Mount Oread. Indeed, the scale of open space, such as the tight relationship of Spooner and Dyche that forms a kind of gateway to campus, was a response to the narrow character of the ridge in that area.

In many traditional 19th century campuses in more urban settings, ornamental pedestrian gateways often marked the transition from city to quad, yard or commons on the campus. Given the relative isolation of the campus from the city and the topography and scale of KU, such urbane and intimate gateways were largely unknown. Rather, the combined impact of Oread Avenue framed by the architecturally grand massing of Spooner and Dyche halls provided a monumental sense of arrival. Appropriately, many photographs and renderings from the late 19th century portray the campus from this view, an aspect from which its new buildings could be seen in logical and clear perpendicular order. In the photograph (right), old Blake, old Fraser, Spooner and Dyche halls are oriented along the Fraser lawn and accentuated by a brick path running straight into the campus core.
Character Definition: Responding to Topography

Siting Lippincott Hall (the Law School; old Green), Bailey Hall and the Shifted Grid: Optimizing the Viewshed of Topography

The original geometric clarity of the Fraser lawn, framed by the first campus buildings and the lilac hedge, made the introduction of later curvilinear lines all the more visible in campus circulation paths. In the 1890’s, as planning began for Lippincott Hall (old Green) and Bailey Hall (the Chemistry Building), the grid-cutting angle of Oread Avenue was extended westward along the curve of the ridge, likely following the old Oregon Trail alignment. Breaking with campus precedent, the siting of Lippincott (the law building) and Bailey halls curved with the trail.

Lippincott and Bailey halls were also sited along the road that primarily connected the top of the hill at Mississippi Street to the land committed to McCook Field to the north. Visitors came upon their façades with a sense of discovery. Rather than framing formal lawns and quads, the buildings looked out from the ridge with the sinuous aesthetic of an English estate. They were buildings set into nature rather than containing nature in controlled spaces.

Yet, Lippincott (the Law School), with its Daniel Chester French statue of Jimmy Green standing at the center of its classical steps, was a very formal building. The purity of its symmetry provided an elegant punctuation mark to its angled site on the northwest corner of the Fraser lawn. As a small but strong anchor, the law building’s portico was quite visible from the lawn above the ground level plantings.
The Campus Service Area: The Functional Response to Topography

Unlike the grid-oriented Fraser lawn and the contoured placement of Lippincott (old Green) and Bailey halls, the service and support buildings to the west likely reflect the functional opportunities for access provided by topography. Some of the earliest accounts of the Oregon Trail indicate that one branch of the “web” of trails climbed the South Slope of Mount Oread in the vicinity of the old Fowler Shops building (Stauffer-Flint). In the age of horse-drawn transportation, this was likely the second easiest grade to the top of the hill after Mississippi Street. Throughout the building of the campus and its service buildings in the late 19th century, this alignment would prove critical in shaping the locations and physical relationships of the service-related needs of the campus, such as the Fowler Shops, the Power Plant and the later trolley line.

There remains today an old 30- to 40-foot section of cast concrete on the south side of the hill that provided traction up to the site of the current Power Plant. Certainly, the need to deliver large quantities of coal, oil and other materials to the Power Plant and service shops required a durable, all-season roadbed. This road may date from the First Period of Development in the 19th century but it was likely rebuilt in the early to mid 20th century for truck access.

In the 19th century, the placement of service buildings, such as Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops) in particular, was directly tied to access by horses pulling coal wagons. With rear access and the eventual alignment of the trolley route, services and deliveries arrived on the backside of the campus away from the city view.
The city street grid provided the alignment for old Fraser, old Blake, Spooner, Dyche and old Snow halls; the topography and curvilinear ridge, along with the pedestrian network for connecting building entries in this First Period of Development, all define the earliest campus walkways. The pedestrian paths were the focus of early campus circulation patterns, transitioning to include paved streets in the early 1920’s to accommodate the arrival of automobiles on the campus that began in 1908.

During the First Period of Development, internal sidewalks connecting these buildings cut across the alignment of Oread Avenue. At that time, the views outward to the horizon were very clear and prominent. As this was a windswept hillside, we can assume that the resources for planting and landscape development were focused on views looking inward, on creating the green carpet of the Fraser lawn, the gentle steps of Spooner Hall and the graceful sidewalks that connected them.

Remarkably, this entire inward-looking landscape was also wrapped with views outward to the horizon because of the unique ridge-top location of the campus. Today, where they survive to much lesser degrees between buildings, these vistas generally remain from KU’s founding decades, save for the growth in vegetation and buildings within the viewsheds. Few American campuses can boast such views and large scale context reaching from horizon to horizon.

Such campus building and landscape architecture took place at a similar scale in Midwestern campuses during the 1870’s and 1880’s, including the University of Missouri, Iowa State University and the University of Iowa. But KU is unusual in the surviving sense of place and associations of “being at the edge” of the native prairies, river valleys and the sky itself.

There survives today a dichotomy of scale on the KU campus. The focused internal experiences within classrooms, labs and offices associated with the academic day are offset by the viewed experiences of a ridge-top location between two broad valleys. It is a basic pattern that has been virtually unchanged since the founding of the University, although impacted daily by the variability of seasons and the associated changes in the landscape. It’s this individual experience through many generations of landscapes, combined with the notable architecture and supporting sites that define much of KU’s sense of place — substantial buildings, red roofs and Oread limestone, the green space and topography. All are physical attributes that continue to signify the University of Kansas.
The First Period of Development
Campus Architectural History: 1856-1901

Architects and their Design Influences

The design of campus buildings was affected by Lawrence’s New England roots and the related professionalization of the building design field. General architectural trends, trends in campus architecture and the standards/expectations established by other respected universities also influenced campus design.
Introduction

Given both Lawrence’s founding history and the early history of the architecture profession, it is not surprising that KU’s campus architecture had both direct and indirect ties to New England, particularly Massachusetts. Most of the nation’s first building designers learned their skills as apprentices to builders. Other early professionals honed their trade in architecture and engineering programs in Paris, such as the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

By the early 20th century, American students could enroll in a growing number of mechanics’ institutes, which offered courses in both general subjects and drafting. Draftsmen and designers also learned their craft in apprenticeships with an increasing number of master builders and designers. Educators established the nation’s first university architecture programs in New England in the late 19th century. The first of these programs were established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1868) and Cornell University (1871). After the Great Fire in 1871 drew designers to Chicago, Illinois also became a center for architectural innovation and education. The University of Illinois opened its architecture program in 1873. Most of these early programs grew out of well-established engineering schools and focused on practical building design as opposed to the craft of superb delineation and high-style design taught at the Ecole.10

Fuller and Haskell

Ferdinand Fuller, the designer of KU’s first building, North College, was a product of the master-builder tradition of architecture that predated professional training. Fuller, who came to Lawrence as part of the original party sent by the New England Emigrant Aid Society, is perhaps best known as the person who named “Mount Oread.” However, he was also a builder. While living in Worcester, Massachusetts, Fuller called himself a “carpenter.”11

His move to the West opened new opportunities. Upon his arrival in Lawrence, Fuller adopted the title “architect” and designed many of the city’s early buildings including both the North College and the Free State Hotel. Although the Free State Hotel was large, it had few architectural details. In contrast, Fuller designed North College in the Italianate Style, whose character-defining features included square cupolas, low-pitched roofs, narrow arched windows with hood molds, eave brackets and, as in the case with North College, centered gables. The style was commonly used for both residential and institutional buildings in the Northeast and Midwest between 1840 and 1885. Early Kansas architects and builders executed many of the state’s first permanent school buildings in the Italianate Style.
For the second building, University Hall (later renamed Fraser Hall), KU leaders chose the Second Empire Style, a style with features similar to Italianate and that was popular in the Northeast and Midwest from about 1855 to 1880. They hired the state’s first professionally trained architect, John Haskell, to design the building. Like master builder Ferdinand Fuller, Haskell had close ties to the Free-State cause.

By the time of University Hall’s dedication in 1877, Haskell had nearly 30 years’ experience in the building trades. Like Fuller, Haskell was first trained as a carpenter; at the age of 17, he was apprenticed to carpenter Edmund Jones in Wilbraham, Massachusetts. While supporting himself as a carpenter, Haskell attended the Wesleyan Academy, where he took the “scientific course.” After five years’ study at the academy, Haskell enrolled at Brown University, where he polished his engineering and mathematics skills. While Haskell was at Brown, his father Franklin Haskell joined Charles Robinson and the second party of the New England Emigrant Aid Company to Lawrence, which arrived in the town in September 1854. In 1855, following his two terms at Brown, John Haskell took a position at a Boston architect’s office, where, according to legend, he became a partner after only nine months on the job.12

With eight years of professional training behind him, Haskell left Boston in 1857 to join his family in Lawrence. Haskell’s Free-State roots were a clear selling point in Kansas. By the time Chancellor Fraser commissioned him to design University Hall, he had completed plans for many Lawrence buildings, the Kansas Statehouse in Topeka and a number of area schools. Haskell drew on his New England academic experiences and contacts to design a series of university buildings for KU. In preparation for planning University Hall, Haskell advised and possibly accompanied Chancellor Fraser, who traveled to New England “at his own expense to examine the most modern university buildings then in use.” For University Hall, Haskell chose the Second Empire Style13, which was employed for other university administration buildings, including the Main Building at the Iowa Agricultural College (1869) and Parmenter Hall at Baker University in nearby Baldwin City, Kansas (1866-1881). By the time he was hired by KU, Haskell had completed two monumental Kansas buildings in the Second Empire Style — the Chase County Courthouse (1873) and Greenwood County Courthouse (now demolished).

Additional Haskell Commissions

The University hired Haskell to design four additional campus structures:
old Chemistry Building (completed 1884), old Snow Hall (dedicated 1886, razed 1934), the old Power Plant (completed 1887) and Bailey Hall (completed 1900).

Chemistry Building

The old Chemistry Building (later known as the Journalism Building) provided Haskell a unique challenge. The building had to be both compatible with University Hall and provide the necessary ventilation for the chemistry department, whose noxious gases caused the department’s banishment from University Hall. After members toured the chemistry department, the legislature appropriated $12,000 for a new building in 1883. For the Chemistry Building, Haskell turned again to New England design trends, choosing the Richardsonian Romanesque Style propagated by Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson.

By the time Haskell designed the Chemistry Building, Richardson’s 1873 design for Boston’s Trinity Church had been widely publicized. Chemistry Hall employed the character-defining features of this style, including masonry arches, parapets on gables and massive limestone construction.

In Kansas, architects chose the Richardsonian Romanesque style for churches and civic buildings, including county courthouses. It was later employed in the design of Spooner Hall. By the time Haskell designed the Chemistry Building, Richardson’s 1873 design for Boston’s Trinity Church had been widely publicized. Chemistry Hall employed the character-defining features of this style, including masonry arches, parapets on gables and massive limestone construction.

Snow Hall

Haskell used a more conventional version of Richardsonian Romanesque for his design of Snow Hall, funded by a $50,000 legislative appropriation in 1885 and 1886. The building was constructed to house laboratories, lecture halls and museums for the natural sciences. With a high water table, shallow-hipped roof and arched window openings, the building closely resembled the county courthouses that were designed at the turn of the 20th century by the state’s best-known architects, including George Washburn and J.C. Holland. Other collegiate examples include Willis Proudfoot and George Bird’s Administration Building at North Newton’s Bethel College. Bird, trained in Philadelphia, designed a number of these structures in the 1880’s.
The Snow Hall appropriation included funding for a new power plant. Also designed by John Haskell, the plant was a simple shallow-gabled rubble-limestone structure that resembled agricultural buildings from the time period.

**Bailey Hall**

The University again hired John Haskell to design a new chemistry building. By 1900, the chemistry department, under the leadership of Professor E.H.S. Bailey, had outgrown Haskell's 1880's building. After years of lobbying, the Kansas Legislature appropriated $55,000 for a new chemistry building. Once funding was secured, Haskell joined Professor Bailey on another tour of East Coast universities to look at “modern” chemistry buildings and get inspiration for Bailey Hall. On their tour, the pair found that most chemistry buildings cost more than twice the $55,000 appropriated by the legislature for the new chemistry building (Bailey Hall). The economic constraints forced Haskell to simplify his design. To cut costs, the resultant building was constructed of limestone quarried from the site. The simplified Richardsonian Romanesque design was similar to that of Snow Hall, with arched window openings and a shallow hipped roof. To provide ventilation, a series of chimneys pierced the roof.

**Architectural Imports**

By the waning years of the 19th century, through the success of the Columbian Exposition in 1893, the fields of landscape architecture and architecture had finally gained professionalization and widespread recognition. Large firms established national reputations and, with offices in Kansas City or St. Louis, developed a presence in the region. Among them were VanBrunt & Howe and Root and Siemens, both with offices in Kansas City. VanBrunt & Howe, hired to design Spooner Hall, completed 1894, also had an office in Boston.

**VanBrunt & Howe**

By the time they were awarded the contract for Spooner Hall, the firm of VanBrunt & Howe had earned a national reputation for university design. A Boston native, Henry VanBrunt graduated from Harvard University in 1854. During the 1860's, he was partnered with William Robert Ware, now known as the father of American architectural education. (Ware established the nation’s first two architecture programs, at MIT and Cornell.) In the 1870's, VanBrunt designed Harvard’s Memorial Hall, to which he applied the same level of detail as he later applied to KU’s Spooner Hall.

Van Brunt relocated to Kansas City in 1888, where he partnered with Frank Maynard Howe, who had started a Kansas City office in 1885 after working in VanBrunt’s Boston firm. Howe completed his studies at MIT in 1868, the year
the school established its architecture program. Together, Howe and VanBrunt
designed the Harvard Medical School, the public library at Cambridge and build-
ings at Wellesley College in Massachusetts. The pair also designed a library for
the University of Michigan, seen in the late 19th century as the model for state
universities.21

Root and Siemens

Root and Siemens designed Stauffer-Flint Hall (old Fowler Shops) and the
Natural History Museum, later renamed Dyche Hall. Walter Root was the brother
of better-known architect John Wellborn Root, who had partnered with Daniel
Burnham to design many Chicago buildings. Walter Root (1859-1925) came to
Kansas City in 1886 to oversee Burnham and Root's projects there. Before his
brother's death, Walter Root established his own firm in Kansas City, partner-
ning with George M. Siemens in 1896. Walter Root's educational background is
unclear; however, Siemens was a graduate of the Cornell University architec-
ture program. The firm beat out VanBrunt and Howe, J.C. Holland (Topeka),
Frederick Gunn (Kansas City) and John G. Haskell for the commission of the
Natural History Museum in 1901.22

Root and Siemens’ design for Dyche Hall was a Romanesque-Revival build-
ing with an eclectic mix of architectural details used in institutional buildings at
the turn of the 20th century from Romanesque to Italian Renaissance Revival.
The firm juxtaposed these high-style carved stone details with randomly laid
rusticated limestone.

The design for Dyche Hall varied markedly from their design for Stauffer-
Flint Hall. Whereas the building has some features similar to the 1880’s and
1890’s Romanesque designs of Henry Hobson Richardson, its simple execution,
low-lying massing, wide-hanging eaves and horizontal windows are evocative
of Prairie style architecture.

State Architects

In the 1890’s, the University entered a new era in campus design that stretched
into the 1950’s — an era in which state architects designed the majority of cam-
pus buildings. Although the position of state architect for the State of Kansas
was first established in 1866 with the first phase of the Kansas Statehouse, the
first state-architect-designed building at KU, Blake Hall (demolished 1963), was
not constructed until 1895. Blake Hall was designed by Seymour Davis (1869-
1923), a Pennsylvania native.

Like many 19th century architects, Davis got his start as a carpenter. In
1880, he took drawing courses at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in
Philadelphia. In the 1880's, Davis came to Topeka to work as a draftsman in an architecture office (architect unknown). By the mid-1880's, he had established his own practice. In 1893, the State Board of Public Works appointed Davis state architect. In this role, Davis designed the Kansas Building at the 1893 Columbian Exposition. Davis later returned to Philadelphia, where he designed other buildings, including the Keystone Telephone Company and the Commonwealth Title and Trust Company.23

Davis’ architectural contribution to the University of Kansas was the Physics Building, designed to house physics, engineering and astronomy courses. Completed in 1895 and renamed Blake Hall in 1898, the Physics Building greatly departed architecturally from earlier university buildings — and earlier buildings in the state. Davis designed Blake Hall in the French Chateauesque style, whose character-defining features included steeply pitched hipped roofs, wall dormers, spires, finials and conical towers.

Architects used the Chateauesque style for Northeastern landmark residences from 1880 to 1910. Davis’s interpretation was a symmetrical design whose façade was executed in stone and simple secondary elevations faced with scored stucco. Davis designed the building based upon a photograph of a French Chateau admired by KU engineering professor Lucien Blake.24

The first state architect who had received training in a professional architecture program was J.C. Holland, who attended the Cornell program in the 1880’s. Although Holland designed no KU buildings during his lean-years term as state architect, 1895-1897, he later designed Kansas State University’s Agricultural Hall (1900). Like Holland, T.C. Lescher, who served in the post from 1897-1899, designed no KU buildings.25
Summary: The First Period of Development

The University of Kansas Campus 1856 – 1901

International and Regional Influences on Campus Development During the First Period of Development

- The Political & Economic Climate:
  - Abolitionism and the Free State movement

- Design:
  - High style influence in architecture, including Second Empire, Italianate and Romanesque styles evident in East Coast campuses and commercial/residential buildings
  - English Park and Romantic Garden style as a national trend in landscapes
  - Professionalism of the field of architecture
  - The creation of the Kansas state architect position, with designers who brought a national perspective to KU projects

- Campus Trends:
  - Influence of East Coast liberal arts colleges

Characteristics of KU’s First Period of Development

- The Political & Economic Climate:
  - The founding of KU by abolitionist settlers from Massachusetts

- Design:
  - Phases of land acquisitions and early campus growth
  - The campus as a destination; the daily journey to the remote campus; shared “processional” experiences up the hill; the focus on the pedestrian nature of the campus
  - Isolation of the campus from the City by topography and distance
  - Exposure of the campus to the prairie elements; the campus as an “oasis” on the plains

The new University Hall (old Fraser) c. 1879.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas

The University “oasis” on the prairie ridge.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas
The preservation of the Mount Oread ridgeline; challenges for building sites with the narrow topography of the ridge; siting of buildings to enclose space while responding to the curve of Mount Oread

Varied street and building plan responses to the city grid, topography and functional service needs; the original right-angle placement of buildings and the creation of an open space quad (old Fraser lawn) transitions to later buildings sited along the curve of the ridge

The paired relationship of Dyche and Spooner halls framing a gateway entrance

Campus development capturing inward-looking views and preserving broad views to the horizon

The addition of woodland plantings (such as Marvin Grove) on a once-barren hillside

The use of stone retaining walls and iron fencing

- **Campus Trends:**
  - The establishment of the liberal arts college on the plains
  - KU provides educational opportunities for both men and women

- **Focus Features:**
  - North College as the first building site
  - Old Fraser Hall, old Blake Hall and the grand lawn
  - Dyche and Spooner halls as a campus gateway; the 14th Street entry
  - The functional siting of the lawn between Stauffer-Flint (old Fowler Shops) and Bailey Hall
  - The planting of Marvin Grove
  - McCook Field as the first sports venue
Significant Surviving Historic KU Resources of the First Period

- Building Elements: Dyche Hall, Spooner Hall, Stauffer-Flint (old Fowler Shops), Bailey Hall, 525 W. 14th Street (Robinson Barn, originally not on campus), red roof tradition

- Landscape Elements: the topography of the hill, the open space between Bailey and Stauffer-Flint; the 14th Street entry, Marvin Grove, the Mississippi Street entrance and Terrace (west of Lippincott)

Significant Lost Historic KU Resources of the First Period

- Building Elements: old North College (demolished 1919), old Fraser Hall (demolished 1965), Chemistry Building (later known as the Journalism Building, demolished c. 1963) old Snow Hall (demolished 1934), old Blake Hall (demolished 1963), old Templin Hall (originally the Brynwood Estate, not on campus, demolished 1959), original Chancellor's Residence (not on campus, demolished c. 1950)

- Landscape Elements: the original lilac hedge and the Fraser east lawn

Cattle grazing west of Potter Lake c. 1913.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas
First Period of Development endnotes

1 Amos A. Lawrence, Letter to Rev. E. Nute of Lawrence, dated Dec. 16, 1856 cited in Sterling, p. 44

2 Amos A. Lawrence, Letter to Trustees, dated Dec. 16, 1856 cited in Sterling, p. 46.

3 Mrs. Susan Savage Alford, fs’70, “K. U. Days---In the Beginning: A Story of the Foundation Days 60 years Ago Told by One of First Students,” The Graduate Magazine, March 1926, p. 4.


5 See Robert Taft, The Years on Mount Oread


14 Taft, The Years on Mount Oread (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1955): 71

15 Peterson, 208.


17 For more on monitor roofs, see Cathy Ambler, “The Look of the Fair:
First Period of Development endnotes (continued)

Kansas County Fairscapes, 1854-1994” (Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1994). These barns also exist at both Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, where they housed cavalry horses. The chemistry building was later known as “Medical Hall.” From 1923 to 1952, the department of journalism occupied the building, which they called “The Shack.” In 1952, the department moved to Stauffer-Flint Hall.


19 Taft, The Years on Mount Oread, 71-73.

20 Woods, 68.


25 Griffin, 183.

Summary of the First Period of Development

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS - FIRST PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT BUILDINGS OVERLAY

Significant Architectural Features:
A. Old Fraser
B. Old Blake
C. Spooner Hall
D. Dyche Hall
E. Snow Hall
F. Bailey Hall
G. Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops)
H. Lippincott Hall (old Green)
I. North College

Keyed Legend

Graphic Legend

Vegetation Massing
Viewsheets
Internal Landscape Spaces
Gateway Entry
Monumental & Significant Buildings
Existing Campus Buildings
Architecture
Landscape Interest Points
Vehicular & Pedestrian Circulation

North

Pasture

Undeveloped Areas

Community/Residential

West Side of Campus

Jayhawk Boulevard

Missouri Street

Oread Avenue

Oregon Trail

Service Access

Surface Drainage
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS - FIRST PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT
SPACES AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES OVERLAY

**Significant Landscape/Site Features:**
1. North College Origin
2. McCook Field
3. Athletic, City & Event Access
4. Marvin Grove
5. Path to North College Site
6. North Gateway at Dyche/Spooner
7. 14th Street Entry
8. Stone Wall & Ornamental Railing
9. 15th Street Axis to Horizon
10. Pedestrian Focused Sites
11. Campus Support Service Area
12. Plantings of N.P. Deming
13. The Grand Lawn East of Fraser

**Significant Architectural Features:**
A. Old Fraser
B. Old Blake
C. Spooner Hall
D. Dyche Hall
E. Snow Hall
F. Bailey Hall
G. Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops)
H. Lippincott Hall (old Green)
I. North College

**Graphic Legend:**
- VEGETATION MASSING
- VIEWSPHERES
- INTERNAL LANDSCAPE SPACES
- GATEWAY ENTRY
- MONUMENTAL & SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS
- EXISTING CAMPUS BUILDINGS
- ARCHITECTURE
- LANDSCAPE INTEREST POINTS
- VEHICLE & PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

**Keyed Legend:**
- NORTH

**Map Details:**
- Community/Residential
- Pasture
- West Side of Campus
- Jayhawk Boulevard
- Mississippi Street
- West Street
- General Access
- Service Access
- Oregon Trail
- Undeveloped Areas
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS - FIRST PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT
VIEWSHEDS OVERLAY

Graphic Legend

VEGETATION MASSING
VIEWSHEDS
INTERNAL LANDSCAPE SPACES
GATEWAY ENTRY
MONUMENTAL & SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS
EXISTING CAMPUS BUILDINGS
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE INTEREST POINTS
VEHICULAR & PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Keyed Legends

Significant Architectural Features:
A. Old Fraser
B. Old Blake
C. Spooner Hall
D. Dyche Hall
E. Snow Hall
F. Bailey Hall
G. Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops)
H. Lippincott Hall (old Green)
### Timeline of Campus Development for the University of Kansas

#### First Period of Development: 1856-1901

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Local men met to plan a university in Lawrence, with the help of the Presbyterian Church and supporters from the north and east</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Presbyterianz begin construction of the foundation for a university building at the site of Old North College</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Kansas statehood; both houses of the legislature passed bills to place the state university in Manhattan, but was vetoed by Governor Robinson, a resident of Lawrence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Morrill Land-Grant College Act; legislature chose to convert Methodist Blumont Central College in Manhattan into Kansas' land-grant college</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863-1866</td>
<td>Heated competition arose between Lawrence and Emporia in their efforts to secure the state university; Lawrence wins by one vote in the house. Governor Carney signed legislation on Feb. 20, 1863 to establish the “University of Kansas” in Lawrence. No immediate action taken to establish the University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Acquisition of the original 40 acres for a university site from Charles Robinson and the City of Lawrence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Construction of 525 W. 14th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Quantrell’s Raid on the City of Lawrence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Interest revived in establishing the university; Governor Carney signed act organizing the university on March 1, 1864. Established a Board of Regents for oversight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>End of the Civil War; expansion of the railroad system across Kansas begins; demise of the Oregon Trail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865-1867</td>
<td>Term of Chancellor R.W. Oliver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865-1866</td>
<td>Construction of Brynwood Manor at 14th and Louisiana streets, later named old Templin Hall. Demolished in 1959 for construction of Sprague Apartments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865-1866</td>
<td>Construction of North College “Old North,” the first building for the University, continued on the foundation begun by the Presbyterians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>September 12: Official opening of the University of Kansas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867-1874</td>
<td>Term of Chancellor John Fraser</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>November: start of operation for city horse-drawn street car for downtown and train depot; extended the routes in early 1880's to 17th and Tennessee; closest stop for KU students was 14th and Tennessee until electric street car system expanded the route up onto the Hill in 1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Construction of Old Fraser Hall - “University Hall” (demolished in 1965 for construction of new Fraser Hall)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Trumpet vine planted “in the recesses” just north of old Fraser Hall by the class of 1875. First known ornamental planting on campus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871-1880</td>
<td>Term of Chancellor James Marvin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Construction of Old Power Plant (Hall Center for the Humanities). Architect-John Haskell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873-1889</td>
<td>Term of Chancellor Joshua Lippincott</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-1885</td>
<td>Construction of Chemistry Hall (demolished c. 1970)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875-1898</td>
<td>Construction of Old Snow Hall (demolished 1934)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-1897</td>
<td>Construction of Old Schoolhouse (Do we have any info on this building?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Construction of Pinet House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Construction of Robinson Farm Building #2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883-1889</td>
<td>Term of Chancellor John Fraser</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Construction of Old Frost Hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885-1901</td>
<td>Term of Chancellor Francis Snow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Construction of Robinson Farm Building #1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Construction of McCook Field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-1896</td>
<td>Acquisition of the University by eight acres for Old North College from the City and J.H. Lane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-1899</td>
<td>Construction of Old Snow Hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892-1901</td>
<td>Construction of Pinsel Residence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893-1895</td>
<td>Construction of the Physics Building (named Blake Hall in 1898, demolished in 1963)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Construction of Old Schoolhouse (no school existed prior to this building)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Construction of the Physics Building (named Blake Hall in 1898, demolished in 1963)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Construction of the Physics Building (named Blake Hall in 1898, demolished in 1963)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898-1911</td>
<td>Construction of the Physics Building (named Blake Hall in 1898, demolished in 1963)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-1911</td>
<td>Construction of the Physics Building (named Blake Hall in 1898, demolished in 1963)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Construction of Chemistry Hall (Bailey Hall) for chemistry and pharmacy to replace the small 1884 Chemistry Hall. Architect-John Haskell. Contractor-W.R. Stubbs Contracting Co. Listed on the NRHP in 2001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Construction of Varity House (1043 Indiana). Architect-unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The University of Kansas Campus Heritage Plan - Chapter 4

The Second Period of Development
Overview of The University of Kansas: 1902 – 1928

The Second Period of Development focuses on a period of significant growth and development at the University, beginning with the arrival of Chancellor Frank Strong and ending prior to the stock market crash of 1929, which significantly shut down building projects on the campus for a number of years. The 2002 KU Landscape Master Plan provides the following overview of the period:

“When Chancellor Marvin left KU in 1883, it would be another two decades (1904) before serious landscaping efforts resumed. With the advent of a plan by landscape architect George Kessler, [and later plans by the firm of Hare & Hare, Kansas City landscape architects and planners] the planting of rows of elm trees along Jayhawk Boulevard delineated the main campus traffic artery of the time.

“The main feature of Kessler’s campus plan of 1904 was a formal, grand mall running north between a main academic building (occupying the site where Wescoe Hall is located today) to a recreation complex at the bottom of the Hill (near which today is Memorial Stadium). The plan proposed flanking the mall on both sides by naturalistic parks. Although never implemented because of political and financial obstacles, this imaginary axis can somewhat be identified today in the form of an informal definition of the Hill Walk route, a walk traditionally made by graduates at commencement. Potter Lake and Marvin Grove are important park elements flanking each side.

“Interestingly, writings about the landscaping on campus mention that the embankment between Bailey Hall and Green Hall (now Lippincott Hall), the site of the Heritage Garden (the Mississippi Terrace), was planned by Kessler to be an Olmsted-style transitional area. Large trees were massed on the Mississippi Street slope to echo Marvin Grove, with smaller trees formally spaced along the Jayhawk Boulevard side to match the rest of the boulevard’s allee-style planting.

“Reports in the archives of KU note that there was much displeasure at the rejection of the Kessler plan. Resentment went on for many years and eventually triggered the hiring of the Kansas City landscape architectural firm of Hare & Hare to produce the second campus development plan. Prepared in consultation with Kessler, the Hare & Hare planting design was implemented and remains somewhat intact today at the historic core of the campus. The plan reinforced a commitment to the traditional elements of Marvin Grove and Potter Lake as areas to preserve, and to its naturalistic arrangement of trees and plantings. By the early 1920’s, Jayhawk Boulevard had a parkway setting with brick sidewalks, street trees and groupings of flowering shrubs.”
The Second Period of Development: The Boulevard Campus 1902-1928

This map shows the culmination of campus development c. 1928.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Building/Site Name and Date of Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grider House, 525 W. 14th Street (1863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brynwood Manor, 14th &amp; Louisiana (c. 1865, demolished 1959)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Old North College building (1865-66, demolished 1919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Old Fraser Hall (1872, demolished 1965)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Marvin Grove (1878)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chemistry Hall, later known as Journalism Building (1883-84, demolished c. 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Old Snow Hall (1885-86, demolished 1934)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Old Power Plant, Heating Plant, now the Hall Center for the Humanities (1887)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pinet House (1890)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>McCook Field (1892); site of Memorial Stadium (1921)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Strait House, now known as the Crawford Community Center (1892)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Old Blake Hall, first known as the Physics Building (1893-95, demolished 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Old Chancellor's Residence, Carruth Hall, 1345 Louisiana (1894, demolished 1953)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Spooner Hall (1894)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Facilities Operations Admin. Bldg., Repair Shops, (c. 1897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Old Fowler Shops, known today as Stauffer Flint Hall (1897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>515-517 W. 14th Street (c. 1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Chemistry Building, now known as Bailey Hall (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Varsity House, 1043 Indiana (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dyche Museum of Natural History (1901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lippincott Hall, first known as Old Green Hall (1904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Old Robinson Gymnasium (1906-07, demolished c. 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Myers Hall, Bible Chair (1906, demolished 1966)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>New engineering and power labs, service shop (1908)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Marvin Hall, Engineering (1908)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Old Haworth Hall, Geology &amp; Mining (1908-09, demolished 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Strong Hall, first known as the Administration Building (1909-1924)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Streetcar Station - electric streetcar service on campus (1910, discontinued 1933)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Potter Lake and Pump House (1910-11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>The Outlook, current Chancellor's Residence, constructed as the Watkins family home (1912)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Oread Training High School (1915)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Temporary Barracks on Mississippi Street (1918, demolished 1919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Temporary Barracks on Jayhawk Boulevard (1918, demolished 1919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Observatory Building or Astronomy Building (1919, demolished c. 1941)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Cafeteria Building, the Commons (1921, destroyed by fire 1943)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Kansas Memorial Union (1925)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>New Power Plant (1921-22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Water Reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Spray Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Greenhouses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Watson Library (1922-24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Corbin Residence Hall (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Jayhawk Boulevard pavement (1924)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Watkins Residence Hall (1926)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Hoch Auditorium, now known as Budig Hall (1927)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keyed Legend (for map on left)
Kessler and the Boulevard Campus

Although national trends in romantic campus design and planting most likely influenced the layout and borrowed vistas of the 19th century campus, it was the City Beautiful movement and the rise of boulevard planning that shaped KU’s early 20th century transformation.

Pioneered by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux in the design for New York’s Central Park, the carriage way and “boulevard mall” found their fullest expression in the burgeoning park systems of Midwestern cities. From H.W.S. Cleveland’s connected park systems in Chicago, Minneapolis-Saint Paul and Omaha to extraordinary parkways in St. Joseph, Missouri, the use of boulevards to organize and connect broad spaces was a distinctly Midwestern enthusiasm.

Cleveland’s 1873 publication, Landscape Architecture, as Applied to the Wants of the West, defined the young profession’s role in bringing culture and a new kind of public space to expanding railroad cities. After practicing with Olmsted in the construction of Brooklyn’s Prospect Park, Cleveland moved west to Chicago, where he proved influential in shaping that city’s early park system. He also served as the planner for a number of campuses and military veterans homes, including projects in Kansas.

It is impossible to imagine the KU campus today without the influence of George Edward Kessler (1862-1923) and the willingness of campus leaders to plan at an unprecedented scale. Born in Germany, Kessler immigrated to the United States with his parents at the age of three. He returned to Germany in 1878 to study landscape gardening, botany, forestry and civil engineering. When he returned to New York in 1882 he worked in a nursery in the Bowery. Remarkably, Frederick Law Olmsted Sr., the designer of New York’s Central Park and the founder of American landscape architecture, soon recommended the young Kessler to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad to lead the implementation of the firm’s pleasure park in Merriam, Kansas.

Kessler’s education was both artistic and scientific. When he arrived in Kansas City in the early 1880’s, he was one of the few landscape architects in the Midwest, and possibly the only practitioner who had spent so much time in Europe. As William H. Wilson notes in The City Beautiful Movement in Kansas City:

“No part of Kessler’s education ever dominated the others. He always worked equally well over flower beds or a drafting board. He had lived and worked among the monumental plazas and axial boulevards of Europe, and had visited Central Park, where winding drives hugged and dramatized the earth’s natural contours. He could design either type, as the terrain and the expectations of the local populace demanded, and he could blend the natural and the formal in the same boulevard without breaking its continuity.”
At that time, landscape architecture reached a pinnacle of influence in American urban design. Indeed many landscape architects, including Warren Manning, Arthur Nichols in Minneapolis and the Olmsted Office in Massachusetts, professionally identified themselves as both landscape architects and city planners. As indicated on Kessler’s 1904 drawings for KU, this was a titling convention he would use throughout his career. Before World War II, landscape architects were as active in shaping civic spaces as in planting them. In town planning, garden design and campus planning, practitioners from Annette Hoyt Flanders in Milwaukee to the Kansas City firm of Hare & Hare designed the shape of spaces. Their tools included the placement of walls, buildings and hedges, along with the careful manipulation of topography.
A Campus Visible on Many Sides

In the Second Period of Development and following Kessler’s broad vision for linear growth along the hilltop, the KU campus expanded and its vegetation matured. As hillside, lawn and street plantings enclosed the views over the course of three to four decades, KU gradually lost its “exposed” quality as an academic village on a barren hill. Yet, to this day, the force of topography remains. As a public institution, KU’s views from and to Mount Oread are public assets and unique in many ways. As a campus on a hill, KU does not have a true back door; its buildings (ranging from Strong Hall to Lippincott and Dyche) are designed to be viewed from all sides. Hence, the spaces between buildings are important for outward views and also for preserving the individual scale, identity and façades of each structure.

In the Second Period of Development, the construction of Marvin Hall (1908), Watson Library (1922) and new Snow Hall (1932) continued this tradition of freestanding buildings, visible from afar and from all sides of the buildings. Yet, their primary focus was along Jayhawk Boulevard. As hillside native and planted vegetation grew, outward views became less a part of daily life and the campus became more of the hilltop oasis first envisioned by Chancellor Marvin in the late 1800’s.

From today’s preservation perspective, one could ask if campus builders were aware of the views at the time. Certainly, a review of old Jayhawker yearbook photographs from this era reveals the value placed on views into Marvin Grove from the Class of 1914 Bench (located in the Mississippi Street Terrace west of Lippincott Hall) and views to the south and west from the 1920 Pi Phi Bench (between Twente and Blake halls) overlooking the Wakarusa valley. We can be more certain that the limited building technologies of the time almost guaranteed structures with relatively small footprints and wide side yards that left open views to the horizon. As stand-alone buildings, the side setbacks preserved the possibility for viewssheds, even if later obscured by trees on or near the hilltop.
Of all these building side yards connected to the hill, only a few were used for walking uphill during this period. These side yards allowed for eventual site-specific planting designs first attempted with the arrival of landscape architects Hare & Hare in 1916 as discussed later in this chapter.

The Effects of Building Technology on Landscape Scale and Character

George Kessler’s vision for the boulevard campus was largely realized with local materials and architects. The early 20th century campus that extended along Jayhawk Boulevard expressed the interwoven effects of engineering, architecture, program needs and landscape tastes. The need to ventilate and day-light buildings and the related technologies to achieve this all shaped the scale of buildings created during the rapid growth from 1902-1928. The scale and rhythm of buildings and spaces down Jayhawk Boulevard, especially in the more vernacular, local-stone quarried buildings that include old Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops), old Robinson (razed 1960’s), old Haworth (razed 1963), Bailey and Marvin halls, reflected the constraints of cost-effective construction and structural engineering. The building façades and floor plates were usually limited to two bays on a 12- to 15-foot span, based on the timber available. Classrooms were configured to this proportional dimension and special use facilities, like the gymnasium, were the exceptions.

Behind a typical 30-foot wide section of the building façade could be found (in section view) two classrooms of roughly 15-by-30 feet or a subdivision into smaller offices on each of the 3 or 4 stories of the building. Long before demand existed for large labs, lecture halls, large climate control systems and interior mechanical cores for elevators and utilities, campus buildings at KU and elsewhere tended to be smaller. For larger classroom buildings (built of the more advanced and expensive material of reinforced concrete, such as Strong Hall), the interior spaces were placed with the short dimension of the rooms perpendicular to a double loaded corridor. This arrangement provided ample daylighting in the occupied spaces and opportunities for transom light and ventilation over the doorways and into the corridors.

This scale of building mass, the uniform setbacks of façades along Jayhawk Boulevard and the creation of wide side yards are important character-defining spatial features from the Second Period of Development.
Jayhawk Boulevard as a 20th Century Pedestrian and Vehicular Concourse

George Kessler’s “boulevard” vision for Jayhawk Boulevard was not so much a brilliant innovation as it was the logical solution to the narrowness and steepness of the ridge. Like any good landscape architect, he started with a site analysis as the basis for the most simple and elegant solution. Influenced by the designs for the 1904 World’s Fair in St. Louis, Jayhawk Boulevard was designed as a strong, architecturally framed corridor with a powerful civic scale that could accommodate a diverse array of architecture. And indeed, as the campus grew outward, Jayhawk Boulevard became framed by buildings of Beaux Arts, Gothic-Revival and other styles.

Kessler was insightful, however, in anticipating the changing forces to come with the impact of the automobile on campus life. At the time of Kessler’s master plan for KU in 1904, the campus was primarily oriented to pedestrian circulation. “Streets” of the time were little more than dirt paths that crossed the expansive system of paved sidewalks that connected the buildings of the early campus. Horse-drawn wagons and carriages were tied to the hitching posts in front of Bailey Hall and behind the lilac hedge of the Fraser lawn.

By 1912, a few automobiles could be seen in the mix on the pedestrian-oriented campus.

The first trolley system began in the City of Lawrence in 1871 with a horse-drawn rail car. Service did not reach the campus until 1910, with an electric trolley system.
With the advent of the automobile arriving on the campus in significant numbers by the mid 1910’s, transportation demands changed dramatically in the course of a few years. The campus transitioned from a predominantly pedestrian environment to one in which the automobile maintained a significant presence.

In 1910, the City of Lawrence extended its existing trolley line onto the campus. Following the Mississippi Street alignment up the north slope, the line passed behind Bailey Hall, between Strong and Bailey halls and on to a platform located on the west lawn between the Fowler Shops (Stauffer-Flint) and old Robinson Gym. The electric trolley provided a welcome alternative to the traditional pedestrian climb to the top of the Hill. The trolley continued down the south slope behind Fowler Shops to connect with the City’s route. The trolley service was abandoned in 1933 with the advent of a city bus system.

By 1928, traffic jams were common on the KU campus.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas

This 1910 photograph shows the campus trolley stop located between Fowler Shops and Robinson Gym, as well as the new street lights along Jayhawk Boulevard.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas
In the first four decades of the 20th century, Jayhawk Boulevard also became home to the academic, athletic, cultural and celebratory experiences that bound the students together and created an institutional identity. From homecoming parades to basketball games and concerts at Hoch Auditorium, the Boulevard was the focus of campus social and academic life. Beginning with the completion of the building in 1927, Hoch was a social and cultural center of the campus and community.

With the advent and popularity of basketball at KU under the leadership of legendary coach Phog Allen, basketball was played on the floor of Hoch until the completion of Allen Fieldhouse in 1955.
Often traversed by a student several times in a day, Jayhawk Boulevard was the epitome of the campus experience, a place to see others — and the one street that alumni long remembered. Today, much of the undergraduate academic day still focuses on the Boulevard and the processional experience of walking this corridor — a remarkable continuity of tradition.
The Greening of the Liberal Arts University

In one of the most detailed written accounts of the campus landscape in the WWI era, W.C. Stevens credited the Board of Administration for taking the “first effective step toward the planting of the campus according to a comprehensive and unified plan…” Writing for KU’s Graduate Magazine in May 1917, Stevens addressed an audience of alumni who were also the University’s strongest financial and political supporters.

 Appearing in KU’s leading alumni publication, Stevens’ account was an officially-sanctioned vision of how the campus wanted to be seen by visitors, students and alumni. His “boosterish” accounts represented an aspiration to a landscape ideal of a university that was institutionally mature, visually rich and park-like as a place for learning. Though we cannot be certain of the full accuracy of his enthusiastic accounts of exact planting mixes, his narrative tour of the planting beds resulting from Hare & Hare’s design offers an extraordinary view of the aesthetic intent of foundation and free-standing shrub beds during that era. As we shall see later, many of his descriptions can also be cross-verified by analysis of historic photographs and plans.

Describing the ongoing work of Hare & Hare, Stevens noted that the junior member of the office, S. Herbert Hare, was a lecturer of landscape design at KU. At this time, many Midwestern universities, such as the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota, offered horticulture programs that included landscape “design” courses. Many Midwestern practitioners, such as the younger Hare, were trained at Harvard University’s School of Landscape Architecture, then the preeminent program in the country and irrevocably tied to the legacy of Frederick Law Olmsted and Charles Elliot, both founders of the profession.

Yet Midwestern campuses and their designers were also influenced by traditions in the English landscape aesthetics of the 18th and 19th centuries. As a college originally founded by Protestants, KU began with intellectual ties to the progressive idealism of prohibitionism, English empiricism and transcendental writings that extolled the direct contact of spirituality through nature. Of special import for 19th century Midwestern park and campus design are the writings of Humphrey Repton (1752-1818) who invented the term “landscape gardening” to describe the integration of painterly compositions and built settings. Repton was also an astute promoter who designed estates across England with the persuasive help of the “Red Books” for which he is widely known. These volumes, bound in red leather, contained Repton’s “before” and “after” illustrations of potential commissions to show landowners how his design would change their landscapes.
In one of the first uses of visual simulation of change over time (and perhaps as a means to sell ideas to clients), Repton illustrated before and after scenes of an entry drive or sweeping meadow views that made a visual case for the benefits of his proposed improvements. Strongly grounded in the aesthetic of the “beautiful,” Repton called for landscapes with a painterly landscape composition with grassy foregrounds, water and bridge accents, and distant views into trees or hills. He advocated complexity in lieu of barrenness, landscapes of discovered views rather than open panoramas — just the message Kansans wanted to hear about the hillsides and lawns of windswept Mount Oread.
A Balance of the Sinuous and the Urbane Grid

The W.C. Stevens’ article noted earlier is illustrated by Hare & Hare’s April 1916 Plan for the Planting Arrangement Eastern Portion of Campus. Drawn in black ink line with stippling, the presentation drawing (scaled 100 feet to the inch) shows the liberal arts campus at its intended completion. Extending from old Blake Hall on the south to the Natural History Museum (Dyche) and Library (Spooner) on the north, the plan lays out a spatial, planting and circulation strategy that responds to the contours of Mount Oread and the existing dominance of old Fraser Hall and the historic lilac hedge. To the south, old Blake Hall anchors the lawn in front of old Fraser and the defining boundary of the hedge. To the west of Fraser, old Snow Hall and the old Chemistry Building enclose three sides of a quad that is bounded on the north by the curve of Jayhawk Boulevard, with dramatic views into the river valley beyond.

The symmetrical U-shaped path between Fraser and Snow, like the curve of the Boulevard, introduced an elegant and sinuous contrast to the perpendicularity of the siting of the buildings. Hare & Hare further accentuated the contrast between the urban campus quad and the pastoral ideal of informality with seemingly random yet highly intentional clusters of shrubs along the paths. At the eastern edge of the plan, clusters of evergreens demarcated the corners of the great lawn next to the linear “wall” of the old lilac hedge.

The spatial relationships of the campus buildings and landscapes are evident in this annotated 1932 aerial photograph.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas
To the north of Jayhawk Boulevard, old Green Hall (as mentioned in the previous description of the First Period of Development) is the one building in the entire scheme that is sited off the grid. Set at a 45 degree angle to old Fraser and the Natural History Museum (Dyche), Green expresses the curve of Jayhawk Boulevard as it follows the ridgeline of Mount Oread itself. In this area north of the Boulevard, Lippincott (old Green) and Dyche Hall (the Museum), along with Spooner (the Library) to the east are reached with asymmetrical and curving walks. Clusters of evergreens are shown to the north of Dyche and Spooner halls.

Although the spatial, circulation and planting integrity of the precinct south of Jayhawk Boulevard has been altered over time, these character-defining elements remain strongly intact in the spaces between old Green, Dyche and Spooner halls. As vestiges of the Hare & Hare landscape for the liberal arts university, these spaces are strong contributing resources to the interpretation of this period.

In addition to the new plantings of this era, the campus also formalized pedestrian connections from the top of the hill downward into Marvin Grove and toward the community, most notably in the stairs near Strong Hall to Marvin Grove and in the stairs that led through the Class of 1914 Terrace to the Mississippi Street sidewalk. These concrete steps and pipe rails were likely built by campus staff with readily available materials. They introduced a strong and clear diagonal feature to the hillside that remains today an important reminder of the hill’s steep slopes.
From Pastoral College to University: Hare & Hare Plant the Boulevard

In March of 1917, the Grounds Committee met to discuss bids for a further phase of installation of Hare & Hare’s 1916 plan discussed above. Present at the meeting were, according to the minutes, “Dean Templin, Professors Stevens and Goldsmith, Building Superintendent Shea.” The minutes indicate that Superintendent Shea presented estimates “for furnishing and planting the East end of the Campus according to the plans of Hare & Hare, Landscape Architects.” A bid of $604 from a bidder identified as “Frowe” was the lowest and the Committee moved to accept it on the conditions that any lost plant materials would be replaced without charge.

Of greater significance, the minutes note that a motion “to request that Mr. Hare be retained to locate trees for the entire campus and these be planted as soon as possible, was carried.” This decision to invest in the plantings along the newly extended Jayhawk Boulevard and its rising buildings to the west reflects a critical shift in thinking from the collegiate to the university scale. Thirteen years after Kessler and Wright’s plan set a vision for the linear Jayhawk Boulevard, KU began to invest in planting this street.

Photographs from the 1920’s show the rapid growth of the street trees along the extended Boulevard. From its initial focus on the 19th century spaces between Spooner and Dyche halls and the green spaces around old Fraser, the Hare & Hare office was now creating planting designs for a linear campus boulevard. Like the new and fashionable Paseo Boulevard in Kansas City, the new Jayhawk Boulevard achieved an urbane order with open lawns, detailed sidewalks and street planting beds evenly punctuated with young elms. However, the narrowness of the Mount Oread ridgeline and the massive pedestrian dominance of the campus helped to maintain a more appropriate scale of the Boulevard better suited for the campus environment than the grand boulevard plans of Kansas City and elsewhere. By the mid 1920’s, multi-globe streetlamps, characteristic of main streets and city commercial districts of the time, added to Jayhawk Boulevard’s rhythmic order as a city boulevard.

Along with the earlier plantings of Marvin and Savage, Hare & Hare strongly contributed to vegetation by extending this effort throughout the campus. The intended aesthetic was to create an oasis on the prairie, to evoke not so much a “New England Green” as a picturesque park with a sinuous quality anchored by many of the original orthogonally placed buildings ... old Fraser, Spooner, etc. The contrast is most elegant and can be compared with other campuses of the era.
The Hare & Hare 1928 General Plan for the Campus drawing.

Source: Courtesy University of Missouri Kansas City Archive, Western Historical Manuscript Collection
Urban Boulevard Scale and Front Yard Identity

Few American campuses can point to a public space like Jayhawk Boulevard and claim that “the majority of our classroom contacts and teaching commitments occur here” and that this shared experience has existed since the 1920’s. Later buildings, such as Wescoe Hall and new Fraser, have not changed the paths of previous generations; the fabric, although ornamented differently, is essentially intact. From horizon to horizon the topography is essentially the same, though available views to the river valleys are increasingly rare.

The consistency of the streetscape, coupled with the establishment of consistent building front yards and lawns during this era, set the lasting tone for Jayhawk Boulevard. At Lippincott (old Green), Budig (Hoch), new Snow and Strong halls, landscape architects Hare & Hare prepared individual planting designs for the front yards that predated their overall campus plan of 1928. The Boulevard’s width, the building setbacks, the sidewalks and street trees allowed for variation in individual planting treatments along with the architectural styles themselves.

Moving west from the neo-classical Lippincott Hall, Strong Hall is an immense Beaux Arts structure that reaches out to the street with symmetrical wings surrounding a grand lawn. Reflecting design fashions of the 1920’s, Watson Library, Budig (Hoch) and new Snow halls are Gothic Revival in style. To the west, built of local stone at a pragmatic and economical size, Marvin Hall is vaguely Neo-classical. Their front yards are equally distinct. Hare & Hare’s planting plans from the era show individual treatments for the buildings with species scaled to the available spaces. Overall, because of the consistency of the architectural space, curbs and globe lights of Jayhawk Boulevard, variations in planting palettes and forms blended together in the pedestrian’s experience. Today, the most intact of these planting designs is the concept for the front of Budig Hall, a relatively compact area between façade and boulevard that is formally designed with rectangular planting beds. The façade of Budig Hall, along with the large planters for seating, shares the pedestrian experience with the street.

Within this corridor, Strong Hall (modeled on 1904 World’s Fair precedents in St. Louis) was the most “independent” work of architecture on the Boulevard during this era. Of all the buildings on Jayhawk Boulevard, Strong Hall participates less in the street and clearly “owns” the lawn. This embrace arises from Strong’s symmetry and the tendency of Beaux Arts design to objectify the architecture, to make it seemingly “substantial” with the ornament, deep set coves, cornice lines and articulated entries.
At Strong Hall, the scale of the more than 400-foot long façade (built over the course of more than a decade and incorporating the treatment of the details on the exterior) is extraordinary for a Midwestern campus of this time. The richly detailed terracotta ornament gains expressive force because of the semi-enclosed lawn set before the building. The Hare & Hare bilateral site plan for Strong must be understood in the context of the framing walls of this monumental, landmark building.

Marvin Hall hardly qualifies as having a front lawn, as it is caught in a dubious position somewhere between relating predominately to the street front and relating with the small area of lawn and shrubs in front of the building. Marvin also has a main building entry that was characteristic of many of the buildings built in the early 20th century in that the lowest level and main entry level are equal distance below and above the exterior grade. This was a typical site condition for shallow bedrock, predicated on the limits of excavation equipment of the time and the reliance on non-mechanical labor to remove the overburden of heavy rock. For buildings like Dyche, Lippincott, old Haworth, old Robinson and Marvin halls, the footings were placed at elevations associated with the top of the heaviest layers of rock. To have removed this layer to lower the buildings’ main floor levels more closely to the exterior grade would have been time- and labor-consuming at best. More typically, this would have been nearly impossible with the technology of the time and not particularly beneficial, as the shale soils under these stone ledges were less stable for footings and foundations. As a result, these buildings had front entrance stairs that would rise 4 to 6 feet in height to the main entry level. These strong architectural entries were the backdrop and focus for many of the Hare & Hare planting plans.

To varying degrees, buildings present in this period maintained strong relationships with the front lawns and the created sideyards associated with the architecture. In certain cases, building entries reached to the sidewalk along Jayhawk Boulevard, creating a small front lawn that allowed the building to relate directly with the street. New Snow, Bailey and Lippincott halls all functioned in this manner. The architectural character and visibility of Watson Library, Stauffer-Flint and Strong Hall are prominently based in the commanding relationship with their grand front lawns.

As to the side yards, the architecture of Marvin Hall, for example, also relates to and influences the open lawn to the west. In the next Period of Development, this same area of lawn transitions to support the Lindley Hall entry with the creation of a small and intimate green space. Screened from the bustling traffic circle of the Chi Omega fountain at the terminus of Jayhawk Boulevard, this green space provides a more traditional and articulated scheme.
Potter Lake and Recreation

Although the topography of Mount Oread reflects centuries of water erosion with a variety of gullies and swales, water was largely absent from the original campus. In 1910, construction began on Potter Lake in a swale up the slope from the stadium area in an effort to provide a water supply and pumping station for campus fire protection. Soon after its completion, the lake quickly became a campus attraction for swimming and boating in the summer and ice skating and sledding in the winter.

Sadly, drownings became a frequent occurrence with the new lake, with six students having lost their lives by 1921. Though a diving tower and pier were constructed on the lake in 1924, swimming was banned in 1927 with the construction of a segregated pool in the city. Not associated with any grand plan, Potter Lake became one of the most valued and well-planted sites on campus. In their planting design during the 1920’s, Hare & Hare called for a variety of trees for the once barren shoreline. Until the installation of the Chi Omega fountain in 1955, the campus included few constructed water features, with the possible exception of horse watering troughs, of which none survive.
Connecting to the Region: Jayhawk Boulevard and the Regional Parkway System

The growth and transformation of the campus is inextricably linked with the growth of Lawrence. For this particular Period of Development, there are large scale site plans for neighborhoods — community development plans — that integrate thoughts regarding the expansion of Lawrence with the major physical features of the campus associated with this period.

Whether or not it is an era with major support from community leadership, the involvement of planners looking at the comprehensive development of boulevards, park land and neighborhoods and the impact on community land use is significant. In the Third Period of Development, when Allen Fieldhouse is placed on the edge of both the campus and community, there is evidence of the larger scale and related development that accompanied the growth of the community and the campus.

World War I

At approximately the same time that Hare & Hare began their work on the campus plans for the University of Kansas, the world went to war and the University felt the impact.

“It is difficult to believe, as one leafs through the pages of the Kansan from the fall of 1914 to February, 1917, that a war of the first magnitude began in 1914; for the war only remotely affected the campus during that time….. There was, to be sure, much unnecessary marching up the Hill and marching down again — both literally and figuratively — but so there was everywhere…..With the actual declaration of war on April 6, the campus became a scene of intense activity.”

-Selections from Robert Taft, *Across the Years on Mount Oread*, p. 111

World War I had a short, but significant impact on the development of the campus. The fall of 1917 realized a diminished enrollment, with women outnumbering men by three to one. Chancellor Strong and the Governor’s Kansas Council of Defense appointed faculty members to serve on the emergency war committee and to direct the activities on campus.
The 1916 Hare & Hare Plat for the City of Lawrence, Kansas. The University of Kansas is located to the center left in each image, outlined in red.

Courtesy University of Missouri Kansas City Archive, Western Historical Manuscript Collection

The 1916 Hare & Hare Present and Proposed Park and Recreation Areas for the City of Lawrence, Kansas.

Courtesy University of Missouri Kansas City Archive, Western Historical Manuscript Collection
Temporary barracks were constructed in 1918 on Jayhawk Boulevard on the site where Budig Hall now stands.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas

Military drills began on April 10 with the organization of four student companies, and women signed up for Red Cross classes to make bandages. Some students and faculty left college to serve in the war, while others left to work on farms to support the homefront efforts.

In August of 1918, KU became one of 500 universities and colleges throughout the country to establish a Student Army Training Corps (SATC). Given the oversight responsibility for the construction of barracks to house the unit of more than 2,000 men, the University was quickly thrown into turmoil, having little more than a month to accomplish the prepatory tasks.

“If the entry of the United States into the war in April, 1917, produced turmoil on the campus for the faculty, the condition following the announcement of the SATC can only be characterized as bedlam. Housing had to be provided for 2,500 men, contracts for their feeding arranged, schedules prepared and new classes organized and instructors found. Some faculty members were sent out over the state to bring in carpenters, while others set to work drawing up plans for barracks and organization of classroom work….. Barracks were in the course of erection on Mississippi Street…..others were being built on the Hill between Marvin and Haworth Halls…..”

-Selections from Robert Taft, Across the Years on Mount Oread, p. 113

By October 1, 1918, the members of the SATC were ready for formal induction into service. Shortly after the induction ceremony, the unit fell ill to the influenza epidemic, with a rising death toll. With hundreds ill at a time, the University elected to close for five weeks, while women of the campus and community served as volunteer nurses, cooks and laundresses to assist with the ill.
With news of the Armistice, troops returned home and the campus returned to a more normal routine by the second semester. By commencement, little was left on campus to recall the events of the previous year. The barracks were sold for salvage and removed from the campus almost as quickly as they had been constructed.

**The University Addresses the Post War Housing Demand**

Following the end of World War I, enrollment at the University jumped dramatically and the shortage of housing and facilities became a critical issue. Members of the community were asked to open their homes to provide housing for students and faculty. Automobiles arrived on campus in quickly increasing numbers, with no facilities for parking. Faculty asked for increases in salaries. With many critical issues facing the campus, Chancellor Strong decided that it was time for new leadership at the University and submitted his resignation.

With the 1920 arrival of the new chancellor, Dr. Ernest H. Lindley, came the concept for a massive public relations campaign throughout the state for increased legislative funding, which realized success in early 1921. With an appropriation of $3 million over two years, funds were available for increased faculty salaries and the construction of a women’s dormitory, a library, a new power plant, a medical building, a cafeteria and the completion of Strong Hall.

*Bailey Hall, c. 1920, where parking was: “where you could find it.”*  
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas
Prairie Romanticism and Campus Traditions

In the 1920’s, with the completion of Memorial Stadium, the tradition of the student convocation reached a new height of grandeur and connection with the campus landscape. Perhaps, in reflection of the rising Olympic movement of the time, the Stadium, Mount Oread and the North College sites created a stage set for a sound and light show almost unimaginable at a university today.

As an institution less than 50 years old set, KU was largely bereft of traditions and shared symbols. Set in a landscape where its Natural History Museum collected fossils millions of years old and Native American cultures once lived over millennia, the new university, as with many across the country, sought its own historic narrative. From convocations to secret societies, KU’s quest for traditions in the early 20th century drew on a number of sources ranging from Athenian games to medieval England. Though recognized as vaguely ancient by third and fourth generation Kansans, Native American culture had been largely excised from the plains and the academic curriculum. Yet, native cultures’ popular representation as a misunderstood “other” appeared in the regalia of student clubs, place names and the logos for new products and businesses.

The creation of new traditions reflected both a need for a shared past and the rapid changes already taking place at KU. One of the first built expressions of nostalgia at KU happened on the site where the University began. Demolished in 1918, the North College building was memorialized 10 years later by the Torch Chapter of Mortar Board, a senior women’s honorary society. In September 1927, the local newspaper reported the society’s plans to construct two low semi-circular walls of native stones with open ends. In the center was to be placed a square of stone as the foundation for an iron fire basket. In December of the following year, the Graduate Magazine published a photograph of the completed seating walls, set atop a graceful mound of mowed grass and a backdrop of mature elms. With the heading: “Mortar Board Society Builds Shrine of Tradition,” the extended photograph caption explained how the walls were built with stone of the original building along with the site’s newly achieved historic symbolism:

“Each fall on the occasion of new Students Initiation Ceremony a torch is lighted from a fire on this hearth and carried to light the pyle on the platform before the assembled students in the stadium. The ceremony symbolizes the linking of the old and the new and impresses the incoming student generation with its responsibility in receiving the torch of learning which is so zealously lighted on the site which this hearth now marks.”

Perhaps the early version of reserved VIP game day parking? The 1909 KU-Iowa game at the old McCook Field, site of the later Memorial Stadium.

The new Memorial Stadium in 1921 for the KU-MU game.

The April 1991 dedication of Old North College Historic Site in front of the Mortar Board Fire Basket.
Reflecting the council rings then popularized by such naturalistic landscape architects as Jens Jensen, the North College fire area was more than a place for student socializing; it was touted by the Graduate Magazine as a “shrine” that would bridge KU’s past and present, a place of memory for an institution now sufficiently historic to risk forgetting its beginnings. The hilltop hearth was also the starting point for a new annual ritual: the delivery of the torch, symbolizing light and continuity, to the annual convocation at the new stadium below.

The University’s archives contain handwritten and typed notes planning the Convocation dating back to at least 1925. In an undated memo, the West Bleachers are suggested as the location because of “the psychological effect of the picture of the University buildings’ silhouette against the sky lit up with the evening’s glow.” New students were to march from the north entrance of Strong Hall to the West Bleachers. These fall ceremonies marked the first full use of the Hill as a processional.

In the Spring of 1926, the “Hill” of the north slope below today’s Campanile took on added campus symbolism (and mystical origins) with the creation of the Rock Chalk Pile. “Rock Chalk Pile Idea goes Back to Cairns Antedating History, According to Professor Melvin,” proclaimed a University Daily Kansan headline on April 25, 1926.

With the rapid growth of campus clubs and student activities, a group of male students in a group called Sachem built the first Rock Chalk Pile on the Hill. Like the hilltop hearth, this rocky landmark was seen as a place of gathering, ritual and initiation. The pile became an important destination for the torch-bearer from the original North College site to the new Memorial stadium during the most elaborate convocations that would soon convene there.

No tradition at the University of Kansas is held in greater standing, however, than the “Commencement Walk” of graduates down the Hill. “For the graduate of recent years and for many spectators, no Commencement sight has been more impressive than the long line of graduates marching down over Mount Oread from Strong Hall to the Stadium in the glory of a June evening for the Baccalaureate and the Commencement exercises. This striking feature was initiated in the Commencement of 1924, and has — weather permitting — been carried out annually since that day.” (Robert Taft, Across the Years on Mount Oread p. 104) The tradition was altered slightly with the completion of the Campanile in 1951, when the graduates passed through the doors of the Campanile tower in the procession down the Hill, and the tradition continues to this day.
Introduction

A number of social, economic and political factors shaped campus development and architecture during the first five decades of the 20th century. During this time, campus plans completed by George Kessler and Hare & Hare impacted the placement of buildings. The 1920’s marked a new era in campus design in which buildings were designed by the first generation of KU-trained architects who were appointed to the position of state architect. The generosity of benefactors, the Great Depression and World War II also left lasting effects.
The Campus Beautiful

Campus design at the dawn of the 20th century was greatly influenced by the City Beautiful movement, which emphasized monumental grandeur and encouraged uniformity and harmony in style and related trends toward Beaux Arts architecture. Campus plans superimposed what architectural historian Paul Venable Turner calls an “axial monumentality” onto campuses that were formerly left to evolve with little attention to overall plan.

In 1904, KU hired St. Louis-based landscape architect George Kessler, who had achieved international acclaim for his plans for the St. Louis World’s Fair that year, to develop a campus plan. Kessler’s plan called for the placement of symmetrical buildings, including a focal administration building, along a series of avenues and boulevards. It seems likely that Montrose Pallen McArdle was chosen to design the administration building after being recommended by Kessler. Like Kessler, McArdle had earned an international reputation for his 1904 St. Louis Exposition work, which included his gold-medal-winning Classical Revival design for the Temple of Fraternity.

McArdle was born and trained in St. Louis. After completing a “special course” in architecture at Georgetown University, McArdle joined the newly formed St. Louis firm Eames and Young in 1886 at the age of 18. Eames and Young came to be known for its Classical Revival designs, including the Federal Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas, which they designed in the waning years of the 19th century. From 1889-1894, McArdle worked for the St. Louis office of Boston architects Peabody, Sterns & Furber. In 1894, McArdle, then in his mid 20’s, started his own firm.

With his experience in Classical and Beaux Arts Design, McArdle was a logical choice for KU’s new Administration Building, later renamed Strong Hall, the crown jewel of the City Beautiful campus. With this building, the University shifted away from its long-held pattern of hiring New England-trained architects who designed in eclectic American styles to hire one of the new breed of architects who specialized in a style drawn from the tenets of European Classical design perpetuated by Paris’ Ecole des Beaux Arts. The building bears a striking resemblance to Cass Gilbert’s 1910 renderings for buildings at the University of Minnesota. Similar stone banding was also used on the Kansas City Union Station, completed in 1914.

The construction of the Administration Building was beset with delays caused by competing pressures on the administration. Construction did not begin until 1911, when a legislative appropriation was used to build the foundation of the central section. The foundation was left exposed until 1917 when construction finally resumed. The central section was not finished until 1923.
Practical Pursuits

During the first two decades of the 20th century, the University was occupied by more practical pursuits. Despite grandiose plans for monumental architecture, state architects continued to design buildings that would serve the University’s growing number of colleges and burgeoning student population. The construction during the University’s unprecedented period of growth in the first decade of the 20th century was overseen by State Architect John F. Stanton, who held the post from 1899 to 1909.

A New Hampshire native, Stanton completed a course in civil engineering and, after receiving training in architecture, partnered with W.M. Butterfield, a Manchester, New Hampshire, architect who designed buildings throughout New England. In 1887, he moved to Kansas to join John Haskell’s firm. Stanton designed the University’s first Neoclassical building, Lippincott (old Green) Hall, completed in 1905.

Old Green Hall, built to house KU’s law school, was the first in a series of buildings meant to fit into George Kessler’s plan for the University. The Neoclassical design would not only coordinate with the Beaux Arts Administration Building, but also evoke the ancient classical tenets that were the basis for the American legal system. Unlike the local limestone buildings that preceded it, Green Hall was clad in hard-fired smooth blond brick.

The request for appropriation for the new law building was accompanied by a request for funding for a new gymnasium. University gymnasiums became popular in the late 19th century as a result of the burgeoning German gymnastics movement. In the late 19th century, active students were relegated to the basement and later the dome of old Fraser Hall. When the legislature failed to fund the new gymnasium in 1903, some proposed to include a gymnasium on the first floor of old Green Hall. In 1905, the legislature appropriated $100,000 for a new gymnasium. In 1904, the University acquired a new tract of land west of the original 40 acres from Frank B. Lawrence of Boston. This tract would provide the land necessary for Robinson Gymnasium, the Administration Building and old Haworth Hall. Robinson Gymnasium was named after Free-State governor Charles Robinson, who had once owned the land.
By 1908, KU’s enrollment had ballooned to more than 2,000 students, requiring the legislature to appropriate nearly $400,000 for projects including the completion of an engineering building, mining building, service shop and engineering and power labs.\textsuperscript{13} Stanton oversaw construction funded by the appropriation. He designed Marvin Hall, (completed 1908) and old Haworth Hall, (completed 1909, razed mid-1960’s). During his tenure, the prolific Stanton also designed the El Dorado Carnegie Library (1912) and Kansas State University’s Domestic Science Building (1908) and Horticulture Hall (1907).\textsuperscript{14}

Charles Chandler served as state architect from 1909-1918. Although Chandler served for nine years, he did not design any campus buildings. During his tenure, the University was engrossed in the design and construction of the Administration Building (see above) and the war effort. In April 1917, the University began offering six-week-long courses “to aid in training army mechanics, wireless operators, munitions and arsenal workers, and those who handle explosives and gas and oil engines.”\textsuperscript{15} KU’s engineering department trained 258 army mechanics. During the summer, soldiers were quartered on campus.

KU Engineering and Architecture programs were based in Marvin Hall and in several other campus buildings, including Stauffer-Flint. In 1913, Goldwyn Goldsmith (who trained in New York at McKim, Mead, and White), became the first professor and head of the KU Department of Architecture, established the previous year in the School of Engineering. The architecture program was accredited in 1920 and the school was renamed the School of Engineering and Architecture in 1927.

“An Era of Building”

Despite the war, in 1917 work on the Administration Building finally resumed. By the time it was nearing completion in the early 1920’s, campus design trends had again shifted – from the short-lived City Beautiful ideals, inspired by France’s Ecole des Beaux Arts, to Collegiate ideals inspired by British tradition. Record-high war-time grain prices boosted state revenues, which boded well for publicly funded campus development. In 1921, KU received a record legislative appropriation of $3,069,000. The legislature set aside $250,000 for the library, $250,000 for the completion of the Administration Building, a share of $500,000 for dormitories at all state universities and $150,000 for the Power Plant.\textsuperscript{16} The University also benefited from private donations for the Memorial Union, Memorial Auditorium and scholarship halls. The styles of choice for the 1920’s buildings were Tudor Revival and Collegiate Gothic, which \textit{Graduate Magazine} touted as “popular for University buildings throughout the country.”\textsuperscript{17}

The majority of the 1920’s buildings were designed by State Architects Ray
Gamble and Charles Cuthbert. Gamble, who followed Charles Chandler in the post, designed the Power Plant (1921), Watson Library (1922) and Corbin Hall (1926). He also designed two buildings at Pittsburg State University.\(^{18}\) Like Chandler, Chester Routledge, state architect from 1923-1925, designed no campus buildings.

Charles Cuthbert, state architect from 1925 to 1929, designed Hoch Auditorium (1927) and (new) Snow Hall (1932). Cuthbert (1894-1979) immigrated to the United States from Scotland in 1870. A graduate of Washington University in St. Louis, he designed Topeka’s Gage School, East Topeka Junior High and Westminster Presbyterian Church. Cuthbert also designed two buildings at Pittsburg State University and Nichols Gym (1911) for Kansas State University. He is perhaps best known for his design of Topeka’s Memorial Building (1914).\(^{19}\) Many of Cuthbert’s buildings were Collegiate Gothic and Gothic Revival.

In some cases, state architects worked in coordination with outside designers. In these cases, the University chose firms with experience designing buildings at respected universities from Harvard to Michigan State — or particularly adept in a desired architectural style or building type. For the design of the Memorial Union, the University hired Chicago-based firm Pond and Pond. Irving Pond, a graduate of the civil engineering program at the University of Michigan, partnered with his brother Allen in 1885.

By the time construction began on the KU Memorial Union in 1925, the firm had completed student unions at Purdue University, University of Michigan (1919) and Michigan State University.\(^{20}\) The University used photographs of the Purdue and Michigan Unions in fundraising materials, which touted the union as “the hub around which all university activities will rotate.” Like most other KU buildings of the 1920’s, the Union, completed in 1926, was an example of the popular Collegiate Gothic Style. Unlike that of buildings that predated it, most of which were stone, the Union’s principal exterior material was red brick.

The Memorial Union was one of three projects promoted by a Memorial
Committee, appointed by Chancellor Strong after World War I. The Union appealed to the democratic ideals and patriotic fervor of the time: “No greater influence for democracy could be erected than the Union building, certainly a fitting monument to the men and women who gave their lives that democracy should survive throughout the world.” The other projects were a statue to memorialize first law-school dean, Jimmy Green, who died in 1919, and the Memorial Stadium.

The stadium would provide much-needed dressing rooms for visiting sports teams, host the recently inaugurated Kansas Relays, and seat a growing number of sports-enthused alumni. The Memorial Stadium was patterned after other reinforced concrete horseshoe-shaped stadia that Athletics Director “Phog” Allen visited in a tour of other universities. The design, by architecture professor LaForce Bailey, reflects the design of the Harvard Stadium, completed in 1903 from plans by Charles McKim, and Princeton Stadium (Palmer Stadium), completed in 1914. The first of the nation’s modern football stadia was built in 1900. By 1930, there were 100. After the first two weeks of fundraising, the Memorial Committee had raised $225,000 of the $1 million needed to complete the committee’s projects. The stadium was completed in 1923, the union in 1926.
Summary: The Second Period of Development
The University of Kansas Campus: 1902 – 1928

National and Regional Influences on Campus Development During the Second Period

• Design:
  o The design impacts of the 1904 World’s Fair in St. Louis and the City Beautiful movement
  o The national Park and Boulevard movements
  o High-style design, including Neo-Classical, Craftsman, Collegiate Gothic and Tudor Revival
  o Professionalism of the fields of landscape architecture and city planning
  o The use of practical, cost-effective construction materials
  o The arrival of the automobile as a commodity available to the average citizen

• Campus Trends:
  o The rise of research and professional graduate schools
  o The rise of campus athletics, honor societies and social life associated with campus spaces
  o Increased educational and housing opportunities for women

• Going to War:
  o The First World War
Characteristics of KU’s Second Period of Development

- Design:
  - Founding of the KU Architecture Program (1912, and accredited in 1920)
  - The influences of George Kessler and the firm of Hare & Hare with parklands, grand lawns, the boulevard campus and monumental buildings
  - The greening of the Liberal Arts campus through the works of Hare & Hare in planting designs to define open space and integrate buildings; the addition of street trees and foundation plantings
  - Growth of the campus to the west along Jayhawk Boulevard
  - The implementation of consistent building setbacks, side yards and scale along Jayhawk Boulevard; the balance of street fronts and yards, the sinuous and the urbane grid
  - The preservation of viewsheds between buildings
  - The accommodation of automobiles on campus while maintaining the pedestrian scale of the campus
  - The detailing of sidewalk systems and connected hillside stairs
  - Practical, cost-effective construction using local stone, such as Marvin Hall
  - Construction of scholarship halls and the first women’s dormitory, Corbin Hall
  - Connections to the community with Hare & Hare master plans for KU and community parks and the West Hills Neighborhood plan
Campus Trends:

- Increased educational and housing opportunities for women, as seen in Corbin Hall (1926) and the scholarship houses (begun in the 1920’s, but focused in the 1930’s)
- Increased demands for on-campus student activities, sports and housing
- Increased connections with the City; water, electricity, the trolley
- Prairie romanticism and the rise of campus traditions

Focus Features:

- Jayhawk Boulevard as a 20th century pedestrian and vehicular concourse
- Hare & Hare plantings on Jayhawk Boulevard and the core campus
- Strong Hall and lawn
- Hoch Auditorium (now Budig Hall) and front yard
- Mississippi Street Terrace (west of Lippincott Hall)
- The north slope to Memorial Stadium and the graduation walk
- Potter Lake and area recreation
Significant Surviving Historic KU Resources of the Second Period

- **Building Elements**: Strong Hall, Watson Library, Kansas Memorial Union, Marvin Hall, Hoch Auditorium (Budig Hall), new Snow Hall, the former University Relations building (Oread High), Memorial Stadium, women’s scholarship houses, Corbin Residence Hall

- **Landscape Elements**: Jayhawk Boulevard, Potter Lake, remnant plantings of Hare & Hare, the grand lawn of Strong Hall, the Class of 1914 Terrace (west of Lippincott), the Redbud Bench (south of Dyche Hall), West Campus Road, the West Hills subdivision (west of the campus along West Campus Road)

Significant Lost Historic KU Resources of the Second Period

- **Building Elements**: old Robinson Gymnasium and old Haworth Hall (demolished in mid 1960’s for construction of Wescoe Hall)

- **Landscape Elements**: the canopy of elm trees over Jayhawk Boulevard (lost to disease), the electric trolley (operated on campus 1910-1933), the topography and open space across the south end of Memorial Stadium (altered with 2007 football expansion program), much of the original plantings of Hare & Hare in the core campus
Second Period of Development endnotes


3 Now housed at the Spencer Archives at the University of Kansas.

4 Meeting of the Grounds Committee, Monday, March 5, 1917.

5 Related news articles are housed in the Spencer Archives under the heading “Traditions.” See specifically: “Mortar Board Society Builds Shrine of Tradition,” The Graduate Magazine, December 1928.


7 http://digital.wustl.edu/eamesandyoung/about.html

8 Turner, Campus, 202.

9 Taft, The Years on Mount Oread, 101-102.


11 Turner, 158-160.

12 Taft, 85-86. The building was razed in 1967.

13 Taft, 89.


15 “War Work of the University,” The Graduate Magazine, June 1918.

16 The Graduate Magazine, March 1921.
Second Period of Development endnotes (continued)


18 Ibid.

19 Ibid.


21 “The Kansas Memorial: Let’s Build This Union,” (Lawerence: University of Kansas, 1923). Kansas State Historical Society.

22 Turner, *Campus*, 161; http://www.buildings.ku.edu/m.shtml.

23 Ibid, 160.
Summary of the Second Period of Development

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS - SECOND PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT BUILDINGS OVERLAY

Significant Architectural Features -
A. Old Fraser
B. Strong Hall
C. Dyche Hall
D. Spooner Hall
E. Marvin Hall
F. Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops)
G. Watson Library
H. Chemistry Building (Bailey Hall)
I. Lippincott Hall (old Green Hall)
J. Hoch Auditorium (Budig Hall)
K. Old Snow Hall
L. Observatory Building (Astronomy)
M. Memorial Stadium
N. Cafeteria Building (the Commons)
O. Old Haworth Hall
P. Old Robinson Gymnasium
Q. New Power Plant
R. The Outlook
S. Watkins Residence Hall
T. Kansas Memorial Union
U. Corbin Residence Hall
**UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS - SECOND PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT SPACES & LANDSCAPE FEATURES OVERLAY**

**Significant Landscape/Site Features -**
1. Marvin Grove
2. Fraser Lawn
3. 14th Street Entry
4. Mississippi Street Entry
5. Oread Avenue Entry
6. Jayhawk Boulevard - Strong Hall Lawn
7. Entry at Chi-Omega Fountain
8. Potter Lake Area
9. 15th Street Axis to Horizon
10. Trolley Route

**Important Architectural Features -**
A. Old Fraser
B. Strong Hall
C. Dyche Hall
D. Spooner Hall
E. Marvin Hall
F. Stauffer Flint (Fowler Shops)
G. Watson Library
H. Chemistry Building (Bailey Hall)
I. Lippincott Hall (old Green Hall)
J. Hoch Auditorium (Budig Hall)
K. Old Snow Hall
L. Observatory Building (Astronomy)
M. Memorial Stadium
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R. The Outlook
S. Watkins Residence Hall
T. Kansas Memorial Union
U. Corbin Residence Hall

**Graphic Legend**
- VEGETATION MASSING
- VIEWSHEDS
- INTERNAL LANDSCAPE SPACES
- GATEWAY ENTRY
- MONUMENTAL & SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS
- EXISTING CAMPUS BUILDINGS
- ARCHITECTURE
- LANDSCAPE INTEREST POINTS
- VEHICULAR & PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION
Graphic Legend

- Green = Vegetation Massing
- Yellow = Viewscreens
- Blue = Internal Landscape Spaces
- Red Star = Gateway Entry
- Red Squares = Monumental & Significant Buildings
- Gray = Existing Campus Buildings
- Black = Architecture
- Black Arrow = Landscape Interest Points
- Black Line = Vehicular & Pedestrian Circulation

Keyed Legend

- **A. Old Fraser**
- **B. Strong Hall**
- **C. Dyche Hall**
- **D. Spooner Hall**
- **E. Marvin Hall**
- **F. Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops)**
- **G. Watson Library**
- **H. Chemistry Building (Bailey Hall)**
- **I. Lippincott Hall (old Green Hall)**
- **J. Hoch Auditorium (Budig Hall)**
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- **L. Observatory Building (Astronomy)**
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- **Q. New Power Plant**
- **R. The Outlook**
- **S. Watkins Residence Hall**
- **T. Kansas Memorial Union**
- **U. Corbin Residence Hall**

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS - SECOND PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT

VIEWSHEDS OVERLAY

Significant Architectural Features:

- A. Old Fraser
- B. Strong Hall
- C. Dyche Hall
- D. Spooner Hall
- E. Marvin Hall
- F. Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops)
- G. Watson Library
- H. Chemistry Building (Bailey Hall)
- I. Lippincott Hall (old Green Hall)
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- R. The Outlook
- S. Watkins Residence Hall
- T. Kansas Memorial Union
- U. Corbin Residence Hall
### Timeline of Campus Development for the University of Kansas

#### Second Period of Development: 1902-1928

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1902-1920</th>
<th>Term of Chancellor Frank Strong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Chancellor Strong's administration begins land acquisition efforts for the expansion of campus along a future Jayhawk Blvd. and toward the Stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Major flooding of the Kansas River in Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Acquisition by the University of 10 acre &quot;Lawrence Gift&quot; from Frank B. Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>George Kessler and Henry Wright create a grand master plan for campus - &quot;Study for the Development of the Campus of the University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas&quot; - that first visualizes Jayhawk Blvd., Memorial Dr., the Stadium and significant dedicated green space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Acquisition by the University of the 2.5 acre &quot;Murray Quarry Site&quot; from Dora C. Renn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Acquisition by the University of the 6.9 acre &quot;Chadwick Tract&quot; from A. Henley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Acquisition by the University of the 9.0 acre &quot;Roberts Tract&quot; from C.W. Roberts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Acquisition by the University of the 11.9 acre &quot;Ridener and Baker Tract&quot; from Ridener and Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Acquisition by the University of the 3.0 acre &quot;Collins Quarry Site&quot; from L.I. Blake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Acquisition by the University of the 10.0 acre &quot;Chapin Tract&quot; from Olin Templin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-1907</td>
<td>Construction of old Robinson Gymnasium (demolished mid-1960's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Construction of Myres Hall for Kansas Bible Chair. Demolished in 1966 for construction of Smith Hall. Site of bronze Moses statue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Photograph of first automobiles on campus at the May Fete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Construction of old Haxworth Hall (demolished 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Construction of first campus tunnel system for heating mains, water, gas, sewage, and power supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Acquisition by the University of 41.2 acre &quot;Lawrence Tract&quot; from Frank B. Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>First electric streetcar service to the campus (replaced in 1933 with buses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Improved system of streetlights installed on campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Construction of Hare &amp; Hare Landscape work at KU: &quot;Planting Plan for Eastern Portion of Campus&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Construction of Chancellors Garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>The first Hare &amp; Hare landscape work at KU: &quot;Planting Plan for Eastern Portion of Campus&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: &quot;Park &amp; Recreation Areas for the City of Lawrence, KS,&quot; a grand park and boulevard scheme for the city, with KU and the West Hills neighborhood as critical linkages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: &quot;Planting Along Wall north of Green Hall (Lipincott),&quot; includes separate Plant List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Construction of temporary barracks on Mississippi St. east of McCook field and on Jayhawk Boulevard east of Marvin Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Addition to Strong Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: &quot;The Home Grounds of the Chancellor&quot; (1345 Louisiana St.), includes separate Plant List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Possible Hare &amp; Hare plan: &quot;Topographic Map of Campus, Trees and Elevations&quot; (South slope between Stauffer-Flint and old Journalism Building)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: &quot;Improvement on South Slope of Campus&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Demolition of Old North College at site of current GSP parking lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: &quot;View of Greenhouses and Surroundings from South West&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: &quot;Dimension and Grading Plan South Approach, Greenhouses, and Botanical Garden&quot; (Sunflower Road alignment, buildings not constructed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: &quot;Sections to Accompany Plans for South Slope, Greenhouses &amp; Botanical Garden&quot; featuring pond (plan never constructed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-1920</td>
<td>Term of Chancellor Ernest Lindley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Start of the University's Million Dollar Drive that funded three memorials and helped to build Memorial Stadium, the Kansas Union and Jimmy Green statue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare: &quot;Plant for Location of Greenhouses at Univ. of Kansas&quot; (proposed for location behind Stauffer Flint)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Construction of temporary cafeteria west of old Snow. Later used as the Anatomy Building. (Demolished in a fire in 1943)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Construction of Memorial Stadium (Memorial Stadium), Architect-LaForce Bailey, state architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: &quot;Location of Library&quot; and &quot;Revised Location for Library&quot; (Watson Library)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Construction of Watson Library (Watson Library), Architect-Ray Gamble, state architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: &quot;Dimension and Grading Plan for Ground in Front of Administration Building&quot; proposes 90 degree parking stalls in front (plng. not implemented)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Timeline of Campus Development for the University of Kansas

Second Period of Development: 1902-1928

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare: “Plan for Alignment of Roads at Univ. of Kansas” (Oread to Jayhawk, Sunflower and Mississippi intersection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Extension of Mississippi Street Into Campus”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Design of Joints for Road at KU”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Detail Plan for Surroundings of Green Hall”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Addition to Strong Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Corbin Hall, at site of Old North College, opens. Architect-Ray Gamble, state architect. Mont Green of Manhattan construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Landscape: Around Power Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare: “Revised Dimension and Grading Plan for Ground in Front of Administration Building (Strong Hall)” (plan implemented)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Pattern for Walks in Front of Administration Building”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Suggested Revision of Planting for Eastern Portion of Campus”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: “Grounds Around the Administration Building”, includes separate List of Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: “Around Girls Dormitory”, includes separate List of Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Pattern for Walks in Front of Administration Building”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Detail of Road Intersection at West End of Campus”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare: “Walk Patterns for the Univ. of Kansas” (sidewalk joint and pattern details, includes walk in front of Strong Hall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Completion of west and center sections of the Administration Building (Strong Hall). Renamed for Frank Strong in 1934. Listed on the NRHP in 1998.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924-1925</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Dimension Plan for KU” (revised in 1925)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Landscape: Around the Road Through Campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: “Trees Along the Road Through Campus”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Car Shelter”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Evergreen Planting by the West Campus Road”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Sketch for Union Building”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: Preliminary Study for Marvin Grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: “Planting Plan for Marvin Grove”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Dimension Plan for Museum and Union Building”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Grading Plan for Museum and Union Building”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Pattern of Walk in Front of the Union Building”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Detail Plan for Lily Pool for the Chancellor’s Residence”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Watkins Dormitory”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1927</td>
<td>Construction of Architectural Services building, also used as the Phi Kappa Theta fraternity (Baehr Audio-Reader Center), Architect-Albert Fuller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Construction of Hoch Auditorium (Budig Hall), Architect/Builder-Charles Cuthbert, state architect. Mont Green of Manhattan, KS construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Addition to Memorial Stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Construction of Sudler House (Max Kade Center, Sudler House), Architect-Buckley and Van Brunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Preliminary Plan for Stadium”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: “Planting Plan for the Stadium”, including separate plant list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: “Around the Auditorium” (Hoch Auditorium, now Budig Hall), includes List of Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: “Haworth Hall”, includes separate plant list and schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: General Plan for the Campus that illustrates the full intentions of the campus at the end of the 1902-1928 Period of Development. Revised in 1932.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Enclosure for Handball Courts”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Lattice for Handball Court”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare List of Plants for Robinson Gymnasium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Dimension Plan for Drive on Home Grounds of Chancellor”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Acquisition of Sibley Tract</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Third Period of Development focuses on an era of mixed economic conditions, beginning with the Depression of the late 1920’s and 1930’s and into the post-World War II boom of development at the University. The 2002 KU Landscape Master Plan provides the following overview of the period:

“During the Depression era, there was little funding available for construction and landscape improvements. However, in the late 1930’s and early 1940’s, under Chancellor Deane Malott, the campus underwent another intense period of beautification despite the proliferation of temporary structures built during the war. Campus beautification efforts were led predominantly by four dedicated women: Mrs. Eleanor Malott, Kay Nelson (whose husband was dean of the graduate school), Cora Downs (of the biological sciences faculty) and Mary Smith Erickson (an alumna who donated many lilacs in memory of her father). The most enduring efforts were the pruning and rejuvenation of existing trees and shrubs and the planting of 1,200 crabapple trees around the north brow of the campus as a gift of the class of 1945. Today, the landscape efforts of these dedicated women remain intact, although worn by age. Unfortunately, the lilacs which were donated by Erickson (first planted near Stauffer-Flint and later moved as mature plants to Lilac Lane) have apparently died. If any have survived, they could be at the Miller or Watkins halls or on the slope east of Lilac Lane.

“In the 1950’s and 1960’s, land to the west and south was acquired and there was a high density of construction in the core campus. Much new construction and landscaping occurred on the south slope of Mount Oread, in the development of Campus West and with the dedication of the World War II Memorial Drive and Campanile.”
Third Period of Development: 1929-1957
This map depicts the development of the campus c. 1957.
### The Third Period of Development 1928-1957

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Building/Site Name and Date of Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grider House, 525 W. 14th Street (1863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brynwood Manor, 14th &amp; Louisiana (c. 1865, demolished 1959)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Old North College building (1865-66, demolished 1919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Old Fraser Hall (1872, demolished 1965)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Marvin Grove (1876)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chemistry Hall, later known as Journalism Building (1883-84, demolished c. 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Old Snow Hall (1885-86, demolished 1934)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Old Power Plant, Heating Plant, now the Hall Center for the Humanities (1887)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pinel House (1890)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>McCook Field (1892); site of Memorial Stadium (1921)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Strait House, now known as the Crawford Community Center (1892)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Old Blake Hall, first known as the Physics Building (1893-95, demolished 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Old Chancellor's Residence, Carruth Hall, 1345 Louisiana (1894, demolished 1953)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Spooner Hall (1894)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Facilities Operations Admin. Bldg., Repair Shops, (c. 1897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Old Fowler Shops, known today as StaufFer Flint Hall (1897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>515-517 W. 14th Street (c. 1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Chemistry Building, now known as Bailey Hall (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Varsity House, 1043 Indiana (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dyche Museum of Natural History (1901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lippincott Hall, first known as Old Green Hall (1904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Old Robinson Gymnasium (1906-07, demolished c. 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Myers Hall, Bible Chair (1906, demolished 1966)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Engineering and power labs become the electrical, mechanical &amp; hydrology labs (1908)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Marvin Hall, Engineering (1908)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Old Haworth Hall, Geology &amp; Mining (1908-09, demolished 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Strong Hall, first known as the Administration Building (1909-1924)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Streetcar Station — electric streetcar service on campus (1910, discontinued 1933)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Potter Lake and Pump House (1910-11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>The Outlook, current Chancellor's Residence, (1912) donated to KU 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Oread Training High School (1915)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Temporary Barracks on Mississippi Street (1918, demolished 1919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Temporary Barracks on Jayhawk Boulevard (1918, demolished 1919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Observatory Building or Astronomy Building (1919, demolished c. 1941)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Cafeteria Building, the Commons (1921, destroyed by fire 1943)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Kansas Memorial Union (1925)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>New Power Plant (1921-22)</td>
</tr>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Water Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Spray Pond</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Greenhouses</td>
</tr>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Watson Library (1922-24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Corbin Residence Hall (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Jayhawk Boulevard pavement (1924)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Watkins Residence Hall (1926)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Hoch Auditorium, now known as Budig Hall (1927)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Home Economics Practice House (1930, demolition date uncertain, but post 1967)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>New Snow Hall (1930)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Twente Hall, originally Watkins Hospital (1931)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Chancellor's Guest House (1936)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Watkins Home, also known as Twente Annex or Nurse's Home (1937)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Miller Hall (1937)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Battlefield Residence Hall (1937)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Broadcasting Hall, also known as the Mud Hut and today as Marvin Studios (1941)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Lindsey Hall (1941)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Military Science Building (1941)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Danforth Chapel (1945)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Blake Hall Annex (1946, demolition date uncertain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Lindsey Hall Annex (1946, demolished 2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Military Science Annex (1946)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Sunnyside Temporary Housing (late 1940's - early 1960's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Oread Hall (mid 1940's - early 1970's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>New Fowler Shops, at south end of Art &amp; Design Building (1948)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Sunflower Residences (1950)</td>
</tr>
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<td>64</td>
<td>The Campanile (1951)</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>Memorial Drive (1951)</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>Information Booth on Jayhawk Boulevard (1951)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Grace Pearson Residence Hall (1952)</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>Sellards Residence Hall (1952)</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>Stephenson Residence Hall (1952)</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>Jouthart Residence Hall (1954)</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>Metcalf Hall (1954)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Wesley Foundation, now the University Relations Building (1954)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Chi Omega Fountain (1955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Allen Fieldhouse (1955)</td>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Carruth O'Leary Residence Hall (1955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Gertrude Sellards Pearson Residence Hall (1955)</td>
</tr>
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<td>77</td>
<td>Murphy Hall (1957)</td>
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<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Rock Chalk Cairn</td>
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The University of Kansas Campus Heritage Plan - Chapter 4

The Impact of Endowed Investments

KU Endowment (originally known as the KU Endowment Association) is the official fundraising and fund-management organization for the University of Kansas. Founded in 1891, it is the oldest foundation of its kind at a public university and functions as an independent, non-profit organization.

Although KU is a state institution, today it receives only about 23% of its funding from the State of Kansas. Private donations, fees and grants are among the other sources that provide funding for the University. Therefore, private gifts play a major role in virtually all activities of the University.

Historically, private gifts have greatly assisted the University in both land acquisitions and the construction of numerous buildings on the campus, including North College, Spooner Hall, Stauffer-Flint, the scholarship halls, the Kansas Memorial Union, the Campanile and Memorial Stadium, among others. KU Endowment is also credited in providing significant funding for scholarships, programs, faculty support and educational equipment.

Robert Taft summarizes the role of gifts to the University in the first half of this Period of Development:

"From 1930 to 1940, no building was added to the campus at Lawrence as a result of appropriations from the legislature. Yet during this decade, the University acquired seven additional buildings. All but one of these seven were the result of gifts to the University. Miller Hall and the Watkins Home for Nurses were both completed in 1937, and both were gifts of Mrs. J.B. Watkins, who had already been most generous to the University in providing Watkins Hall and Watkins Memorial Hospital."

Further gifts to KU from Mrs. Watkins included the bequest of her home (the Outlook) to be used as a residence for the Chancellor, endowments to Watkins Hospital and to Watkins and Miller halls, as well as thousands of acres of farm land. With her gifts totaling over $2 million, she was the most generous private donor to the University at that time.

As mentioned, the construction of the Watkins Home (1937), as housing for nurses, and the Watkins (1926) and Miller (1937) scholarship houses east of the core campus were accomplished with funds contributed to the Endowment Association by Elizabeth Watkins. Her intent to provide housing resources suitable for women helped to shape this newest component on the eastern edge of campus. The scholarship hall model for student housing also proved to be a compatible land use with the oldest established neighborhoods of Lawrence that abutted campus. The Watkins Home, originally used for student nurses, was intended to provide health-related education for women with the opportunity...
for living in campus-provided housing nearby.

This opportunity for education and investment in housing for women, largely supported by endowed dollars, was a formative piece of the campus as development occurred adjacent to the historic campus of the First Period of Development. It provided for a new mix of uses and a compatible change in character of the most historic section of campus at this time.

Perhaps equally important was the precedent for private support of academic programs, in this case for nursing education and housing, that was intended to transform the relationship between academic and student life. The physical legacy to this area of the campus is important, with these buildings still in use today and the programs supported by these facilities representing a legacy for the early support of women's education and student lifestyle. On this campus, many of the interests evolving out of this era focus on women's programs and were eventually expanded into student life in general.
The Campus as an Extension of the WWII Effort

In the years of the WWII era, the campus transitioned from an academic mission to one of military support. Preparation for the war created immediate program and facility needs on the campus.

“Even those who did not know the Hill during the ’40’s will recognize the public pattern for that decade: waiting for war, war, the exuberant chaos that followed.”

Lindley Hall, constructed in 1941, served as an Army barracks and mess hall until 1946, when it was transitioned to academic use. Machinists for the Navy were housed in Strong Hall, marching to Stauffer-Flint (Fowler Shops) each day for training and returning to Strong each night. The Military Science building was also completed in 1943 (from Oread limestone salvaged from the demolition of old Snow Hall) and provided training facilities for the effort during WWII.

“…Like the rest of the nation, the University would observe civil defense blackout drills. Soon lights came on earlier in the morning and stayed on later at night. Lights, like those in Fowler, with its round-the-clock technical training, Professor Taft recalls, made it ‘a weird sight on leaving the campus well past midnight to see the eerie glow of fluorescent lamps light all the windows of the shops.’” “…the University went round-the-year as well as the clock to accommodate an array of military and war-related programs, including flight training, courses for women working in the Wichita aircraft industry, and basic chemistry for workers from the huge Sunflower munitions plant 12 miles east of town. … More than at any previous time the University became a microcosm of the community; the distinction between ‘town’ and ‘gown’ was permanently blurred.”

Planning for the Post-War University

Accommodating the military mission of the campus created one of the most diverse and challenging land use issues of this Period of Development and led to the development of the Sunnyside neighborhood south of the hill for barracks and post war housing, temporary barracks near Memorial Stadium used for dormitories, and classrooms and offices closer to the top of the hill.

With the exception of a collection of buildings oriented to military research and engineering such as Military Science, Lindley Hall and the Mud Hut (Broadcasting Hall/Marvin Studios), few new classroom or research buildings had been erected at KU since the late 1920’s. With returning veterans and the
The 1945 map of the campus. Numerous changes are evident when compared with the 1951 map at right.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas

The 1951 map of the campus shows the addition of barracks and temporary housing along Sunnyside and behind Strong Hall. Note “Oread Hall,” a temporary dormitory to the west of the stadium.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas
growth of the post-World War II economy, there was an immense and immediate demand for classrooms, housing, parking and faculty offices that remains unequaled today. While new buildings were planned for the campus during and immediately following the war, they were generally delayed for construction, as the funding was channeled to meet the immediate needs for temporary housing and academic support. A notable exception was the construction of Danforth Chapel (1945), which provided a building for the numerous post-war weddings on the campus. Married students became an increasingly common part of university life.

The linear, pre-war campus stretching along Mount Oread could no longer be constrained by topographic limitation. Hemmed in by older and growing neighborhoods and businesses on either end of Jayhawk Boulevard, the campus could not continue its linear expansion beyond the vision first set down by George Kessler. Rather, the campus would have to grow down the slopes of Mount Oread. But almost 50 years after his original concept, Kessler’s vision still held sway. Marvin Grove, Potter Lake, the sledding hill and the Class of 1943 Recreation Area (on the slope to the northwest of Potter Lake) were all valued parkland spaces to remain untouched.

The campus construction boom began in earnest in the early 1950’s, with projects including the construction of Allen Fieldhouse on the southwest edge of the campus, the Sunnyside Avenue locations for Malott Hall for the sciences and Murphy Hall for the performing arts, the WWII Memorial Campanile on Memorial Drive and numerous housing projects including the first of the “contemporary dormitory” models of Carruth O’Leary and Gertrude Sellards Pearson halls. The siting of Carruth O’Leary concurred with the Kessler plan from nearly 50 years earlier to provide housing along West Campus Road.

One clue for the model for expansion of the campus in this post-war era was reflected in the orientation of Strong Hall. As noted above, KU’s buildings had historically been designed to be viewed from all sides. Prior to the installation of WWII-era barracks north of Strong Hall and the later completion of the Spencer Research Library in 1968, Strong Hall had maintained a very solid presence to the north. However, few of the additional buildings Kessler envisioned were in place to reinforce the open axis to the north, though Memorial Stadium came close to achieving Kessler’s ideal. It is clear that the westward expansion down Jayhawk Boulevard took priority and the inevitable pressure to maintain proximity ensured the Boulevard as the main academic corridor, pedestrian route and campus-organizing feature. Necessary academic expansions were accommodated on the near South Slope following WWII.

Although designed with a substantial north elevation, Strong Hall’s front door and institutional orientation by the end of this Period of Development had shifted to Jayhawk Boulevard and the southern viewshed.

The tight housing situation became even more critical following the war, as
thousands of veterans on the G.I. Bill enrolled at KU, creating almost overnight a campus with nearly twice as many students as had ever been on the Hill. The housing shortage for the campus became critical.

“Town attics and basements took some of the overflow. The military barracks in Lindley and Strong were needed for classrooms, but single men could bunk under the stadium; some displaced Mrs. Thayer's collection in Spooner Museum. Married students replaced munitions workers in the housing at Sunflower Ordnance Works and made the 25-mile round trip to campus by bus until gasoline, tires, and cars became more plentiful. To the housing was soon added the parking problem. Cars crowded the campus, never to leave.”

The Deane Malott Era and Hiring of the First Campus Landscape Architect

The post war years on the campus were especially noted for the contributions of Deane and Eleanor Malott in the beautification of the campus. Beginning with Chancellor Marvin in the 1870’s with the planting of Marvin Grove and other campus plantings, subsequent chancellors had their own contributions to the campus landscape: Dr. Lindley acquired the expertise of Belgian gardener Van Horbeck to determine how best to grow grass and shrubs on the rocky soils east of Fraser Hall. Chancellor Strong looked to the expertise of Hare & Hare during the 1910’s and early 1920’s. But the campus was due for an overhaul when the Malotts arrived at KU in 1939:

“But when Chancellor Malott arrived after the droughts of the ’30’s, he employed a landscape architect (Alton Thomas) and started a revamping campaign of major proportions. The south side of the Hill was rounded off and revamped around the new buildings there, the Military Science building and the site of Malott Hall-to-be. The north side of the Hill had the World War II Memorial Drive and Campanile. The Class of ’45 planted 1,200 flowering crab trees around the north brow — and Mrs. Malott went personally and watered them to be sure they grew.

“Shrubs and trees were transplanted. Sidewalks were relocated. Groups of shrubs which the campus population had thought attractive in 1939, before the Malotts arrived, were cleaned out and trimmed vigorously. It was a pleasing transformation. ..."

“The lilac hedge established east of Fraser before the turn of the century was now rivaled by an entire campus of crabapple, ornamental pear, forsythia; red tulips appeared in front of Hoch, pale yellow jonquils in front of Lindley."

As the campus grew and expanded down the South Slope after WWII, KU’s processional tradition continued with the development of vertical hillside stairs that connected Jayhawk Boulevard with new science and academic buildings along the South Slope and Sunnyside Avenue. Like the streets of an Italian hill
Alton Thomas Designs the Post-War Campus Landscape

Alton Thomas graduated from the University of Illinois before serving in World War II. He came to KU in 1948 as the University landscape architect, a role that he maintained until his retirement in 1983. Working with the Director of Facilities Planning (Keith Lawton), he dramatically influenced the character of KU for many years. During his tenure, landscape architecture involved both planting designs and campus planning as expressed in the layout of buildings, sites and roads. Thomas learned over the years what plant materials could survive on the rocky soils of the hill. Under his influence, many campus buildings received foundation plantings of Pfitzer Junipers, which he also planted along the slopes of the hill to create a uniform cover. Today, they are still evident near Murphy Hall, the west side of Fraser Hall and on the slope near the location of the Vietnam War memorial on the western edge of campus.

Thomas sought balance between deciduous and evergreen trees in his work. For shrub beds, he often used barberry for pedestrian control and spirea, viburnum and yews at foundations, in addition to his characteristic Pfitzers. Along the slope below Memorial Drive, he planted uniform beds of trailing forsythia and used Mugho pines as strong hedge plantings, as seen near Lindley.

For overstory trees, Thomas preferred a selection of oaks, locusts and Kentucky Coffee Trees, as seen in his plantings to diversify the species in Marvin Grove. For overstory evergreens, Red and Caneaet Cedars and Scotch, Austrian and White pines were preferred, as seen in front of Dyche Hall. Unfortunately, many of these pines have been lost to disease in the past decade. With his California connections, Chancellor Malott encouraged Thomas to plant Dawn Redwoods near the location of the Vietnam War memorial on the western edge of campus.

Today, the consistency of the balance between evergreen and deciduous species has been lost with the decline of the Pfitzer beds and storm damage to overstory trees. As this stock ages, it becomes more vulnerable to blights and storms. As such, these important contributions to the post-war campus deserve recognition and a strategic rehabilitation and interpretive approach to the species palettes that Thomas employed.

town, the South Slope steps were narrow, winding and framed by the architecture as they opened to distant views to the horizon. These routes provided a new pedestrian experience up and down the South Slope paths that were framed by academic facilities or served as the edges to undeveloped sites and future green spaces.

Centrally located to the primary class-day facilities along Jayhawk Boulevard, these stairways and sidewalks were distinct campus features that helped to define exterior spaces reserved almost entirely for pedestrians. Now historic in themselves, these stairways with their light concrete, Oread limestone walls and ornamental trees (including flowering crabapples, redbuds and groundscape treatments) represent some of the best design work of campus landscape architect Alton Thomas.

These routes, along with the addition of building footprints, were one of the more significant site and landscape developments of the time and provided opportunities for graded paths, stairs and landings on the hillside and more understory and ground level plantings providing spring color.

Growth of Modern Scientific Research on the South Slope

By the early 1950’s, campus planning had shifted from the use of outside consultants, such as George Kessler and the firm of Hare & Hare, to work accomplished with in-house staff. Keith Lawton, a former director of facilities planning, provided insights to the planning philosophy of the time; with the immediate need for expanded classroom and science space, campus planners looked to the South Slope for facilities that could not be accommodated on Jayhawk Boulevard. Due to the volume of the required additional square footage for new space on campus, Lawton proposed that the major classes for undergraduates and professional schools be moved outward on the South Slope, much like the spokes of a wheel. In this way, Lawton reasoned, the important “critical mass” and “sense of place” of the historic campus could be maintained.

New facilities to address the expanding needs of the advancing sciences were realized with the construction of Malott Hall (1954) to replace Bailey Hall (by then, a very dated facility) to include new space for departments pursuing chemistry and physics, and a School of Pharmacy. Later, efforts would shift farther to the west and to West Campus to accommodate professional and research facilities.

As an overview of the success in planning during this period, Lawton maintains that “the principles for campus development were sound, the politics tough, funding tougher and sometimes providence interceded.” (In a Fall 2006 Team interview with Keith Lawton.) The combined team of Keith Lawton and Alton Thomas proved to be a successful combination with many lasting contributions to the development of the KU campus.
Prairie Acre and the Discovery of the Native Landscape at KU

"Of course, something can be said for Kentucky blue grass. It has its points. But how long can you stand looking at a patch of blue grass, lost in reverie, traveling back in imagination to the Kansas pioneers, Indians, buffalo — and to the epochs before? No, we must look to Prairie Acre for that service of release from the things of today.""

Just as Marvin Grove is likely one of the earliest planted and managed woodlands at a Midwestern university, Prairie Acre (toward the east end of the South Slope) is one of the first campus native prairie restorations nationwide. Kansans at the University, in a remarkably forward-looking moment, rediscovered the biodiversity and beauty of the native grasses, flowers and legumes that comprised the original prairie in the Lawrence area. By the 1930’s, original remnants of prairie were increasingly rare and limited to old cemetery edges, rail lines and non-tillable hillsides.

Yet, the 1930’s were also a time when Americans were finding new value in local stone and building traditions, as evidenced in the state and local park structures of the Civilian Conservation Corps (a work-relief program that was part of President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal legislation) and guided by influential books such as Albert Good’s *Park and Recreation Structures*. At KU, Prairie Acre became celebrated as an expression of this local native beauty.

In addition to alumni interest, horticultural research at the University may have contributed to the founding of the Prairie Acre, as the 1930’s were also a time when landscape architects discovered the beauty of the native landscape, especially in the Midwest. These Midwestern practitioners included Wilhelm Miller in Illinois, Jens Jensen in Wisconsin and Chicago, and Ossian Simonds, designer of Chicago’s Graceland Cemetery. In many ways, Prairie Acre was the opposite of the old Fraser Lawn that sought to smooth out the native hillside with manicured bluegrass, a linear lilac hedge and elegantly curved drives. As first restored by the Alumni Association in 1932, Prairie Acre was original, native, tactile and uneven. It was a forerunner of today’s native landscape restoration efforts with their long-term implications for rebuilding topsoils, habitat regeneration and sustainable sources for bio-fuels.
Memorial Drive and the Experience of Unfolding Views

A vehicular route was originally envisioned in the 1904 Master Plan by George Kessler upon the same approximate alignment as today’s Memorial Drive. Though not constructed until 1951 in the era of Alton Thomas and Keith Lawton, Memorial Drive accomplished the same vision of the Kessler plan for the drive to sweep across the mid-hill path of the north slope, providing a broad panorama of outward views. We can infer that decades of the graduation processional created great attachment to the descent from Strong Hall to the Stadium. The introduction of the Campanile as a center point and the completion of Memorial Drive made the entire north hillside accessible by car.

Unlike the hillside stairs on the slopes to Jayhawk Boulevard during the 20th century, Memorial Drive was designed to be driven. It was also designed to intersect with the sacred graduation walk down the Hill at the site of the new Campanile. Because it was designed to be driven, Memorial Drive is experienced through movement and a series of unfolding views along the serpentine path. The drive was intended as a location for additional memorials and the more recent installations of the Vietnam and Korean war memorials are sited consistently with the original intent of placing purely ceremonial elements along this drive.

The first class to walk through the Campanile to Memorial Stadium was the class of 1950, who was undeterred by scaffolding and debris on the yet-unfinished memorial. Today, the walk through the Campanile gates and down the Hill to the Stadium remains the most significant tradition related to the campus landscape.

Growth of Arts and Entertainment

With the construction of Murphy Hall (1957), which housed fine arts classrooms and performance space, at the intersection of Sunnyside Avenue and Naismith Drive, the architectural vocabulary of the Modern design influence played to a site and scale suitable for the facility needs of the time. Building sites along Jayhawk Boulevard were no longer available at this point, thus Murphy was placed at the terminus of the newest campus circulation feature — Naismith Drive. This site provided opportunities for a more modern context without the competing architectural styles of previous eras found along Jayhawk Boulevard.

The location for Murphy off the ridgeline allowed for a new architectural context and siting approach that were separate from the historic context of the
core campus. The Modern expression provided an open courtyard within its wings to welcome visitors arriving to campus by way of Naismith Drive and set the tone for a more urbanized district of the campus.

In the post-war years, the need for a larger venue for basketball became a priority for the campus to relieve the demands placed on the use of Hoch Auditorium, where game tickets were issued for each half of play in an attempt to meet the demand for attendance in a facility struggling to seat 3,000.

While the Kessler plan of 1904 had delineated space for a large fieldhouse facility to the east of the Stadium, the decision was made to locate Allen Fieldhouse (1955) far into the fields south and west of the campus. With no real connecting streets or thoroughfares to the community at the time, this created a major infrastructure project for the City to provide access to the new facility. The new fieldhouse created a much more contemporary “bookend” on the least developed side of campus to match that of Memorial Stadium to the north.

The fieldhouse, named for Forrest C. “Phog” Allen (the longtime basketball coach who played for and was trained by James Naismith, the game’s founder), was designed primarily for intercollegiate basketball events, though it has also hosted concerts and large gatherings for other campus events. The fieldhouse provided the initial location for later growth of a complex of buildings, including facilities for athletic department administration, student training, competition and academic support. Now a campus landmark, the facility today houses a distinguished program, routinely handling events for nearly 16,000 people.

### Increased Parking Demands

Increased numbers of staff and student vehicles and the impact of attendance at a variety of recreation and entertainment events affected both the need for improved streets and the need to store cars. Given the immense facility pressures of the post-war years, the University responded with the simple, albeit efficient, solutions of putting large surface lots on relatively flat lands. Parking lots were constructed at the base of the Hill near Memorial Stadium and eventually on the flatlands below the South Slope near Allen Fieldhouse. It was not coincidence that events scheduled in these venues and the resulting traffic generally occurred outside of the peak demand of the academic day, making good use of the same parking facilities. Eventually, by the 1960’s and ’70’s, large reservoir lots on the north and south of campus would serve two purposes, a place to put student, staff and faculty vehicles during the academic day and a place to park vehicles for special events on football weekends and for evening basketball games.
A Newer Architectural Material Palette

A departure from the more traditional material used on the hilltop had begun early in the 20th century as the labor to quarry and prepare native stone was no longer available and building designers began to use materials with some measure of design compatibility with the native Oread limestone. Indiana limestone became the material of choice for Hoch Auditorium (1927), Watson Library (1924) and new Snow Hall (1930). Strong Hall, which was completed in three phases (1911, 1918, 1923), used a beige/tan terracotta. Watkins Home (1937) used beige brick as did other adjacent scholarship halls.

The material of choice for architecture created in the 1950’s and beyond was beige brick, the first generation of this selected for Murphy Hall (1957), a yellow-buff brick and crab-orchard limestone structure. Murphy and new Robinson Hall (Health & Physical Center) (1966), along with many of the later scholarship houses of the 1950’s, were tan and beige. Alton Thomas referred to these zones as the “beige campus” although these districts were not particularly distinct.

Following the early eras of building on the Hill with the predominate use of Oread limestone and architectural variation, buildings of this next generation were dictated by the scale of the programs that occupied them, distinct in terms of design and not particularly integrated into formative elements of the campus. The design direction and the architectural appointment reflected the influence of a broader group of designers and private firms selected for this work.

Later in this period, and into the next and more contemporary era of the 1960’s, the use of a more stratified ledge rock for the exterior treatment of the modern building additions to the campus took on a horizontal character, though the buildings themselves were often multi-story, significantly larger structures.

Learning from Jayhawk: The Boulevard Campus for the 21st Century

The goal of this campus plan has been not just to preserve past landscapes and buildings but also to learn from them in building for KU’s future. The history of KU shows us that it pays to make grand plans if they are based on a sensitive site analysis and a vision for the long term. Kessler’s pragmatic concourse vision for Jayhawk Boulevard, along with his designation of the parkland foreground of Marvin Grove, Potter Lake, the Hill and Memorial Drive, establishes a model for the future. As future needs unfold, KU must consider carefully informed decisions in relocating academic programs to protect the assets on the Hill. As
will be discussed in the treatments section of this report, character-defining setbacks, scale, heights and materials should be sensitively maintained.

Future challenges may look noticeably different from the past development issues of the campus thus far in its history. The 21st century research, performance, athletic and teaching facilities often require much larger footprints than can be accommodated within the scale and character of Jayhawk Boulevard. For this reason, new areas for campus development must be considered for future expansion. Irving Hill Road, extending west from the southwestern edge of campus, may be a prime area for consideration, possibly becoming a new campus boulevard that connects the Main Campus to West Campus.

Whereas Jayhawk Boulevard represents KU’s growth and academic core between 1880 and 1950, the South Slope, Sunnyside Avenue on the south edge of campus, 15th Street extending west from campus and Irving Hill Road can weave together late 20th century and 21st century facilities with a density, pedestrian scale and variety of uses within a context that complements the role of the Boulevard. Most importantly, like Jayhawk Boulevard, this corridor can serve as a link between key activity points, most notably, the central historic core of the campus and the evolving West Campus.
The University of Kansas Campus Heritage Plan - Chapter 4

Early Student Housing

English traditions, which provided precedence for popular architectural styles, also provided cues for trends in student life. Collegiate ideals during this period stressed a “community of liberal learning” that encouraged close ties between teachers and students. Until the late 19th century, university students boarded in high-rent boarding houses or lived with their families. The demands of the collegiate trends, without dormitories, created a niche for fraternities and sororities. Before campus housing was the norm, fraternity and sorority houses provided students not only social and networking opportunities but also inexpensive housing.

Private housing was a hardship for many KU students, particularly for the growing number of female students, one-third of whom were self-supporting. As early as 1911, Kansas women banded together to campaign for on-campus women’s housing at state schools. In 1921, the lobbying effort of 80,000 Kansas women finally bore fruit when the state Legislature appropriated $156,558 for KU’s first dormitory, later named Corbin Hall in honor of dorm advocate Alberta Corbin. Built to house 135 women, Corbin Hall was to be located on the site of North College, by then a long-neglected structure. The new building was designed by State Architect Ray Gamble.

Unlike Corbin Hall, most student housing in the first half of the 20th century was privately funded — and most required students to meet high academic standards. The effort to provide scholarship housing was led by Elizabeth M. Watkins, the widow of Lawrence banker J.B. Watkins. Watkins donated $25,000 for the construction of KU’s first scholarship hall, Watkins Hall, in memory of her husband, himself a self-supporting student. Watkins Hall was completed in 1926 from plans by Topeka architect Thomas Williamson, best-known for his 1930 design of Topeka High School. Williamson also designed the adjacent Miller Hall, completed in 1937 and given Mrs. Watkins’ maiden name. Both buildings were designed in the Colonial Revival Style and executed in a manner to convey the appearance of single-family residences. This trend was first promulgated in the late 19th century by landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, who promoted student housing that had the appearance of oversized houses as opposed to large “unmanageable” structures.

The University did not have a men’s dormitory until 1940. In spring 1939 the KU Endowment Association initiated an effort to purchase the Brynwood estate, which had more recently been occupied by the Acacia fraternity. By November 1939, the Endowment Association had collected $11,000 of the $20,000 needed to rehabilitate and furnish the Brynwood House (renamed Templin Hall).

The KU Endowment Association announced that three of the proposed six dormitories on the Brynwood site would be “ready for student occupancy” by
fall. Like the earlier effort for women’s dormitories, the related men’s dormitory effort greatly benefited from the generosity of private donors. Battenfeld Hall (1940) was donated by Mr. and Mrs. J.R. Battenfeld of Kansas City, Missouri, in memory of their son John who had recently died tragically in a car accident. Battenfeld Hall was designed by Kansas City architects Morton Payne and Russell Field in the Georgian Revival Style. Colonial Revival architecture gained national popularity after a series of publications included photographs of colonial buildings. The style was also popularized by the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia, which began in 1929. The style remained popular until about 1950. Like Battenfeld Hall, most Depression-era and war-era buildings were simplified versions of the style.

In light of their elitist beginnings, it is ironic that the Collegiate Gothic, Tudor Revival and Georgian Revival styles were used for buildings whose expressed aim was to promote democratic ideals. Collegiate Gothic architecture was used on the Princeton University campus in New Jersey to “point every man’s imagination to the historic traditions of learning in the English-speaking race.”

Home-Grown Architecture

Although his Beaux Arts Administration Building (Strong Hall) was soon overshadowed by a proliferation of Collegiate Gothic buildings, Montrose McArdle’s impact on campus design continued for many decades. This is because McArdle, both a practicing architect and professor of architecture at the St. Louis School for Fine Arts, convinced Chancellor Frank Strong of the necessity of a university architecture program.

In 1910, the University agreed to pay McArdle $2,400 plus travel expenses for his services, which included both design/construction management services for Strong Hall and a stint as a professor of architecture, presenting at least 10 lectures on the topic to KU students. In 1912, Strong successfully appealed to the Kansas Board of Regents to authorize the state’s first professional architecture program within KU’s School of Engineering. After McArdle declined an offer to chair the program, the University undertook a nationwide search for a candidate. They hired Goldwyn Goldsmith, who was educated at both New York’s Columbia University and France’s Ecole des Beaux Arts and had apprenticed with Stanford White of McKim, Mead and White Architects.

Goldsmith was involved in early meetings of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and in the proliferation of Beaux Arts architectural ideals. In 1920, the KU program became one of only 15 accredited architecture programs in the nation. Before that time, under Goldsmith’s leadership, KU architecture students were competing in juried competitions with students from
other early architecture programs at Columbia, Yale, Harvard, M.I.T., Cornell, Carnegie-Mellon and Virginia. In just three years of competition, KU students earned a total of 123 honors at these competitions. In 1922, the Beaux Arts Institute of Design listed KU as one of the nation’s top architecture schools.17

Goldsmith’s architecture program produced a number of talented design professionals. Soon, the post of state architect was being filled with homegrown talent. Among the beneficiaries of Goldsmith’s tutelage (and eastern connections) were architects Joseph Radotinsky and Ray Coolidge.

Radotinsky was a native of Kansas City, Kansas. After completing his studies in the KU architecture program in 1924, he worked for architecture firms in Birmingham, Alabama; Columbus, Ohio; and New York City, where he also pursued special study at Columbia University. Radotinsky returned to Kansas City in the late 1920’s to join the firm Archer and Gloyd (later Archer, Gloyd and Radotinsky). Less than six short years after completing his studies at KU, Radotinsky became the first Kansas-educated architect to be named state architect. According to *Graduate Magazine*, “news of his appointment brought cheer and pride to many KU friends.”18

Despite Radotinsky’s credentials, the lack of state funds during the Great Depression nearly halted all state-funded construction. The only extant KU building designed by the first KU-trained state architect, Watkins Hospital, was privately funded. *Graduate Magazine* announced plans for Watkins Hospital in December 1930. Radotinsky, who specialized in the design of school buildings and was later known for his unique and advanced design of the state’s Jewell County Courthouse (1936), chose the Modern Art Deco Style for the modern medical facility that was Watkins Hospital. The building incorporated the bas-reliefs and interior designs of Design Department chair Marjorie Whitney.

Original plans called for locating the building on the northwest corner of campus, west of the Memorial Stadium, in a “sparsely settled residential district” to ensure “quiet” for the infirm. According to the publication: “A committee of University engineers and health experts [had] made a tour of other student hospitals with a view to recommending to the state architect features to include in the new building.”19 At the request of benefactor Elizabeth Watkins, the University later decided to site the building just south of Old Fraser Hall, to improve its accessibility to students who occupied a growing number of residence halls Mrs. Watkins had funded to its east.

Radotinsky served as state architect until 1933, when his KU classmate Ray Coolidge was appointed to the post. Coolidge was a Dodge City native and graduate of Topeka High. Like Radotinsky’s, his career included a stint in the East. He too practiced in Birmingham, in the firm of Francesco Mauro (likely...
the same firm as Radotinsky) and, beginning in 1925 in Hendersonville, North Carolina. Like Radotinsky, Coolidge also worked for Archer and Gloyd in Kansas City. In 1930, soon after Radotinsky’s appointment, Coolidge was named Assistant State Architect. When Radotinsky left office, Coolidge moved into the state architect position. His only KU design during the lean years was the Watkins Home (1937). Coolidge was forced out of office with a change of administration in 1937.20 His successor, Thomas Nall, who served from 1937-1939, designed no KU buildings.

World War II

Roy Stookey (1884-1964), who designed Lindley Hall (1941), the Military Science Building (1941) and Broadcasting Hall (1941), served as state architect from 1939-1945. Born in Belleville, Illinois, Stookey earned degrees in civil and architectural engineering from the University of Illinois in 1905. Stookey worked as a civil engineer for the 1904 St. Louis Exposition. In 1909, Stookey joined the firm of George Washburn and Son in Ottawa, Kansas, where he designed the Ottawa Waterworks and Carnegie Libraries in both Canton (1921) and Sterling (1917).21

When Stookey was named to the post of state architect in 1939, the University had few funds to spare on new construction. However, federal New Deal programs and the impending threat of world war, coupled with Stookey’s practical approach to architecture, made possible the construction of the three practical buildings. In the years during and leading up to World War II, a new emphasis was placed on the study of engineering, an endeavor that Stookey was uniquely equipped to accommodate.

With the help of a state appropriation, the construction of Lindley Hall had just begun when the United States entered World War II and materials shortages required that construction cease. University officials obtained the needed materials by vowing to house war-related studies in the building. When it was completed in 1943, it served as a barracks for 250 Army trainees.22

Saddled with restrictions on construction materials during the war, Stookey and engineering Professor W.C. McNown chose locally available materials — mud bricks with concrete mortar — for the construction of the Mud Hut. The building, completed in 1943 and later known as Broadcasting Hall (now Marvin Studios), was funded in part by the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA), a New Deal agency, and constructed by members of the National Youth Administration (NYA), which was part of the WPA.23

The University received additional funding from the WPA for the construction
of the Military Science Building, completed in 1943. They matched the federal funds with money from private donors ($25,000) and the Kansas Legislature ($69,000). The University contributed $135,000 for the building’s construction — as well as the stone salvaged from old Snow Hall, demolished in 1937. Unlike Lindley Hall and the Mud Hut, which were intentionally oriented immediately adjacent to Marvin Hall, the Military Science building was sited away from Jayhawk Boulevard. It is likely that the open space around the building was needed for military activities, such as drilling. The building bears a resemblance to other military buildings funded by the WPA. A similar university Military Science Building was constructed at Kansas State University.

Two other campus buildings, not designed by Roy Stookey, interpreted the World War II era. Templin Hall, a single-family residence remodeled as the University’s first male dormitory, housed Navy officer trainees during the war. It was demolished in 1959 in preparation of the construction of Sprague Apartments. Danforth Chapel, a gift of the Danforth Foundation, is one of very few Kansas buildings constructed by German prisoners of war.

Post War

After the war, the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act, or G.I. Bill of Rights, offered a college education to more than 2 million returning American G.I.s. Like that of most universities, KU’s enrollment swelled.

The main campus began its march south and west with the construction of Allen Fieldhouse, designed by State Architect Charles Marshall, in 1955. The building was used for functions formerly served by Robinson Gymnasium (1907) and Hoch Auditorium (1927). Like many of the campus’s depression-era and World War II-era buildings, the fieldhouse was designed in the Modern architectural style with a modern structural system, steel, coupled with traditional native cladding, coursed limestone. The field house, which was named after legendary KU basketball coach Phog Allen, originally featured a one-story entrance vestibule on the east (front) elevation. Today, KU sports fans enter through a two-story hall of fame addition that was added to the east elevation in 2005. The front addition is one of several modifications to accommodate continued use of the building that has earned the name ‘Cathedral of Basketball.’

The University scrambled to accommodate the housing and educational needs of veteran students. The emphasis on engineering and technological fields that began in the years leading up to the war only grew in the post-war years.

Immediately following the war, students were housed in temporary structures, many of them army surplus buildings under the stadium. Before the construction of Summerfield Hall in 1960, its site was occupied by temporary war structures converted to married student housing. The first effort to permanently house the growing number of students in the post-war period was assisted by the generosity
of Joseph and Gertrude Pearson, who donated $200,000 in 1945 to assist in the construction of KU residence halls. The development of the earliest of these, Stephenson, Grace Pearson, Douthart and Sellards halls, constructed 1951-1954, reflected the trends established before the war. Although they were modern in design, they were small-scale structures placed in the housing zone established in the 1920's and 1930's by the annexed Brynwood and Watkins properties.

By the mid-1950's, the scale of student housing expanded to reflect common trends at other campuses. The first of the post-war housing buildings, Gertrude Sellards Pearson Hall, sited adjacent to Corbin Hall, opened in 1955. Having exhausted sites in the traditional housing zones of North College and the Watkins/Brynwood Estates, the University looked west for sites, constructing Carruth O'Leary and Joseph R. Pearson Hall (1959) on the previously undeveloped West Campus Road.

Housing was also scarce for faculty, staff, visiting scholars and a growing number of married students. The University constructed Sunflower Apartments in 1955 to accommodate faculty, staff and scholars in an area northwest of the stadium. Stouffer Place, which consisted of 25 buildings, was constructed in 1957 to serve married students or students with children. The apartment complex was nearly identical to Jardine Apartments, constructed at Kansas State University the same year. As the student population expanded, so did the size of housing towers. The above-mentioned buildings were followed by new Templin (1959), Lewis (1960), Hashinger (1962), Ellsworth (1963), McCollum (1965) and Jayhawk Towers (1969), all multi-story residence halls.

The University also rushed to provide classroom space for the expanding student body. A 1952 campus map shows that some of the classroom needs were met through the use of surplused military buildings, from Quonset huts to barracks. Among these were the “Bailey Annex” and a series of barracks buildings behind Strong Hall called “Strong Annexes.” One such building, the Military Science annex, formerly used for the Multicultural Resource Center, is still extant.

Although many of these temporary buildings remained on campus for decades, they were slowly replaced with permanent structures. The most prominent example in the immediate post-war years was Malott Hall, dedicated 1954. The building reflected the continued scientific emphasis that stretched from the New Deal era through the post-war decades. It was the campus’s first new science hall since the completion of Bailey Hall in 1900.

Murphy Hall, dedicated 1957, consolidated the performing arts programs into one multi-functional structure. Unlike the academic buildings that pre-dated it, Murphy was oriented away from Jayhawk Boulevard, toward Sunnyside Avenue. This trend would continue with the subsequent constructions of New Haworth Hall (1969), Dole Human Development Center (1990) and the renovation of the old Power Plant for the Hall Center for the Humanities (2005).
Summary: The Third Period of Development
The University of Kansas Campus: 1929 – 1957

National and Regional Influences on Campus Development During the Third Period

• The Economy:
  o The stock market crash (1929) and the Great Depression (into the 1930’s)
  o Rising unemployment nationwide and rising student enrollments
  o The Dust Bowl years (1933 – 1939) and impacts of drought on the national economy

• Design:
  o Modernism in architecture and the work of the WPA

• Going to War:
  o The rise in military research and training needs for WWII
  o Rationing and the use of local materials during war shortages

• Campus Trends:
  o The G.I. bill and a nationwide surge in enrollments
  o An explosive need for housing, academic space and parking
  o The rise of the residential campus

Characteristics of KU’s Third Period of Development

• The Economy:
  o The impact of endowed investments for campus facilities
  o Depression era student services
• **Design:**
  - Construction of scholarship halls and the first contemporary dormitories
  - The campus as a cultural and entertainment resource, such as Hoch Auditorium
  - Expansion of athletic facilities and site selection for Allen Fieldhouse on the SW corner of the campus instead of the campus core
  - Acquisition of land on West Campus
  - Construction of Modernist buildings on the South Slope to accommodate the expansion of campus facilities off the Boulevard
  - The Deane Malott era for landscape improvements with the first campus landscape architect, Alton Thomas
  - The creation of Memorial Drive with views into established campus green space
  - The integrity of stone and concrete materials used in Memorial Drive and the South Slope as a model for future projects outside of the historic core campus
  - The addition of hillside stairs
  - The beauty of the mature elm canopy along Jayhawk Boulevard

• **Going to War:**
  - The campus as an extension of the WWII effort
  - Facilities constructed for round the clock military training and research

• **Campus Trends:**
  - G.I. bill resulting in immense growth of student population and the Lawrence community
  - Growth of professional schools and scientific research
  - Focus on construction of housing and parking facilities to meet the critical demand of the post-war influx
Focus Features:
- The South Slope stairs and paths
- Potter Lake and the Class of 1943 Recreation Area
- Prairie Acre and the recognition of native landscapes at KU
- Memorial Drive and the Campanile
- Allen Fieldhouse and the lawn
- Malott Hall on the South Slope
- Murphy Hall and lawn
- Residence halls

Significant Surviving Historic KU Resources of the Third Period

- Building Elements: Danforth Chapel, Twente Hall (Watkins Hospital), Lindley Hall, Military Science, Marvin Studios (the “Mud Hut”/Broadcasting Hall), scholarship houses, Malott Hall, Allen Fieldhouse, Murphy Hall, new Fowler Shops (south end of Art & Design)
- Landscape Elements: Memorial Drive and the Campanile, the Chi Omega fountain, hillside stairs, plantings from the era of Alton Thomas and Chancellor Malott, the pedestrian open space of the mid-Hill walk, Prairie Acre, the Rock Chalk Cairn on the Hill (though badly deteriorated), the open lawns of Allen Fieldhouse and Murphy Hall, the open green space east of new Robinson, the Weaver Courtyard (south of Spooner Hall)

Significant Lost Historic KU Resources of the Third Period

- Building Elements: the north portion of new Fowler Shops (demolished for construction of Art & Design), the temporary barracks and housing, the Oread Hall dormitory (west of the Stadium), alteration of Allen Fieldhouse front façade
- Landscape Elements: the open courtyard of Murphy Hall (wings originally opened to Naismith Drive), views to the horizon that are now obstructed by vegetative growth and buildings
The 1951 map of the campus.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas (ksrl.ua.024.campusmap.1951.tif).
Third Period of Development endnotes

1 Taft, *The Years on Mount Oread*, 147

2 *On the Hill*, 127

3 *On the Hill*, 127

4 *On the Hill*, 128

5 *On the Hill*, 150

6 *On the Hill*, 128


8 Turner, *Campus*, 215.


10 Turner, 144-145.


12 “Start Work on Battenfeld Dorm” *The Graduate Magazine*, March-April 1940.


15 Turner, 227.

16 Letter from Chancellor Strong to MP McArdle 8 Feb 1910.


Third Period of Development endnotes (continued)

19 *The Graduate Magazine*, v. 29, no. 3 (December 1930): 29.


22 Historic Property Inventory Form, Lindley Hall.

23 Historic Property Inventory Form, Broadcasting Hall.


25 Taft, 171.
Summary of the Third Period of Development

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS - THIRD PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT BUILDINGS OVERLAY

Significant Architectural Features -
A. Old Fraser
B. Strong Hall
C. Hoch Hall
D. Dyche Hall
E. Spooner Hall
F. Bailey Hall
G. Marvin Hall
H. Lippincott Hall
I. Watson Library
J. Old Fowler Shops
K. Lindsey Hall
L. New Fowler Shops
M. Marvin Studios
N. New Snow Hall
O. Old Robinson Gymnasium
P. Old Haworth Hall
Q. Military Science
R. Allen Fieldhouse
S. Memorial Stadium
T. Watkins Residence Hall
U. Miller Residence Hall
V. Carnuth O’Leary Hall
W. GSP Residence Hall
X. Grace Pearson Residence Hall
Y. Sellards Residence Hall
Z. Stephenson Residence Hall
AA. Douthart Residence Hall
BB. Wesley Foundation
CC. Murphy Hall
DD. Twente Hall
EE. Old Blake Hall
FF. The Outlook
GG. The Campanile

Keyed Legend

Graphic Legend

Graphic Overlay

VEGETATION MASSING
VIEWSHEDS
INTERNAL LANDSCAPE SPACES
GATEWAY ENTRY
MONUMENTAL & SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS
EXISTING CAMPUS BUILDINGS
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE INTEREST POINTS
VEHICULAR & PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

NORTH

UNIVERSITY PLACE DEVELOPED
Graphic Legend

Significant Landscape/Site Features -
1. Fraser East Lawn
2. 14th Street Entry
3. Oread Avenue Entry
4. Mississippi Street Entry
5. Entry at Chi Omega
6. Marvin Grove
7. Potter Lake Area
8. The Ceremonial Hill Walks
9. Jayhawk Blvd. Tree Canopy
10. Memorial Stadium Exp.
11. Memorial Drive
12. Kansas Union Expansion
13. Entry at Sunnyside and Sunflower
14. Expansion of Facilities Operations and Power Plant
15. Scholarship Hall Area
16. Road Development of Naismith and Sunnyside
17. Prairie Acre Dedicated 1934

Keyed Legend
### Timeline of Campus Development for the University of Kansas

#### Third Period of Development: 1929-1957

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Construction of Oread Training Center or University High (Old University Relations Center). Architect-Albert Blair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Construction of Snow Hall (Snow Hall). Architect-Charles Culbert, state architect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-35</td>
<td>Severe drought conditions in Kansas; March 20, 1935 severe dust storm darkens the KU campus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Construction of Snow Hall (Snow Hall). Architect-Charles Cuthbert, state architect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Construction of Watkins Home, Twente Annex, Nurse’s Home (Watkins Home). Architect-Raymond Coolidge, state architect, with funds from Mrs. J.B. Watkins, to provide housing for the nurses employed in the Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Construction of Miller Hall. Architect-Thomas Williamson, Topeka architect. Contractor-Olmstead Brothers of Lawrence, with funds from Mrs. J.B. Watkins, as a dormitory for girls working their way through school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Revision General Plan for the Campus” from the 1928 plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Dyche Hall closes for substantial restoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Prairie Acre dedicated and marked with a plaque.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: Reconfiguration of Potter Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Watson Library.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Major flooding of the Kansas River in Lawrence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: “In Front of Watson Library,” includes separate plant list and schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-1941</td>
<td>Term of W.D. Durell, Instructor of Botany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Watson Library Elevations and Grade Revisions.”</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Parking Area North of Administration Building.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Construction of Miller Hall. Architect-Thomas Williamson, Topeka architect. Contractor-Olmstead Brothers of Lawrence, with funds from Mrs. J.B. Watkins, as a dormitory for girls working their way through school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Chemistry building renamed for E.H.S. Bailey, noted chemist and creator of original “Rock Chalk Chant.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Addition to Dyche Hall. Architect-Tom Nall, state architect.</td>
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<td>1935-1941</td>
<td>Term of W.D. Durell, Instructor of Botany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Construction of Battenfeld Residence Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Construction of Chancellor’s Guest House (Chancellor’s Guest House), Architect/Builder Verner Smith, School of Architecture.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Landscape Plan: “In Front of Watson Library,” includes separate plant list and schedule.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>W.D. Durell “Planting Plan for Frank Strong Hall,” includes separate plant list and schedule (undated - est. c. 1938).</td>
</tr>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare Plan: “Bulletin Boards to Watson Library.”</td>
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<td>1938-1941</td>
<td>Term of Chancellor Deane Malott.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>The will of Elizabeth Miller Watkins bequeaths “The Outlook” to the University and becomes the home of the Chancellor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Former Chancellor’s Home (original Carruth Hall at 14th &amp; Louisiana) refurbished for men’s scholarship hall (demolished in 1953 for construction of Douthart Hall).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Construction of Battenfeld Residence Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Addition to Memorial Union (Kansas Memorial Union).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Acquisition of Bisonte tract on West Campus, approx. 216 acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Construction of Lindley Hall. Architect-Roy Stookey, state architect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Demolition of temporary Cafeteria building west of old Snow due to fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Hare &amp; Hare: “Study for Memorial Drive.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Last section of trolley track removed for sidewalk project between Bailey and Strong Halls.</td>
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</tbody>
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### Timeline of Campus Development for the University of Kansas

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<td>1948-1953</td>
<td>Term of Alton Thomas as campus landscape architect. Influenced post-WWII development, including Memorial Drive and development on the south slope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1950</td>
<td>Off Campus: Demolition of original Chancellor's Residence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Addition to Corbin Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>South Addition to Flint Hall (Stauffer-Flint Hall). Architects: O'Bryan, Wilson, &amp; Earnheart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Addition to Oread Training Center or University High (Old University Relations Center). Architect: Albert Blair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1960</td>
<td>Term of Chancellor Franklin Murphy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Dedication of Memorial Drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Construction of Information Booth (Jayhawk Boulevard location).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Construction of Grace Pearson Residence Hall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Construction of Sellards Residence Hall.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Construction of Stephenson Residence Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Acquisition of Pioneer Cemetery on West Campus as land trade with City. Approx. 10 acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Construction of Douthart Residence Hall (required demolition of old Carruth Hall, the former Chancellor's residence and later men's scholarship hall).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Entomology Research Lab constructed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Construction of Malott Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Construction of Wesley Foundation Student Center (University Relations).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Dedication of the Chi Omega Fountain at the west terminus of Jayhawk Boulevard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Construction of Carruth O'Leary Residence Hall (Carruth O'Leary - converted to offices in 1965).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Construction of Oldfather Studios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Construction of Stouffer Place Apartments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Construction of Murphy Hall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>