

1969

Your visit to Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Information and Scheduling Center

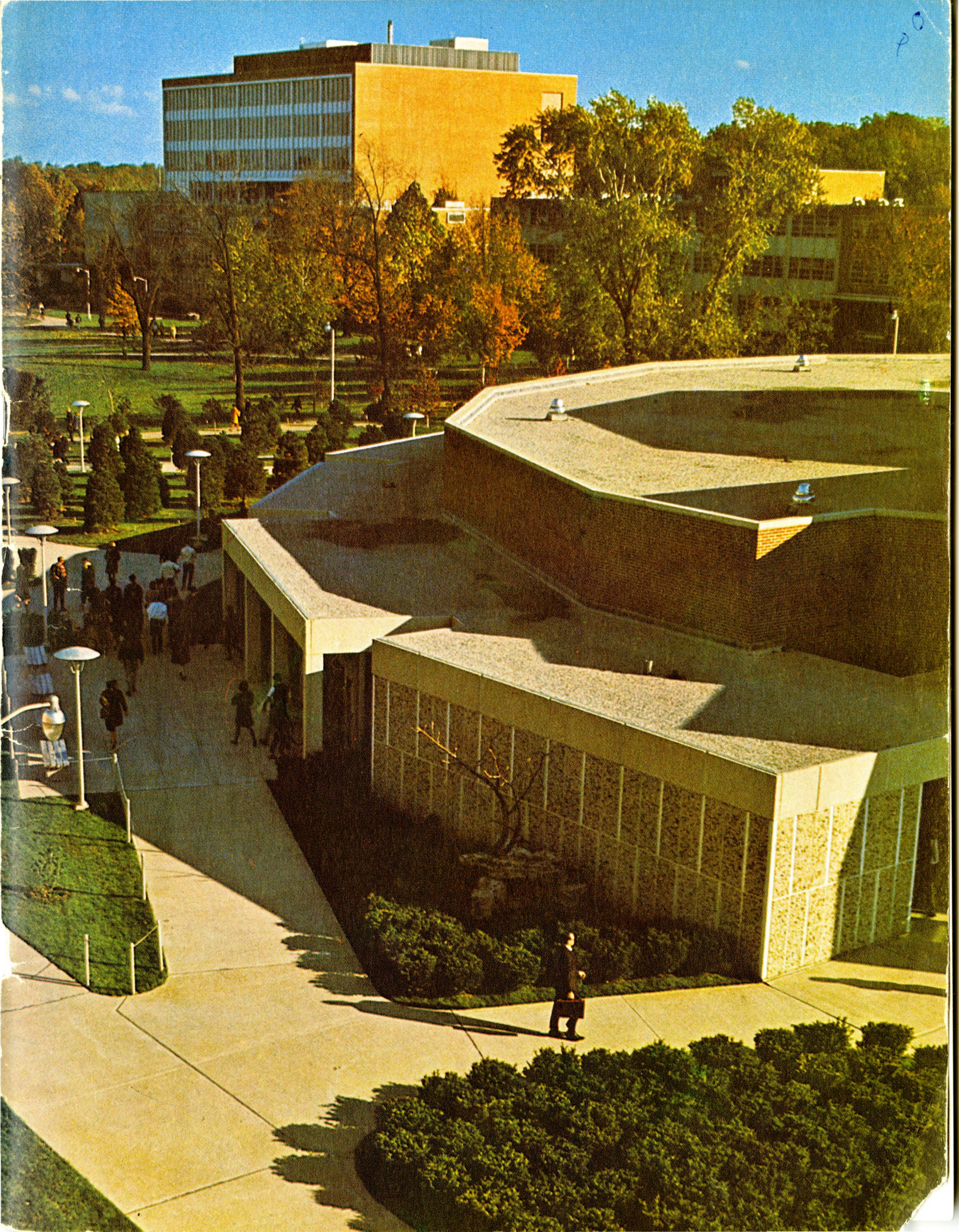
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This booklet was likely printed in 1969 in celebration of Southern Illinois University's centennial celebration. It provides a brief history of the growth of campus with short histories of the campus buildings up to circa 1969. It also includes brief descriptions on the Vocational Technical Institute and Outdoor Laboratory at Little Grassy Lake. The university called the period from 1969-1974 the centennial years because it was chartered in 1869 and held its first classes in 1874.

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Your visit to

Southern Illinois University

at Carbondale

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Southern Illinois University

Welcomes You!

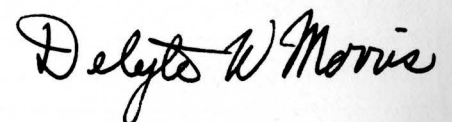
Southern Illinois University began on the Carbondale Campus a century ago, and you can trace the progress of these years as you view the grounds and buildings.

We are happy to have you visit the University and meet our students, faculty, and staff.

Wherever you visit, you will be conscious of the efforts of generations of people who have supplied inspiration, talent, labor, and funds for the development of an institution of higher education for southern Illinois.

It is a pleasure to welcome you! As we observe the Centennial of the University, I invite you to join us in working for a greater University in its second century of service to higher education. Your assistance, cooperation, ideas, and suggestions always will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Delyte W. Morris". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Delyte W. Morris, President





Southern Illinois University

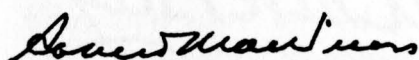
Welcomes You!

On behalf of Southern Illinois University and its people, I welcome you to the Carbondale Campus. I invite you to become a part of our continuing efforts to educate to the limits of their abilities all who come to this institution of higher education.

As you tour the campus, you will view old and new buildings and buildings under construction. This diverse physical aspect of the University reflects the pattern of growth and transition that also characterizes the academic, research, and service functions of the University.

I trust your visit will be rewarding and that you will find here the stimulation that we receive through your visit with us.

Very truly yours,



Chancellor Robert MacVicar



Classic Club 1903
Southern Illinois Normal University

Historical Sketch

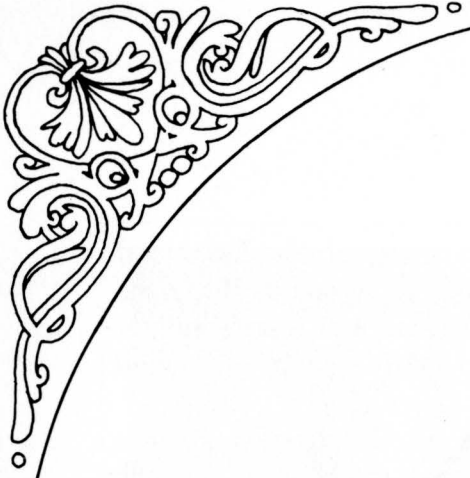
Southern Illinois University had its beginning in 1868 at meetings of schoolmen in Carbondale, Centralia, and Salem, which culminated in the organization of the Southern Illinois Education Association and a resolution requesting the Illinois Legislature to locate a second state normal school in the southern third of the state. A charter for Southern Illinois Normal University was granted on March 9, 1869; Carbondale was chosen as the site on August 19, 1869; and the cornerstone of the first building was laid May 17, 1870. The building was dedicated July 1, 1874, in a ceremony including the inauguration of Dr. Robert Allyn as the first president of the new university. The following day, summer session classes were held under supervision of a faculty of 12 for a student body of 53. The first regular fall session began September 6, 1874, with an integrated enrollment of 143. The first building was destroyed by fire in 1883, rebuilt on the original foundation by 1887, and destroyed June 8, 1969, by arson. In 1907, with authority to grant the Bachelor of Education degree, S.I.U. became a four-year-degree-granting institution. The first degree was conferred in 1909 to Miss Lillian Teeter of Carbondale. The first recognized class was graduated in 1922, when four Bachelor of Education degrees were conferred.

S.I.U. remained primarily a teacher's college until 1943, when the Crisenberry Bills granted limited University status. The first graduate courses for the Master's Degree in Education were offered in the summer of 1944. Legislative approval was granted in 1947 to change the name to Southern Illinois University. The Graduate School was formally established in 1948, authorized to grant Master of Arts, Science, and Educa-

tion degrees. The granting of the Doctor of Philosophy degree was approved in 1955, and the first doctoral degree was conferred in 1959. Presently doctoral degrees are awarded in twenty academic disciplines.

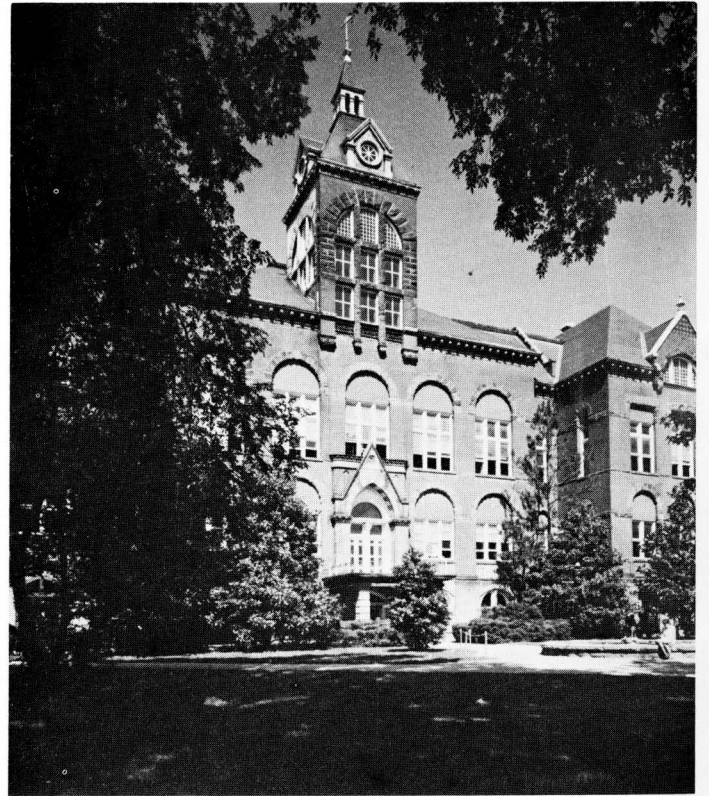
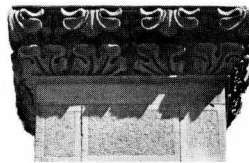
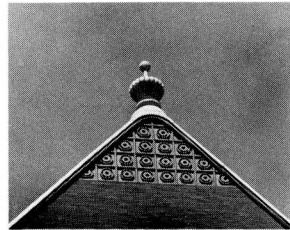
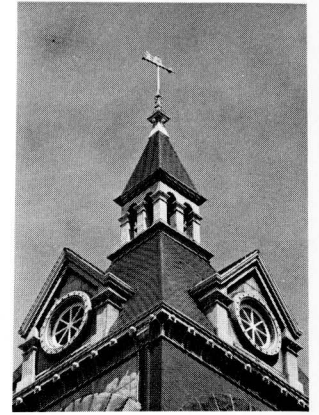
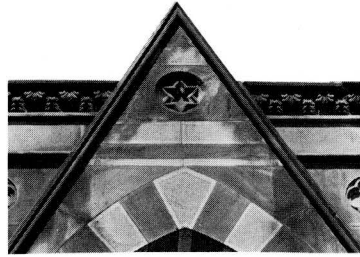
Delyte W. Morris, eighth president of the University, was inaugurated on May 5, 1949, in a ceremony that also marked the last official meeting of the Teacher's College Board, replaced on that date by an independent Board of Trustees which had been approved by the Legislature in March.

The year 1950 marked the first land purchase at Little Grassy Lake for Outdoor Education programs. The Outdoor Laboratory at Little Grassy Lake now consists of 3,542 owned acres, 190 leased acres, and 1,400 expansion acres made available through a Memorandum of Agreement between the University and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Development of Vocational-Technical Institute began in 1951, when the University leased a Federal Government ordnance plant located ten miles east of the Carbondale campus. In 1965 the buildings and 138 acres were deeded to the University. The Edwardsville campus, which opened in September, 1965, had its beginnings in the establishment of residence centers (Belleville, 1949; and Alton and East St. Louis, 1957) which were organized in 1951 into a unit coordinate with the Carbondale Campus to form the Edwardsville institution. Alton and East St. Louis facilities were retained as residence centers after the opening of the Campus. S.I.U. now ranks nationally in the top twenty universities in enrollment. New programs include a medical school, dental school, law school, and expanded international programs.



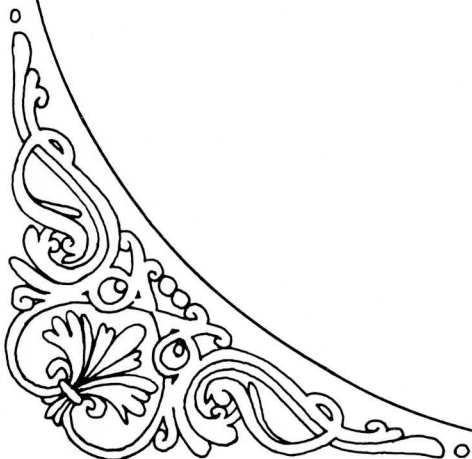


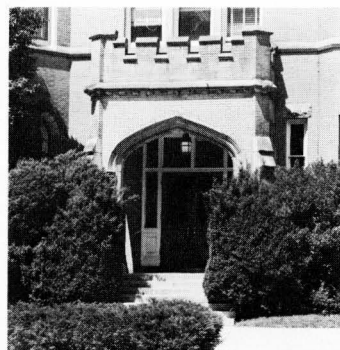
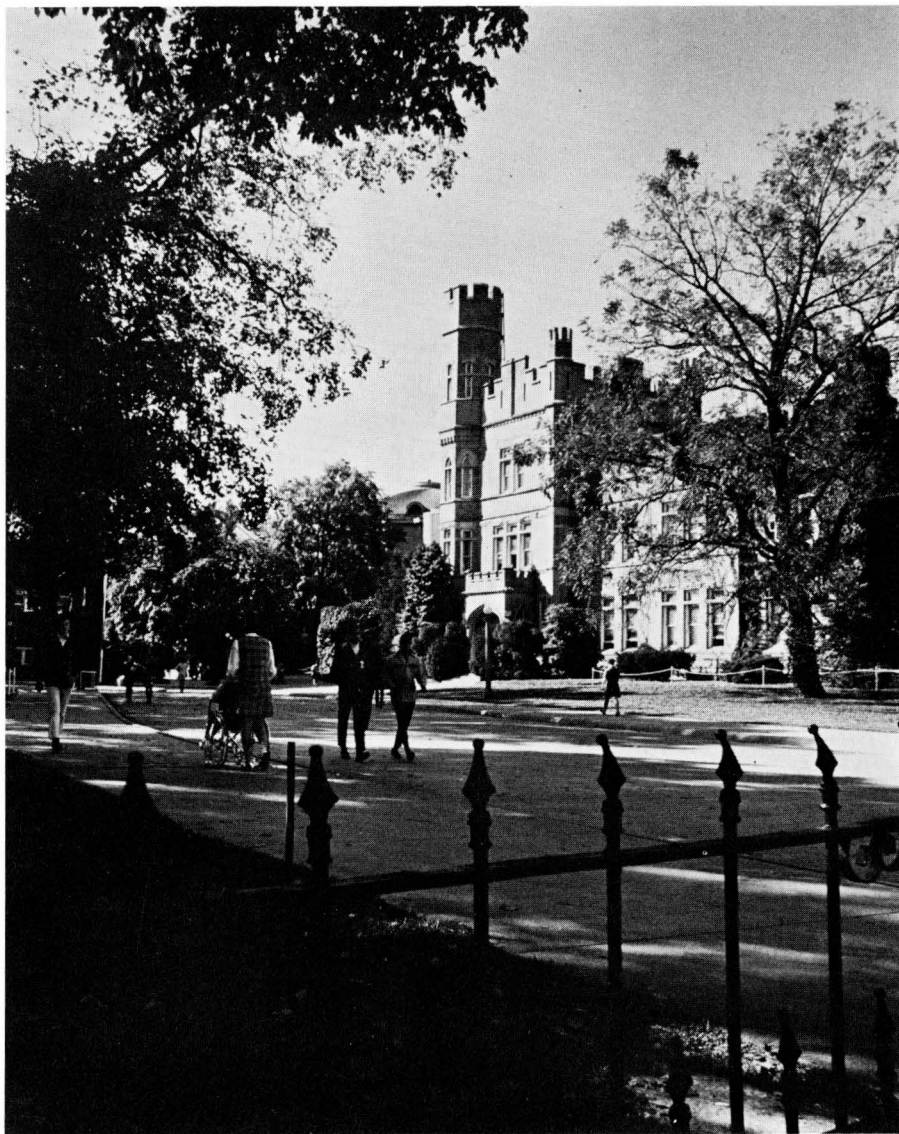
The Old Campus



Old Main

was dedicated July 1, 1874, at the inauguration of Robert Allyn as the first president of the University. After a destructive fire in 1883, this first University building was rebuilt, and was used for classrooms, offices, and the University Museum until June 8, 1969, when it was completely destroyed by arson. The ruins stand as a reminder while plans are finalized for a fitting memorial on the site.





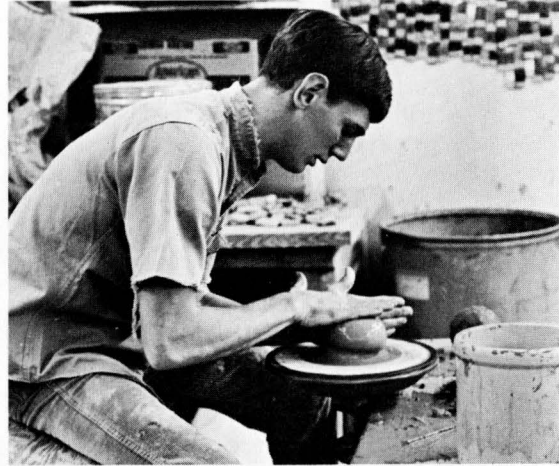
Altgeld Hall

was dedicated to Governor John P. Altgeld on December 22, 1896, and housed the science library, laboratories for the departments of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, and a gymnasium facility. Now the “Old Science Building” is used solely by the Department of Music.



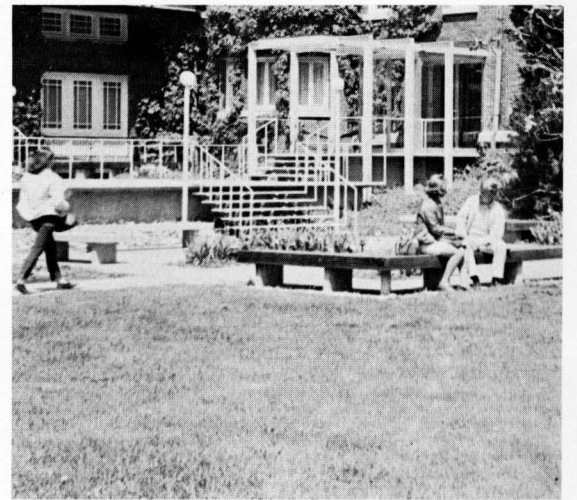
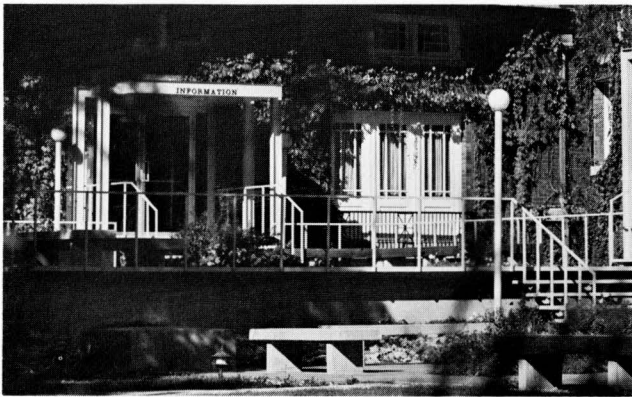
Wheeler Hall

was dedicated to Judge S. P. Wheeler, Board of Trustees President, on June 6, 1904, when it was used as the library, holding 15,000 volumes. Now it houses the Department of Foreign Languages and Aerospace Studies (AF ROTC).



Allyn Building

was dedicated to President Robert Allyn on January 11, 1908, as a model school of teacher training. Now the building is used by the Department of Art.



Anthony Hall

was dedicated to Susan B. Anthony, famous women's rights leader, in October, 1913, as the first University residence hall. Then it housed women students, but later men students were housed there. In 1962 it was extensively remodeled to serve as a modern office building. In 1969, the south wing was restored and remodeled to house the Board of Trustees Conference Room and the Information and Scheduling Center. The offices of the President of the University occupy the main part of the building.



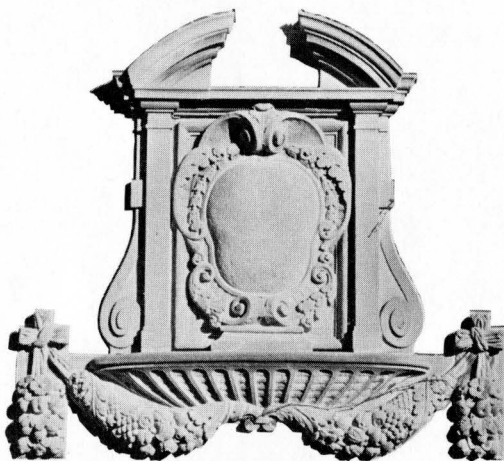
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Shryock Auditorium

was dedicated to Henry W. Shryock, fifth president of the University, on April 4, 1918, when the first public lecture in this building was delivered by ex-President of the United States William Howard Taft, who spoke on World War I policy. Shryock Auditorium has served as the cultural center of the campus since its construction. In 1969–70 it was extensively remodeled to modernize its facilities.



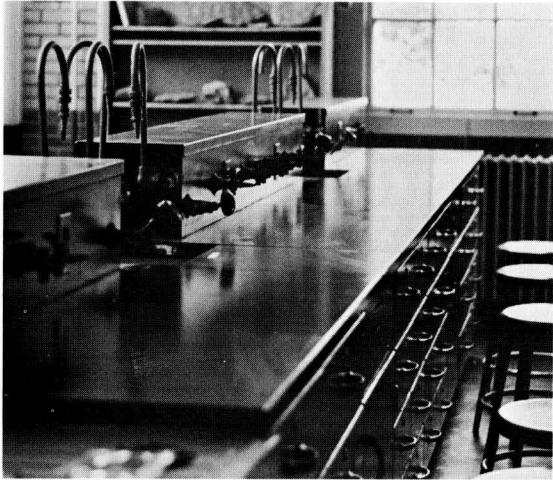
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Gymnasium

was completed in 1925 and has always provided facilities for physical education programs. Now it is used only by the Department of Physical Education for Women.





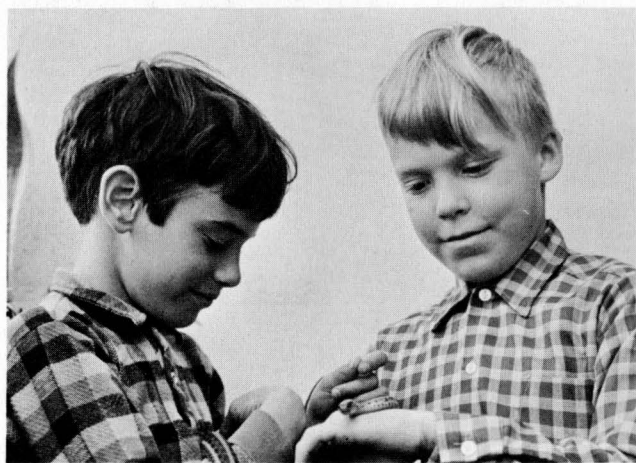
Parkinson Building

was dedicated to Daniel B. Parkinson, fourth president of the University, in 1928, when it housed the museum, bookstore, and Department of Industrial Arts. Browne Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 315, was added in 1959 and named in honor of George Mervin Browne, professor and head of the Department of Physical and Chemical Sciences. Presently the building houses the Department of Geology.

the new campus

Pulliam Hall

was constructed in two stages, the first occupied in 1951, the second in 1954, when the swimming pool and industrial education areas were added. The building was known as the University School until 1965, when it was dedicated to Roscoe Pulliam, sixth president of the University. Pulliam Hall now serves as the laboratory school for primary grades one through six, nursery school, and kindergarten. Located in the building are classrooms, shops, pool, gymnasiums, offices; Furr Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 441, named in honor of William A. Furr, superintendent of the Training School; and Cisne Theater, capacity 90, named in honor of Willis Cisne, superintendent of the Elementary Training School. The Department of Instructional Materials is housed here and facilities are provided for a day school program for disturbed children ages 6 to 11 and for the Educational Research Bureau.

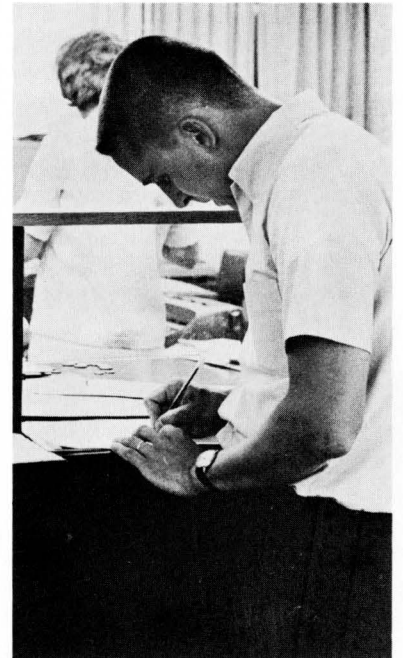




Woody Hall

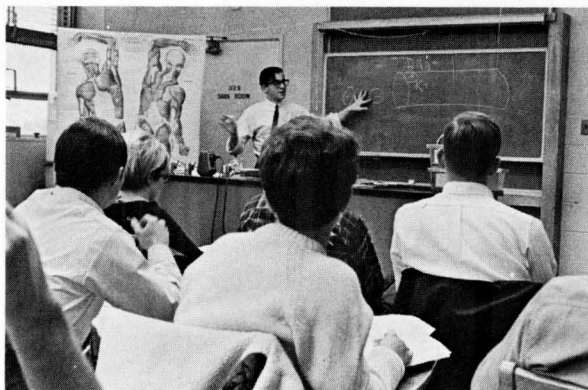
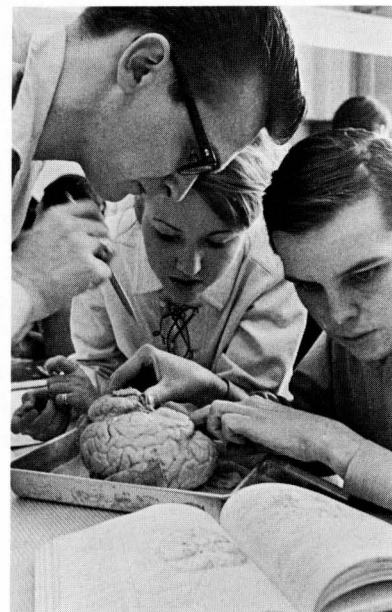
was dedicated to Dean of Women Lucy K. Woody in September, 1953, and served as a women's residence hall until spring of 1968, when it was converted into an office building. Miss Woody served as dean of women in the 1920's, head of Household Arts in the 1930's, and professor of Home Economics in the 1940's. Among offices

now housed in the building are Advisement offices for General Studies, Liberal Arts and Sciences, and Fine Arts; Bursar, Department of History, International Services and International Student Center, Latin American Institute, Placement Service, and the Stenographic and Duplicating sections of Reproduction Services.



Life Science Building

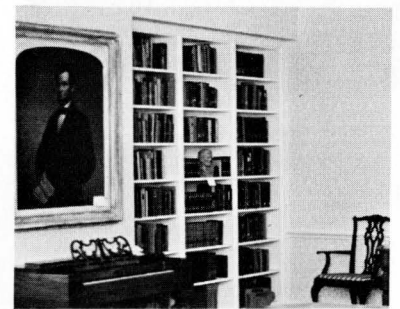
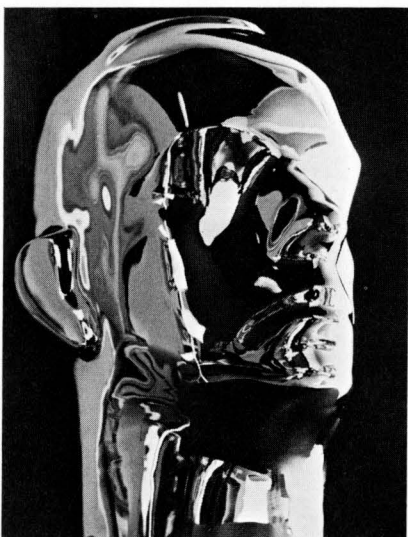
was planned in two stages, with Stage I occupied in August, 1953, by the departments of Botany, Microbiology, Physiology, and Zoology. Facilities for these programs include 23 private laboratories for graduate research, 6 general teaching laboratories for undergraduate students, and French Auditorium, with a capacity of 224, named in honor of George H. French, curator of the first museum and professor of Natural Science. Stage II, consisting of five floors, started in January, 1968, with completion scheduled for 1970, will permit expansion of the entire life science program and provide permanent housing for the Department of Psychology and the first two years of the medical program.



Morris Library

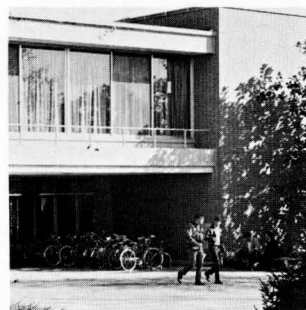


was constructed in two stages. Of Stage I (basement and two floors), the basement and part of the first floor were occupied in 1956, the remainder of the first floor in July, 1958, and the second floor in 1964, when the third floor of Stage II (floors 3-7) was completed. Completion of floors 4-7 began in 1968, scheduled for occupancy in 1970. The library was named for Delyte W. Morris, eighth president of the University. It holds over a million volumes in one of the largest open-stack libraries in the United States. Holdings are shelved in four subject divisions—education and psychology, humanities, science, and social studies. University Archives, a rare books section, and a variety of art, manuscript, and phonograph-record collections are included among the cultural and intellectual materials available for study and enjoyment. Also housed in the Library are the Learning Resources Center, the Self-Instruction Center, and Textbook Service.



Agriculture Building

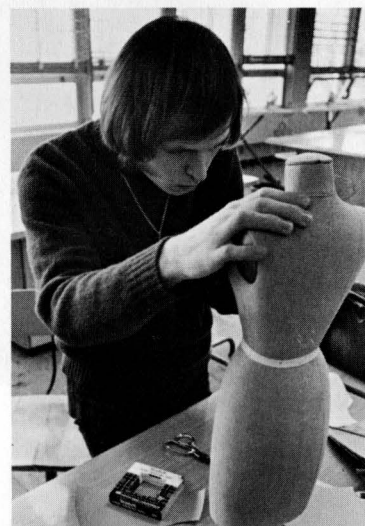
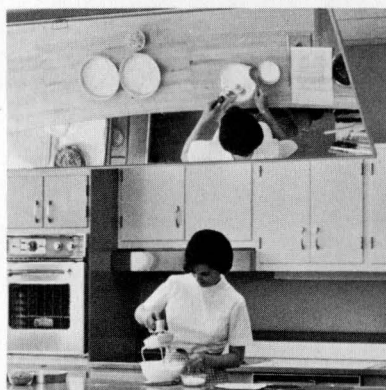
was completed in 1957 and houses the School of Agriculture and its departments of Forestry, Agricultural Industries, Animal Industries, and Plant Industries; the departments of Geology and Geography, and offices of the U.S. Forestry Service. Included in the building are classrooms and offices; Muckelroy Auditorium, seating 245; Agriculture Arena, seating 287; and Seminar Room, seating 90, with attached kitchen facilities. The Auditorium can be extended to include the Arena. The Auditorium was named for Renso Muckelroy, professor of Agriculture and chairman of the Department of Agriculture. Adjacent to the building are the experimental greenhouses.





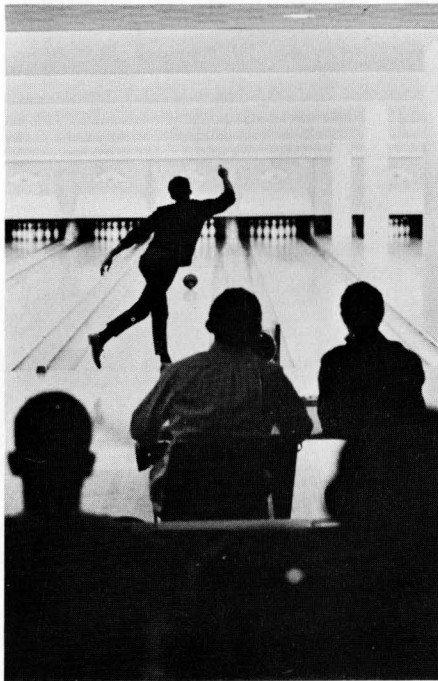
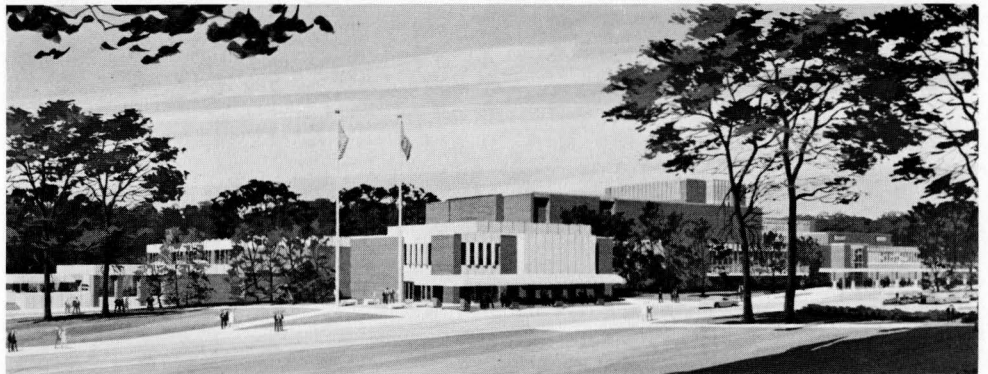
Home Economics Building

was completed in October, 1959, and provides housing for the School of Home Economics and its departments of Child and Family, Clothing and Textiles, Food and Nutrition, Home Economics Education, and Interior Design; Mitchell Art Galleries, endowed by Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Mitchell; and Campus Key Control; 29 offices, 6 classrooms, 16 laboratories, 3 research rooms, an auditorium seating 183, a Family Living Laboratory with connecting kitchen area and patio. Many special events and meetings are scheduled into facilities of this building.



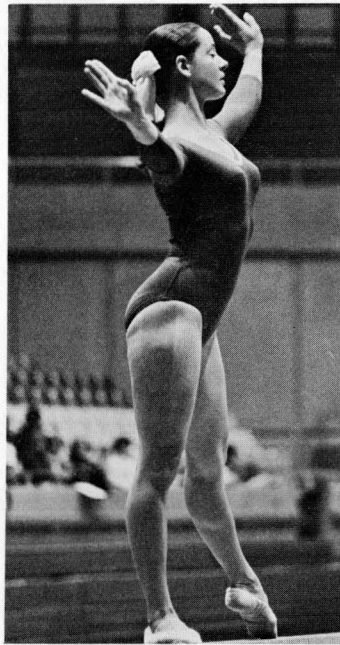
University Center

was planned in two stages; Stage I, exterior and 62 per cent of the interior, was completed in June, 1961, and serves as the activities center of the campus. Located on the first level are a cafeteria, snack bar, vending machine area, dining and meeting rooms, recreation room, sixteen-lane bowling alley, bookstore, television room, and the informal Magnolia Lounge. On the second level are the formal Gallery Lounge, a modular ballroom which accommodates 900 couples when used as one ballroom, 1,000 persons when used as one banquet hall, and lesser numbers when divided into two or three smaller ballrooms or banquet rooms. Completion of the unfinished interior of Stage I and the construction of Stage II began in 1968, scheduled for completion in 1971. The additional space is designed to permit expansion of food service areas, establishment of a central ticket office, provision for an informal general recreation area, a 300-seat auditorium, a 500-seat dining room, self-service post office, and other service and meeting rooms.



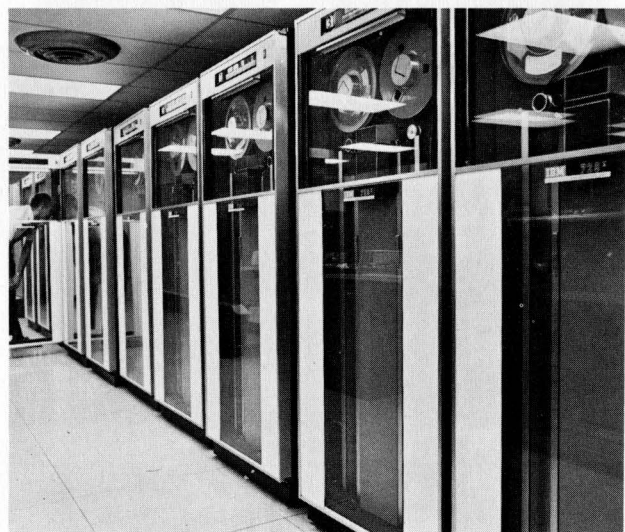
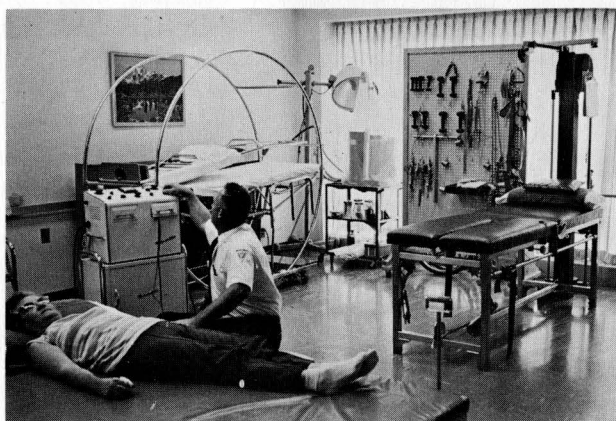
S.I.U. Arena

was completed in September, 1964. As a multipurpose facility designed to serve all general University needs, academic and public, this building can be readied in a matter of hours for such events as stage shows, concerts, central registration, convocations, basketball tournaments, wrestling and gymnastic meets, dog shows, circuses, ice shows, and other diverse sports, recreation, and cultural programs. Architecturally, half of the building is underground, based on the use of a low ring dome framed of steel, which has a diameter of 300 feet. The roof houses an area of four acres. For events that can be viewed from all sides, or presented on a portable, revolving circular stage, the Arena provides seating for 10,014. Regularly, the Arena is used for health and physical education classes, varsity practice in basketball, gymnastics, judo, tennis, track, wrestling, and intramural and recreation programs, providing the necessary locker and training areas for all programs. The office and classroom wing, Lingle Hall, is named for Leland P. Lingle who organized track and field teams in 1927 and coached them until his retirement in 1960. He was named to the Helms Hall of Fame in 1963. The departments of Health Education, Physical Education for Men, Athletics, and Intramurals are housed here, with locker and training areas for all programs.



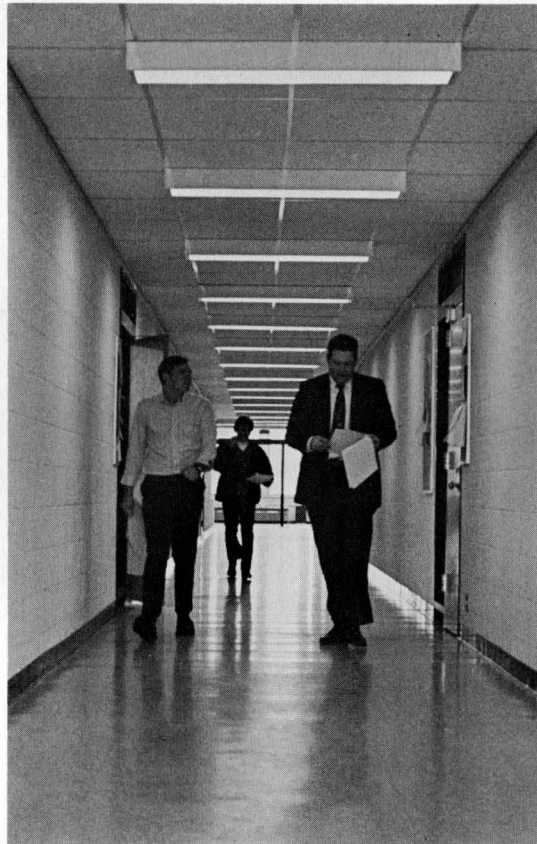
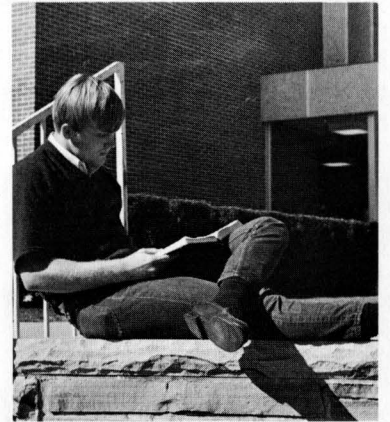
Wham Education Building

occupied in March, 1964, is dedicated to George D. Wham, faculty member from 1906 to 1938, and the only person ever given the title "Dean of Faculty." Located in this building are the College of Education and its departments of Higher Education, Secondary Education, Elementary Education, Special Education, and Guidance and Educational Psychology, the Reading Center, Educational Administration and Foundations, Student Teaching, School Services Bureau, Data Processing and Computing Center, and Clinical Center for counseling and therapy. Facilities include 30 classrooms, 92 offices, and Davis Auditorium, seating 304 and named for General Robert W. Davis, newspaper publisher of Carbondale, soldier, member of the last Teacher's College Board to administer the finances of the University, and chairman of the first S.I.U. Board of Trustees.



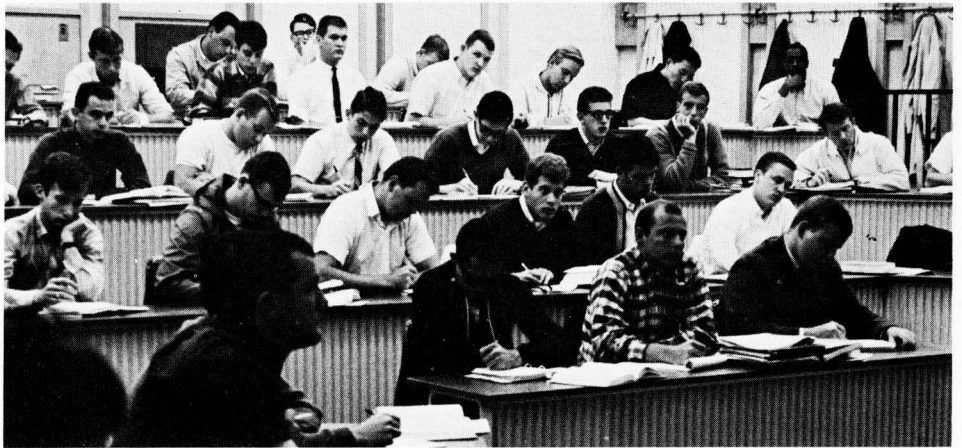
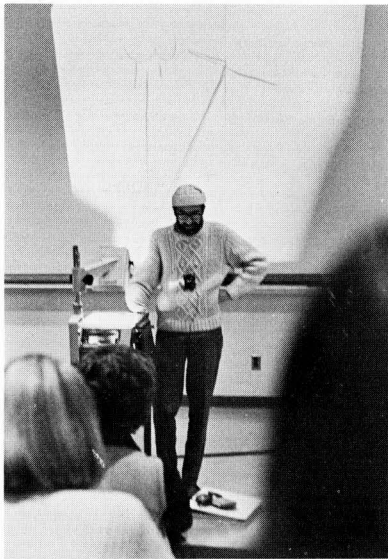
General Classroom Building, Unit A

was completed in early 1967 and accommodates offices of the departments of Secretarial-Business Education, Business, Sociology, and Government, and the Public Affairs Research Bureau. The facilities include 7 classrooms, 2 seminar rooms, and a conference room. Unit A is connected with Unit B, Lawson Hall, by a covered walkway.



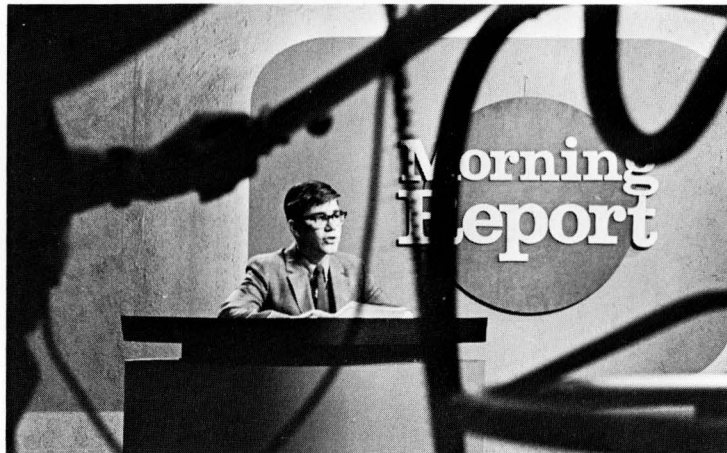
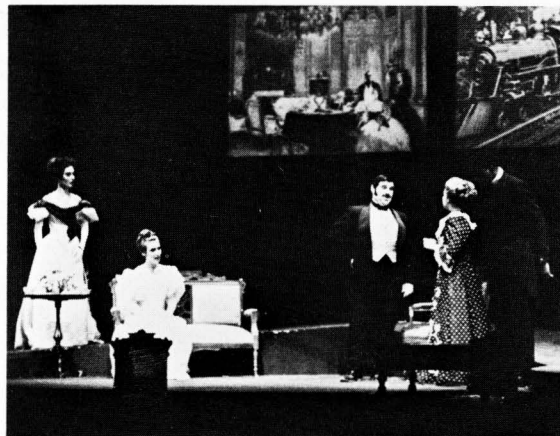
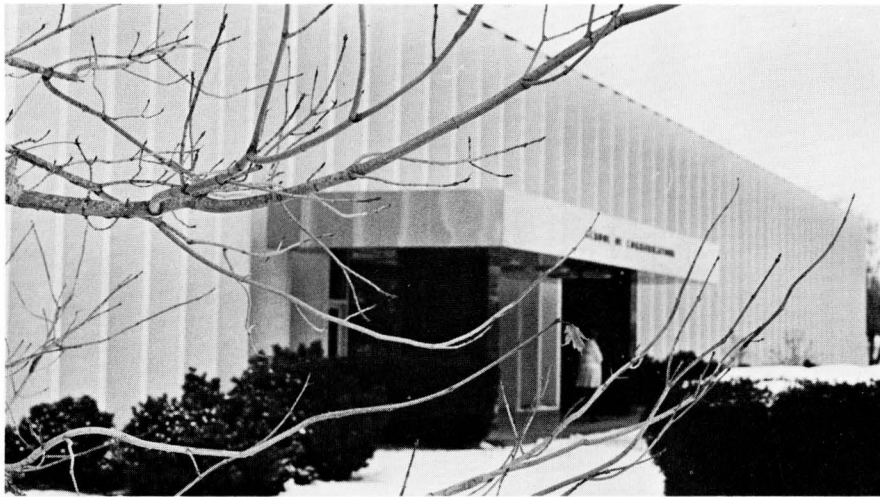
Lawson Hall, Unit B

of General Classroom Building, was occupied in September, 1965, when it was dedicated to Douglas E. Lawson, professor of Education and dean of the College of Education. The building is designed to utilize audio-visual techniques in general class sessions. The facilities include 4 large wedge-shaped lecture halls, each seating 291 students; and 6 conference classrooms, each seating 81. Film, slide, and overhead and rear projection equipment is available in each lecture hall.



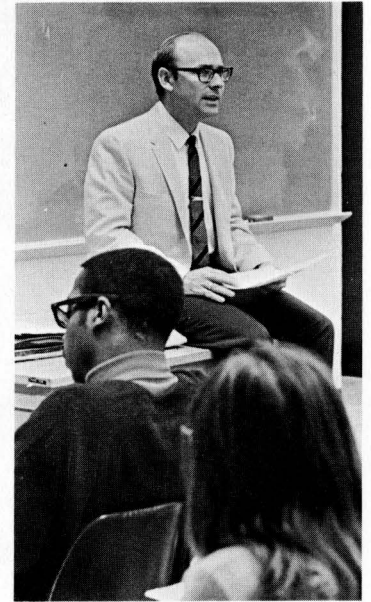
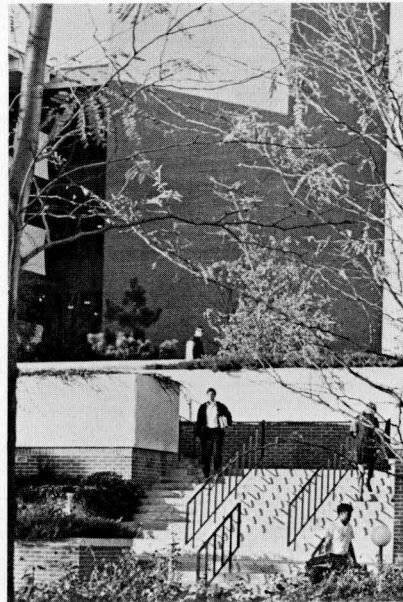
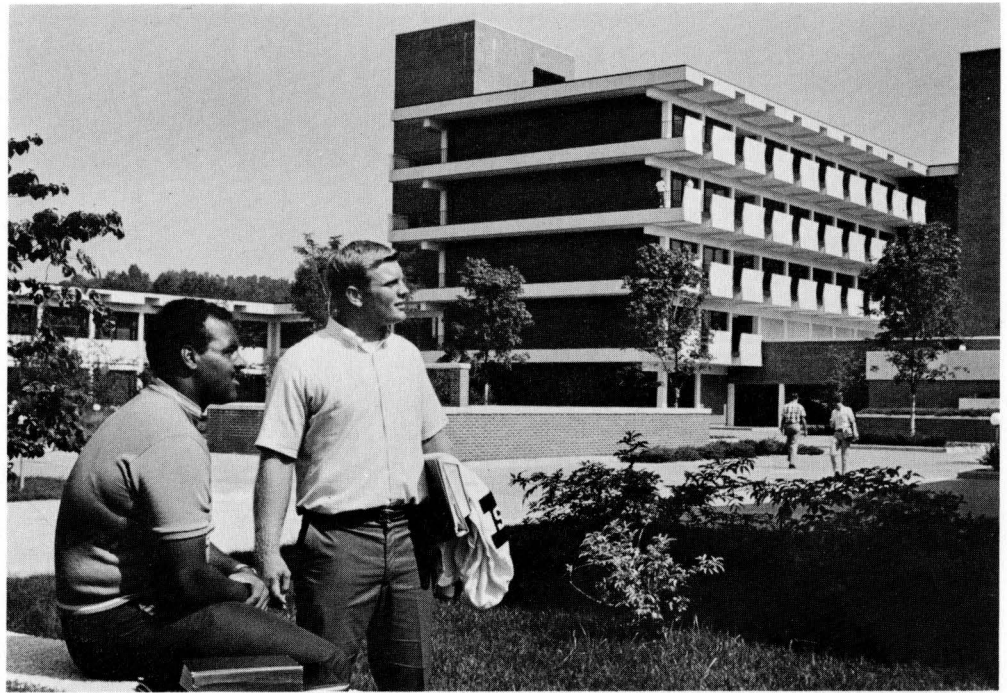
Communications Building

was planned in multiple stages. Stage I was completed in 1966 and houses the departments of Speech, Speech Pathology and Audiology, Theater, Journalism, and Radio-Television; Broadcasting Service, with facilities for radio station WSIU-FM and television station WSIU-TV; University Theater, which seats 578; Calipre Theatre, which serves as an experimental theater for the Department of Theater; 43 offices, 23 classrooms, lounges, conference rooms, and laboratory and research facilities. Construction of Stage II, which was started in 1968, provides for a Sculpture Garden, expansion space for occupants of Stage I areas, housing for such cognate units as the departments of Film Production, Journalism, and Cinema and Photography; and office and pressroom facilities for the *Daily Egyptian*. Stage III is planned for the addition of a large general-purpose auditorium, office space, and classrooms.

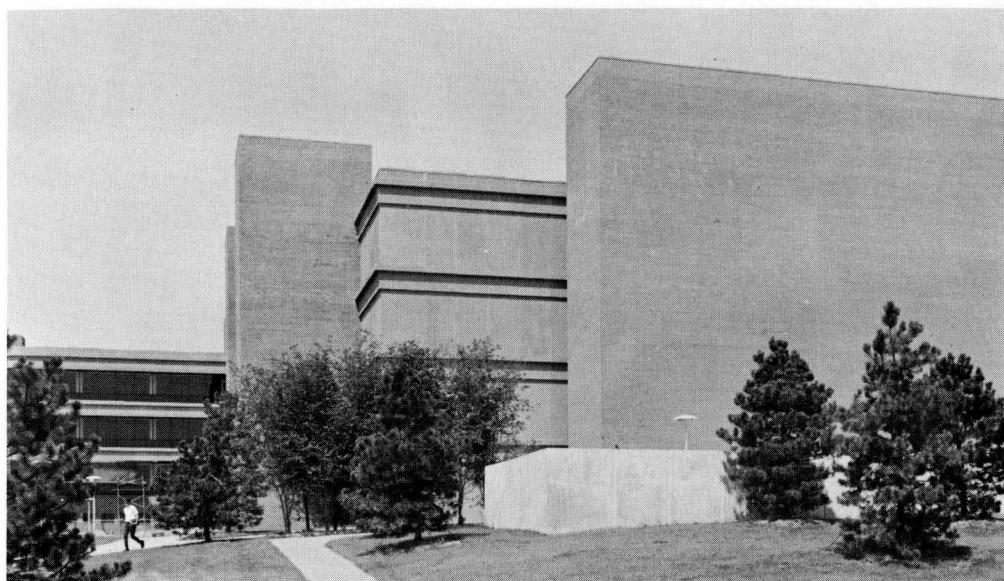


Technology Building

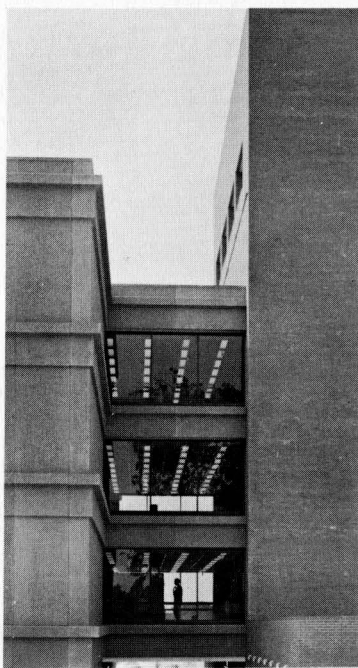
complex, completed in September, 1966, provides facilities for degree programs in Engineering, Engineering Technology, Industrial Technology, and Technical and Industrial Education. The structures provide for maximum flexibility, adaptability and inter-relatedness in the utilization of the complex for the various functional engineering and technology areas in the Electrical Sciences, Material Sciences, Fluid Mechanics, Solid Mechanics and Structures, Transfer Processes, Environmental Engineering, and Systems Engineering. Corridors are located on outside walls; washrooms, elevators, stairways and related rooms are housed in utility towers. The complex provides facilities for the departments of Mathematics and Physics, an auditorium seating 197 for large classes and scheduled events, 20 classrooms, 57 research rooms and laboratories, and 46 faculty offices.



Physical Science Building



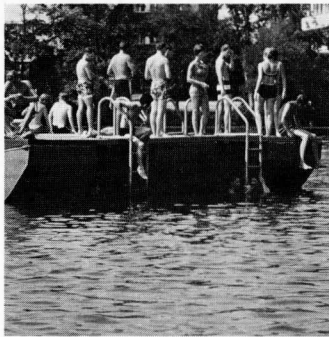
a complex of three core units, was planned in two phases. Phase I, occupied in December, 1968, constitutes Core C, a four-story structure, essentially windowless, with a completely controlled environment. Core C houses 32 laboratories for undergraduate and graduate instruction, which are complemented by instrument, balance, and preparation rooms, shops, and stock-room facilities. Three lecture rooms with seating for 50 and one with seating for 25 provide classroom facilities for the unit. Phase II, scheduled for occupancy early in 1970, will include Core A, planned for the departments of Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, and Physics; and Core B, consisting of 2 auditoriums each with a seating capacity of 180.



The Living Areas

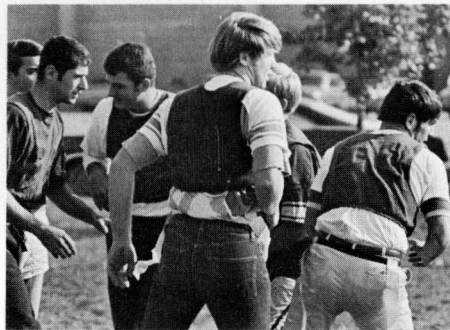
Thompson Point Residence Halls

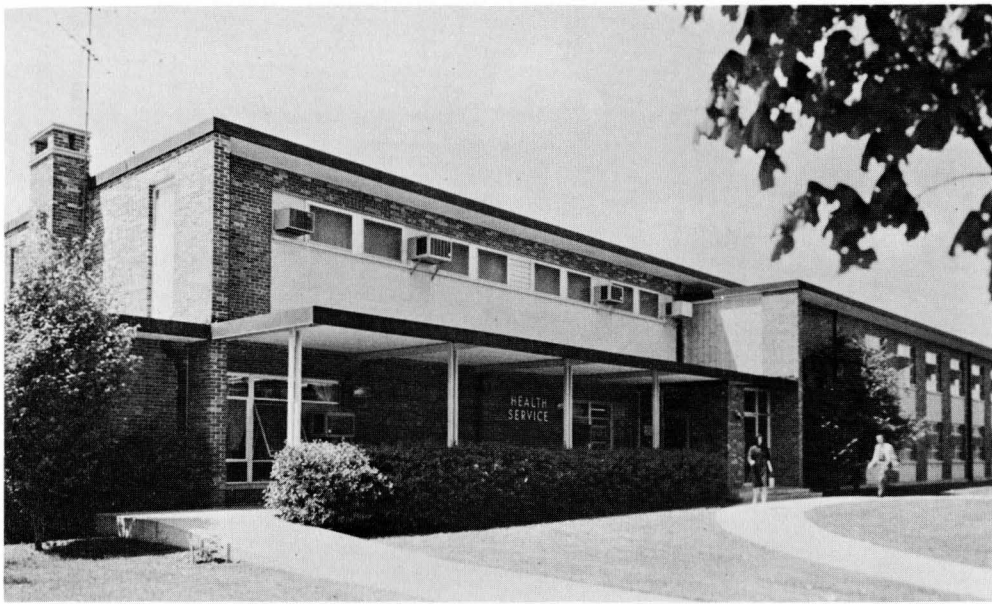
was completed in two stages, Stage I in the month of September, 1957, and Stage II in August, 1962. Accommodations available for 1,347 students, within the concept of living and learning, include 6 men's halls; 5 women's halls, each providing space for 122 students; and Lentz Hall, providing library and post office facilities and food services in 5 dining rooms. Room, board, telephone service, and weekly linen service are included in quarterly contract costs. Each residence hall contains a classroom and a resident counselor apartment. Each floor includes a resident fellow room, and the first floor of each hall has two rooms modified for paraplegics. Halls cluster around Lake-on-Campus, a 40-acre spring-fed lake surrounded by 25 acres of wooded land and providing boating, fishing, swimming, and picnicking, with adequate facilities for activity.



Small Group Housing Area

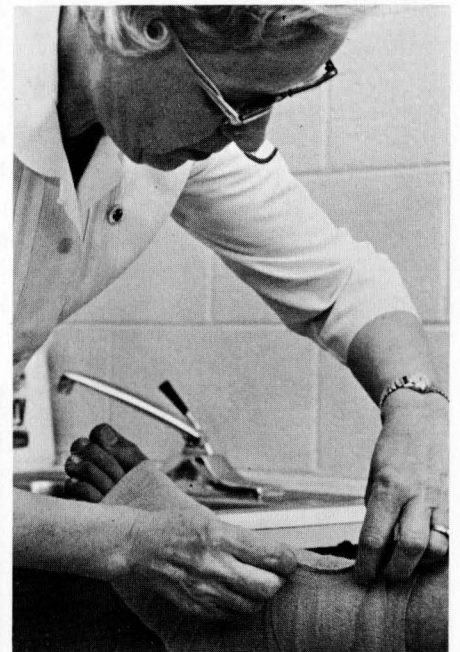
was completed in two stages: Stage I (9 buildings) in January, 1960; Stage II (6 buildings) in December, 1962. The area accommodates 732 students, within the concept of cooperative living, in fourteen buildings. Four are occupied by national sororities, nine by national fraternities, and one by a regional agricultural cooperative group. Each of these buildings provides two-person study rooms, open-bay dormitory, dining room, kitchen, recreation room, and resident adviser suite.





University Health Service

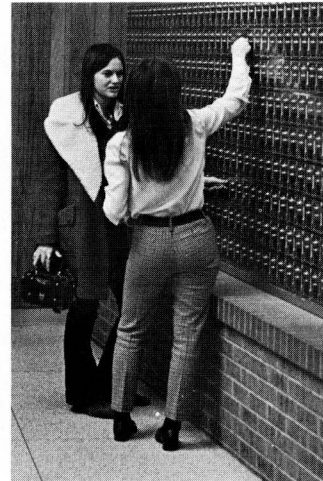
occupies the fifteenth building in Small Group Housing area. Primarily a student service, the Out-Patient Clinic, open 24 hours daily, is staffed by 7 physicians, 11 nurses, laboratory and X-ray technicians, and pharmacists. Prescription drugs and medical supplies are provided to students at cost. The 13-bed Infirmary is staffed by practical nurses and staff physicians who are always on call. Faculty and staff members injured on the job are treated at the Health Service.



University Park and Brush Towers Residence Halls Complex

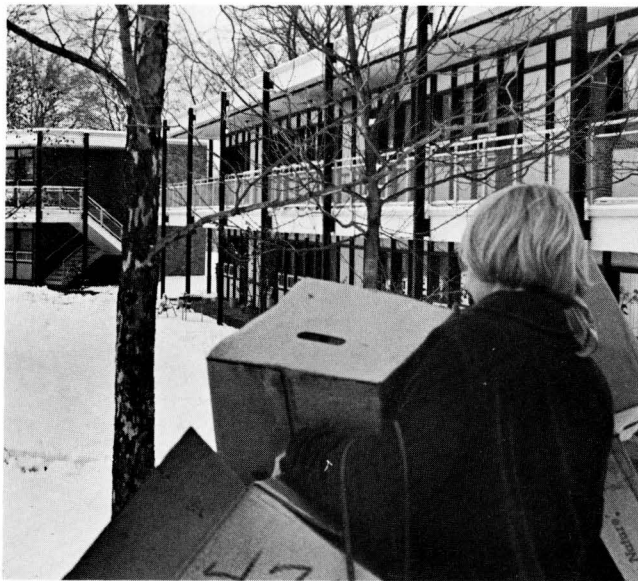
was completed in two stages: Stage I, in 1965, including Neely, Allen, Boomer, Wright, and Trueblood Halls; Stage II, in 1968, including Grinnell, Schneider, and Mae Smith Halls. The completed complex is comprised of three 17-story halls, Neely and the Brush Towers, Schneider and Mae Smith; the men's triads, Allen, Boomer, and Wright; and two commons buildings, Trueblood and Grinnell. Each of the towers houses 816 students and the triads, 350. Neely and Mae Smith house women, Schneider, men. Each commons building contains a cafeteria, dining rooms, snack bars, game room, television room, post office, and administrative offices. The three towers and two commons buildings are air conditioned, and all rooms in the area have telephones. The total

capacity of the complex is 1,806 men and 1,632 women. The two Brush Towers are named in honor of the Brush family, founders of Carbondale; Neely Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neely, both English professors; Trueblood Hall, Dennis Trueblood, College Student Personnel chairman; Allen Hall, John W. Allen, historian; Schneider Hall, William B. Schneider, chairman of Department of English; Grinnell Hall, John Grinnell, retired Vice-President for Operations; Mae Smith Hall, Mae Trovillion Smith, assistant professor of English; Boomer Hall, Simeon Boomer, professor and chairman of the Department of Physics and Astronomy; and Wright Hall, John I. Wright, associate professor of History.



Southern Hills Family Housing

was built in two stages. Stage I, occupied in January, 1960, included 138 apartments in 8 buildings; Stage II, occupied in August, 1962, included 144 apartments in 9 buildings. Fourteen of the 272 apartments are modified for paraplegics. The efficiency, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom furnished apartments are open to faculty, and graduate and married undergraduate students. Rental assessments include utility charges.



Evergreen Terrace Family Housing

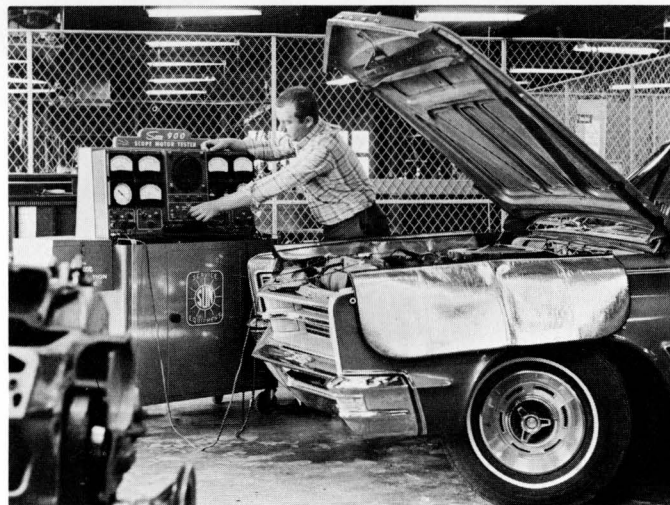
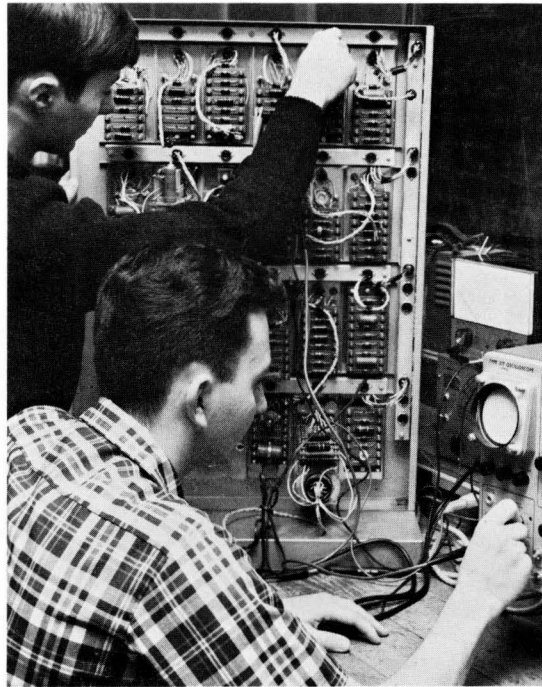
was opened in September, 1968, as the first FHA-financed University housing. Built on Reservoir and McLafferty roads, southwest of the main campus, the area provides 304 two-bedroom and three-bedroom apartments for married faculty, staff, graduate, and undergraduate students. The apartments are unfurnished except for refrigerator and range. The 38 buildings are arranged in three groupings—18 provide 144 two-bedroom apartments; 11 provide 88 three-bedroom apartments, of which 18 are modified for paraplegics; and 9 provide 72 two-bedroom apartments.



The Specialized Areas

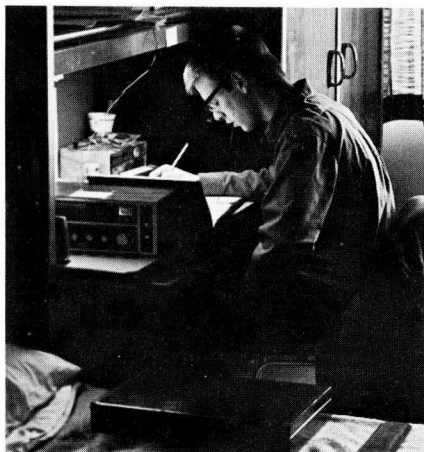
Vocational- Technical Institute

is located ten miles east of Carbondale at the northern edge of Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge on 138 acres leased from the Federal Government in 1951 and deeded to the University in 1965. Certificate and associate degree programs are offered in the broad areas of Art, Business, and Technology. Temporary buildings are to be phased out over a ten-year period and replaced by permanent buildings designed to expand the overall program to accommodate a growing enrollment. Programs are designed to qualify students for employment at the semiprofessional and technical levels in industry, the allied health occupations, and business.



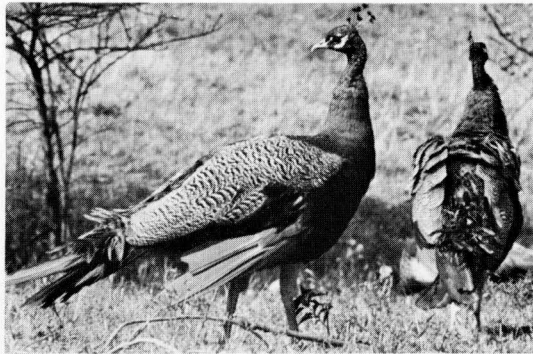
V.T.I. Dorm

was completed in June, 1967, as the first permanent residence hall on the V.T.I. Campus. It provides housing for 158 men; formal, study, and television lounges; a vending machine area, and a coin-operated laundry facility. This dormitory supplements the Southern Acres Men's Residence Halls, East and West, each with a capacity of 270, and the Women's Cooperative, with a capacity of 68. These frame structures will be replaced by permanent buildings under the ten-year building plan.



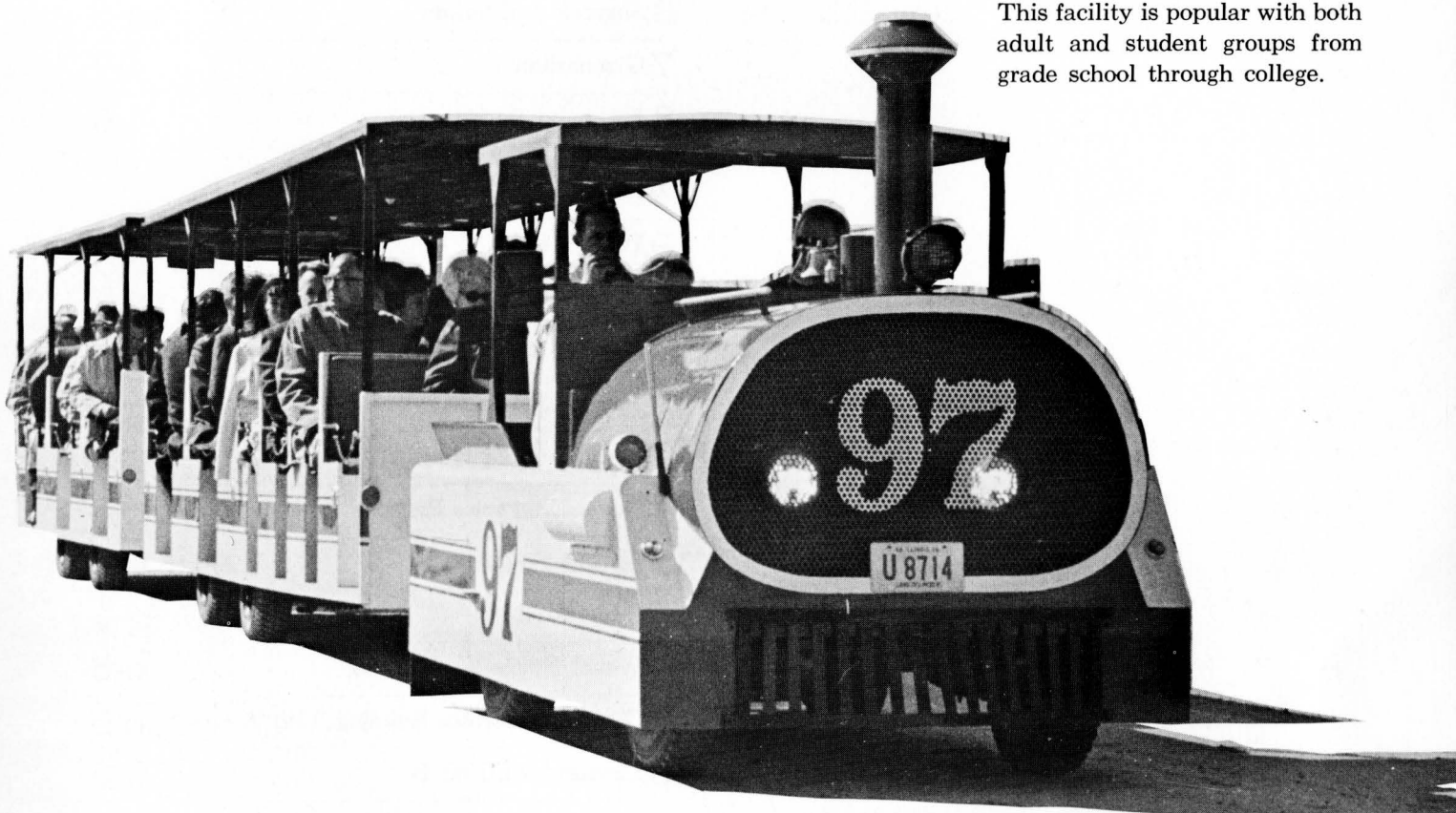
Outdoor Laboratory

at Little Grassy Lake is comprised of 6,000 acres owned and leased by the University and including four distinct features: (1) Arboretum; (2) Little Giant, a camp area for an extensive program for handicapped children, which serves 110 campers in 8-week summer programs; Anna State Hospital in a spring and summer program for 25 to 60 campers each of 10 weeks, mentally retarded children in a winter program, two metro-police schools, and pre-season football practice; (3) Akawasne, a camp area for the winter conservation workshop for outstanding high school students; and (4) Summer Camp programs for well children, deaf and handicapped children, and families; a children's zoo; stables that provide horses especially trained for handicapped children and teams trained for hayriding; and other summer programs for groups with special needs.



University Tour-Train

was acquired in 1968, with the inaugural tour held April 1. It is maintained as part of the University vehicle fleet and is scheduled through the Information and Scheduling Center. A guide is provided for tours of the Carbondale Campus, the city of Carbondale, Vocational-Technical Institute, and Outdoor Laboratory at Little Grassy Lake. This facility is popular with both adult and student groups from grade school through college.



LEGEND

The Old Campus

1. Old Main	l-7
2. Altgeld Hall	m-7
3. Wheeler Hall	m-7
4. Allyn Building	l-6
5. Anthony Hall	k-7
6. Shryock Auditorium	m-6
7. Gymnasium	l-7
8. Parkinson Building	l-6

the new campus

9. Pulliam Hall	o-7
10. Woody Hall	n-7
11. Life Science Building	m-5
12. Morris Library	m-6
13. Agriculture Building	l-4
14. Home Economics Building	m-8
15. University Center	k-5
16. S.I.U. Arena	g-4
17. Wham Education Building	o-6
18. General Classroom Building, Unit A	o-5
19. Lawson Hall, Unit B	n-5
20. Communications Building	o-4
21. Technology Building	i-4
22. Physical Science Building	i-5

The Living Areas

23. Thompson Point Residence Halls	l-3
24. Small Group Housing Area	n-2
25. University Health Service	o-2
26. University Park Residence Halls Complex	i-8
27. Southern Hills Family Housing	a-5



**Southern
Illinois
University
Centennial
Years
1969-1974**

**Information and Scheduling Center
Anthony Hall, South Wing
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901**

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