President Beardshear, commenting when Margaret Hall first mentioned as a ladies hall was completed in July 1895, said, "The erection and completion of the women's building marks an era in our advancement." Although this was the most important residential event of this period, it should be noted that this era also included: (1) the construction of the creamery building; (2) housing problems of five presidents; (3) personnel changes in housing administration; (4) the typhoid epidemic; (5) the food riot; (6) the fraternity-sorority crisis; (7) the expansion of off-campus housing.

Margaret Hall (1895-1938)

Both President Hunt and Chamberlain tried to persuade the legislature to appropriate money for the construction of a ladies hall. It remained for President Beardshear to get the job done. When Margaret Hall was completed in July 1895, there existed the following college residences with design capacities as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Cottage</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Cottage</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creamery Building</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Hall</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funds were appropriated for Margaret Hall in 1894 and plans were adopted at the May meeting of the Board for its construction.
The cost was not to exceed $50,000, however the actual cost proved to be $54,116.50.

The hall was built on the site now occupied by the southwest wing of MacKay Hall (Home Economics). At the time of its construction it was in front of what was known as North Hall, which was to serve as a wing of the new building. The first floor of North Hall was used as a kitchen for the dining room in the new residence hall. The domestic economy department occupied the second floor of North Hall.

The new residence hall was ready for occupancy in July 1895 and was considered the last word in a residence hall for that day having steam heat, electric lights, bathrooms with hot and cold running water - a real improvement over Old Main. The first floor included the dining room (later to become the women's gymnasium) with a seating capacity of 400, the office, and public rooms. The second and third floors housed 88 women in 44 double rooms. The rooms were equipped with single beds, commodes, large study tables, three chairs, a rug and venetian blinds.

The building occupied one of the most sightly locations on the campus of that day and had a pleasing outlook to the campus for its occupants. The architecture was Victorian composed of brick with a slate roof.

The hall was named Margaret Hall in memory of Mrs. Margaret McDonald Stanton, who as preceptress had contributed so much to
the early history of the College. She was the wife of E. W. Stanton of the class of 1872, who served the College in many capacities from the time of his graduation until his death in 1920. Stanton was acting president four different periods of his life. The original 10 bells of the Carillon were donated by Stanton and later donations in Stanton's memory increased the number of bells to 50.

Margaret Hall housed undergraduate women until the fall of 1929, at which time it was assigned to house graduate women who had lived in inadequate housing off campus.

Food service at Margaret Hall went through many changes. After the hall was opened, all food service which had been conducted in Old Main was transferred to Margaret Hall and most of the students ate there. John Cavell, with Lizzie Lund as an assistant, had charge of the food service from 1892 to 1902. Lizzie Lund was one of those dedicated persons of Iowa State who usually misses the history books. She was a cook in the College Food Service, with the exception of one year, from 1895 to 1950.

A tragic event connected with the food service was the typhoid epidemic which occurred in October 1900. Unfortunately the source of the trouble was traced to infected milk which had been served in the dining room. This event gave the students an excuse to accentuate their complaints about the food, and during the next two years they became quite unruly in the dining room and many refused to pay their bills. The administration had be-
come quite wary of managing a food service and rather than face the problems they decided in 1902 to close the dining room and kitchen and sell the equipment. After this, the young women housed in Margaret Hall asked permission to conduct their own food service. They organized two boarding clubs, one known as the Klatter Club and one as the Margaret Hall Club. Each had a kitchen and dining room remodeled in space allocated in North Hall (a brick building attached to the north end of Margaret Hall). These clubs had approximately 40 members each and were managed by elected officers. The clubs became involved in financial difficulties and were closed by the College in 1912. It was then decided to remove the old brick building, North Hall, and to renovate the first floor of Margaret Hall to provide a kitchen and dining room to seat the 80 to 90 women living in Margaret Hall. When the graduate women were assigned to Margaret Hall in 1929, the food service was discontinued. Some of the graduate women tried individual food service which proved unsuccessful.

Margaret Hall served Iowa State for over 40 years and had the distinction of launching the University into an extensive program of improving the housing conditions of its students. It was destroyed by fire on the night of April 9, 1938. Most of the women living there lost all of their possessions. One young faculty woman lost a textbook that she had just completed writing.
The women were moved to other quarters, 55 going to Elm Hall which had just been completed and was not fully occupied and others were housed in the Memorial Union and the College Hospital. Ames merchants, students and citizens all came to the aid of the destitute women and not one was forced to leave because of financial difficulties.

The Creamery Building

When the Creamery Building was built in 1892, it included rooming space for 50 students on the second floor. The men living in the Creamery Building ate in Old Main and later in Margaret Hall. The building was torn down in 1904 and replaced with the Dairy Building (later known as the Agricultural Annex and now known as East Hall).

Housing Problems of Five Presidents

Five presidents and one acting president served during the period (1884-1912). All of them, except President Knapp, had housing problems. The need for housing grew steadily worse because at the beginning of this period in 1884 the enrollment was 252 and there were 310 available beds in residence halls. At the end of this period in 1912, there were 1336 students and only one residence hall for 88 women. A thumbnail sketch of the housing problems of each of the five presidents - Knapp, Hunt, Chamberlain, Beardshear and Storms is briefly recorded as follows:
KNAPP - President Knapp, who served as President from December 1883 until December 1884, had stipulated that he would serve only one year. He was not greatly troubled about housing facilities because there were more available beds in residential housing than there were students. Also having served as Superintendent of the Boarding Department in 1882, he knew the problems of feeding students and was sympathetic with the people providing this service.

HUNT - President Hunt also served only one year, from February 1885 until July 1886, and in his report to the Board for 1885, he included the following comments about housing: "I believe the Iowa Agricultural College should do a greater work than it is now doing. It is already crowded; therefore, to do a more extended work we must have more room. Our dormitory capacity is about 300, with teaching facilities for double that number. If the state will furnish necessary dormitory accommodations, which was one of the conditions upon which the National Land Grant was accepted, we will guarantee that within a year after the completion of such an extension it will be crowded to its utmost capacity with Iowa students. To make this addition, we advise the building of a Ladies Hall, to cost no less than $66,000, thus giving us the needed room and thereby subserving two other college interests, the needs of which are understood by you without further explanation." Then he proceeded to express other needs - such as a president's house, an engine for the electric light plant, etc.

CHAMBERLAIN - Chamberlain served as president from July 1886 until November 1890. During his administration, the student enrollment never exceeded 336 and residential housing was available for an estimated 310. Apparently the facilities were adequate, because the Board passed a resolution in 1887 that all students must live in residential housing unless they had a real valid excuse that was approved by the faculty and the President. Chamberlain, in his report to the Board for 1886 and 1887, men-
tions that one of the most pressing needs is a ladies hall and domestic science building. He mentions that during the past year every room suitably located and otherwise suitable for ladies was occupied, three guest chambers were pressed into service and some of the larger rooms were made to accommodate three and even four young ladies each (this crowded condition for women was still true in the fall of 1968). The housing crisis that he had faced had to do with fraternities and sororities and this will be discussed later in this chapter.

BEARDSHEAR - William Beardshear was president from February 1891 until August 1902. He was the most dynamic person to occupy the position up to that time. During his administration, the enrollment jumped from 425 to 1254 and residential housing dropped from 310 available beds to 128 beds. The loss in beds was due to the destruction of Old Main. Beardshear was instrumental in getting the appropriation for Margaret Hall and also for space in the Creamery Building for 50 students. President Beardshear was always in close touch with what was taking place in the College or on the campus. The advent of Dr. Beardshear marked the doom of student self government. The new president understood the minds of the young people of that day and installed what was known as government on the "University Plan", that of placing men and women on their own responsibility answering only to the institution itself, which meant the President. The students accepted the challenge of personal responsibility. Of course, the system really depended upon the ability of Beardshear to manage young people. He was extremely successful due to his instinctive knowledge of human nature. Many stories are told about Beardshear as to how he could catch students at their many clandestine efforts when he was supposed to be far away. One of the most unusual incidents occurred in May 1894. It will be told here because it relates to the boarding department. This happened at a time when students were undergoing their periodic revulsion against the boarding department and thought the occasion appropriate to put on a little drama which they called, "Initiating
the New Members". Late in the evening while the trustees lingered on the front porch of Old Main smoking, swapping yarns and discussing business, there appeared on the campus in front of Old Main a dozen white clad figures who walked out and seated themselves about a clump of shrubs. They spoke in sepulchral tones and touched on earthly things. It was explained that they had starved to death in the boarding department at a college in Ames, Iowa, and predicted that others would soon join them through the process of starving. Each related his story, telling how Steward Anderson had inflicted the extreme penalty. One told how rancid butter had destroyed the digestive organs, another told about half cooked food, another about over-done food and then all of the hoary jokes ever lodged against college food service, such as hair in the hash, sour milk, diluted milk, were related. Then there was the finale when a speaker, evidently not on the program, interrupted. The voice was significantly real and familiar to student ears. It was President Beardshear and he announced the closing scene of "Initiating the New Members" and said there would be a meeting of all present in his office the next morning at 10:00 o'clock (he had their names on a pad). They never knew whether he was one of the group from the first or joined it while the speeches were being made. Beardshear's role in the fraternity-sorority controversy is discussed later.

STORMS - After E. W. Stanton had served as acting President for two years, Albert B. Storms was elected and served from September 1903 until August 1910. When he became president in 1903, there was room in college residences for about 228 students. With an enrollment of 1334, the housing situation became acute. Private housing and the construction of houses by sororities and fraternities helped to alleviate the acute housing shortage. Storms believed in the Greek System and also sensed the fact that it would help finance housing that the College could not. Storms had vision and brought in the firm of Olmstead Brothers to develop a plan of the campus. The Olmstead Report of June 2, 1906, contains several comments concerning residential housing. One
of the considerations that they recommended was that residence buildings should be relegated to an outer zone. Then they included the following paragraph, "When the more pressing needs of the College for students' working buildings has been met, we believe the policy of building dormitories will be inaugurated. When sites for dormitories come to be in demand, it seems clear enough that the women's halls will be north of Margaret Hall, but far enough from it to leave working space for the women students. The men's dormitories would be best in the nearly level area that would remain between the westerly row of the Engineering Department buildings referred to and the west boundary of the College Campus. Both men's and women's dormitories, if long and narrow, should run north and south so that all rooms will have either a morning or afternoon sun. The vision of President Storms was repeated sixty years later when the Board of Regents and President Parks employed the firm of Johnson, Johnson and Roy of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to draw a plan for the future campus of the University. This firm, similar to the one that preceded it 60 years earlier, recommended that residential housing be located in the outer zone of the campus. An important event which occurred during President Storms' administration was the start of construction of Alumni Hall in 1904. Funds for its construction came from alumni, faculty and friends and due to the slowness of collections, completion was delayed until 1907. In addition to providing a center for the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., it also provided meeting rooms, 14 student rooms for sleeping, a swimming pool, and most important of all, a public cafeteria and private dining space. In fact, the building was often referred to as the College Inn. The importance of this building in providing food service over the years and as a student center will long be remembered by the people on campus before the Memorial Union was available for food service in September, 1928.

The Housing Administration

Many individuals were involved in residential housing during this period in food service and in other capacities. Mention will
be made of all who made contributions, but two individuals who served the College many years and long after this period is concluded were - General James R. Lincoln and Florence N. Walls (class of 1909).

James R. Lincoln - General Lincoln, a loyal young Marylander, who had served as an officer in the Confederate army was appointed steward at the Board Meeting of November 1883, and later at the beginning of the school year 1884, was both steward and professor of military tactics. Although Lincoln had lived in Boone since 1867, there was criticism because of his replacing General Geddes, a Union veteran with a Confederate veteran. Lincoln served as steward until 1892, when C. V. Anderson was made steward. Lincoln then was appointed Professor of common law and mining engineering in addition to his duties as professor of military tactics. He served the College until his death in 1922.

Florence N. Walls - Miss Walls served the College in some capacity from 1906 until the time of her death in 1948. She was a native of Clinton, Iowa, and graduated in the class of 1909. As an undergraduate, she was elected steward of the Margaret Hall Club in 1906. In 1907, she was made supervisor of the faculty club food service which was housed in a frame building located where the library now stands. In 1908, she was placed in charge of the faculty club food service in the newly opened Alumni Hall. When the girl's boarding clubs in Margaret Hall failed, Florence Walls was asked to take charge of the food service for the women in Margaret Hall. As the women's residence halls expanded, she took over the responsibility of food service. She came into the food service at a time when the College wished to be rid of the responsibility. As a result, she ran the food service in all of the women's halls as a private concession from 1912 until 1943 when women's halls were used for the Army-Navy Program during World War II. She was then appointed to the College Staff and remained until her death in 1948.
Other Personnel

Many individuals were involved in residential housing during this period, varying in service from one year to many years.

C. V. Anderson, who had commercial experience in the hotel business, replaced General Lincoln as Steward in 1892, and served until 1895. The students apparently appreciated Anderson because the Bomb of 1894 has the biography of his life and mentions that he brought improvement to the management of the dining room, including both the menu and appearance. The dining room was referred to as "Andersonville".

J. F. Cavell was in charge of food service when it was transferred from Old Main to Margaret Hall in 1895. Even before 1902, there had been trouble in the food department. Students became unruly and refused to pay their food bills. Finally in April 1902, the dining room was closed.

During this period, many people served as preceptress or as an advisor of the women students. Most of them had additional duties in teaching. For example: Laura Saunderson also taught Elocution; Mary Blood, Elocution and Rhetoric; Lillie Gunn, Stephanie Marx and Celia Ford, German and French. Names involved in the women's program during this period are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martha Sinclair</td>
<td>1881-1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret McDonald</td>
<td>(Interim period only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Saunderson</td>
<td>1885-1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary A. Blood</td>
<td>1886-1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Eaton</td>
<td>1887-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lillie M. Gunn</td>
<td>1890-1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Marx</td>
<td>1891-1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celia Ford</td>
<td>1893-1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Stalker Smith</td>
<td>1896-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marian H. Kilbourne</td>
<td>1900-1909 (also named first dean of women in 1907, but soon resigned because of ill health)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Cunningham</td>
<td>1908-1914 (matron at Margaret Hall until 1914, then made advisor to women)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Typhoid Epidemic

One of the tragic events connected with food service which occurred during this period was the typhoid scourge that struck the students shortly after the opening of school in October 1900. The schedule of classes had been changed the previous year so that the opening of school was in the Fall rather than the Spring and many adjustments were being made with vacations changed to summer and commencements to June. The appearance of typhoid was an additional severe test for the whole College organization.

Within a week after the first case was detected, many more occurred. Fifteen nurses were hired and two lower floors of Agriculture Hall were set aside as an emergency hospital. The faculty women were unstinting in providing bedding, food and help. Forty-four students were treated in the emergency hospital, two died. Many of the parents were not content to leave their sons and twenty-two patients were taken to their homes, four of these died. Unfortunately, the source of the epidemic was traced to the food served in the College dining hall. Milk obtained from farmers in the neighborhood had become infected. One farmer washed his cans in water from a well which was infected with typhoid germs.

Although the College authorities were commended for the manner in which the epidemic was handled, the loss of four students and the debt created dealt the administration a trying blow. The
debt, created with the extra medical aid and the hiring of nurses and other miscellaneous expenditures, amounted to about $10,000. No funds from appropriations could be used and it was felt that the legislature would not make a special appropriation because of the absence of any legal obligation of the College to care for the sick students. The Board of Trustees felt that a commitment had been made by the College to pay the debts incurred. The Board finally revised the system of managing the student fees. Room rent which had been nominal was increased, tuition fees which had not been charged were assessed, new fees were added and others increased. In time, sufficient funds were raised to pay off the debt.

As is true today, there was not entire agreement on the ethics of requiring students who came later to pay obligations created on behalf of their predecessors. Regardless of the ethics, the increased fees remained and later when the College wanted to get out of the boarding business they used the typhoid incident as one of the reasons for eliminating the boarding department.

The Food Riot

In the spring of 1902 occurred the worst student riot in the history of the College. The freshmen had planned a class banquet to be held in Margaret Hall dining room. After the group was assembled the upper classmen turned a fire hose through the plate glass window breaking dishes and destroying food and drenching the guests. The speakers were kidnapped. A hydrogen sulfide generator
drove everyone from the building and the electric wires were cut. The legislature was in session and President Beardshear was in Des Moines on important business pertaining to the College appropriations. The newspapers headlined the student riot at Iowa State and played on the destruction of college property at just the time the President was in Des Moines to discuss some very important legislation for funds. President Beardshear hurried back to Ames and called a convocation. The students were still in a boisterous mood as they assembled. President Beardshear, without any preliminaries, used the following poem:

THE FOOL’S PRAYER

The royal feast was done; the King
Sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried: "Sir Fool,
   Kneel now, and make for us a prayer!"

The jester doffed his cap and bells,
   And stood the mocking court before;
They could not see the bitter smile
   Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head, and bent his knee
   Upon the monarch’s silken stool;
His pleading voice arose: "O Lord,
   Be merciful to me, a fool!

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart
   From red with wrong to white as wool
The rod must heal the sin; but, Lord,
   Be merciful to me, a fool!

"'Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
   Of truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
   We hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,
   Go crushing blossoms without end;
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust
   Among the heart-strings of a friend."
"The ill-timed truth we might have kept—
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung!
The word we had not sense to say—
Who knows how grandly it had rung!

"Our faults no tenderness should ask
The chastening stripes must cleanse them all;
But for our blunders - Oh, in shame
Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes;
Men crown the knave, and scourge the tool
That did his will; but, Thou, O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

The room was hushed; in silence rose
The King, and sought his gardens cool,
And walked apart, and murmured low,
"Be merciful to me, a fool!"

After reciting the poem he picked up his papers and walked
from the room. The impact was terrific and the assembled group
remained deathly silent and then silently vacated the room. No
such disturbances occurred again during Beardshear's adminis-
tration.

The Fraternity-Sorority Crisis

Although Welch was sympathetic with fraternities, the general
feeling during his administration was opposed to these secret
societies. When Chamberlain became President, there were many con-
flicts and no ordinary man could conciliate all of the factions.
Among Chamberlain's many problems was the conflict concerning fra-
ternities. Two Greek letter societies were on campus when he be-
came President and the charge was made that the members arrogated
to themselves superiority and snobbishness and did not want to
associate with the common herd. There was strife which carried
into the classrooms, laboratories and social gatherings. The conflict culminated into an anti-Greek riot in 1888.

The anti-secret society men who excited the riot attempted to break up a joint meeting of the secret societies being held in the society rooms in the Chemical and Physical Halls. Windows were broken, stones thrown, and cries of "Down with secret men", were screamed by a hundred students. Water was shut off and cyanogen gas in combination with carbon bisulphide was liberated. The doors to the society rooms were tied and as the men attempted to egress through a window they were splattered with rotten eggs. One of the fraternity men almost died as a result of the gas.

Chamberlain started an investigation and five students were arrested. Students were barred from the trial in Nevada. The five men accused of inciting the riot were later released on a technicality. One of the anti-fraternity men remarked, "It's discouraging for a young man of ability in this school to work against these scheming societies." The County Attorney replied, "It is too bad to think that 13 men should get all of the honors away from 165."

The Aurora blamed the omission of class day exercises for the 1888 Commencement on Greek antics: "The only explanation we could give for it was that it was an outcropping of the selfish spirit which comes from long fostering in the 'Good, Grand, Glorious Fraternities'". The taking of all special privileges from fraternities such as the use of rooms, evenings for meetings, etc., will cripple them so badly it will be only a short time until I.A.C. (Iowa Ag-
riculture College) will be rid of this the greatest pest of all college life."

Chamberlain was hissed at chapel and at numerous public meetings because of his liberal fraternity policy. In 1890, not even the seniors showed up for Baccalaureate services. Three weeks later, Chamberlain resigned. The fraternity conflict was not the entire reason, but it was an important factor.

The new president, Beardshear, issued an edict three months after he took office which stated that no student would be allowed to join a fraternity.

Restored

Although the exclusion of fraternities by Beardshear was generally accepted and the courts had upheld his decision, underground forces were at work for their restoration. Then came the destruction of Old Main, the death of Beardshear, and a rapid increase in enrollment. All of these events helped in the restoration of the Greek system. With the abandonment of the College residence system and the increase in enrollment, the housing situation became acute. Storms, who replaced Beardshear, believed that the Greek system had a real place in a College and was a moving force in bringing the system back. The administration saw the advantage of interesting fraternities and sororities to help alleviate the housing situation and so the Board legalized the system in 1904.
About this time families began to come to Ames to educate their youngsters and build large and roomy houses to the south and west of the campus - large enough to accommodate students and thereby help the family budget. Along with this expansion came the construction of student clubs, building commodious club houses and many using Greek names. These local clubs gradually became national Greek letter fraternities. Fraternity housing and social life became very important in the life of the College and by the end of the period under discussion (1912), the Bomb shows pictures of 16 national and local fraternities and five clubs housing men and two national and three local sororities.

The housing emergency, a sympathetic president, and the support of the Board of Trustees, were all factors involved in the return of the Greek system. Although some opposition lingered for awhile, with the increase and extension of fraternities the feeling rapidly died.

The Expansion of Off-Campus Housing

After Old Main was destroyed by fire in 1902, the only residential housing available on campus was Margaret Hall, East and West Cottages. During the years before the first fire partially destroyed Old Main, students were required to room and board in the residence halls unless special permission was granted by the president to live elsewhere.

In 1903, it was discovered that Margaret Hall could accommo-
date only about half the women who desired to enter Iowa State, and since suitable room and board could not be obtained off-campus for women, many women went elsewhere to college. As a result, the Board of Trustees appointed a committee in 1904, to study the problem. The committee first investigated East and West Cottages but found the cost of renovating was too much to put these buildings in acceptable condition for living quarters.

With the shortage of housing on campus, the area surrounding the college was forced to cope with the housing problem directly. Houses were built hastily and poorly and also became overcrowded. Unsanitary conditions resulting were serious and the health of students and the good name of the College was threatened. The absence of both a sewer and water system brought about dire conditions. The College Administration and the Board of Trustees realized the seriousness of the situation and working with the Mayor and the City Council petitioned the Legislature to authorize a contract between the College and the City for the enlargement and use of the College disposal plant. A contract was authorized and the city issued bonds to finance its part of the construction which was completed at the end of 1908.

Even with better conditions, it was still difficult to obtain desirable rooms. It became imperative to house some women off the campus. There was no provision for listing rooms and no regulations governing standards or rates. Again a committee was appointed to investigate and to assist Mrs. Emily Cunningham, then matron
of Margaret Hall and in charge of women residing on campus. This committee, known as the Housing Committee, formulated the following rules:

1. Young women shall not be allowed to board or room in houses where young men are rooming and boarding.

2. Young women shall not room in houses other than those approved by the Housing Committee.

3. All applications for room in off campus houses shall be promptly referred to the Housing Committee.

4. Such applicants must deposit the sum of $10 with the Committee for advanced registration and will be assigned to rooms in these approved houses in order of the payment of deposit. The sum, thus deposited, shall be held by the College Treasurer as a special fund and on order of the committee apply as part payment of the term's rental.

5. Parties not wishing to reserve a room in advance will be assisted by the Committee in finding rooms on their arrival at the College in these approved houses.

6. All correspondence should be directed to the Chairman of the Housing Committee.

It was apparent that if the College was to satisfy the demand of women who desired to enter Iowa State, that something would have to be done about adequate housing. The expansion of college residences was the answer and the expansion of housing for women marks the next era in residential housing at Iowa State.