LINDENWOOD UNIVERSITY
BUILDINGS
2-22-01

CORINNE HILL
ART POTTERY

Art Pottery, A building erected in the spring of 1914, is used for the burning of decorated china.

Lindenwood College Catalog Vol. 1919-20

Art Pottery Building is a small frame building with a Kiln for the burning of decorated china. It is used under the direction of the Art Department.

Lindenwood College Catalog 1928.
ATHLETIC FACILITIES

In 1914, Athletic Facilities included a Gymnasium and indoor swimming pool adjacent to Butler Hall; an outdoor pool adjacent to Cobbs Hall; riding stables and paddock; hockey and athletic fields; a softball field; an archery range; four tennis courts; and a golf driving range. The athletic and recreational facilities were available to all students.
AYERS HALL
(JUBILEE HALL)

Ayers Hall was the outcome of the interest which was stimulated by the seventy-fifth anniversary of the college in 1902. The building is a substantial brick building of three stories and a basement almost entirely above ground, designed by Mariner and LeBeaume, to include a 45 by 45 foot basement dining area, offices, parlours, recitation rooms and living quarters to accommodate 50 persons.

Construction began in 1907, and was ready for occupancy in 1908. It was to be called "Jubilee Hall". It was built at a cost of $41,000. Andrew Carnegie was approached to make a contribution and $10,000 was promised by him on condition that the college or friends of the college raise $30,000. Mrs. William McMillan of St. Louis donated $10,000, Mr. John A. Holmes of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, donated $5,000, the balance was made up of donations from Col. James Gay Butler, and other college friends of the college in St. Charles.

Each room was equipped with stationary washstands, supplied with hot and cold running water. A large handsome wide-lighted and modernly equipped Art Room is made part of this building. In the rear of the main building is a large modern dining room. This room is amply lighted by long windows extending nearly to the floor and furnished pleasing views of bluffs along the river. It will be enlarged during the summer, and will be remodeled to have ample room for 300.

It was known as Jubilee Hall until October 21, 1927, when it was named AYERS HALL in honor of Dr. Frederick Ayers under whose direction it was built during his administration as President of the college. Having been remodeled and refurnished, the Board of Directors thought the practically new building should bear the
of Dr. Ayers, who had given ten years of his life to the college as President.

The kitchen and dining room had been remodeled in 1914, in 1919 and upgraded many times with new electric ranges and electrical appliances. Each renovation/upgrade, made more seating capacity. $30,000 was spent on the modernization of the hall in commemoration of the College's centennial. Third floor wing replacements, dining room ventilation and skylights, and the addition of electrical bathroom fixtures and room furnishings represent just a few of the improvements. In 1940/41 a social center was added with an attached kitchen suite both of which were decorated in pieces of chromium upholstered in red and black leather and complimented by Indian print wall hangings.

The dining room was the object of further renovation when it was made to seat 720. Ayers dining hall houses the food service, provides students, faculty and staff, and visitors with food and beverage service ranging from cafeteria style meals to Banquets. Private rooms, such as the Legacy room, provide facilities for special occasion and campus events.

Ayers was used as the first all-male dorm on campus. It housed the "fabulous first fifteen" men when Lindenwood became a coeducational college in the late 60's, and remained so until the hall was closed in 1970.

In 1991 plans were made to renovate and reopen Ayers, because of the need for space to house a growing number of students. And we did.

(2)
BLANTON HALL

April 8, 1999 was the ground breaking for 2 of 4 new residence halls planned for the south end of the campus. One for male students, and one for female students. Each new building will have 90 suites and a capacity of 180 students. They will be wired for computer access, and be equipped with hallway panels for maintenance, so heating and cooling units can be serviced without entering the room.

Each building will have 4 floors with a mini lounge as well as laundry and kitchen facilities.

The lower floor of each building will be slated for fraternity and sorority housing, and will include chapter meeting rooms.

The buildings were designed by Hastings and Chivetta Architects, INC., which designed the Hyland Performance Center, and they were built by Ben F, Blanton Construction Company.

The exterior is red brick with gables similar to the historic design similar to Rohemer Hall, and the new Hyland Performance Arena.

The front entrance flanked by a set of white pillars similar to the classic design of the Sibley Hall front entrance.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony was held August 9, 2000, and christened Blanton Hall, and will house 180 female students.

The new hall cost $6 million, and is part of a $46 million campus expansion program.

The halls are designed to compliment other historic buildings on campus. Blanton presided over the ribbon cutting, and said he was honored by the recognition. "Blanton said," the construction is first class and will be standing 100 years from now. The rooms each contain a pair of beds, dressers and desks. They have computer, internet and cable access.
New residence halls to feature classic design, modern amenities

Architect's rendition of Lindenwood University's new residence halls.

BLANTON HALL
BUTLER HALL

Butler Hall erected in 1914. Original value $50,000. The original building was paid for by Col. James Gay Butler, additions from endowment fund income.

Butler Hall contains more than 50 rooms, with an up-to-date Natatorium and Gymnasium. Col. James Gay Butler had this structure erected at his own expense, and sparing no expense to make it the best.

Butler Hall will double the schools capacity, Lindenwood can then comfortably accommodate about 200 young women. The grounds consist of 31½ acres, portions of which is virgin forest. The land is high and rolling and beautiful. Butler Hall was dedicated February 18, 1915.

On the first floor is the "Student Living Room" where the young ladies can assemble and enjoy social friendship. The room was furnished by Mrs. Butler, who spared no expense in making it the most homelike for the girls. Easy chairs, writing desks, leather sofas, tables are to be found in abundance. Pictures of Master Painters hung on the walls. Nearby is the "Teachers Social Room", also furnished by Mrs. Butler most exquisite taste, two apartment with single and double rooms. On the first floor "Butler Guest Room" for Lindenwood patron and friends.

The second and third floors were for dormitory purposes; hot and cold water in every room. Tub and shower baths were provided. Butler Hall was reserved for sophomore, junior and senior students.

Butler Hall is a practically fireproof building. There was also a There was also a gymnasium and a natatorium which was a gift from Col. Butler. A swimming pool 40ft. X20ft. Thirty six thousand of water, had diving boards, cable, trolley, galvanized ladder and (1)
and two granite showers. A swimming instructor was present when in use. Twenty two private dressing rooms, rest rooms, an electric hair dryer and other sanitary couches and equipment. The gymnasium was easily accessable from the swimming pool. In 1922, the Board of Directors provided funds for the gymnasium to be enlarged to twice its size. It is in the rear of the main building of Butler Hall. It is enclosed by buff brick walls and 26 huge windows, light by day and nine 15 wall power electric lights at night. The floor of maple, underlined with two foundations of granatoid and waterproofing.

In 1942, the lounge and powder room and a kitchenette were completed to be used for serving refreshments at the many parties held in the gymnasium. The loungebeautifully furnished, drapes on the doors and windows, modern flouresent lighting adds much to the area. 1977/78, the college had to limit the use of the gym. to students only, as off campus users were being destructive.

1979, space was made for administrative offices, By 1987 Butler Hall was housing faculty offices, admissions and the english and foreign language departments.

The swimming pool fell into disuse because of a leak found in 1980. In November 1986, the newly renevated Dorothy Warner indoor pool opened. Dorothy Warner, an alumna of Lindenwood had donated $25,000 to sponsor the renovation of the pool. It paid for repairs of the leaking crack and the painting and re-tileing of the entire pool complex. The $25,000 also paid for a new heating and filtering system, and a new roof for the Butler Gym.

The pool depth is from three to eight feet - no diving board, the pool is too shallow.
In 1989 the pool had to be closed because of pealing paint. The pool had to be drained and bids taken to repair. 1990, Butler Hall was undergoing a massive interior face lift to become the new student center. Fall 1989, students and college officials worked to design a new look for the facility. Thirty rooms will be gutted and restored by the Lindenwood Maintenance and several local contractors.

The floors of Butler Hall are divided into left and right wings. On the lower level of the right wing is the swimming pool also in the right wing gym and activity room. In this room is a pool table, ping pong tables, juke box, football games and video games. This activity keeps the same hours as Butler Hall. The left wing on the lower level is mostly athletic offices. The first floor of the right wing contains the day-to-day operations, Mail room 112, communication center105, campus life office 107, this is where you come to do all the paper work for meetings or activities. Other offices right wing, Residential Services and Student Activities 109 and 108, Dean of Students 117, he would like to see the students use facilities available. Butler Parlor, first floor, to be used by students any time of day. Its just across from the work and learn office.108. Other offices in left first floor wing are: the Chaplin, Michael Mason 103, and a number of other departmental offices. Second floor: offices of student organizations. Right wing student government 204. Christian student union and Christian athletes 206. Left wing 2nd floor LCIE/between the left and right most students use the Lion's Den. The final third floor contains the TAP Learning center 311 right wing. The left wing is the publicity department 302, year book, Linden Leaves. Butler hall is there
for the students. Butler Hall Parlor first floor was redecorated in the fall of 1998. Butler Hall Gymnasium was renovated fall of 1998, and will be the Butler Student Center. It has been carpeted, and tables, couches, additional vending machines and a large screen TV has been added. It will be accessible to residencial students and commuter students alike with extended hours until midnight.
Exercise in the Gymnasium.
The Carriage House was built in 1914 as an automobile garage for the personal use of President John L. Roemer. The red wooden structure was constructed upon a stone foundation situated between Sibley and Ayers Halls.

After ceasing to serve the needs of the President, it stood vacant for a time, when it was remodeled and enlarged to provide private accommodations for Mr. and Mrs. Fred Orgelhide, Superintendent of buildings and grounds.

After the Orgelhide occupancy, a renovation resulted in a Sculpture House benefitting the necessity of the Art department.

Soon after, upon the completion of "Young Hall of Science", the old Greenhouse was relocated to the new Young Hall Greenhouse.

The old Greenhouse was perceived as being a more favorable site for sculpturing activities.

This relocation in 1967 at which point the "Old Greenhouse was designated the "new Sculpture House".

The abandoned house was designated for demolition. But, in 1967, an idea from the Christian Assoc., and the drama department. They envisioned a coffee house to talk and relax. The drama department had plays, read poetry, and to recite. President Brown approved a do it yourself plan, and the students began to renovate the building, and build a stage. A little paint, red predominately, completed the job.

"Carriage House" was suggested for a name and quickly chosen.

Karen Johnson, an actress and playwright, was visiting in the role of visiting professor in dramatics. She was so enthusiastic about the venture, she stayed until it was completed.

She gave permission for her play to be performed here.
A calendar was placed outside Miss Lichlet's office for groups to sign when and how they would use the theatre. No club meetings, but discussion groups sponsored by a club. They had high caliber movies on Friday nights for discussion over coffee and snacks. The colorful Carriage House had exhausted its usefulness, however it has endured many infrequent occupations, and stood awaiting its next appointment. It has since been torn down. Here we shed a tear.
CENTRAL HEATING PLANT

BOILER HOUSE

The dormitories are steam heated, one boiler house furnishes the steam and hot water for all the dormitories. The central heating system is 60 feet from the nearest dormitory, (Sibley) and built 20 Ft. underground. The new Brownell Tououbar boiler - 150 horse power containing 2,400 gallons of water, and a boiler of the Cornell Type. In the most remote part of the buildings, hot water may be obtained instantly. The boiler house has also a capacity for 3 carloads of coal. The building is of stone and cement structure, and efficiency and safety are always considered.

Original value 1920, $5,000, original cost paid by Col. Butler, additional from Endowment income. Value 1950 $60,127.57.
COBB'S HALL

Cobbs Hall is a three story brick building, trimmed in limestone, constructed by Ray M. Dilschneider, in 1949 at a cost of $300,000 to accomodate approximately 70 residents. It is yet another LeBaume and Unland, Todor/Gothic designed structure, situated between Irwin and Parker Halls on the south end of the campus. The roof is flat which allows for fullsize rooms on the third floor. Overall dimensions of the building are 140 by 40 feet, with a projecting wing on the ground and first floor 50 by 30 feet. Construction is of reinforced concrete. The residence contains recreational facilities, including a large dance room, which can be partitioned off for a smaller dance floor, game rooms, tea room, snack bar, and kitchen.

The Hall's namesake is derived from that of Thomas Harper Cobbs, St. Louis attorney and member of the Lindenwood Collège Board of Directors from 1917-1959 and was thus dedicated on November 21, 1949. Upon completion the infamous Tea Hole (snack bar/kitchen was housed at the rear of the structure on the ground level-enclosed by windowed walls on three sides. A terrace adjacent to the Tea Hole provided for outdoor dining and lounging. Additional space on the lower level was allotted for a large lounge and game rooms which was also the dance floor. A notable unique feature of this building was the electric trunk lift accessible by all floors. A large living room is located on the main floor and is surrounded by smaller parlours for private study or entertaining. Contained on the roof of the living room was a sun deck which overlooked the later addition of the outdoor swimming pool. In 1971, the addition of the pool was the reason for this dormitory's popularity and emergence as the premier site of campus social activity. The residence was renamed Cobbs Hall Conference Center in 1973 to be used exclusively to accomodate
participants in visiting conferences.
Although this building was not used as a residence hall at that
time, it continued to provide swimming facilities and the Tea Hole
for students. In 1983 the first floor was named the David E.
Babcock Center for the study of Modern Business in honor of
Mr. Babcock's contributions to the college. The main floor emerged
as a thriving business center in which faculty offices, conference
rooms and a small library were situated. Also during that year the
building's upper two floors were reopened to campus residents. The
campus Health Center relocated in 1983 to the east wing of the
building and shares the ground level with the campus kindergarten,
the former site of the Tea Hole, which had moved from the building
in 1977. Also on the ground level were complete locker, shower room/
sauna facilities, training and equipment rooms utilized in the
summer months by the former St. Louis Cardinal Football team.
The team has since relocated.

Thomas H. Cobbs Hall
CULTURAL CENTER

Lindenwood's acquisition of the First Baptist Church of St. Charles in August of 1996, will be known as the Lindenwood University Cultural and Community Center.

Located 2 blocks north of the main campus on Kingshighway, and will be used for performance classes, faculty offices, classroom and meeting Space. The sanctuary area features a 29,300 square foot auditorium that will seat 750. It comes with a Conn Organ, 3 wired video stations and a 16 channel sound snake for recording purposes.

The building has tremendous acoustics, and will be used for instrumental and vocal music performances. The computerized music composition lab will also be moved to the center. Besides the musical classes of the University, lectures and the Lindenwood University Convocation will also be held in the auditorium.

Performances in the center will include such groups as the Choir, Show Choir, the Lindenwood University Symphonic Band, and the Jazz Band, among other musical and theatre groups. Another art gallery will be set up in the building to display more of our students' artistic work.
DANIEL BOONE HOME

April 3, 1998, Lindenwood University officials and officials from the Historic Daniel Boone Home reached an agreement under which the Boone Home and village became a part of Lindenwood. The 261 acre Boone property located at 1868 Highway F in Defiance, Missouri just 20 miles from Lindenwood University. Boone's four-story Georgian home began in 1803 and completed in 1810, is the village center piece. The site also features about a dozen other period buildings, including houses, a school and a chapel. All are furnished in the style of the period. Several more early 19th century buildings await re-construction.

Randall Amrein will stay on as the unpaid property's executive director. He bought the place in 1960 from a Boone descendant, transferred it to a not-for-profit corporation with the goal of promoting it as an educational foundation. The house is listed in the National Register of Historical Landmark as the Daniel Boone House.

Two members of the former Daniel Boone Home Board, John Powell Walsh and Michael Wade Clark, have been appointed to the Lindenwood Board of Directors.

Traditional offerings will continue, May-1960's French and Indian war re-enactment, Pioneer Days in April, Civil War re-enactment in October, and the breathtaking Christmas candlelight walk in December. Lindenwood students, faculty and staff volunteer at this event. This is a tourist spot must see.

Lindenwood's acquisition of the Daniel Boone Home property gives the University an opportunity to offer a number of new programs. The property will be an outlet for the internship and as a "laboratory" for students to study a variety of frontier-related
programs. The University will establish a National Center for the Study of American Culture and Values at this site. Students may live in the village for a semester and study the values, culture and history of the American Frontier. The tourist component provides for internships and practica in nearly every major in the Lindenwood curriculum, from accounting and marketing to theatre and education.

There will be a K-12 outreach program, and a new course in historical interpretation.

Outside the Daniel Boone Home are the remains of the Judgement Tree, where Daniel settled disputes between white men and the Indians of the valley using truth and common sense.

Lindenwood adds to the Boone property with other purchases. The Flanders Callaway house and four other buildings at 2275 Highway F on Stone Meadows Farm in Defiance. In the 1970's and 1980's the buildings were salvaged by a surgeon named Robert Tommasson and rebuilt on the farm owned by Steve and Sarah Butler. Lindenwood plans to move the buildings to Boonsfield Fillage or on property near the Historic Daniel Boone Home. The University owns about 750 acres in the area. The other four buildings are; The two story Newton Howell log house from Warren County circa 1814-1819. Two Mills, which will be restored to working order. One is a rare water-driven up-and-down or sash lumber mill, circa 1815, from Perry County, PA. The other mill is the Borgmann Grist Mill, circa 1840, from Warren County. This one is on the National Register, has a wooden gear 18 feet in diameter. It was turned by a team of 4 oxen or a team of 4 mules, and was used to grind corn or husk barley.

The Fritz Von Der Bibber stone house and 91 acre farm located at
2068 Highway F, built between 1807/1816 by James Van Bibber, Nathan Boone's brother-in-law and friend. The house was owned by Robert and Mary McGregor, will stay put. It will be the future Lindenwood Art Building.

Lindenwood has offered a series of concerts at the Peace Chapel. They have had a re-enact: Historical Trial at the Peace Chapel, and have had a civil war re-enactment. There will be other opportunities for historical events and current attention to history. Many events and attractions yet to come to this historical space.

TAD THE OX

Tad the Ox is such an important part of the Boone Home legacy that Randall Andrea provided for him in the agreement he made with Lindenwood. Tad, whose lineage is traced directly to the Mayflower, is to be provided proper care and attention, according to the agreement. Tad is a 26-year old registered Devonshire Ox. The Devonshire were the first cattle brought to America by the British, according to Andrea, because they were "strong, hardy and gentle". "Tad is indeed a gentle old soul," Andrea said. "I used to drive him... put him in yoke and have him pull timber. But he's got arthritis now and isn't able to do much anymore.

Not only is Tad famous at the Boone Home, but he has movie credits and even a TV commercial under his belt. He's been in two Disney movies--"She Stood Alone" and"Back to Hannibal", and he appeared in a 7up commercial too.
The Daniel Boone Judgement tree on the Nathan Boone property. This photo was taken in 1922 when the tree was still alive.

The Peace Chapel, in the Historic Daniel Boone Complex

Lindenwood University has taken over Boonesfield Village and The Daniel Boone Home (above).

DANIEL BOONE HOME
DEVELOPMENT AND ALUMNI HOUSE  
(GRAY HOUSE)  
(ENID CLAY HOUSE)

This residence was purchased about 1994, located at 120 South Kingshighway, directly across from the Lindenwood University campus.

The museum pieces stored in the Memorial Arts building and other places on campus, were moved to the gray house, and displayed to their advantage. The artifacts from the college's past turned this building a nice museum for the Alumni.

Meetings and get togethers were held here occasionally by the Alumni and Development Offices.

When Lindenwood purchased the brick house next door at 136 South Kingshighway, the museum was moved there and it became the new Lindenwood Alumni House.

That year, the gray house was housing for young men. When housing became available in one of the new dorms, they moved there.

The building was renovated in 2000, and now the Development Office and the Alumni Office, makes its home there.
EASTLICK HALL

Eastlick was purchased by Colonel Butler, from Judge Dyer, for the college in 1921. Purchase price of building and grounds was $15,000. After the purchase this was separated and the building set at $8,000 and the grounds at $7,000. The building was apparently paid for from endowment income.

The residence was named for Nellic Leggat Eastlick of Los Angeles, California, niece of Mrs. Butler.

Houston street, from Watson to Butler Way, was given the college by the city in June, and the Board of Directors transformed it into one of the finest "way"s on the campus. It was "dolled" up and used as a teachers Dormitory, but in 1930 was converted to a music hall. It remained under the direction of the Music Department exclusively until the acquisition of Stumberg Hall in 1933 to which it was relocated. From this point 1934, through 1937 Eastlick served as a residence for faculty once again. Additional housing was needed in 1938 which prompted Eastlick's transformation into temporary student housing. It continued to serve this purpose until 1942 when students were relocated. The building then served as a private residence for the Secretary of the College/President's assistance. The years 1950 and 1951 marked yet another change as the home was made available for private use by the college Dean. It was thus occupied until 1969 when re-assigned as a staff dormitory. This status was maintained until early 1985 at which point it was temporarily vacant and rented out as a private residence. It has been again made into a student dormitory.
THE GABLES

This building was erected in 1915, at a cost of $3,5000. A single story wood and stone structure, situated near Butler Way in the center quadrangle of the campus.

It was built by Sigma Iota Chi Sorority as a Chapter House. The College took over the building in 1921, when it became a four year school. Col. Butler took over the mortgages and paid them with endowment income.

The building was converted to a Y.W.C.A. quarters, and used as such until 1922 when occupied by the college President Dr. John Lincoln Roemer and his wife Lillie. It remained a private home Dr. Roemer's death in 1940. Dr. Roemer was planning a new president's residence at the time of his death. In 1941, the new president's home was built. From 1942 to 1949 this building was exclusively available for use of the faculty, and was referred to as the "Faculty Club House."

In 1949, The Gables status returned to a residence again, housing one faculty member and his family, but still had one room designated as the Faculty Lounge.

1961, the building rededicated the freshman commons house with office space allocated for the Assistant Dean. Also additional rooms for freshman common course studies.

1969, the building first became listed as The Gables. That year another period of structured transformation. Offices for student publications were created, and the adjacent student center was annexed.

Another alteration in 1973, returned the building into a residence occupied by the college Dean.

Another renovation occurred in 1978, to provide additional space
for the student center.

By 1980, the Book Store had moved from Roemer Hall to The Gables. The Book store had been on the terrace level of Roemer and they needed more space.

The Gables continued to have various departments, orginations and offices including, The International Center.

Then it was again the snack bar and conference rooms and study areas.
At this writing it is Day Admissions!!
THE GREENHOUSE

The Greenhouse was built in 1937, by the National Greenhouse Company of Pana, Illinois, at a cost of $2,500, and was paid for from endowment income.

New in student life is a greenhouse, 18 by 34 feet, with an annex of the same size, which has just been completed for the use of botany students at Lindenwood College. These students showed so much interest last year in seeling flowers and the care and nurture of all plants, it has been thought worth while by President John L. Roemer to provide them with their own permanent building for this use. It is erected on a stone foundation, with walls and roof all of glass. Approved "flats" run down the center, where soils, germination, fertilizing, sunshine and moisture will be studied in their relation to what is planted. At the sides are shelves for plants in pots.

At the west, adjoining the greenhouse, is an open room, 18 X 34, where plants may be brought out in the open air. This space will sometimes be used for class instruction. It is floored with concrete, and has long benches at each side, and is enclosed with an old-fashioned white picket fence.

The greenhouse stands west of Sibley Hall, oldest of the dormitories. Botany work will be carried out under Dr. Marion Dawson.
"HARMON HALL"
(FINE ARTS BUILDING)

This fully air-conditioned brick structure completed in 1969 to house the department of fine art, art history, performing arts, and dance. It is located near Watson Street adjacent to the St. Charles Presbyterian Church.

The lower level contains the Harry D. Hendren Gallery. Dedicated in 1978 in honor of Mr. Hendren, former Lindenwood Professor. This Gallery provides space for exhibiting students and faculty work, and traveling exhibits by leading artists from throughout the world.

Studios on the lower level are accessible to outdoor working courtyards.

In 1985 the Music Department from the Memorial Arts Building was moved to a new home in the Fine Arts Building. It has traditional classrooms, acting labs, a theatre shop, studios, a recital hall that seats 100, music practice rooms, studios for ceramics, painting, and print making.

On November 19, 1993, the building was dedicated to the memory of the Reverand Dr. Lloyd B. Harmon, to Jeanne Harmon Huesemann, Raymond W. and Grace Harmon for their many contributions to Lindenwood College. Since 1937 when Rev. Harmon began his service to the college the Harmon name has inspired a tradition of leadership, academic excellence and vision. This building stands as a tribute to their commitment and generosity to Lindenwooe yesterday today and tomorrow.
HARMON HALL
The Stadium is located in a natural amphitheatre near Parker Hall. Seating capacity 5,000.

In May 1988 The Lindenwood College Board of Directors accepted a $600,000 gift to improve the college outdoor facility. Dr. Harlen C. Hunter's gift is to be used to renovate the old college stadium, to purchase and install new artificial turf, and to construct track, baseball, and soft ball fields, and a practice field for soccer.

Dr. Hunter is the founder and owner of the St. Louis Orthopedic Sports Medicine Clinic in Chesterfield, MO. He is one of the leading authorities in sports medicine. In appreciation of Hunter's donation, Lindenwood will name the new athletic facility "The Harlen C. Hunter Sports Complex" at the dedication on September 24, 1988.

A large portion of Hunter's donation went toward the purchase and installation of a new synthetic turf surface. Other renovation work included the construction of a retaining wall around the stadium complex and the replacement of old railroad - ties with new concrete steps. The complex was painted in shades of dark green trimmed with gold.

At the dinner before the dedication, Hunter told those attending that he became involved with the college through Robert Hyland, Chairman of Lindenwood's Board of Directors.

The Lindenwood Stadium served as the summer home for the St. Louis Football Cardinals, as well as Lindenwood's own Soccer and Field Hockey Teams.
Dr. Harlen C. Hunter (above) speaks to the crowd at halftime of the soccer game Wednesday evening between Lindenwood's men's team and Southeast Missouri State. Hunter was on hand to dedicate the college's newly refurbished "Harlen C. Hunter Sports Complex." (Right) A view from above the stadium. As part of the renovation work, the width of the field was reduced and new synthetic turf was purchased and installed. (Journal photos by Roy Sykes.)
IDA BELLE McCLUER HOUSE

-- Small building to the left side of Sibley Hall which was moved and became the Ida Belle McCluer House.

-- The space left by this removal was used to erect Niccols Hall.

-- Built in 1914 as Eta Epsilon Gamma House. Used as a junior college sorority house until 1929.

-- Used as a Tea Room 1921-1949.


-- Used as a faculty house 1949-1977.

-- Used as one part of Student Center along with the Gables 1977/78.

Has been used for numerous other things since then.
IRWIN HALL

Irwin Hall built in 1924, at a cost of $154,935.34. Paid for from endowment income.

Designed by LeBeaume and Klein, and built by J. J. Wuellner and sons. Dedicated October 24, 1924, and is named in honor of the late President Dr. Robert Irwin, who was president from 1880-1893. It faces north and is just opposite The Gables. Every room is an outside room. This is a three story and basement brick, fireproof building 51 by 148 feet in dimensions. It accommodates 80 students. Connecting rooms with baths accommodate 4 students, two in each room. This dormitory was the first on campus to have enclosed stairway fire escapes at each building end.

Located on the first floor were ornately furnished parlors, each containing a large fireplace, velvet and tapestry furniture. One single room, and one double on first floor for guests, each room furnished elegantly. Irwin Hall remained virtually the same until 1971, when co-educational enrollment required the space to be used exclusively as a men's dormitory. In 1983 Irwin, once again was converted into a hall for women and remains the same at present. Recent renovations have been made on the first floor lounge and basement multipurpose and laundry rooms from funds provided by the St. Charles Noonday Kiwanis.

In 1940 the elaborate furnishings in the Victory room decor were the cause of it being called the "Statler of Lindonwood".
IRWIN HALL
LILLIE P. ROEMER FINE ARTS BUILDING

The Lillie P. Roemer Fine Arts Building was a gift to the College from Dr. John Lincoln Roemer, after the death of his wife in 1938. Mrs. Roemer was Dean of Students at Lindenwood college for twenty four years.

The building was erected in 1939, original value $99,471.36. The estate of Mrs. Roemer was $84,228.47, the balance of $15,242.89 was paid from endowment income.

The design was by Léa Beaume and Klein whose plan was executed by J.J. Wuellner and sons Contracting Company.

The two-level brick structure Dedicated on October 26, 1939, located on Butler Way near the main entrance.

The building was devoted to music and art, sitting rooms, parlours, practice rooms and studios.

In 1948 the newly established 600 watt "Radio Station" KCLC gave its first broadcast from its residence on the ground floor, where they had a complete record library.

1967/68, more construction to provide for FM Broadcasting, Completed 1968/69 and still remains at the same location.

1969-71, the study of communication art was also housed in the building.

March of 1982, a gift by Arthur S. Goodall, refurbished the first floor parlours and adjacent sitting rooms. The parlours were dedicated at this time in the name of Mr. Goodall, who was a member of the Board of Directors since 1937, and a life member of the board of overseers.
Nearly ten years later the music department was relocated to the Fine Arts Building. The vacancy provided space for offices of Development and Alumni. Additional areas were utilized by St. Louis Conservatory and schools for the arts CASA from 1985. It has had many uses since then.

It has been ranked the most beautiful building on the campus.

LILLIE P. ROEMER FINE ARTS BUILDING
THE LINDENWOOD CHAPEL (PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)

The Lindenwood/Presbyterian Church Chapel completed 1957, located Watson and Gamble streets, was Dedicated May 5, 1957. The Lindenwooe Chapel is a modern multi-purpose facility owned jointly by the college and the St. Charles Presbyterian Church, serving both the campus and the community.

The Chapel is also the home of the Lindenwood College Development Laboratory, which provides a Pre-school program for children in the community and serves as a laboratory for Psychology and Education departments. In 1970 the classes were moved to other locations on campus.
LINDENWOOD HOUSE
(LINDENWOOD ALUMNI HOUSE)
(MARY EASTON SIBLEY MUSEUM)

In the summer of 1999, Lindenwood University purchased the beautiful red brick residence at 136 South Kingshighway, corner of Madison and South Kingshighway, Across from the University. This home has a circle drive in front, and white Columns at the front porch entrance. There is a small quiet garden with trees and plants on the back side, fenced. Lovely inside, nice and light with an abundance of room. The museum and memorabilia and artifacts from the Gray house was moved here into the perfect setting. This house is a show place which is perfect to display the pieces relating to the history of the college.

There are meetings held here, lunches and refreshments when needed. There is a full kitchen, breakfast room, dining room, and a lovely large living room with fireplace. Much to appreciate and enjoy here. This is a 10 room house with adequate closet space, and bathrooms, garage and parking space. Classes are sometimes conducted here, and it is held open on special occasions, usually with an archivist or an alumni present.
LINDENWOOD UNIVERSITY COUNTRY CLUB

In 1994, Lindenwood College, now Lindenwood University, purchased the St. Charles Country Club, located 2.5 miles south of the campus and next to the St. Charles County Golf Course. The clubhouse sits on nearly four acres, with rolling slopes and mature trees throughout. Beyond the pool area are both a tennis court and sand volleyball pit.

The main banquet hall can easily accommodate 250 people, with full access to a large newly refinished dance floor. A fully equipped, resteraunt-style kitchen is immediately adjacent to the main banquet hall.

Downstairs are two expansive game rooms and separate locker facilities for men and women, with space for approximately 250 individuals. The locker rooms open onto a 20 by 70-foot covered deck, which overlooks a 10 by 25 yard swimming pool.

After two seasons the pool was closed and the space concreted to give space for more year round activities.

The club has provided the students with a facility that could be scheduled for meetings and events without roadblocks of cost, and availability. It will, and has served as a social event center for students.
Lindenwood University students will have a new place to hang out, study, and just plain relax this year—a brand-new Lions Den! The University has acquired the former Roller Rink, located adjacent to Lindenwood Village on First Capitol Drive.

The Roller Rink is being redecorated, repainted and repaired, so students can lounge, skate, dance, watch television, munch on snacks, and study with friends.

The sprawling rectangular building includes a wood skating floor, snack bar, and lounge area. Student Activities Director Justin Meeks and his helpers are hard at work to get the place ready for you in the fall.

Some exciting events are already being planned to be held in the Lions Den...like pizza parties and dances. Plan on joining in the fun!

What’s Inside...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest News</th>
<th>p. 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welcome Home</td>
<td>p. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where To Call</td>
<td>p.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Student Tips</td>
<td>p.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hey Mom &amp; Dad</td>
<td>p.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Preview</td>
<td>p.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important Dates</td>
<td>p.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beautiful Lindenwood has grown from this beginning. In 1827, before we had railroads or highways and when our neighbors were the Indians, Major George C. and Mrs. Mary Easton Sibley founded Lindenwood.

They specifically stated the College should have a national outlook. From this humble beginning has developed a college that is nationally known. A friendly welcome awaits you.
The first building of Lindenwood College, built of logs. The first women's college west of the Mississippi River. Building completed in 1829 and used in 1830.
THE LODGE

This was a handsome two story residence purchased from the Leistner's, by the College for $10,000. This was separated and $3,000 set up as the value of the residence and $7,000 as land. It was paid for from endowment income. The building was to be used as a private residence by the Superintendent of buildings and grounds. The surrounding property was purchased and cleared to provide frontage onto State Highway 40. Old highway 40 ran past the school at that time. This home was situated near the water tower and occupied by the Superintendent until 1967 when the expansion of First Capital Drive and Kingshighway required its destruction.
MARGARET HALL

Margaret Hall, a handsome residence of 12 rooms built in 1894 by C. W. Prosser, at an expense of $15,000. The building is located on Butler Way, near the current site of the Memorial Arts Building.

In the summer of 1909 Col. James Gay Butler bought the handsome property, and gave it to Lindenwood College. The 12 room wood structure was to be converted into a student dormitory that would accommodate 14 young women. This makes the boarding 124. During the present year the boarding population has reached 117, by far the largest in the history of the institution.

The grounds consist of 31½ acres, a portion of which is virgin forest. The land is high and rolling, beautiful and healthful. Well adapted to give pleasure and recreation to all students who study here.

It is proposed, in the near future to spend several thousand dollars to beautify the grounds. There will be sidewalks and street improvements on College Avenue.

In 1915, Col. Butler dedicated the home in honor of his wife, Margaret Leggat Butler, as "Margaret Hall". New furnishings and fixtures were installed, and it remained a student residence until 1916, when it became the new Conservatory of music.

Private lessons and classroom instruction. It housed departments piano, voice and expression.

The studio's were large and well lighted; the decorations and furnishings are of distinctive beauty; the equipment is the best that can be had. In addition to studios, classrooms, and reception room, the music hall provides a splendidly appointed room for Phi Theta chapter of Mu Phi Epsilon.

Unfortunately, at noon on September 25, 1928, the hall fell victim to fire, damaged beyond repair, had to be leveled to ground.
Margaret Hall as it was before the fire. The building was purchased for Lindenwood by Col. James Gay Butler, who named it for his wife.
The building was completed in February 1930, at a cost of about $200,000, and was dedicated May 30, 1930. Architect was LeBeaume and the contractor was J.W. McCarthy. It was named for the wife of benefactor Colonel James Gay Butler, and was to be called the Margaret Leggat Butler Memorial Library. The dedication address was given by Dr. A. H. R. Fairchild of the University of Missouri. Dr. B Kurt Stumberg was responsible for sealing the cornerstone, which contained: photos of Dr. and Mrs. Roemer, currency samples (a 1917 two dollar bill, a 1923 one dollar bill, an 1892 silver dollar); current issues of newspapers, Alumne Bulletins, Linden Bark including the Board of Directors, faculty, administration and the homecoming committee.

The Library is easily accessible to the group of dormitory buildings. Located immediately east of Roemer Hall, facing the campus with the stock room wing extending north toward Watson Street. The building is T-shaped, and is expected to take care of instruction requirements for many years. The design is Tudor Gothic style. A wooden spiral staircase extends from the basement to the clock tower. Space on the main floor consisted of stack rooms, delivery rooms, library offices and two large reading rooms 56X30 sq. ft. and 36X30 Sq. feet. The basement contains a club room appropriate for the meetings of Sororities, clubs and other organizations of the college. A small kitchen was a convenience for serving lunch or refreshments. On the same floor there was a small museum containing the early manuscripts and library of Major and Mrs. George C. Sibley, pictures of the presidents of Lindenwood, pictures of Colonel James Gay Butler, and college trophies, also many pictures of past years. An interesting feature of the museum is a Feeding Organ purchased by the Sibleys in 1816, one of the first to be introduced in this part.
of the country.

In 1931, the entire second floor was converted into study and browsing rooms. In 1961, a special room in the tower of the Library had been equipped as a reading and reference room for art and music. It houses three fields and provides comfortable facilities for reading and study.

This building remained virtually unchanged for 20 years, but for some internal changes, until now.

In 1962, a new 30 station language audio lab, listening rooms and tape preparation studios were situated in the basement causing the permanent removal of the club room. In 1965, more improvements, the audio/language lab expanded to an additional 76 listening booths and a new recording studio.

1967 expansion plans for the building would double its original size, at a cost of $792,325, but a substantial portion of this amount was pledged to the college on January 3, 1967, when word was received that the Office of Education had approved Lindenwood's application for $259,108 Higher Education Grant toward the addition.

Now, with double the floor space, the library had a capacity of 150,000 volumes. A newly furnished reading room was situated in this wing. The library basement remained unchanged. The Tower Room after 1969 was no longer mentioned as being used. We can presume the music and art was moved to the Fine Art's Building. Out of the vacancy of the Tower Room grew the College Archives housing records and memorabilia. By June 1973 the library had catalogued 70,000 volumes and subscriptions to more than 295 periodicals. In 1973, the library was offered the task of being the depository library for the Federal Government. Miss Mary Ambler...
Librarian for Lindenwood College was extremely happy to get the Depository.
In 1978, the language lab., on the lower level was removed, the audio/visual facilities expanded to the Night-Owl Nook, and curriculum library occupied the former location of the language lab. The work room, Night Owl Nook, and curriculum library were situated in the basement.
The main floor contained periodical stacks, reference materials, a reading room and library offices. The library now contains 137,000 volumes.
Butler Library, a Tudor Gothic building combines traditional beauty and modern facilities. Its large oak beamed reading room contains a picturesque fireplace and large comfortable sofas to provide a relaxed place to study. In 1981, Butler Library received a new set of leather doors after 52 years. The doors are a rich dark brown, replacing the original leather doors from 1930.
The Lindenwood ID card identifies all those who are eligible to charge out library materials. Class discussion groups and meetings held in the library contributes to the flow of faculty and students in and out of the leather doors.

MARGARET LEGGAT BUTLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McCLUER HALL

Built in 1961, McCluer Hall is located in a grove of trees northeast of Irwin Hall facing Butler Way, across from the Health Center, the dormitory will be styled along the same lines of buildings already constructed on the campus. The floor plan will be similar to that of Irwin and Cobbs Halls.

The Board of Directors unanimously agreed they should name this building "McCluer Hall" in recognition of the distinguished service which President and Mrs. Franc L. McCluer have given and are giving to the College.

McCluer Hall is air-conditioned with accommodations for 92 persons. The residence was dedicated September 24, 1961, with Kenneth E. Wischmeyer (architect) and Robert R. Wright (contractor) attending. This hall is equipped with a sun deck (in the rear of the building) and several spacious recreational/living rooms with kitchen facilities.

McCluer Hall
NICCOLLS HALL

Magnificent Nicolls Memorial Hall stands at the end of College Avenue, directly south and in line with Sibley Hall. It was a gift to the college from Col. James Gay Butler, in honor of Dr. Samuel J. Nicolls, member of the Board of Trustees (1890-1915).

The building was completed at a cost of $125,000, and dedicated February 20, 1917.

The building was designed by LeBeaume and Klein, and was constructed by Westlake Construction Company.

The building is E-shaped, Georgian styled, fireproof brick, steel over stone, 140 feet long, 81 feet deep, and has a capacity for caring for 130 students. The building is three story. The ground floor contained thirty sound-proof piano practice rooms, 2 large rooms for the expression department and a fireproof chafing dish room. On the first floor reception rooms and two apartments containing rooms for students. The second and third floors used exclusively for dormitory purposes. On each floor the students were provided with tub and shower baths.

A special feature of the building is the 28X15 foot poarch entrance, supported by Doric Columns upon which is a glass encased sun parlor.

Nicolls was the largest dormitory on campus and was reserved for freshmen.

In 1938, the receiving parlors were converted into a kitchen, dining room and recreation room.

In 1940-41, the upper suites were refurnished.

1968 alterations made on the first floor to accomodate the learning center for the Department of Education and the campus school from 1971-1981.
This was when the Student Center was transplanted to Nicolls Hall. Opened 2/19/83 on first floor of Hall, not quite completed, but would have piped music, pool tables and games. Rules were ID check, no alcohol, no smoking.

1985, the south wing of the student center became the new home of the Consolidating and Advisory Program, Office of Housing and Residences, and the internship and work services offices.

The addition required the Student Center be reduced in size and totally contained in the north wing of Nicolls first floor.

The second and third floors no longer occupied by students, were converted into "The Lindenwood Lodge", designed for overnight guests, Parents and visiting Alumni, the Lindenwood Lodge offers 19 Modestly priced rooms and suites. All rooms are private and air-conditioned, priced at $24 per night for single occupancy and $28 for double occupancy. Room charge included complimentary breakfast in Ayers cafeteria, and the use of campus facilities.

The campus book store was located in Nicolls for a period of time. In 1986, the refreshment area-student center was restored to their original mid-campus location adjacent to the Gables.

An increase in resident students has made it necessary to make Nicolls a student dormitory again.
OFF CAMPUS HOUSING

By the 1990's, Lindenwood College enrollment had grown beyond dormitory capacity, and the purchase of residence's near the college was an immediate answer to housing more students. This has worked well for the students and the college, and has become a permanent arrangement. The residence's are all adjacent to, or near the University.

TEMPORARY HOUSING

Needing more housing, Lindenwood purchased a Mobile Home Park property grounds, and 90 of the trailers in the park. Located at 1901 First Capitol Drive, adjacent to the Lindenwood Campus. The Mobile Homes will be housing for upper class male students, and married couples. This temporary housing will be replaced with dormitories and other buildings as time allows. This transformation has already began with two new dormitories, completed and occupied at this writing.
OLD GYMNASIUM
(RESIDATION HALL)

This building was constructed in 1871 through donations made available by college friend, Esq. John J. Copeland. The 30 by 90 sq. ft. wood frame hall was originally located adjacent to the log cabin dormitory/school. It is believed to have been used as a recitation hall from completion in 1871 through the end of the 1883/84 academic year.

The emergence of indoor exercise as a mandatory addition to the curriculum required the structure be converted into a gymnasium. The room was supplied with a complete apparatus for physical culture; chest-weights, dumbbells, wands, clubs, flying and travelling rings, parallel bars, bowling alley, etc. It was under the charge of a competent teacher. Converted from classroom to gymnasium, it was on the annual register. Sibley was the only other building completed at that time. Some records show perhaps the exercise facility was moved into Sibley south wing when it was completed. It is known that its occupation, north of Sibley Hall, would have proven disruptive to the construction of the Hall's North wing addition in 1907. Therefore it was moved to a place across from the boiler room entrance, just northeast of Sibley Hall, and used for a garage and storage building.
It later burned.
OLD GYMNASIUM
PARKER HALL

Parker Hall was completed in 1966, at a cost of $765,000 commanded by contractor Robert R. Wright and architect Kenneth Wishmyer. It was dedicated on May 7, 1966 in memory of Dr. Alice Parker, English Professor from 1928 until her death in 1961. The residence is located near the water tower, overlooking the Stadium on the south end of the campus. Situated between Cobbs and Nicolls, and is of a material and style to harmonize with its neighbors.

It has a maximum capacity of 128. This air conditioned hall has a large sunken living room on the main floor, and a smaller lounge with kitchenette on third floor.

The residence hall was open for students in the fall of 1965, but there was an absence of doors and floors, and the workmen were still finishing the building, but the most inconvenience seemed to be the scarcity of telephones.

This newest dormitory, the first to be erected since McCluer Hall in 1961, brings the number of residences to eight, with accommodations for a total of 700 students. Approximately 100 day students are also enrolled for this academic year.
PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE

The President's home was erected in 1941 at a cost of $42,249.36. It was paid for out of the endowment income. Located on Butler Way between the Memorial Arts Building and Stumberg Hall. The home has six bedrooms, seven bathrooms and four fire-places. The beautiful home is conducive to much entertaining, and has been used as such always. Much of the home is furnished, but in later years many treasures have been stored in the archives and museum. The entrance foyer splits the dining room and living room. The foyer opens to the front of the house: which faces the main entrance of the college off Kingshighway, and to the rear, which faces Young Science Hall and Watson Street beyond.

A sun room is on the far side of the mammoth living room, and a study is tucked next to the back foyer entrance. A curved staircase winds its way to the second floor, where the six bedrooms and four baths are located. There are also sitting areas and what could be a living room on the second floor, complete with fireplace. Cedar-lined closets, closets with mirrors and closets with shelves offer lots of storage. The maid's quarters with private bath, is located near the back staircase.

President, Dr. Harry Morehouse Gage and his family were the first to occupy the house. President Dr. John Lincoln Roemer died in August of 1940, and Guy C. Motley, secretary and assistant to the president, was then acting president until March, 1941. The Board of Directors in their search for a new president, found Dr. Harry Morehouse to be very well qualified to carry forward the programs for the college began by Dr. Roemer.

Dr. Harry Morehouse Gage was the eleventh president of Lindenwood in 115 years.
He spoke at Vespers on March 2nd, 1941. He moved to St. Charles in June, and was Inaugurated on the 114th Founders Day, October 23, 1941. Dr. Harry Gage was the first president to live in the residence. Dr. Gage had five children and the new president's residence was adequate for all children and guests.

Through the years there have been many great dinners, meetings and get-togethers, and enjoyable times.

The current President Dr. Dennis Spellmann and Mrs. Sue Spellmann, have guests and activities for ten years. They have housed groups of young men, and other times groups of young women as the need for space made it necessary, but they enjoy it all.
PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
ROBERT HYLAND PERFORMANCE ARENA

In the spring of 1995, Lindenwood University broke ground for a new $10 Million dollar Robert F. Hyland Performance Arena. Architects were Hastings & Chevetta, Inc., of St. Louis. Lindenwood University with President Dennis Spellmann was the General Contractor, Ben Blanton construction, and Charles Peek was named project manager. Ben Blanton, owner of Ben F. Blanton Construction Company, a member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the University's facility committee, is donating his time to manage the construction of the project.

This was the first new building on campus since 1969. It seats just over 3,000 fans in a 76,000 square foot area. The main gym floor is 2,489 square feet and can seat about 700 people for concerts and special events. The arena will be home to the Lindenwood Lions and the Lady Lions basketball, wrestling and volley ball teams. It has practice courts and an auxilery gymnasium. It has classrooms, offices, training and equipment rooms, laundry, indoor workout areas and storage. A Luxury Skybox Pavilion and connecting VIP room holds over 250 guests for such events as conferences, receptions, board meetings, business expositions and much more.

The exterior of the building is designed in the neo-classical style of the rest of the historical buildings. The sports the red brick gable style and pitched roof of the 1920's time period and resembles "Roemer Hall."

The Performance Arena was named Robert F. Hyland Performance Arena in honor of Robert F. Hyland as a memorial tribute to him. Mr. Hyland became a member of the Board of Directors in 1970, Chairman of the Board in 1971 and remained as such until his death in 1992.
Mr. Hyland was Senior Vice President and General Manager of the renowned Radio station, KMOX-AM from 1951 until his death in 1992. He was on a number of Boards in the area, and supported many other organizations.

Lindenwood received a million dollar endorsement from the J. E. and L. E. Mabee foundation in 1994, under the terms of the grant Lindenwood University must raise an additional $1.25 million by April 1995. Harlan Pals and Henry Elmendorf were co-chairs of the campaign to raise the money. Many business and individuals contributed to the fund raiser. The luxury seats were sold for $5,000. The celebration dinner $200 per person, was a huge success through the efforts of the event chairman, Ted Wetterau. Many top companies would be represented at the November 7, 1997, dinner as a tribute to the late Robert F. Hyland, and the completion of the building Debt Free.

Speakers at the event were Bob Costas, Jack Buck, and other celebrities. Great event in a fantastic new building.
Lindenwood College this fall opened the new 3,000-seat, $10 million Performance Arena on its campus in St. Charles. The arena is home to the college's volleyball, basketball and wrestling teams.
ROEMER HALL

Roemer Hall was erected in 1921 at an estimated cost of $500,000. Paid for by part of the bequest of Col. James Butler. LeBeume and Klein designed the building, and at the request of the Board of Directors, it was to resemble the Founders building of Wellsley College on the campus side with the structure to face Watson St. Plans for the building were executed by W. M. Southerland and Co. The hall was dedicated on October 20, 1921, named in honor of Dr. John Lincoln Roemer, President of Lindenwood College 1914-1940. The ground floor contains nine classrooms in addition to the oratory studios, and the laboratories and practice suites of the Home Economics department.

The college Book Store and Post Office are located on this floor, and a room for day students on the campus side of the first floor are the bank, the accounting department and reception room of the President, the secretary, the Dean of the college, and the Dean of students. The corridors, wide and well lighted with a stairway at either end, gives access to the Auditorium in one wing, and the Library in the other.

The Auditorium extends through two stories and is designed with a balcony, the total seating capacity of the first floor and balcony being 720. A modern stage has been provided with dressing rooms, Organ loft and a separate entrance from outside. The lighting apparatus is adequate for modern performances.

The Library, like the Auditorium has cross ventelanation and ample light. The Library contains approximately 12,000 volumes.

On the second floor of the building are nine classrooms, two lecture rooms with raised floors and three offices for instructors.

The third floor contains five lecture classrooms, two lecture
rooms with raised floors, and an art room with an entrance foyer for exhibits. The remainder of this floor is given over to various laboratories, thoroughly equipped for the study of biology, chemistry, physics, physiology, and zoology. Renovation on the Auditorium began in 1974 to provide for the Ross A. Jalkyl Center of Performing Arts complete with an approximate seating capacity of 415, and a large backstage dressing/prop area. The ground level book store was in 1980 moved to the annex near the Gables. Its removal provided ample room in which to place the student lounge. The lounge remained therein until 1985 at which time the new computer center was installed and the lounge was relocated to the Student Center in Nicolls Hall. Later the Book Store was moved back to the lower level of Roemer. The Book Store has since been located to the college one story strip of buildings facing First Capitol Drive and adjacent to the new Blanton Hall. Roemer Hall has seen many changes in its use over the years, as have most of the campus buildings, but remains a proud structure we can love and appreciate.
ROEMER HALL
SIBLEY COTTAGE

Sibley Cottage was a frame building constructed for the use of Mrs. Sibley during her years of retirement. We could find no record of when it was constructed, nor by whom. We do know, after the death of Mrs. Sibley in 1878, the home remained vacant, aside from a temporary occupancy by a facualty member in 1919. In 1927 it became the private residence of the college electrician. In 1929 it was torn down to build The Maagaret Leggat Butler Memorial Library.
Lindenwood Hall, erected in 1830/31, a two story structure accommodated 40 boarding students, faculty, and the then President Schenck and family, administrative offices and classrooms.

The first college west of the Mississippi River.

Twenty years later, 1853 the school had acquired 120 acres of land on which the cornerstone of Lindenwood Hall was to be set three years later. July 4, 1856, Lindenwoods first permanent structure.

The architect was S. O. Sawyer and the contractor was John Bigdow and Sons. And so was laid the 7 inch square, manmade stone box, it was covered with cloth, five coats of waterproof paint and over-laid with plaster of paris.

One year later 1857 the building was completed. $5,000 was donated by Judge and Mrs. John S. Watson. Total amount of construction has differed in two publications.

The building will house forty students, at the most sixty on the upper floors.

The first and lower level were reserved for the dining hall, classrooms and offices.

A unique feature of this landmark structure was a glass encased frame observatory located atop the roof and accessible by the attic. Heat/hot air furnace, light/gas fixtures; water storage on each floor. A three story brick structure with a large two story wood poarch. provided a shady entrance in the hot months of the academic year. To meet the needs of a skyrocketing enrollment, a south wing was constructed in 1881 through finances made available by Dr. Robert Irwin.
The design and construction of this wing is attributed to C.E. Illsey and Daniel Evans respectively. The addition would house the departments of Art and Music, and expand the total living quarters to 75. Changes in 1883 permitted water cisterns to be replaced through attachment to modern city water works. Also, telephone connections to St. Louis.

A new white poarch was attached to the building front. 1887, north wing construction through donations received from Dr. Irwin. The wing's appearance was like the South wing, but it was designed by Alexander Cameron and crafted by Bortfield and sons. This north wing contained third floor dormitory rooms, an expanded Art Studio, and an Assembly Hall/Chapel on the main level. The notable feature of the Chapel is the custom made tubular Phneumatic electric pipe organ, made by St. Louis' own George Kilgen and Sons, Inc. The massive instrument, reaching 12 feet in height, 12 feet in width, and 10 feet in depth, contains a total of 567 pipes. Internal components include 12 stop keys, four combination pistons and 3 pedal movements. The accompanying pedal organ contains 30 pipes which lend to a variety of pedal combinations.

Hot and cold running water in 6 bathrooms, as was a new electric light system, and two modern steam heat boilers installed 1898. Fire escapes in 1902 with funds provided by Meade C Williams of St. Louis. By 1905, situated in the lower level were dining hall, kitchen, physical and chemical laboratories. College President resided first floor near the adjacent Chapel/Assembly Hall, near drawing room and Library.

Living quarters for 75 teachers and students were on second and third floors.
Also, a separate frame building for laundry, china firing, and athletics.

1908, completion of Ayers Hall, more changes, as the drawing room, Library and dining room were transplanted to new building.

This allowed Lindenwood Hall's first floor room for administrative offices and a recreation room in the basement dining area.

A rededication in 1909 resulted in renaming Lindenwood Hall to Sibley Hall in honor of George Champlain and Mary Easton Sibley.

A practice cooking lab. was installed in the basement, and the Art room transformed into an infirmary.

The roof observatory was removed December 21, 1909, at a documented cost of $25. No reason given for removal.

Between 1910 and 1914, 10 piano practice rooms and a first floor music hall relocated.

More interior renovation in 1915 when more modernized plumbing and electric were installed. 1916 marked the second relocation into Sibley, sharing the first floor with the Y.W.C.A. quarters and classrooms.

Exterior renovation 1927, at a cost of $50,000, as a large stone column porch with eight 26 foot columns were added to the building's facade.

The Sibley reception suite was dedicated and furnished in 1940. The infirmary was renamed the College Health Center in 1943.

A Sibley Club room was formed in 1947. Two first floor suites house the antiques and personal effects, and period furnishings of the Sibley's and other distinguished Lindenwood predecessors.

Modernization and restoration continue as Sibley Hall maintained in the manner for which it has merited a place on the National
Register of Historic Buildings in 1968.
Many use changes in this Historical Building thru the years,
but it still glows proudly with character.
June 1, 2000 University leaders and governmental figures from the city and county broke ground on a 112,000-square-foot campus center. The $12 million structure will take nearly two years to complete.

In order to break ground on the campus center, Lindenwood had to match a $1 million challenge grant from the J.E. and L.E. Mabee Foundation of Tulsa, Okla. The challenge was met, as was one similar from the Foundation a few years ago.

The GTE Corporation has committed $100,000 to Lindenwoow toward the construction of the new center, and in recognition of the gift, a "smart" classroom will bear the GTE name.

The Anheuser-Busch Foundation announced in a press conference in January it would donate $500,000 toward the construction of the $10 million campus center, groundbreaking for which was held in June. When the Lindenwood's new campus center is completed, the cornerstone of the building will be the Leadership Center, which will be called the Anheuser-Busch Leadership Center because of their generous donation last January.

May 1999 board meeting, the Lindenwood University Board of Directors passed a resolution to name the new building the Spellmann Center.

The center will be built on the hillside overlooking the Harlen C. Hunter Football Stadium and will be central to all pedestrian and automobile traffic on the Lindenwood University Campus.

The St. Louis-based architectural firm of Hastings and Chivetta, which designed Lindenwood's Hyland Performance Arena and the new residence halls, is also designing the three level campus center. It will be a three level state-of-the-art facility with a three level atrium—thoroughly modern on the inside, but the outside will
be designed to complement the neo-classical architectural styles of the heritage campus, with red brick construction and gabled roof. There will be Internet, satellite capabilities, meeting rooms, dining hall and food court. "Smart classrooms" where professors can utilize the latest instructional technology.

The Leadership Center located on the third level, is the primary focus of the new building. The open lobby area and computer communications network will prepare students for critical leadership roles in our community.

The middle level will house Lindenwood's communications division operation's including KCLC production and broadcast studio's and a television control room and a multimedia computer lab.

The lower level will feature an expanded dining hall with greater capacity than LU's current Ayers Dining Hall and smaller more intimate dining areas for students and staff. Plans also call for alternative food service options such as a coffee bar.
In 1932, sixty Lindenwood students have been organized into a horseback riding class. The instructor is Oliver Dapperon, who has taught riding classes in the area for a number of years. This is establishing riding as part of its sports curriculum at the college. A small riding stable was erected in 1935, at a cost of $656.35, paid for from endowment income. June 8, 1935, Lindenwood presented its annual horse show on the campus, back of Sibley Hall. The girls ride horses from the stables in the community. In 1938, the St. Charles Riding Academy received seven new horses, but the old favorites are still there for the girls to ride. 1939, annual horse show was the first event in the silver jubilee commencement, marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. John L. Roemer as President.

Miss Mimi Stumberg, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B Kurt Stumberg, won the singles championship at the St. Louis horse that year.

By 1954, there was a riding ring on the campus back of Ayers Hall. Mrs. Fern Bittner was hired as Director of Horsemanship at Lindenwood in 1957.

Beta Chi, the riding club of the lindenwood College is one of the most active clubs on campus with 35 members.

On March 3, 1967, ground was broken for the new stable, the first phase of a planned Equestrian Center on the Lindenwood campus. Construction of the new 176 ft. by 75 ft. building began immediately with completion expected within four months. Estimated cost$86,000. The stables will have 40 stalls, wash room accommodating two horses, tack room, hay and grain storage, classroom, faculty office, stable office, rest rooms and caretakers efficiency apartment.
Concrete and prefabricated steel will be the basic construction components. An old English rustic appearance will be attained through the use of brick, stucco and horizontal steel siding for the exterior finish.

Designer and contractor for the project was the Greenmar Corporation of Creve Coeur, MO. The beginning of construction at this time was made possible by a substantial gift from the Father's Club. Second phase of the project will include an indoor arena measuring 100 ft. by 200 ft., as well as a lounge and additional offices and classroom space.

No timetable has been established for completion of the Equestrian Center. Until the second phase is completed, students will continue to use the outdoor arena adjacent to the present stables.

Construction began on an indoor covered riding arena on November 11, 1976, and was completed December 12th, 1976.

A green metal structure with large roof and open sides. The cover will be built over the existing outdoor ring. There will be 52 fiberglass skylights in the roof to provide adequate lighting. A row of pillars will be discovered, at no cost.

There will be some kind of bleacher seating on the dirt berm around the arena. Cost of the structure $80,000. The Board of Trustees appropriated $60,000, the remaining amount came from selling donated horses, and from the riding students fund raisers.

The sides of the arena were left open at this time. The Equestrian was the most expensive program on campus.

The Board of Trustees decided to eliminate the program even though the college would lose students to other schools.

Mrs. Fern Bittner had successfully headed the program since 1957.
Swan Song, the 19th annual Spring Horse Show on May 2nd and 3rd, 1981 at the Daniel Boone Arena on Caulks Hill Road in Harvester. In 1992, Lindenwood received permission from St. Charles City, to renovate the old horse stables into a fitness center, into which exercise equipment would be moved for use by school athletes and students. There were fire safety precautionary measures put in place at the city's request. The building remains a fitness center at this writing.
ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1939

UP FOR HORSE SHOW

Miss Mimi Stumberg, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. Kurt Stumberg of St. Charles, will appear in the Lindenwood College Horse Show, Friday afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock, on the college campus. Miss Stumberg won the singles championship in the college horsemanship class at the St. Louis Horse Show.
STUDIO EAST

On January 1, 1995, the archery shop on first Capitol Drive became Lindenwood's Studio East.

In the past, all the fine art classes were held in Harmon Hall. With the increasing number of students and ideas in the arts, something had to give. "the Art department was growing student-wise and concept-wise," said professor Grant Hargate, "and we didn't have enough space."

Studio East has allowed the department to further explore new areas in the art field, such as sculpture. In addition, it gives students the privacy necessary to freely create.

Studio East is a mere ten minute walk from campus, and the student's don't seem to mind, but enjoy the space, privacy, and freedom.
"Arpent," an old French land measurement, appears in a deed recorded last week for the purchase of St. Charles residence by Lindenwood College for a music hall.

The house, a twelve-room dwelling on two and one-fourth acres, was sold to the college by Judge Theo C. Bruere. Its record dates back to a period preceding the founding of Lindenwood in 1827. Purchased in 1933, at a cost of $27,500, worth of building estimated at $12,500, and the grounds at $15,000. This purchase was made from the Margaret L. Butler Fund principal.

The Bruere property had become surrounded by the college campus in recent years. The building located on Butler Way, near the center of the campus.

The building was named "Music Hall," and was to create offices and studio for Director John Thomas, director of the music department, and for Miss Gertrude Isidor, Voice studios and additional rooms for piano instruction will be on upper floor.

A small concert room for Mu Phi Epsilon, National honorary music sorority, represented in a chapter at Lindenwood will be provided. The academic year 1938/39 marked the onset of renovations intended to provide additional dormitory space for senior women, and was appropriately named "Senior Hall". The Music department was relocated at the newly constructed Lillie P. Roemer Memorial Arts Building.

Another transformation occurred in 1945, when the college health center was moved from Sibley Hall to the building. This B. Kurt Stumberg Health Center was dedicated in honor of Dr. Stumberg, College Physician and Board of Directors member from 1903 to 1943. (see page 2)
Dr. Stumberg was professor of Hygiene and Physiology. The health facilities were removed in 1978 which allowed Stumberg Hall to be used solely as a residence and meeting house for faculty. In 1983 Stumberg Hall became the new home for the department of education, and the campus school for gifted children. The school for gifted has long been disbanded, and the hall has been used for other offices.

Senior Hall on the campus, which is being remodeled this summer and will be the new Dr. B. Kurt Stumberg Health Center, in memory of the late Dr. Stumberg, former board member, college physician and friend of Lindenwood students for thirty years.
TEA ROOM

This one story frame building, completed in 1914, was constructed to house the Eta Up Silon Gamma Junior College sorority.

In 1921 when Lindenwood became a Senior College, and the Junior College Sororityes were automatically withdrawn. The building was taken over by the college with an understanding that a scholarship of $200 per annum be allowed a student. The value of the property was set at $2,500. Colonel Butler took up the mortgages that were out, and additions were paid from endowment income.

Originally the Tea Room building was situated on the site where Nicolls now stands, but in 1915 the entire structure was relocated to the center of the campus in close proximity to the Gables.

This was the location of the building when the college took it over in 1921.

This gathering spot fitted with fountain drink equipment emerged as the campus premier "hot spot." This was a co-op students' store, the profits were devoted to campus and building improvements as the students saw fit. The building continued as a snack bar and was renamed The Cupboard in 1940, but was returned to its original label, The Tea Room, in 1949.

1950 the building converted to the "Home Management House" Cobbs Hall was completed at this time and the Tea Room was re-located there, and called (The Tea Hole).

Home management was accommodate home economic students on a rotating basis where the fine arts of cooking, cleaning and etiquette were taught and practiced. The building remained unchanged until 1968, although it was named toe Ida Belle McCluer Home Management house in 1961 in honor of the wife of the then current president Franc L. McCluer.

(1)
In 1968 the home management program was terminated. The vacancy allowed the establishment of the Ida Belle McCluer Guest and Faculty Quarters.

In 1973 the Ida Belle McCluer House was offered as a private residence for the College Dean. The Dean occupied this home for the duration of one year, after which the structure was converted, once again, to service the needs the faculty in 1974.

In 1978 the newly completed Student Center, situated between the Tea Room and Gables, required supplemental space for which the adjacent buildings were annexed.

In 1981, the Health Center this student center annex. One final renovation occurred in 1983 as the Health Center was relocated to Cobb Hall to provide space for the Consolidated Advising and Placement Center. The C.A.P. Center remained there until 1985 when the building was condemned and demolished. During the spring of 1987 a patio was laid over the intact Tea Room foundation to provide walk out access from the student center annex.

TEA ROOM

Students at Lindenwood the coming year will enjoy the luxury of having a building all to themselves to get their "food," ice cream, sandwiches, etc. The building is being fitted up for its new use. Old students will recognize the picture as the former Gamma house. Mrs. Roberts will have charge of the Tea Room, which will be open all day for the use of the students. The enterprise will be a Students' Co-operative Store and all profits will be devoted to the improvement of the campus and buildings for the students.
WATER TOWER

One of the first water towers in the city of St. Charles is located today on the Lindenwood College campus. Originally the water tower was the property of the city and served the city as a municipal water storage facility. The tower was built about 1902, situated on a little more than a tenth of an acre, in close proximity to First Capitol Drive. The tower is buttressed in brick with the tapered brick columns supporting the circular structure. The columns went up the lower half way in order to strengthen the lower half. The upper half is circular with no signs of exterior support. Round windows, or holes on the exterior appear in between the buttress. This indicates that the lower half was the pumphouse, while the upper half contained a tank to store the water.

Another artistic detail on this water tower is the catwalk close to the roof of the tower. Wrought iron braces, decorated in Victorian style, held the wood catwalk up from the brick structure. No evidence of a ladder can be seen examining the structure today. Apparently there was a ladder at least halfway up the tower at one time.

The brick water tower became too small for a growing St. Charles, especially after World War II. The tower was taken out of service in 1955. In 1971 the tower was sold to Lindenwood for $1.00.

This prevented the city demolition. In 1981 the St. Charles City council denied the College permission to tear it down. By then the structure had become a city landmark because of its construction date and its ornamental features.

Since that time the brick tower has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. There were so many signs of decay, and deteriorating badly.
At some point during Dr. Roemer's presidency (1914-1940, large red neon letters, spelling out Lindenwood College were placed atop the tower to serve as a homecoming signal for returning students.

In the summer of 1997, company was hired to remove several feet of pigeon waste that had accumulated inside the structure. After that job was completed, contractors were able to begin work on the tower. Renovation projects included roof and steel work, and repair of the masonry shell.

The tower has a steel tank inside the brick shell, and the roof was designed to channel rain water into the tank. Abbott said the roof was re-pitched to stop the flow of water into the tank, and the steel beams supporting a decorative catwalk around the top of the tower were reinforced and painted.

Extensive tuckpointing was done on the exterior of the shell, which had developed several settlement cracks, some of which extended from the base to the top of the structure.

The final cost of all this work was $66,000. Abbott said.
Whether you come by air or by land, the theme is the same: Lindenwood College.

WATER TOWER
Lindenwood University's historic water tower, which has been renovated at a cost of $66,000.

Restoration of water tower is completed at Lindenwood
THE WATSON

The Watson is located near the Fine Arts Building facing Watson Street.

This 2-story wood and frame home was purchased in 1929 by the college to be used as a private residence for the college electrician. It was used by the electrician until 1942 at which point the groundskeeper took residence. It had been paid for from endowment income. It was occupied by various staff members until 1969. It was used as a private residence, and is now used as a dormitory.

Cost of this building was $9,353.10.
Cynthia Ann Yost Memorial Walkway constructed in memory of Cynthia Ann Yost with Gifts from student friends, and relatives. This walkway joins the campus with Trinity Episcopal Church. Miss Yost studied at Lindenwood during the fall term 1968.
YOUNG HALL

The Young Science Teaching Center was completed in 1966. Construction contractor was Robert R. Wright, Architect was Kenneth E. Wishmeyer. Neal J. Campbell structural engineer, Crawford and Witte, Inc., the mechanical engineers. Cost of the building $1,532,000; federal grants of $541,000 was applied to the overall cost of the building.

The building is located on the Lindenwood campus east of the Margaret Leggat Butler Memorial Library.

The four story building has 62,000 square feet, and will include classrooms and laboratories for biology, physics and mathematics, chemistry, and on the terrace level, space for mechanical equipment, heating, air-conditioning and adequate storage space.

A horticultural laboratory adjoins the greenhouse.

A memorial lounge, located at the entrance.

A large lecture room on the first floor with seating capacity of 254.

The building provides the college with needed space, and adequate facilities for instruction in the natural sciences and mathematics. The building was dedicated May 14, 1966.

Named for Howard I. Young, a member of the college board of directors from 1942 and president from 1957 until his death in December 1965.
HOWARD I. YOUNG HALL OF SCIENCE
Dedicated May 14, 1966.
Named for Howard I. Young, member of college board of directors from 1942 & president from 1957 until his death in Dec. 1965. Bldg has 62,000 sq. ft. of floor space & is a four-story brick bldg. Laboratories for biology, physics and chemistry, and classrooms for these departments and for mathematics. Large lecture hall and greenhouse.
INDEX

ART POTTERY
ATHLETIC FACILITIES
AYERS HALL (JUBILEE HALL)

BLANTON HALL
BUTLER HALL

CARRIAGE HOUSE
CENTRAL HEATING PLANT (BOILER HOUSE)
COBBS HALL
CULTURAL CENTER

DANIEL BOONE HOME
DEVELOPMENT & ALUMNE HOUSE (GREY HOUSE)(ENID CLAY HOUSE)

EASTLICK HALL

GABLES
GREENHOUSE

HARMAN HALL (FINE ARTS BUILDING)
HUNTER SPORTS COMPLES (ATHLETIC FIELD OUTDOORS)

IDA BELLE McCLUER HOUSE
IRWIN HALL

LILLIE P. ROEMER FINE ARTS BUILDING (MAB)
LINDENWOOD CHAPEL/PRESBETARIAN
LINDENWOOD HOUSE (LINDENWOOD ALUMNI HOUSE)(MARY SIBLEY MUSEUM)
LINDENWOOD UNIVERSITY COUNTRY CLUB
LION'S DEN
LOG HOUSE
LODGE

MARGARET HALL
MARGARET LEGATT BUTLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McCLUER HALL

NICCOLLS HALL

OFF CAMPUS HOUSING
OLD GYMNASIUM

PARKER HALL
PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE

ROBERT F. HYLAND PERFORMANCE ARENA
ROEMER HALL

SIBLEY COTTAGE
SIBLEY HALL (LINDENWOOD HALL)
SPELLMANN CENTER
STABLES (PHYSICAL EDUCATION/RIDING)
STUDIO EAST
STUMBERG HALL

TEA ROOM

WATER TOWER
WATSON

CYNTHIA ANN YOST MEMORIAL (WALK)
YOUNG HALL

2-22-01