

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EAU CLAIRE

From Mansions to Towers:
A History of Residence Halls at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

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Abstract:

The construction of the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire's residence halls has generally followed that of the national trend. The school struggled to find enough funds to build residence halls in the early years. Eventually, student housing was in needed so badly that the school had no choice but to provide housing for the students. In 1947, the Dulany mansion was purchased and remodeled by the school. This building served as the University's first resident hall. Since then, eleven resident halls have been built on campus with one more being planned. Life in these residence halls have changed dramatically over time. In the 1960's, the students protested and eventually the strict rules of *in loco parentis* faded away. After this, students enjoyed the freedoms of new technologies, relaxed rules, and more professional housing leaders. Today, UW-Eau Claire is a thriving university. UW-Eau Claire has been recognized by many as a top school in the Midwest. Much of the success can be attributed to the residence halls and the happiness of the students. My paper will provide UW-Eau Claire and its students with a cohesive history of the residence halls on campus and will also show how student life has evolved since the University was first established.

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Introduction:

I remember when I first received my acceptance letter from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire in the mail. Along with the acceptance letter, I was sent number of different forms, letters, and brochures. One particular form immediately grabbed my attention. It listed all of the residence halls that were located on the UW-Eau Claire campus. My “homework” was to decide the building that I was going to be living in the following year. This was a big step for me because it was one of the first decisions that I made in my adult life.

Universities around the country have built residence halls that provide their students with housing. These halls come in a variety of different shapes and sizes. They provide its students with many different commodities that make living in residence halls very comfortable. The residence halls and student life have evolved in many ways since living quarters were first provided by universities.

This paper will: describe a brief history of residence halls in the United States, explain the history of UW-Eau Claire, examine the history of Memorial Hall, clarify the history of the other residence halls at UW-Eau Claire and give the details of the housing crisis during the 1960’s, and analyze how student life at UW-Eau Claire has changed since the campus was first opened in 1916. My research will provide UW-Eau Claire and its students with a cohesive history of the residence halls on campus. This capstone paper will provide incoming students with a background of residence halls and also allow them to learn about the history of UW-Eau Claire. It is important to note that I will be referring to the living quarters that universities provide as “residence halls,” not “dormitories.” This is because the word “dormitory” can sometimes have negative connotations attached to it.

Part I: A History of Residence Halls in the U.S.

In order to understand collegiate housing, it is important to first understand the history of higher education. Many universities in the United States claim to be the oldest university in the country. However, most people credit Harvard University with the accomplishment. According to the Harvard University website, the beginning of the university was established in 1636 by vote of the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.¹ This claim makes Harvard University the oldest school that offered classes above primary education level in what was soon to become the United States.

A. From the Foundation of Harvard to 1900

Early American higher education was patterned after the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, beginning with the founding of Harvard College.² Because many people living in the thirteen colonies came from England, it seemed to be an obvious choice to shape the foundations of Harvard and other early American Universities after these two prestigious schools. The English residence halls were centers for both informal and formal education. At the time, English Universities valued the coexistence between education and daily life. Colleges in the thirteen colonies realized the potential of this and tried to institute the same method into their residence halls.

Another reason why the residence halls that were built during the colonial period were modeled after the English Universities had to do with location. Students of higher education during the colonial period were very young, they typically had to travel long distances to reach the few existing colleges, and their parents were supportive of having them under the

¹ History of Harvard University, "History of Harvard University," Harvard University, <http://www.harvard.edu/history> (accessed November 8, 2012.).

² Roger B. Winston, Jr. and Scott Anchors and Associates, *Student Housing and Residential Life* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1993), 168.

disciplinary supervision of college officials.³ This gave rise to the concept of *in loco parentis*, or the concept of having the university act as the student's parent. Because the primary objective of the early American colleges was to prepare students for civic and religious leadership, faculties were directly involved in all aspects of the students' lives.⁴ Instruction often took place in the same building that the students lived in. The *in loco parentis* that was important to early American Colleges can be traced back to England. Their professors were also very close to the students that they taught. The usually rural location of the schools and the role that English Universities played in the creation of American Universities resulted in the construction of many residence halls across the young American Nation. Administrators of these halls were very close to the students, and often times acted as the students' parents. American Universities continued to base their educational practices off the English for centuries.

After the American Civil War, the structure of residence halls changed in the United States. During this time, people began to attend universities in Germany to receive their education. While in Germany, students began to realize that teaching and research were the sole purpose of German Universities, and little, if any, attention was paid to the "collegiate way of life" embrace by Oxford and Cambridge.⁵

While some young American intellectuals were studying in Germany, American Universities started to thrive. Although there was an increase in the enrollment of most universities, the student population that was living in the residence halls became restless. The residence unit had not fulfilled its purpose of being an extension of the classroom, but was rather

³ Ibid.

⁴ Charles C. Schroeder, and Phyllis Mable and Associates, *Realizing the Educational Potential of Residence Halls* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1994), 6.

⁵ Ibid.

only a shelter for students.⁶ There were also many student-faculty conflicts and student rebellions during the first half of the nineteenth century.⁷ The influence of German Universities and the shortcomings of American residence halls resulted in the decline of residence hall popularity.

Soon, the young people that studied in Germany returned to the United States. Some of the scholars from Germany wanted to fill administrative roles at universities when they returned home. They regarded residential living as separate from, and unrelated to, the intellectual life of the classroom and the laboratory.⁸ The intellectuals that worked as administrative officials saw the need to reform the structure of residence halls in the late nineteenth century. Because of German influence, residence halls were now seen as a waste of money. Henry Phillip Tappan, the first President of the University of Michigan, led the surge on the anti-resident hall movement. In his first annual report to the Michigan Board of Regents, President Tappan stated:

By withdrawing young men from the influence of domestic circles and forming them into a separate community, they are often led to contract evil habits, and are prone to fall into disorderly conduct. The difficulties of maintaining a proper discipline are thus greatly increased. It is a mere remnant of the monkish cloisters of the middle ages, still retained in England indeed, but banished from the Universities in Germany.⁹

The Presidents of Columbia, Harvard, and Brown also denounced the use of residence halls at their own specific universities. Many of these Presidents believed that the students that were attending their universities were adults. They felt that adults should find their own housing and that the educational institution should not have to provide the student body with any more housing. The influence of German Universities led to the decline of the concept of *in loco parentis* in the late nineteenth century.

⁶ Winston Jr., and others, 168-169.

⁷ Ibid, 169.

⁸ Schroeder, Mable, and Associates, 6.

⁹ Winston Jr., Anchors, and Associates, 169.

During this time period, the Morrill Land Grant Acts of 1862 and 1890 passed in Congress. The Morrill Land Grant of 1862 was originally set up to establish institutions in each state that would educate people in agriculture, home economics, mechanical arts, and other professions that were practical at the time. Because the first Morrill Act did not provide enough money to the newly established universities, the Morrill Act of 1890 sought to extend access to higher education by establishing additional incentives to land-grant schools. These grants also provided places for women and minority groups to go to college for the first time in United States history.

The Morrill Land Grant Acts established fifty-two prominent universities around the country. Although UW-Eau Claire is not a land grant school, UW-Madison is. When land grant schools were first established, residence halls seemed to be the last thing on the builders mind. Residence halls were expensive to build and state university administrators put all of their funds into salaries, classrooms, and laboratories.¹⁰ The Morrill Land Grant Acts combined with the influence of German Universities led to the decline of residential halls in the late nineteenth century.

B. From 1900 to Today

The unpopularity that residence halls gained at the end of the 1800's did not last long. By 1915, residence halls were being built at a rapid rate on most United States college campuses. Even though it was expensive to build these living quarters, presidents of universities across the nation once again saw the need for them. Several states tried to pass laws permitting universities either to use state monies or to sell bonds to finance the construction of residence halls.¹¹

¹⁰ Winston Jr., Anchors, and Associates, 169.

¹¹ Ibid, 171.

The states that tried to pass these laws were: Wisconsin in 1925 and 1928, Minnesota in 1926, Oregon in 1928, and North Dakota in 1928.

However, these initial attempts failed. Instead of relying on the government for assistance, universities accepted financial gifts from private parties. As mentioned before, the Morrill Land Grant Acts encouraged women and African Americans to attend Universities by endorsing Black Colleges. Because residence halls became relevant again in students' lives in the twentieth century, the administrators once again had to become strict when it came to enforcing policies towards their students. The concept of *in loco parentis* was now on the rise.

Even though universities were receiving aid from private investors to build residence halls, this was usually not enough to keep up with the shortage of housing facilities on land grant campuses. Once again, several universities tried to persuade states to help them build residence halls. This time around, some universities were successful. The laws that were enacted gave schools the right to construct residence halls and additions through issuance of bonds or financing by corporations set up for that purpose.¹² The Great Depression left most state governments without sufficient money. Because of this, state governments could not give a substantial amount of money to college campuses.

By the early 1930's, it was apparent that state legislation was not enough to aid universities and their goal of building more residence halls. In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order establishing the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.¹³ The housing division under the Public Works Administration created jobs through construction and public works. Many public campuses across the country were qualified to receive money from this program. Housing facilities were being built from the funds that they

¹² Ibid.

Many institutions influenced state governments to pass legislation that provided aid for the purpose of building residence halls. These states were: Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Michigan, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Washington.

¹³ Ibid.

received from this legislation. For the first time in United States history, the federal government played an important role in the construction of student housing.

In 1939, Adolf Hitler and his Nazi forces invaded Poland. Soon many countries around the world, including the United States, joined the fight. During World War II, college enrollments declined significantly, which resulted in a temporary halt in residence hall construction.¹⁴ Once the war was over, the G.I. Bill provided veterans with a large range of benefits when they returned to the United States. One portion of this bill allowed veterans to attend college and vocational schools for free. Because of the G.I. Bill, many veterans chose to attend college. This created an enormous housing shortage for many universities across the country.

The Housing Act of 1950 was created in part to balance the housing crisis that the G.I. Bill initiated. This act fueled a massive program of housing construction across the nation. The Act's primary focus was to house and feed students through maximizing the number of beds constructed with the funds available.¹⁵ The residence halls that were constructed from the Housing Act generally were not built with the student in mind. For example, the decision was often made to affix furniture to the building to make the project eligible for federal loan money.¹⁶ Often times, dressers, beds, and other living materials were attached to the building. This did not allow the student to have much comfort while living in the quarters. Because of the high demand for student housing, many residence halls that were built during the 1950's and 1960's were built this way. Unfortunately, many universities still use the same residence halls today.

¹⁴ Ibid, 172.

¹⁵ Schroeder, Mable, and Associates, 6.

¹⁶ Winston Jr., Anchors, and Associates, 172-173.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the role of the housemother was on the rise. Housemothers were usually older women who served as the rule-makers in residence halls and in off campus housing. The housemothers usually lived in the residence halls to provide a closer watch on the building's residence. They had primary responsibilities for enforcing curfews, conducting bed checks, and instructing students in social graces.¹⁷ The housemothers were the key enforcers of *in loco parentis* during the 1900's. Student activism led to the reform of residence halls in the 1960's. The concept of *in loco parentis* was once again being phased out. Instead of having housemothers supervise students, a new form of residence hall administrator was being developed.

The newly-built residence halls were now being staffed by housing professionals instead of the traditional housemother. In contrast to housemothers, residence educators were responsible for coordinating a multitude of organizations, services, and programs, including programming councils, judicial boards, resident assistants, and outreach counselors.¹⁸ Like housemothers, the residence educators also lived in the same building as the students. They became the living-learning specialists on campus. UW-Eau Claire, and many other universities around the country, refer to their housing professionals as "hall directors." Now that *in loco parentis* was being phased out, policies on campuses were much more liberal than they ever had been in the past. It was also during this time that most Student Senates, governments, and other organizations were formed.

As previously mentioned, the student population exploded around this time. Federal legislation removed barriers to women, minorities, and the handicapped, thereby creating an

¹⁷ Schroeder, Mable, and Associates, 8.

¹⁸ Ibid.

access revolution that opened the doors of higher education to the masses.¹⁹ For the first time in United States history, almost everybody that wanted to could attend universities and receive an equal education.

In the decades following the 1960's, universities had to come up with unique ways to accommodate the newly diverse student population. Therefore, a new style of residence halls was created. These new buildings included both low- and high-rise structures, usually with long, narrow, corridors and community baths.²⁰ Other institutions, like UW-Milwaukee, designed buildings that resembled apartments.

In recent years, there has been a push to make residence halls contribute to student learning. Universities do not want residence halls to be a hideout for their students. They want the residence halls to become an extension of the classroom. Technologies like computers and internet access have helped universities accomplish this goal. Study rooms have been designated in certain areas of the residence halls. These rooms ensure that students living in these halls have a quiet place to study at all times.

In order to understand the history of UW-Eau Claire's residence halls, it is important to understand the evolution of residence halls in the United States. Residence halls in the United States have been influenced by countries in Europe, federal and state legislation, and the beliefs of the administrators. It is important to note that universities have served as the parents to its students at many different times. This concept is known as *in loco parentis*. UW-Eau Claire, for the most part, has followed the national trend when it comes to the construction of residence halls and the enforcement of policies.

¹⁹ Schroeder, Mable, and Associates, 9.

²⁰ Ibid.

Part II: A Brief History of UW-Eau Claire

UW-Eau Claire has had a rich and long history. The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire traces its roots back to the year of 1916. During this year, the school opened as a State Normal School. Eau Claire's Normal School was the ninth Normal School opened in Wisconsin.²¹ Opening its doors to a student body of 159 and a faculty of 20, the School offered one-year, two-year elementary, and three-year secondary teachers' courses, and a principal's course.²² Harvey A. Schofield was chosen as the Normal School's first president.

In 1927, the state legislature changed the name from Eau Claire State Normal School to Eau Claire State Teachers College, with authorization to offer four years of higher education and to grant the degree of bachelor of education. William R. Davies became president of Eau Claire State Teachers College on January 1st, 1941.²³ Under Davies, both student enrollment and academic quality increased dramatically.

In 1951, the Board of Regents authorized Eau Claire to grant the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science degrees in liberal arts. During this year, the school became known as Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire. During the 1950's the Eau Claire campus expanded. Four educational building were built as well as the first residence halls. Leonard C. Haas was appointed President of Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire after President Davies died on

²¹ William Kittle, *Normal Schools and Teachers Colleges of Wisconsin* (Unknown: Unknown, 1924?)

²² "A Brief History," University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/Library/archives/upload/Brief-History-UWEC.pdf> (accessed November 9, 2012.).

²³ Ibid.

December 10, 1959. During the first decade of his administration, enrollment of students increased from 1,709 to approximately 8,200 and the faculty grew from 112 to 550.²⁴

In June 1964, the Board of Regents gave university standing to the state colleges, and the institution at Eau Claire was renamed Wisconsin State University-Eau Claire.²⁵ It was during this period that many of the buildings on UW-Eau Claire's campus were built. These buildings included seven residence halls, two food centers, two recreational centers, a six story addition to the library, a student center, and five educational buildings. UW-Eau Claire's campus is constructed on both the top and bottom of a bluff. The bluff's location sits right next the Chippewa River. Because of UW-Eau Claire's location next to the river and the stunning buildings located on campus, Wisconsin State University at Eau Claire became known by many as "Wisconsin's most beautiful campus."

In 1971, the name of the school was changed for a final time. The institution was now called University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire (UW-Eau Claire). While Haas was on leave, Richard E. Hibbard served as Interim Chancellor of the University in 1971. He served this position until his death in 1972. An educational building was named in honor of Hibbard. M. Emily Hannah succeeded Leonard Haas as Chancellor in 1981.²⁶ Hannah's term as Chancellor only lasted four years.

Larry G. Schnack was inaugurated as the fifth Chief Executive Officer of the University in October 1985.²⁷ Schnack's term lasted until 1998. Following this, Donald J. Marsh became the sixth Chancellor in UW-Eau Claire's history. As Chancellor, Marsh approved the building of a new residence hall. Chancellors Hall was the first building constructed on campus in about

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

thirty years. Vicki Lord Larson served as Interim Chancellor from March 2005 to May 2006.²⁸

Brian Levin-Stankevich replaced Larson in 2006. Chancellor Levin-Stankevich held the position until 2012. Currently, Gilles Bousquet is serving as the Interim Chancellor.

UW-Eau Claire has a rich history. The school started as a small one building Normal School that only educated aspiring teachers. After ninety-six years and many different names, UW-Eau Claire is now a thriving school with twenty-eight major buildings and a bustling student population.²⁹

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ “About UW-Eau Claire,” University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/aboutus.htm> (accessed November 9, 2012,).

Part III: Memorial Hall

Memorial Hall was the first residence hall on UW-Eau Claire's campus. The building stood at the corner of Garfield Avenue and State Street. Before being owned by the Eau Claire State Teachers College, the building was originally a large mansion owned by the Wachendorfers. This family was the heir to the prominent Dulany family. The Wachendorfers eventually sold the building. After the sale, the mansion changed ownership several times and was eventually purchased by the Eau Claire State Teachers College for the purpose of being transformed into the first residence hall on campus. Before the renovation of Memorial Hall was completed, students struggled to both find a place to live and to pay for their housing. Life for students, in general, was difficult. In the late 1940's and 1950's, the University started to provide its students with housing. However, the housing was usually not adequate when compared to the rest of the country. This section will examine where students lived in the decades before Memorial Hall was built. It will also explain how the Dulany mansion was turned into a residence hall and explain the rules that the women had to follow while living there.

A. Eau Claire Student Residency Before Memorial Hall

When Eau Claire State Normal School first opened, the student population generally lived in Eau Claire and the surrounding small communities. People lived with their parents, commuted to school, or worked for local Eau Claire citizens to earn their room and board. Because there were no residence halls, students were forced to live off-campus. Most students lived with someone in Eau Claire's community. Vine Miller, the Dean of Women, sent a list of procedures that people hosting students had to follow. Some of the more shocking rules state that students were expected to be in their rooms from Sunday to Thursday inclusive by 10:00

P.M.; on other days by 11:00 P.M. When students were to be away from home other than regulation hours, they were to notify the householder beforehand and make arrangements that are satisfactory to her.³⁰ Please see **figure one** to view the full list of rules. As the student population grew, housing for students became difficult to find.

By the early 1930's the Great Depression was in full swing. Millions of people around the world were impacted. However, the Eau Claire State Teachers College's enrollment continued to climb. Students that barley had any money were attending the school. Vine Miller and F. W. Ackerman helped students locate jobs so they could pay for school and room and board. Many students worked hard so they could live by the campus and attend school. During this time, scholars worked for local Eau Claire businesses. Women often found work as nannies. Prominent families would provide these nannies with room and board in exchange for taking care of their children and house. This will be discussed in more detail during Part V. Students continued to struggle in their quest of finding adequate housing during the following decades.

The need for a residence hall during this time was very obvious. As mentioned before, President Roosevelt created the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. This executive order spurred the construction of many residence halls nation-wide. However, Eau Claire State Teachers College was not lucky enough to receive a substantial amount of aid to build a residence hall. P.J. Smith, Regent from Eau Claire, hoped it would be possible to construct a separate building for the training school at Eau Claire using federal funds available during this period, but nothing came from his proposal.³¹

Vine Miller served as the Dean of Women from 1925 to 1939. Even though there was not a residence hall on campus, Miller had the same duties as a housemother. She found off-

³⁰ Flyers and other material saved by Eau Claire Student, Box 1, Folder 5. Jeanette Gaffney Miller Papers 1925-1930. Special Collections and Archives, McIntyre Library, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

³¹ Carter and Jenswold, 28.

campus living spaces for students and also introduced some cohesiveness to women living in off-campus housing. F.W. Ackerman and some athletic coaches provided male students the same duties as Miller did for the women.

In 1941, the newly-appointed President Davies prepared recommendations to the school that he was going to be overseeing. President Davies saw the apparent need for a residence hall on campus. According to Davies, the residence halls would be self-supporting, as the cafeteria was at present.³² Even though residence halls would not become a reality on Eau Claire's campus for another six years, President Davies and Vine Miller became the first advocates for residence halls at UW-Eau Claire.

By 1942, the United States was fully engaged in World War II. In Eau Claire, President Davies offered the college's facilities to the utmost in the war effort.³³ The army recruits that came and stayed at the Teachers College had nowhere to sleep. Eau Claire authorities converted the gymnasium and locker rooms into barracks for the troops. Approximately three hundred troops called Eau Claire State Teachers College their home during the war. When it was decided to reclaim the gymnasium for physical education, three barracks formerly used by the Civilian Conservation Corps at a location near Menomonie, Wisconsin were moved to the west campus.³⁴ These barracks stood outside of Schofield Hall until the 1970's. Even though Eau Claire had never built a residence hall before, the troops that slept in the school's gymnasium can be seen as the first attempt by the University to house people. This act of improvisation by President Davies, may have laid the ideas for the foundation of residence halls in the future.

³² Ibid, 40.

³³ Ibid, 44.

³⁴ Ibid.

By the fall of 1945, World War II had ended. The student enrollment of Eau Claire State Teachers College in the fall of 1945 was 340 students.³⁵ Veterans soon started returning home to the United States. Many students in western Wisconsin chose to attend Eau Claire State Teachers College under the G.I. Bill. By the fall of 1946, student enrollment more than doubled that of the year before. Of the 787 students, 303 were veterans studying on the G.I. Bill. There were almost twice as many men as women enrolled, and the preponderance of males continued throughout the rest of the 1940's.³⁶

The G.I. Bill created a housing crisis on campuses across the country. The housing crisis in Eau Claire was especially bad. There was simply not enough room to house the record high enrollment of 1946. The Federal Housing Administration remodeled the barracks that were used for the U.S. troops just a few years earlier. Forty-eight men were accommodated in the barracks and another dozen in the engineer's cottage. Men in the barracks paid \$3.00 a week, and occupants of the engineer's cottage paid \$67.50 (\$3.75 per week) for a semester of 18 weeks.³⁷

It was very common for young college-aged people to get married at this time. Many married men did not want to live separate from their wives in the barracks. Houses and apartments around town were also too expensive. To accommodate for this, the college rented a temporary housing structure on Birch Street. Twenty-four families could be accommodated at \$28.00 a month.³⁸ This temporary structure on Birch Street was far away from campus and cost men more than double the dollar amount that they would pay if they stayed in the barracks.

Something needed to be done to accommodate more students on campus. Off-campus housing, barracks, and the apartment structure on Birch Street was clearly not enough. If

³⁵ Ibid, 157.

³⁶ Ibid, 50.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

students did not live in the inadequate housing provided the school, students were assigned the difficult task of finding off-campus housing.

B. Memorial Hall

Memorial Hall was the first residence hall on the UW-Eau Claire campus. This all-women's hall was originally a mansion. The mansion was finally converted into a residence hall in 1946 and was opened for student occupancy in January 1947. The hall was only lived in for about a decade. However, Memorial Hall is very important to the University's history because it laid the foundation for the rest of the residence halls built on campus. To see an image of Memorial Hall, please see **Figure Two**.

There was a need for residence halls on the UW-Eau Claire campus for a long time. In the late 1930's the administration took the first step. In 1938, Regent P.J. Smith and President Schofield were interested in the Dulany Mansion.³⁹ They made an offer to the owners of the house. Schofield wanted to turn it into a women's residence hall. However, that same year the offer for the building was withdrawn.⁴⁰

In 1943 the Dulany mansion at the corner of Garfield Avenue and State Street, just a block and a half from Old Main, (Schofield Hall) once again came on the market.⁴¹ Like President Schofield, President Davies thought that the mansion could be turned into a residence hall. The Board of Regents did not have enough money to help Eau Claire State Teachers College purchase the building. In 1945 the mansion was bought by L.G. Arnold, John Linderner

³⁹ Information about Memorial Hall, Box 1, Folder 1. Memorial Hall Materials, 1946-1957, Special Collections and Archives, McIntyre Library, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Carter and Jenswold, *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*, 51.

Sr., and Herman White.⁴² These three Eau Claire citizens held the property for the College until the Board of Regents was able to come up with the funds to buy the building.

When William D. McIntyre succeeded Peter J. Smith on the Board of Regents in 1945, he was instrumental in arranging that the state purchase the mansion from the funds allotted for the state teachers colleges under the post war building program.⁴³ In a 1945 letter to a colleague, President Davies wrote: “it is hoped that out of the \$434,250 post-war building fund allotted to Eau Claire State, about \$34,250 can be used to make this (the Dulany mansion) the property of the State. Meanwhile, plans are developing for the new \$400,000 college building.”⁴⁴ Later administrative decisions led to President Davies spending all of the \$434,250 on a new academic building. In March of 1946, Governor Goodland released \$25,600 for the purchase of the property.⁴⁵ Eau Claire State Teachers College now owned the building.

After the property was bought, administrators thought that the mansion could hold more people if a third story was built. With demolition of the coach house, enough yellow bricks were salvaged to construct a third floor of material matching the rest of the mansion.⁴⁶ The Wachendorfers, relatives of the Dulanys, wanted to preserve some parts of the mansion. To honor the Wachendorfer’s wishes, the red mahogany wood panels in the dining room remained untouched. Other furnishings, like the grand piano located in the parlor, were kept in the house for student use. It was also decided that the basement and main floor of the building would not house any students. Instead, they would be used for social events. Both residents of building and the rest of the student population were able to attend the events hosted in these areas.

⁴² Information about Memorial Hall, Box 1, Folder 1. Memorial Hall Materials, 1946-1957.

⁴³ Carter and Jenswold, *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*, 51.

⁴⁴ Information about Memorial Hall, Box 1, Folder 1. Memorial Hall Materials, 1946-1957.

⁴⁵ Carter and Jenswold, *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*, 51.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

The residence hall was completed and opened to only female students in January 1947. The finished structure and furnishings came to about \$150,000.⁴⁷ The building was named Memorial Hall. If Memorial hall were built in 2011, the building would cost \$1,490,071.31. Memorial Hall could house sixty-two women on the second and third floors.⁴⁸ A matron, or housemother, also lived in the building.

Memorial Hall was an extravagant building. Many commodities were provided by the college so the students could live more comfortably in the Hall. When the building first opened in 1947, the girls that lived in the hall paid \$67.50 per semester. This fee included one meal per day.⁴⁹ The other two meals could be made by in the Hall's kitchen, or could be eaten at the cafeteria on campus. A single bed was provided to each girl. Large rooms housed four girls and the smaller rooms were reserved for two.⁵⁰ The building had a sick bay that could house up to two girls at a time. There was also a laundry room provided. A kitchen and refrigerator could be used by the women if space was available. Bathrooms were available on the two upper floors for the women to use. Parties and other activities were held on the main floor of the building. In addition, girls could also use a telephone located on the main floor of the building to make personal calls.⁵¹ The basement served as a lounge that both Eau Claire students and Eau Claire citizens could use. Large gatherings such as class reunions and public classes about gardening were held in the lounge.

Life at Memorial Hall may have seemed quite comfortable for the girls, but because of *in loco parentis*, there were many strict rules that were enforced by the housemother. While living

⁴⁷ Information about Memorial Hall, Box 1, Folder 1. Memorial Hall Materials, 1946-1957.

⁴⁸ Information about Memorial Hall, Box 1, Folder 1. Memorial Hall Materials, 1946-1957.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Memorial Hall Rules, Regulations, and Information. Box 1, Folder 1. University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Housing and Residence Life Office Records 1947-2001, AS 101. Special Collections and Archives. McIntyre Library. University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

⁵¹ Ibid.

at Memorial Hall, the women had to obey the rules. If they did not, they could be kicked out of the Hall. The housemothers that served Memorial Hall strictly controlled everything from what the girls wore when relaxing to what time typewriters could be used. Please see **Figure Three** to view a letter issued by the housemother and given to all of the women that lived at Memorial Hall. This letter shows the rules issued to the residence of Memorial Hall. As shown in the letter, the housemother in Memorial Hall was serving as the residence's parent.

Students living in Memorial Hall had to be in their rooms very early when compared to today's standards. They also had to follow strict quiet hour policies.

Quiet hours were enforced Monday through Thursday between the times of 1:30 P.M. – 4:30 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. - 7:00 A.M. on all nights of the week. Students were required to be in their rooms by 10:30 P.M. on a week night and 12:30 A.M. on Friday and Saturday night unless granted late leave by the proper authority. Typewriters were not allowed to be used between 11:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. Students were required to use the North Doors of the building. These doors were unlocked from 7:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.⁵²

Memorial Hall was only used by women until the mid-1950's. In the late 1950's, men moved into the building after Katherine Thomas Hall was built.⁵³ At the end of the decade, students were no longer housed there because the building was no longer profitable. The building was demolished in 1970 because the University had plans to build a parking lot. Memorial Hall was located on the corner of Garfield Avenue and State Street. Currently, a large parking lot adjacent to Hibbard Humanities Hall covers the area where Memorial Hall used to stand.

Even though the building no longer exists, a restaurant located in the Davies Student Center was built to honor the Dulany Mansion and Memorial Hall. This restaurant is known as "The Dulany," and is named after the Dulany family and their mansion that was turned into Memorial Hall. This restaurant is full of old pictures that were taken on UW-Eau Claire's

⁵² Ibid.

All of this information can also be found in figure one.

⁵³"College Women's Dorm is Popular," *Daily Telegram*, December 10, 1955.

campus. Some of these pictures show Memorial Hall. The Heritage Room, a room reserved for special functions, is a room connected to The Dulany Restaurant. The Heritage Room pays a special tribute to Memorial Hall because it is built out of the red mahogany panels that the Wachendorfers wanted to preserve when they originally sold the mansion.

Memorial Hall was the first residence hall constructed on Eau Claire's campus. It was a beautiful, historic mansion that 62 women lived in each year. The Hall was run during a time when the concept of *in loco parentis* was being enforced. Because of this, the women had to follow many strict rules while living there. This residence hall is very important to UW-Eau Claire's history because it laid the foundations for the construction of the other residence halls built at UW-Eau Claire. The University has paid homage to Memorial Hall by naming a restaurant after the mansion.

Part IV: Other Residence Halls at UW-Eau Claire

Currently, there are eleven residence halls located on UW-Eau Claire's campus. When combined, they provide living space for over 3,900 students. These facilities are designed to provide students with a comfortable place to live. Room furnishings include single beds, illuminated desks with chairs, bookcases, wardrobes, drawers, draperies, mirrors, TV/FM/Telephone receptacles and cable cords, bulletin boards, garbage baskets and recycling bins. Students must furnish their own telephones, pillows, bed linen, blankets, bedspreads, washcloths and towels. Mattress pads are furnished.⁵⁴

During the 1960's, schools across the nation built residence halls at a rapid rate. Along with the increase of students and residence halls in the 1960's, came student rebellions and student activism. This led to the decline of *in loco parentis*. As the decade progressed, Eau Claire, and other universities, started to relax their policies and also gave their students more freedom. Eau Claire built many residence halls during this time. This section will provide the history of the current residence halls on UW-Eau Claire's campus and analyze the housing crisis of the 1960's.

A. A History of UW-Eau Claire's Residence Halls

In 1951, Eau Claire State Teachers College became a liberal arts school. The foundation of a liberal arts college led to the creation of residence halls at Eau Claire State Teachers College. The administration wanted to extend education into the student's lives in different ways. One way that they did this was by building residence halls. The residence halls acted as an extension of the classroom. Because of the location of the residence halls, students would be living closer than ever to Eau Claire's campus. It was hoped that these buildings would allow

⁵⁴ "Residence Halls," Housing and Residence Life, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/residencehalls/index.htm> (accessed November 12, 2012,).

students to be more involved in programs and also strengthen the academics on campus. There would also be different areas in the buildings that would promote education. Eau Claire State Teachers College built most of their residence halls after most colleges had constructed theirs. However, the residence halls built at Eau Claire were constructed for many of the same reasons that residence halls at other campuses across the nation were built.

Ten of the eleven residence halls on campus were built between 1955 and 1969. The last residence hall built at Eau Claire was completed in 2000. All but two of the residence halls are located on UW-Eau Claire's *upper campus*. The other two buildings are located close by *the hill*. While reading this section, please refer to **figure four** to see where the residence halls are located on UW-Eau Claire's campus.

In the 1940's, President Davies started to lay out a plan for Eau Claire's campus. In 1947, Davies purchased a plot of land that was approximately twenty-one acres. This plot of land is located on top of the bluff of Putnam Park. Ralph Owen, the previous owner of the twenty-one acre area, visited President Davies making a very generous offer of the land for \$5,000.⁵⁵ When adjusted for inflation, this land would cost just under \$50,000. Today, the plot of land that President Davies purchased is known as Eau Claire's *upper campus*. Garfield Avenue, or more commonly known by Eau Claire students as *the hill*, serves as a road and walking path that connects *upper campus* and the original *lower campus*. *Upper campus* remained generally unused by the students until 1961.

Newly-passed Wisconsin legislation allowed the colleges to construct residence halls and other buildings very easily. The National Housing Act of 1950 allowed the federal government to finance "dummy corporations." They would be contracted to construct the buildings. The Board of Regents would then lease the completed structure from the corporations for a rent

⁵⁵Carter and Jenswold, *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*, 51.

payment that would decrease over a period of time and eventually would be paid off. This legislation allowed for the newly-constructed residence halls to basically pay for themselves.⁵⁶ Most of Eau Claire's residence halls were built this way.

In 1953, The Korean War had ended. Once again, veterans of the war took advantage of the G.I. Bill. In 1954, 1,050 students attended Eau Claire State Teachers College.⁵⁷ This was the school's record at the time. The following year, the first completely new residence hall was built on campus. It was named Katherine Thomas Hall. The school estimated that the building would cost \$580,000 (\$4,804,079.49 when adjusted to today's prices), but the final product would cost much more than that. Housing 140 women, it was the largest dormitory of all the state colleges, and it contained recreational facilities for both hall residents and commuting students.⁵⁸

In 1954, land was purchased just west of Katherine Thomas Hall. A men's residence hall budgeted at \$545,000 was going to be built on the newly acquired land. Construction on the building started in 1957. 240 men moved into the new building at the beginning of the 1958-59 school year.⁵⁹ The building was named Emmet Horan Hall. Three years later, the building was renamed Katherine Putnam Hall. Today, the building is known simply as "Putnam Hall."

In 1962, the first building on was constructed on Eau Claire's *upper campus*. This building was an all-men's residence hall. 210 male students lived in the newly named Emmet Horan Hall. To this day, Horan Hall remains the only all-male residence hall on campus. One year later, a two-wing structure of coeducational design was built. It housed 184 men in the west

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid, 157.

⁵⁸ Ibid, 71.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

wing, and 126 women in the north wing.⁶⁰ It was originally called Schneider Hall, but was renamed to Governors Hall when Schneider Social Science Hall was completed.

Around this time, Oshkosh planned to build a high-rise residence hall. This high-rise building would be nine or ten stories high. Administrators at Eau Claire did not want to build a high-rise on *upper campus* because they did not want the area to look too urban. Because of this, rumors spread that the \$77,000 structure might be built where Memorial Hall stood. Residence of the Third Ward banded together and protested. An exception to the protestors was Mrs. Winifred German, an alumni and resident of State Street. She spoke eloquently of her debt to the Eau Claire College and declared that she would be delighted to look out of her kitchen window toward a ten-story residence hall.⁶¹

Because of the protests, the concept of a high rise residence hall was put aside for a couple of years. In 1965, both Bridgeman Hall and Sutherland Hall were built. These buildings were constructed in the form of four-story cubes. Sutherland Hall is named after longtime professor and Dean of Women Laura Sutherland. Today, the hall houses about 400 students and stands as the campuses third largest residence hall.⁶² Bridgeman Hall, named after an original faculty member, houses about 242 students. Just a mere year later, Murray Hall was built. Murray Hall, named after another original faculty member, houses about 300 students.⁶³

Many high-rise structures were being built on other Wisconsin campuses. Eau Claire eventually decided to build one as well. Instead of building a high-rise structure on lower campus like rumors suggested, the decision was made to build the ten-story structures on *upper*

⁶⁰ Ibid, 88.

⁶¹ Ibid, 89.

⁶² "Sutherland Hall," Housing and Residence Life, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/residencehalls/sutherland/index.htm> (accessed November 12, 2012,).

⁶³ "Murray Hall," Housing and Residence Life, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/residencehalls/murray/index.htm> (accessed November 12, 2012,).

campus. Towers Residence Halls were completed in 1967.⁶⁴ These two high-rise residence halls were built on upper campus, even though they gave the campus an urban feel. The names of the two high-rise towers are simply “Towers North” and “Towers South.” Each building is connected by a commons area and holds a little more than 600 people. These two buildings are Eau Claire’s two largest residence halls.

Oak Ridge was the last residence hall to be built in Eau Claire during the twentieth century. Built in 1969, Oak Ridge houses about 370 women. Today, it is still the only hall on campus to house only women.⁶⁵ Chancellors Hall was built in 2000. It is the newest residence hall on campus. This apartment style building contains 81 apartments and holds approximately 324 students.⁶⁶

The 1960’s also saw the beginning of how hall directors were slowly integrated into running the residence halls. By 1970, Douglas Hallatt, Director of Housing at UW-Eau Claire, presided over a staff of 12 head residents, 150 resident assistants, and 18 custodians, an associate director, and two assistant directors.⁶⁷ These hall directors lived in each resident hall. These trained professionals oversaw the hall, and administered discipline while organizing social activities and other school and resident hall organizations. The newly appointed hall directors differed from the traditional housemothers that served at the University prior to the 1970’s. The housemother acted as a mother to the students living in the residence halls. The housemother enforced strict rules and enforced discipline when rules were not being followed. The housemothers were not usually as educated as the newly appointed hall directors. They also did

⁶⁴ “Towers North,” Housing and Residence Life, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/residencehalls/towersnorth/index.htm> (accessed November 12, 2012,).

⁶⁵ “Oak Ridge,” Housing and Residence Life, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/residencehalls/oakridge/index.htm> (accessed November 12, 2012,).

⁶⁶ “Chancellors Hall,” Housing and Residence Life, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/residencehalls/chancellors/index.htm> (accessed November 12, 2012,).

⁶⁷ Carter and Jenswold, *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*, 102.

not engage in as much counseling and also did not plan as much social activities as the hall directors.

Eau Claire constructed ten of its eleven residence halls in a fourteen year period. These ten buildings house about 3,500 people. Eau Claire constructed these residence halls at such a rapid rate to keep up with the growing number of students enrolling at Eau Claire. When Katherine Thomas Hall was built in 1955, there were 1,050 students attending Eau Claire. When Oak Ridge Hall opened in 1969, 7,846 students were enrolled at the University. The University spent a lot of money by building new residence halls on *upper campus*. This was necessary because the student enrollment increased by an astonishing 6,796 students. The architecture of the residence halls changed over time. Memorial Hall was originally a mansion and resembled one after it was turned into a residence hall. Towers Halls were huge high-rise buildings. Please refer to **figure two** and **figure five** to compare how residence halls at UW-Eau Claire have changed over time.

B. UW-Eau Claire's Housing Crisis

The 1960's saw times of great change for the student population. Students were seeking the freedom to manage their own existence, and thus were demanding that changes be made in the traditional practices of most American colleges and universities. Eau Claire was no different. Students were forced to follow rules that were unfair. This transition saw the idea of *in loco parentis* fade into obscurity.

Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire started implementing strict policies pertaining to student housing. In 1958 the housing regulation was made to read "all students not living at home or with relatives or working for room and board shall live in college approved housing.

Freshman and sophomores shall live in college residence halls as long as space is available.”⁶⁸

Upperclassman who did not live at home were required to live in college approved homes.

These upperclassman would also be supervised by a responsible adult “on duty.” Women living off-campus were required to sign in and out of their own homes at all times.⁶⁹

Students were very upset about these rules for many years. However, the administration had never been questioned before. Students were too timid to protest. In 1964, this started to change. The Student Welfare Commission scheduled a meeting with administrators to talk about the housing situation. Administration officials did not show up to the meeting. One hundred students wailed out of the hearing in protest of the absence.⁷⁰ After this meeting, a dummy hung by its neck from a tree opposite of Katherine Thomas Hall carried sign that read: “Dean Harry Unfair to Students.”⁷¹

That same year, the University sent letters to about 150 students. These letters stated that they were living in housing that was not approved by the school and that they must make arrangements to move. Students, landlords, and Water Street business owners banded together to protest against the University. Furthermore, students thought that the opening of new residence halls was a conspiracy to force students to live on-campus.⁷²

In 1965, the administration and student government met to discuss the development of a survey on housing questions. Graham Olsen, the Student Senate President, proposed “students twenty-one and older, with a 2.0 G.P.A. and no previous probation, should be allowed to live in

⁶⁸ Kenneth Neuhaus, UWEC Housing Crisis of the 1960's, Box 1, Folder 9. History Capstone Paper, 1982, 5. Special Collections and Archives, McIntyre Library, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

⁶⁹ Ibid, 6.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Carter and Jenswold, *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*, 101.

⁷² Ibid.

housing of their choice.”⁷³ Around the same time, Eau Claire’s Housing Office stated that the six residence halls located on campus were going to be over capacity by sixty-four students, and that there were now 183 approved off-campus locations for some 1,100 students. However, the approved off-campus housing would not be able to house such a large number of people into those apartments. To make matters worse, most of the 183 approved off-campus locations were already being lived in by families.⁷⁴ The Housing Office and other administration officials had no other choice but to comply with Graham Olsen’s proposal.

In October of 1967, H. Don Pope, Director of Housing, told the student body that all freshman, sophomores, and juniors would be expected to live in on-campus housing next year, to fill the high-rise dorms that would be opening.⁷⁵ This was done because the school was trying to fill the newly built Towers North and Towers South. The Student Senate vigorously opposed Pope’s new rule. As a result, the administration offered 150 beds to Chippewa Valley Vocational School’s students. The goal of this was to develop a closer link between the two branches of education.⁷⁶

In 1969, enrollment on most Wisconsin campuses started to decline. The Wisconsin State Legislature told the schools in Wisconsin not to build residence halls unless there was an emergency. However, even with the newly built Oak Ridge Hall in 1969, the residence halls at Wisconsin State University-Eau Claire reached maximum capacity. Because of this, Eau Claire students were allowed, and even encouraged, to seek housing in the community.⁷⁷

As mentioned before, Dr. Douglass Hallatt was named Director of Housing in 1970. By the time he took office, the concept of *in loco parentis* was no longer relevant. To achieve this

⁷³ Kenneth Neuhaus, *Student Housing at UWEC: 1963-1973*, 8.

⁷⁴ *Ibid*, 9.

⁷⁵“Director of Housing Explains Rulings,” *Spectator*, September 9, 1967.

⁷⁶“U offers Housing Facilities,” *Spectator*, March 16, 1967.

⁷⁷Carter and Jenswold, *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*, 102.

freedom, students had to stand up to school administrators for the first time. Because of this activism, life in the residence halls had become much more relaxed by the 1970's. Beer was now allowed on campus, restrictions for off-campus housing were gone, check-in times at halls were relaxed, and the students finally had much more freedom.

Part V: The Evolution of Residence Life at UW-Eau Claire

Eau Claire started as a normal school in 1916. That same year, the school only had 159 students enrolled. Today, UW-Eau Claire has well over 10,000 students. One can imagine that student life is much different today than it was almost 100 years ago. This section will examine how residence life has evolved at Eau Claire during the past century. Because the first residence hall was not built on campus until 1947, the first section will examine what residence life was like for students living in off-campus housing, and the second section will examine what student life was like in the residence halls.

A. Residence Life Prior to the Housing Crisis of the 1960's

Eau Claire State Normal School was first established right in the midst of World War I. At the first assembly President Schofield announced that 159 were enrolled, 141 ladies and 18 men. Though no dormitory accommodations were provided, room and board could be secured in Eau Claire homes for approximately \$6.50 a week. The normal school fee, which included book rental, was \$5.00 a semester for those making a declaration to teach in Wisconsin; for those not making such a declaration, it was \$12.00.⁷⁸

During World War I, Eau Claire athletic teams were not very popular. After the War, many men attended Eau Claire Normal School. As a result, basketball, baseball, track, and especially football were popular sports during the 1920's. Students often supported their local

⁷⁸ Walker Wyman, *History of Wisconsin State Universities* (River Falls, WI: River Falls State University Press, 1968), 308.

teams. In fact, Student Council asked students to help donate money to the boys track team because the school did not have enough. Contributions of \$0.25 were asked, but any donation was acceptable. If a student felt that this contribution would handicap them, they did not have to pay it.⁷⁹

The 1920's was a time of conformity at Eau Claire. The atmosphere in the hallways could be described by some as chaotic. The library was full of students studying hard. Because of low enrollment, students seemed to know everyone. Professor Eugene McPhee, also an Eau Claire Alumni, remembers when he was a student at the University in the 1920's by saying:

If you began to goof off, you found yourself in the president's office; he was concerned because you weren't doing well... The general conduct of the students was very serious. Teaching was a stepping stone from factories and farm work to the professions, and the history of a lot of people of that period was to graduate from a normal school, teach for a couple of years, save your money, and go to law school or into engineering or medicine.⁸⁰

Students and faculty maintained a close relationship when campus first opened. Each day there was a daily assembly period. During this time, students, faculty, and administrators took turns facilitating the activity. The daily assembly period went as follows: on Monday, there was group singing; on Tuesday, clubs were given this time for meetings; on Wednesday, the faculty provided a lecture or entertainment; on Thursday, the president "reigned supreme"; and on Friday, the student council was responsible for the program.⁸¹ The *Periscope* was launched in 1917. This yearbook is still published by UW-Eau Claire today. The *Periscopes* have provided the University with a clear view of what student life was like throughout its history.

Homecoming week became popular at Eau Claire in the early years. Whole weekends of festivities were planned for students, faculty, and alumni. Please see **figure six** to view the 1926

⁷⁹Jeanette Gaffney Miller Papers, 1925-1930, Box 1, Folder 2. AS 239.

⁸⁰Carter and Jenswold, *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*, 11-12.

⁸¹Walker Wyman, *History of the Wisconsin State Universities*, 308.

Homecoming Weekend Activity Pamphlet. The Eau Claire football team often hosted Stout for many their homecoming games. In 1930, they played Stout for the seventh time. An intense rivalry was built between the two schools. This rivalry is still present today. At football games, people wore decorative hats that were colored blue and gold. Pins that sported Eau Claire memorabilia were also common. Please refer to **figure seven** to see a picture of a homecoming hat and pins.

However, life was not always great for the students at Eau Claire. As mentioned before, the 1930's were a time of economic failure for the students. People going to the school were generally poor. In many Third Ward homes (a generally wealthy housing district located next to campus), the "college girl" was an inexpensive source of help. The following statement was made by a girl that worked in the Third Ward while attending Eau Claire State Normal School:

I was able to attend school in Eau Claire by the simple expedient of working for my room and board, a job I had gotten before starting school through correspondence with the dean of women, Miss Miller. She was on a pedestal for me all the time I attended there because she had made it possible. The work was not hard- housework and child care in a brand-new house, but it was usually necessary that I be there evenings after the children were in bed. All of my time, night and day, not spent in school, belonged to my employer in exchange for room and board. I had not mentioned to her or her husband that I needed money. I was their "work girl" as one of the younger boys described me. Not to mention my need for money helped me maintain my dignity. Besides, they were not supposed to pay me money for my services- they were to give me my room and board, and this they did.⁸²

The statement above depicts how hard students had to work while going to school. Other students worked for local businesses to earn enough money to earn their room and board.

Because residence halls were not built on Eau Claire State Teachers College campus yet, students had to actively join clubs and organizations to get to know one another. The Y.W.C.A. was a group that made student life lively for girls. The group even held an all-girl's prom to

⁸²Carter and Jenswold, *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*, 26 .

have fun.⁸³ Organizations like the Radio Club, Science Club, and History Club were also ways for students not living together to get to know each other.

As discussed in Part III, Memorial Hall was the first residence hall built on campus. The building was nice, but the concept of *in loco parentis* made life there unpleasant. However, girls living at the hall still had a good time. Actives were held in the parlor and in the basement. Girls invited boys over to their hall to hang out in the parlor. A sense of belonging was finally established. Girls were proud to live in Memorial Hall. They even made scrapbooks of their time spent living there.⁸⁴

The Davies Student Center was completed in 1959. Since this time, the center has been vital for student life. The Blugold Room, snack bar, game rooms, a bookstore, places for meetings, an art gallery, and the large Southwoods Room in which meals were served on a regular schedule contributed much to a collegiate way of life. Sororities and fraternities, which first made their appearance on the campus in the early fifties, used the center facilities for meetings and social affairs.⁸⁵ This building has served students in many different ways. In the fall of 2012, a new Davies Center opened on UW-Eau Claire's campus. This building provides many of the same commodities as it did in 1959.

During the 1960's, the University Senate was created. Through commissions on social activities, cultural activities, campus organizations, student welfare, and standards, it was responsible for most facets of student life.⁸⁶ The 1960's was also the time of student activism.

⁸³Ibid, 33.

⁸⁴. University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Housing and Residence Life Office Records 1947-2001, Box 1, Folder 1 AS 101.

This collection holds two scrapbooks made by Memorial Hall residence. They are handmade and are full of pictures, newspaper clippings and other materials that pertained to student life.

⁸⁵Wyman, *History of Wisconsin State Universities*, 314-315.

⁸⁶Ibid, 320.

Students attending Eau Claire stood up for their freedoms and in return, the concept of *in loco parentis* was pushed aside.

Prior to Memorial Hall, students at Eau Claire often lived far from the University. Although students had to follow strict rules, students that lived off-campus were less supervised. The residence halls that were built let students become more independent and have a happier life while living in Eau Claire. These residence halls no longer made students servants to wealthy citizens living in the Third Ward. Students were now independent scholars living on their own for the first time in their lives.

B. Residence Life After the Housing Crisis of the 1960's

By the 1970's, students were beginning to feel much more comfortable living in residence halls. By the fall of 1969, there were direct telephone lines in every room of the halls. Weekend hours were also extended to 3:00 A.M. In 1973, Interim Vice Chancellor Dr. John W. Morris approved the consumption of beer in the halls on an experimental basis.⁸⁷ In 1970, Dr. Hallatt stated that co-ed residence halls were a possibility in the near future. Two years later, Putnam Hall became the first co-ed hall on campus. Soon after, all but two halls were transformed into co-ed halls.

In late April of 1971, the administration announced that sophomores would be allowed to live off-campus next fall, due to the shortage of residence hall space. As many as 1,000 students were expected to be turned away from the residence halls for the fall semester of 1971.⁸⁸ This housing shortage continued at UW-Eau Claire for almost three decades. Chuck Major, current Director of Housing and Residence Life, in an interview stated:

We have actually had to house students at other places off campus including hotels and apartment buildings until 2000 when we were able to build a new hall

⁸⁷ Neuhaus, *Student Housing at UWEC: 1963-1973*, 15.

⁸⁸ *Ibid*, 21.

(Chancellors). Even with that, we still had a shortage of space. An architect and engineer team has just been selected by the state. We have begun to work with them on a pre-design phase for a new residence hall. This building is projected to be built on upper campus and have occupancy of about 350 student beds. That hall will be in between our traditional halls and Chancellors Hall. It will be what is called a suite style residence hall. There will be a lot more private bedrooms with a shared bathroom. It will be a step up for sophomores that want to get off campus.⁸⁹

This quote shows that housing is still a problem at UW-Eau Claire. Plans are being created to counter-act this.

The Hall Directors and Resident Assistants have been vital in running the residence hall at UW-Eau Claire for the past forty years. Eau Claire policy states the hall directors are chosen nation-wide and that they have a master's degree in counseling or in some related field. Resident Assistants (R.A.s) are students that help the hall director maintain order in the buildings. A student committee supervised by the hall director selects the R.A.s. Since these resident professionals were first established on Eau Claire's campus in the early 1970's, their role has changed. In the past, their role was to maintain order in residence halls. Recently, there has been a lot more responsibility put on them for creating organizations that develop and support personal and community development while still enforcing state, university, and hall rules.⁹⁰

Since the resident halls were first built at UW-Eau Claire, there has always been one constant problem concerning students. This problem is alcohol. Since the 1970's, alcohol policies have been relatively loose at UW-Eau Claire. Students of age have always been able to consume alcohol in their rooms. However, out of almost 4,000 students, certain students, especially freshman, will abuse alcohol. Hall directors and R.A.s enforce the alcohol policies accordingly.

⁸⁹ Chuck Major; "UW-Eau Claire Student Housing" Personal Interview, Mitchell Skeen (Conducted October 2012) non-printed source.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

To maximize use, the University's residence halls have housed people during months when school is not in session. During these months, maintenance and repair are the main focus of the residence halls. However, these fully staffed halls oversee academic groups and sports camps. During the school year, other students besides UW-Eau Claire students have stayed at the residence halls. In the late 1960's, Towers housed students from Chippewa Valley Technical College. There have been different years throughout Towers' history that have housed students from CVTC. This most recently happened in 2004. About 75 students from the vocational school were allowed to live in these halls. These students primarily lived in lounges, or commonly known as overflow rooms. During the few years that students have not lived in the lounges, they were used as study and T.V. rooms.

During the past thirty years, the residence halls have been operating close to maximum capacity. The University offers hotels around campus the chance of housing some Eau Claire students. Hotels such as the Plaza Hotel have done this in recent years. These hotels charge the same rates as a normal room on campus.⁹¹ Some students enjoy living at these hotels so much that they request to live there in following years. Other popular residence halls for returning students are Katherine Thomas Hall and Putnam Hall because of their proximity to the academic buildings. Because of Murray's location near McPhee, the physical education building, many student-athletes choose to live there. In recent years, Katherine Thomas has housed many international students. Even though these students are originally placed in every residence hall, international students often transfer to Katherine Thomas Hall halfway through the year.

Since the early 1970's, many technological advances have been introduced to residence halls. These commodities have made life for students much more enjoyable. By the late 1970's and early 1980's, all of the residence halls had computer labs located in them. Also around this

⁹¹ Ibid.

time, landline telephones had been connected to every room. This made communication between friends and family much easier. Cable television had been installed into each room by the late 1970's. In 1975, a student-led T.V. station was created. T.V. 10 provides movies and other programs for students. It was the first student-led T.V. programs in the county.⁹² The most recent technological commodity that the residence halls have provided for its students was free Wi-Fi internet access. Over time, some of these technologies have faded away. The use of personal cell phones has led to the dismantling of landline phones in the room. This suggestion was made to the Housing Office by the Student Advisory Board in 2004. This simple act saves the University about \$500,000 each year.⁹³ If students want a landline, halls will still provide one with an additional fee. Even though most students now have personal computers, the computer labs that were installed during the early 1970's are still heavily used by students today.

The student enrollment has remained more or less constant over the last forty years. This is also true for the residence halls. In 1976, 3,205 students lived in the residence halls. In 2008, 3,402 students lived in the residence halls.⁹⁴ More students were able to live in the residence halls in 2008 because Chancellors Hall was built in 2000. At UW-Eau Claire, women have always had a larger student population than men. The gender difference can clearly be seen in the student population that lives in the residence halls. For example, in 2008, out of the 3,402 student that lived in the halls, 2,015 were women and only 1,387 were men.⁹⁵ Even though there are more females living in the residence halls than males, to this day there is still one hall each strictly assigned to males and females. Major said the reason for this was: About ten years ago,

⁹² T.V. 10, "Housing and Residence Life, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/programs/tv10.htm>, (accessed November 16, 2012).

⁹³ Interview with Chuck Major.

⁹⁴ UWEC Institutional Research Housing Report 1974-2008, AS 199. Special Collections and Archives. McIntyre Library. University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

the University tried to turn Horan hall into a co-ed hall. This idea was shot down by the residence living in Horan. We found that a majority of those students preferred to live in an all-male hall.⁹⁶

Today, student life is much more relaxed when compared to the hall rules prior to the 1970's. Today, there are no needed visitation hours for students. Students have the freedom to leave and return to the building as they please. Students can also entertain both male and female peers overnight. The concept of *in loco parentis* is definitely in the past at UW-Eau Claire. However, in recent years the administration has been starting to enforce stricter policies. On certain weekends such as Homecoming and Halloween, the University has started to enforce more rigid polices. A more controlled sign-in, sign-out policy as well as the limitation of guests are just two examples of how the University has started to enforce more rules upon its students. In 2011, residence halls implemented a card access system that makes students use their Blugold I.D.s to gain access to residence halls.⁹⁷ Even though this can be viewed as security prevention, others see this as a way of controlling the student body.

Student life has evolved rapidly throughout the UW-Eau Claire's history. Generally, rules have become less strict and the students now have more freedom. Since Eau Claire's campus was originally founded, students have been able to enjoy in a variety of organizations that enhance student life. Residence halls provide students with certain technologies that enhance the quality of living. Residential life at UW-Eau Claire can be seen as very comfortable. However, recently administration has started to limit student freedom. It is doubtful that UW-Eau Claire will ever enforce an *in loco parentis* type of rules ever again. However, some people say: History repeats itself...

⁹⁶ Interview with Chuck Major.

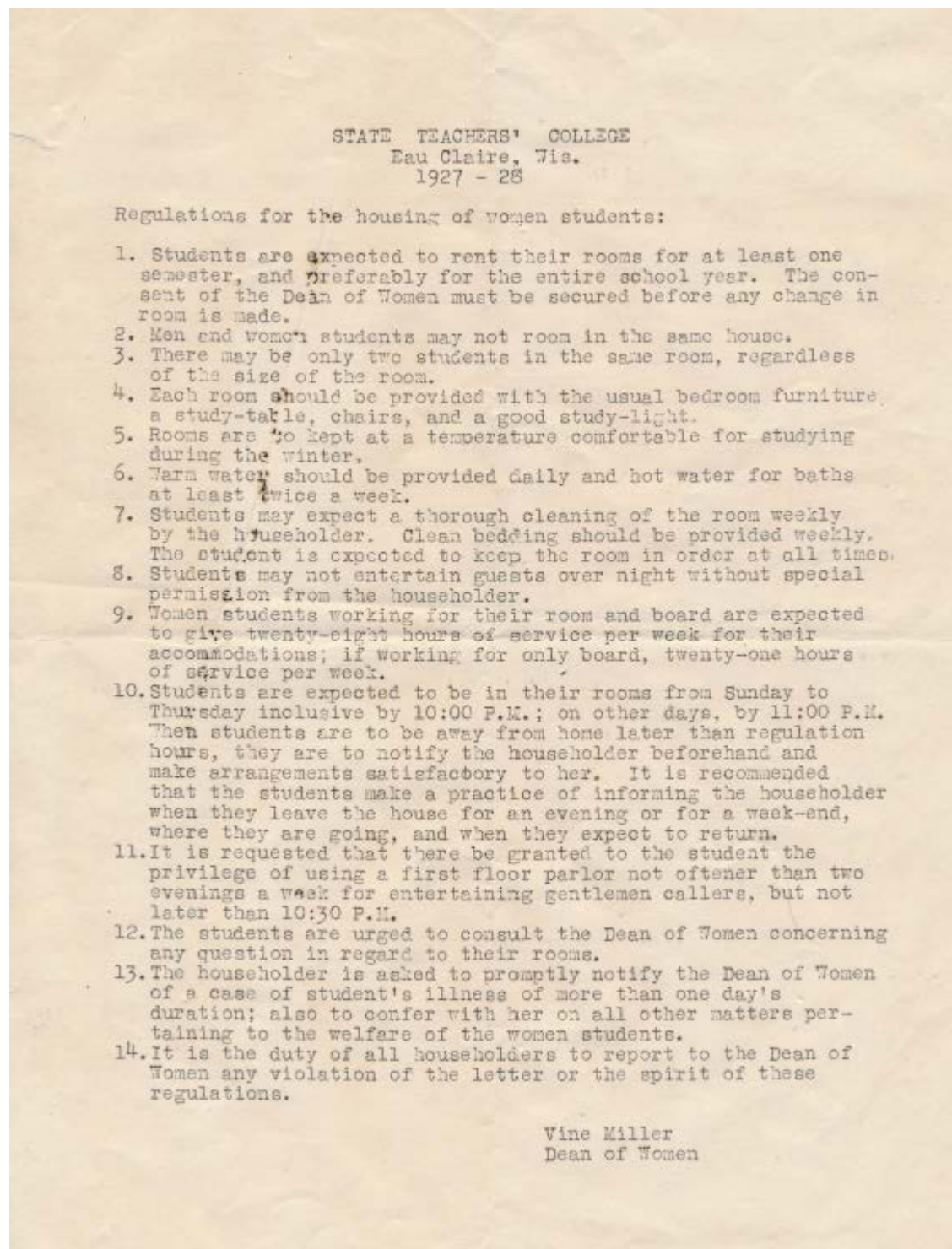
⁹⁷ Ibid.

Conclusion:

The construction of UW-Eau Claire's residence halls has generally followed the national trend. The school struggled to find enough funds in the school's early years. Eventually, student housing was in needed so badly that the school had no choice but to provide housing for the students. In 1947, the Dulany mansion was purchased and remodeled by the school and served as the University's first resident hall. Since then, eleven resident halls have been built on campus with one more being planned. Life in these residence halls have changed dramatically over time. In the 1960's, the students protested and eventually the strict rules of *in loco parentis* faded away. Recently, more strict rules are being enforced in the halls. . After this, students enjoyed the freedoms of new technologies, relaxed rules, and more professional housing leaders. However, these rules are not as drastic as they were before the 1970's. Today, UW-Eau Claire is a thriving university. UW-Eau Claire has been recognized by many as a top school in the Midwest. Much of the success can be attributed to the residence halls and the happiness of the students.

Appendices:

Figure One: List of Off-Campus Rules



Source: Jeannette Gaffney Miller Materials. Box 1, Folder 5

Figure Two: Memorial Hall



Source: Photograph Collection, AS 279, Box 6, Special Collections and Archives. McIntyre Library. University of Wisconsin Eau Claire. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Figure Three: Rules and Regulations at Memorial Hall

*Revised & used
to Sept 1950*

COLLEGE REGULATIONS
Memorial Hall

"In democratic living among college women there must be consideration for other people and individual responsibility for social and personal behavior. These regulations governing personal and social conduct are for the comfort, convenience, and protection of each college woman."

QUIET HOURS

A. Quiet hours shall be Monday through Thursday

1:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
7:30 P.M. to 10:45 P.M. with a 30 minute

break at 10:15 to 10:45 P.M. ~~Monday through Friday 10:15 to 11:15 A.M.~~ Friday evening, all day Saturday, and Sunday one must be considerate of other members of the hall in being quiet. During exam week quiet hours begin with the first exam and terminate with the last exam scheduled.

B. Quiet hours are defined to mean lack of any disturbing noise in student rooms, halls and shower rooms.

C. During the half hour break a moderate relaxation of study is permissible, but absolute quiet must be resumed promptly at 10:45 P.M.

D. Typewriters may not be used between hours of 7:30 P.M. and 8 A.M. except in designated places. (kitchen) They may be used in the rooms provided they do not bother roommates and that they are not heard beyond the range of the room.

E. Radios may be turned on only when someone is in the room and may not be heard beyond the room.

F. Piano in living room may not be played after 7:30 P.M.

G. Cases of disturbance should be reported immediately to the Junior or Senior Counselors or to the president.

H. Persistent violators of these regulations should be brought to the judicial committee.

Figure Three: Continued

CLOSING HOURS

- A. Sunday through Thursday - 10:30 P.M.
Friday and Saturday - 12:30 P.M. also before a full holiday.
- B. Juniors may remain out two 10:30 nights per month until 12:00 P.M. by asking permission from the Head Resident.
- C. Seniors may remain out three 10:30 nights per month until 12:00 P.M. by asking permission from the Head Resident.
- D. Sophomores and Freshmen will not be granted late leave except by special request from the Dean. Upper classmen on probation are not granted late permissions.
- E. All students who are to be out of the hall after 8:30 P.M. are required to register at the desk upon leaving and returning. If a girl finds that she has been detained and did not sign out, she must telephone to the Head Resident as soon as possible. Residents must also sign out when leaving for home, out of town, or over nights and register upon returning. Forms to be signed by and mailed to the Dean permitting girls to go out of town other than home on week ends are to be obtained from the Dean. (Forms in Library - Second Drawer)
- F. Girls who find that they cannot get in by closing hours must telephone the Head Resident - 2-2940. Special permission will be granted to girls who wish to come back week ends on Monday morning but this permission should be obtained before signing out.
- G. Vacations
During vacations 12:30 nights are in effect every night for all students. This shall include the last night of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter recess, and between quarters. (Quiet hours are not in effect).
- H. Final Examinations
When any student has completed her final examinations and all her quarter's work she may be granted a 12:30 night provided her examination schedule is turned in.
- I. Baby Sitting
Sunday through Thursday - 11:00 P.M. (Later by special arrangements.)
Friday and Saturday - 1:00

GUESTS

- A. Social calls from men are permitted in the library, main hall, and reception rooms, Sunday through Thursday from 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. Friday through Saturday from 5 P.M. to 11 P.M. Girls may not receive men callers when some scheduled college event is being held in the above mentioned rooms.
Recreation room - Men are permitted to share recreation on Sunday afternoons, Wednesday, and Friday nights.

Figure Three: Continued

- B. All guests are registered with the residence director and must be arranged for in advance. A single guest ticket at fifty cents per night in consideration for use of house facilities is obtainable from the residence director. A guest room is provided at one dollar per night.

A student is limited to two guests per night at any one time and guests may not remain longer than two nights and three days.

Overnight guests may not be entertained during final examination week.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

- A. Each resident of Memorial Hall is personally responsible for maintaining standards of good taste and courtesy wherever she may be and for contributing to a public opinion which upholds desirable standards of conduct.
- B. Especially when she is entertaining callers a Memorial Hall girl is expected to show courtesy toward the other residents and guests, to use her influence in preventing violations of good taste, and to report promptly conduct which is inappropriate and which may bring discredit to the hall, in order to prevent its recurrence. Lights on at 5 P.M. on first floor and recreation room.
- C. Smoking is permitted in the front basement and recreation room and on one side of the front porch only. No smoking by anybody is permitted at any time on any of the three upper floors or in the laundry and drying room in the basement.

KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY

- A. When a girl has food from home, she may eat it in the recreation room.
- B. A laundry room in the basement is fully equipped for student use. All washing of any article must be done in this room. The laundry is available from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. All laundry must be removed from clothes lines by 9 P.M. Saturday.
- C. Irons and boards are provided for the use of the residents. The irons are kept in the kitchen and must be returned there after being used. (State Law)

Figure Three: Continued

- D. Laundry inspection committee is appointed by the president and its duty is to see that the laundry rules are obeyed and that everyone cleans up the place before she leaves for upstairs after finishing her laundry.
- E. Food is not allowed in the rooms with the exception of candy, nuts, and fruit. Spreads from home may be eaten in the recreation room.

BATHING UNITS

On each of the two upper floors a complete unit, consisting of lavatories, showers, and toilets, is provided. All showers should be taken before 10:45. Each person should leave showers and bowls clean.

ENTRANCE DOORS

Residents are requested to use the north entrance. The mail boxes are located in this entrance.

HALL PROPERTY

A. Student Rooms

The hall furnishes curtains, rugs, pillows, blankets, and reading lamps.

Each girl is required to provide bed spread, her bed and bath linen which must be changed regularly. She may bring other small items which will make her room distinctively her own. No nails or tacks may be driven into the walls or woodwork at any time, and there may be no pasting with paste or tape on the walls or woodwork.

In the evening shades must be lowered all the way down. During the day they should be at the half-way mark with the exception of venetian blinds which shall be down but open to let in light.

B. Storage

All trunks, suitcases, and packing boxes must be labeled and kept in the storeroom in the basement.

C. Furnishings in the girls' rooms and other rooms may not be removed from the room in which they belong.

Figure Three: Continued

TELEPHONE SERVICE

- A. Be considerate and limit your conversation to five minutes--less if possible.
- B. Telephones on second and third floor are for local calls only.
- C. Use the toll 'phone on first floor for long distance calls.

HEALTH SERVICE

A sick bay is provided for any girl who feels the need of medical care. She should notify the Head Resident, or the College Nurse, who will call at the formitory when necessary. (See rules and regulations of the College Health Department on the bulletin board.

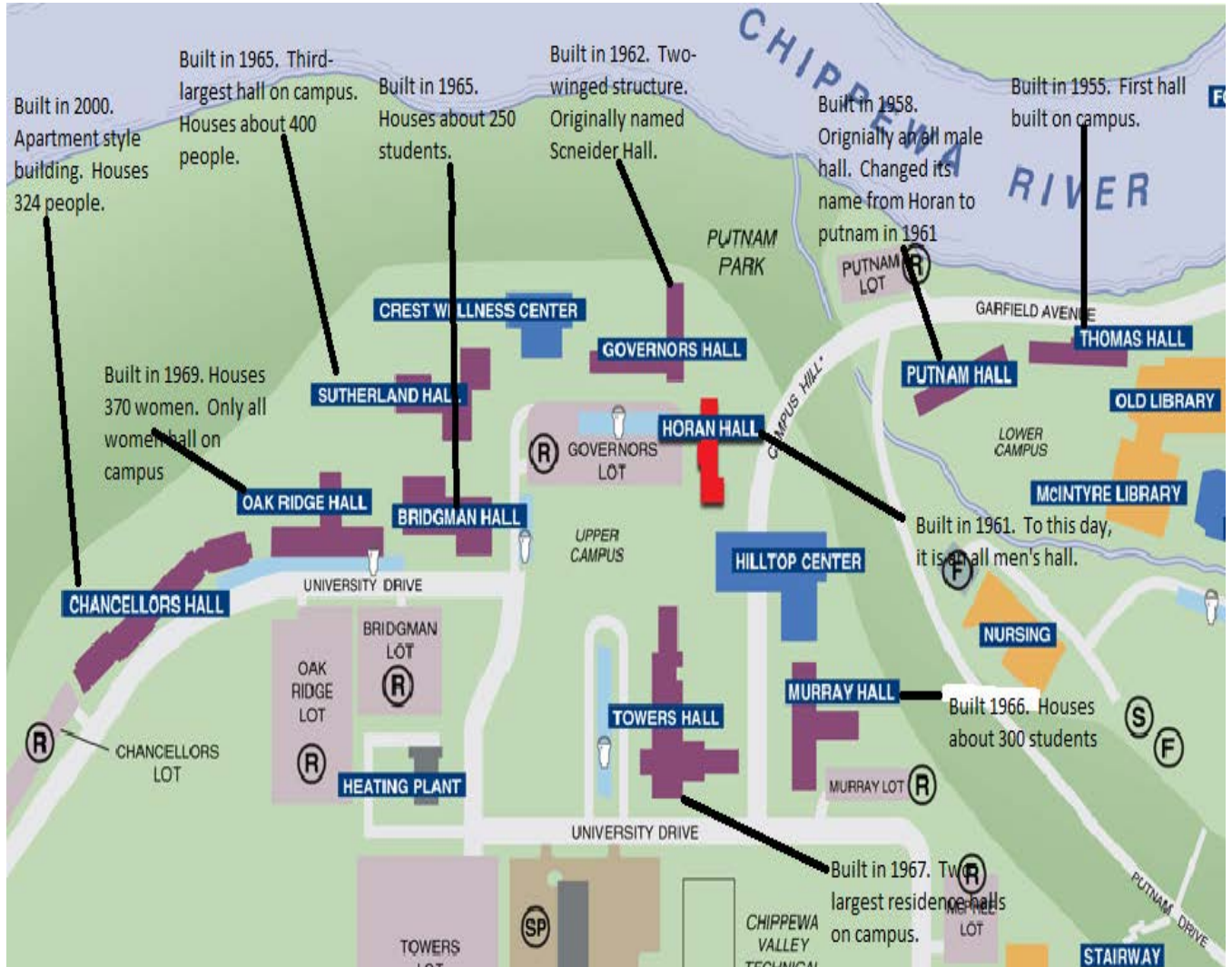
FIRE REGULATIONS

- A. Fire Drill: Girls must wear coats and flat shoes. No house-coats or bedroom slippers may be worn.
- B. All windows must be closed before leaving for a fire drill and the desk lamp shall remain on. All other lights in the room shall be turned off and doors left open.
- C. Doors to all sleeping rooms must be unlocked at all times.

These regulations were set up and adopted by the Memorial Hall Association, November 24, 1947.

Minor changes have been made by Memorial Hall Association.

Figure Four: Residence Hall Map



Source: Personal Map made from a map found on UW-Eau Claire's website

Figure Five: Towers Hall



Source: <http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/residencehalls/towersn/index.htm> (accessed 12/12/12)

Figure Six: Homecoming Pamphlet

Outside Covers



Figure Six: Continued

Inside Covers

EAU CLAIRE SQUAD

Gerber, Coach *Lieske, Captain*

Diekerson, - Center	Nelson - Tackle	MacIntyre - H. B.
Appelman - Center	Lerson, M. - Tackle	Christianson H. B.
Schacht - Guard	Rekstad - Tackle	Barkley - H. B.
Lindquist - Guard	Grigall - End	Linderman - H. B.
Hansen - Guard	Clark - End	Raymond, H. H. B.
Felix - Guard	Blang - End	Melz - F. B.
Donaldson - Guard	Raymond, W. End	Utegard - F. B.
Thompson - Guard	Garton - End	Larson, A. - Q. B.
Hansen, - Guard	Hillum - H. B.	Peterson - Q. B.
Anderson - Tackle	Salher - H. B.	

Cheer Leaders—'Ernie' Merrill and Mary Gile.
School Colors—Yale Blue and Old Gold.

School Yell
Eau! Eau! Eau! Claire,
Eau! Eau! Eau! Claire,
Eau! Eau! Eau! Claire,
Normal.

SUPERIOR SQUAD

No.	No.	No.	No.
Nolan, End, 60	St. John, Guard, 65	Geffe, H. B., 52	
Jacobson, End, 67	Tung, Guard, 63	Green, H. B., 55	
Nelson, Tackle, 59	Nygaard, G. or C., 61	Shipstead, H. B., 57	
Chattersen, Tackle, 66	Christianson, G., 62	O'Neill, F. B., 56	
McKay, Tackle, 51	Nadowski, Q. B., 54	Broccome, F. B., 64	
Grochler, Tackle, 58	Patkin, H. B., 50		

Superior Yell
S s s - Boom - Ah! - Whistle - Superior.

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Come in and see us while in the city.
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Gifts, Phonographs, Records, Athletic Equip-
ment and School Supplies of all kinds.
Make yourself "at home" we are glad to see you
—THE BOOK STORE

HOMECOMING PROGRAM

Eau Claire Normal School—October 22 and 23

Friday, October 22

9:45 A. M. PEP PROGRAM
Normal School Auditorium

5:30 P. M. STUDENT AND ALUMNI SUPPER
Normal School Cafeteria

6:30 P. M. BONFIRE AND STUNT FEAST
Normal School Campus

8:30 P. M. HOMECOMING DANCE
Normal School Gym.

Saturday, October 23

1:00 P. M. PARADE
From Normal down town—then to game

2:30 P. M. HOMECOMING GAME—Superior vs. Eau Claire
at the Driving Park

BUNDE'S

Billiards and Pool

Continental

For Better Clothes

Source: Jeanette Gaffney Miller Papers, Box 1, Folder 2

Figure Seven: Homecoming Hat and Pins



Source: Personal Photograph taken from Jeanette Gaffney Miller Papers. Box 1, Folder

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Jeanette Gaffney Miller Papers, 1925-1930, Special Collections and Archives. McIntyre Library. University of Wisconsin Eau Claire. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

This was a collection of material from an original student and faculty member of the Eau Claire Normal School. Jeanette collected pamphlets, rules, hats, pins, letters and other material that she gathered during her time here at Eau Claire. This information helped me get a grasp at what life was like at Eau Claire in the 1920's.

Memorial Hall Materials, 1946-1957, Special Collections and Archives. McIntyre Library. University of Wisconsin Eau Claire. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

This was a collection of materials had information pertaining to Memorial Hall, the first residence hall at UW-Eau Claire. From this collection, I gathered information about the history of the hall. Also in the material were handmade scrapbooks of Memorial donated to the University.

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Housing and Residence Life Office Records, 1947-2001. Special Collections and Archives. McIntyre Library. University of Wisconsin Eau Claire. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

This collection consisted of a variety of housing material that dated all the way back to 1947. In it were rules and regulations for women living in Memorial Hall. This information proved to be the most valuable to me. There were also pamphlets that students received in the mail from Eau Claire that dated all the way to 2001.

Major, Chuck. Interview by author. Digital Recording. Eau Claire, Wisconsin, October 2012.

My interview with Chuck Major, Director of Housing at UW-Eau Claire, was very helpful. He told me a lot of information about what student life was like from the 1970's all the way up to 2012.

UWEC Institutional Research Housing Report, 1974-2008, Special Collections and Archives. McIntyre Library. University of Wisconsin Eau Claire. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

This collection contained statistics of where students lived from 1974 to 2008. Both on-campus and off-campus records are kept in this collection. This material was not as valuable to me as I originally thought that it would be.

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire *Periscopes*, Special Collections and Archives. McIntyre Library. University of Wisconsin Eau Claire. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

The *Periscopes* is a student published yearbook. They date all the way back to 1917. These yearbooks helped me be able to understand how student life evolved throughout Eau Claire's history.

Secondary Sources

Books

Carter, Hilda and John Jenswold. *The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire: a history, 1916-1976*. Eau Claire: University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Foundation, 1976.

This book was probably my most valuable secondary source. This book provides the history of UW-Eau Claire. I was able to use information from it throughout most of my paper.

Kittle, William, *Normal Schools and Teachers Colleges of Wisconsin*. Unknown, 1924.

This book was helpful in determining the history of Wisconsin's schools up to the 1920's.

Neauhaus, Kenneth, "Student Housing at UWEC: 1963-1973". Special Collections and Archives. McIntyre Library. University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

This collection is a history capstone paper from 1982. It covers Eau Claire's housing crisis in the 1960's. This paper helped me understand the struggles that students went through to gain freedom and abolish the concept of *in loco parentis*.

Schroeder, Charles C., and Phyllis Mable. *Realizing the Educational Potential of Residence Halls*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1994.

This is a book about how to make residence halls contribute to education. One chapter in particular helped me write the history of residence halls in the United States.

Winston, Roger B., and Scott Anchors. *Student Housing and Residential Life: A Handbook for Professionals Committed to Student Development Goals*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1993.

This book also helped me write the history of residence halls in the United States.

Wyman, Walker Demarquis. *History of the Wisconsin State Universities*. River Falls, Wisconsin: River Falls State University Press, 1968.

This book has information about all of the Universities in Wisconsin. I was able to see how other schools developed. I also was able to find information about UW-Eau Claire that the Carter and Jenswold book did not provide.

Newspapers

Daily Telegram, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

The *Daily Telegram* helped me learn information about Memorial Hall.

Spectator. Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

The *Spectator* helped me learn more information about the residence halls on Eau Claire's campus during the 1960's and 1970's.

Websites

"A Brief History," History of UWEC, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire,
[Http://www.uwec.edu/Library/archives/upload/Breif-History-UWEC.pdf](http://www.uwec.edu/Library/archives/upload/Breif-History-UWEC.pdf) (accessed November 9, 2012).

I used this UWEC website to learn about the history at Eau Claire. This information provided background knowledge that I needed to describe in order to describe the residence halls at UW-Eau Claire.

"About UW-Eau Claire," University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, <http://www.uwec.edu/aboutus.htm> (accessed November 9, 2012)

This UWEC website gave me information about campus.

History of Harvard University, "History of Harvard University," Harvard University,
[Http://www.harvard.edu/history](http://www.harvard.edu/history) (accessed November 8, 2012).

I used this website to find when Harvard University was established.

T.V. 10, "Housing and Residence Life, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire,
<http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/programs/tv10.htm>, (accessed November 16, 2012).

This UW-Eau Claire website provided me with information about T.V. 10. This T.V. channel was one of the first student-led T.V. programs in the United States.

"Residence Halls," Housing and Residence Life, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire,
<http://www.uwec.edu/Housing/residencehalls/index.htm> (accessed November 12, 2012)

This website is created by the Housing and Residence Life Office at UW-Eau Claire. It was very helpful to learn information about the different residence halls on campus.