2010

UND Housing: Serving You for 125 Years

Sorin Nastasia

University of North Dakota

University of North Dakota

Follow this and additional works at: https://commons.und.edu/departmental-histories

Part of the Higher Education Commons

Recommended Citation

Nastasia, Sorin and University of North Dakota, "UND Housing: Serving You for 125 Years" (2010). UND Departmental Histories. 103.

https://commons.und.edu/departmental-histories/103

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Elwyn B. Robinson Department of Special Collections at UND Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in UND Departmental Histories by an authorized administrator of UND Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact zeinebyousif@library.und.edu.
UND Housing

serving you for 125 years
Foreword

Since the founding of the University of North Dakota in 1883, the campus landscape has changed in innumerable ways. At that time, UND’s first building, The Main, constructed on 20 acres of donated land, was an isolated building in the midst of a vast open prairie. At the start conditions were meager, but over the years the growth has been dramatic, and the University has come to encompass 224 buildings and 350 acres. The campus has also demolished, replaced, and constructed several buildings, and incorporated some of the finest amenities.

To commemorate UND’s Quasquicentennial, the Housing Department has researched and prepared this booklet as an overview of the many housing buildings on campus, both past and present. Every building has a story to tell, so browse through these pages, it is a good way to find out about where students have lived and learned through these years. UND is a very special place, full of history; appreciate what we have here, it is truly unique.

Robert C. Gallager
Vice President for Finance and Operations

Continuing the tradition and serving students for 125 years

The University of North Dakota has a long-standing history of providing student housing. Beginning in 1883 with a small number of students living in the Main, campus housing serves approximately 4,300 students today. The original student body was all students born in places like England, Norway, and Sweden, none being born in North Dakota. At present, our residents come not only from North Dakota, but also from every state in the nation, as well as from other countries. Residential life is an important part of their education, and students develop life-long friendships and are part of a special community. We have moved from "dormitories" to a community model of residence halls. They are more than just a place to sleep; they complement the academic excellence of this institution. UND also has a long history of serving families in off-campus apartments.

This booklet is printed following UND’s 125th anniversary in 2008, and in honor of our newest building at that time, University Place. You will find a short historical background of each housing building, when it was constructed, and whom it was named after. The inclusion of pictures gives an interesting insight into some of the activities, customs, and life during the years.

The history of UND housing has been shaped by exceptional people whose energy and devotion have contributed to what we have today. Our gratitude goes out to all those who have been associated and contributed to the success of our housing programs—past and present.

Judy Sargent
Director Residence Services
The Main Building, renamed Merrifield Hall in 1912 and "Old Main" in 1930, was the first construction at the University of North Dakota. Ground was broken on May 23, 1883, and the cornerstone was laid with grand ceremonies on October 2 of the same year. The doors opened for student enrollment on September 8, 1884. One of the first students recalled: "That one building, standing like a wonderful beacon light on the barren prairie, was a splendid institution of learning in my eyes" (The Dakota Student, November 5, 1982).

At that time, the Main Building was the largest structure in the northern part of the Dakota Territory. It was composed of a high basement and three stories, surmounted by a high pyramidal roof. It had architecturally impressive entrances through archways, at the northeast and the southeast ends. It featured a broad observation platform approximately 80 feet above the basement, and the view from it was magnificent.

In the early years, the Main Building was used for classrooms, laboratories, offices, library, museum, gymnasium, chapel, and for faculty, staff, and student housing. All study spaces were situated there, until some were moved to the Science Building in 1902. The President and his family resided in the Main Building, in the west side of the first floor, until 1887. The janitor and his family lived in the basement of this building until 1905, operating the furnaces and cooking for faculty and students.

Louis G. Geiger wrote in his book University of the Northern Plains (1958): "The University charged no fees except $3.50 per week for board to those who lived in the building..." Geiger described the initial living conditions: "Lacking a furnace and storm windows, the building was exceedingly uncomfortable. Until November, the only heat was supplied by three stoves in the study rooms; neither classrooms nor bedrooms were heated." A furnace was installed in the second year, and drinking water was brought in barrels from Grand Forks for many years. However, living conditions in the Main Building improved over time.

In 1887, the western end of the Main was wrecked by a tornado that brought the roof down and ruined the second story, but it was immediately rebuilt. In 1889, the Main was temporarily closed due to a diphtheria attack, and 750 pounds of sulphur were burnt on the premises. In spite of such problems, students living in the Main had their share of school activities and entertainment.

In 1929, specialists determined that the construction had inexorably deteriorated. From then on, the Main was used solely for administrative purposes. It was demolished in June 1963, after Twamley Hall's cornerstone was positioned, and some contents of Main's cornerstone were transferred to it. Memorials, a half-ton grille sphere with an "eternal flame," and granite embellishments of a plaza, were erected during the fall of 1963.
Davis Hall

The "Ladies' Hall," later renamed Davis Hall, was the first women's dormitory on the UND campus. Located northwest of the Main Building and close to the English Coulee, it was constructed in 1887, and opened for occupancy for 40 women students in 1888. The original building was made of brick, and had basement, two stories, and an attic. Four one-story brick additions were made by 1900, two being used as dormitory extensions, and the other two for boarding and heating.

Davis Hall was a women’s dormitory, but some of its areas had other uses at times. The UND President and his family used a part of the first floor as a bedroom, study, and dining room, from 1887 until the completion of the President's House in 1903. The University kitchen and dining room occupied the basement, until the completion of the University Commons in 1911. For about half a century, the center of campus social life was the spacious sky-lighted parlor in Ladies' Hall, where faculty and students attended various cultural programs.

Women students were assigned two to a room, and each room was furnished with beds, study tables, chairs, as well as carpets and Rochester lamps. The Student of January 1903 recorded an evening in Davis Hall: "Some topic of conversation is on every tongue. Generally it is the gentlemen, often the cooking, sometimes the instructors, and once in a long, long time something is said of the lesson."

In the mid 1900s, Davis Hall residents were mostly nursing and physical education majors. In 1964, when Davis Hall achieved the highest scholastic average on campus, the building was razed in 1965. Although the building was not a loss, the atmosphere it harbored was missed. The UND newspaper reported towards the building’s end: "The spirit of the girls has been sustained in Davis Hall, wherever they live."

Macnie Hall

In November 1888, The Student advocated the construction of a new men's dormitory: "One of the purposes of The Student is to acquaint our friends and patrons with our needs, present and prospective. One that comes in both classes is a dormitory for our young men. At present they are lodged in unused recitation rooms, and all other available nooks and corners."

This request voiced by the student newspaper was fulfilled several years later. In 1891, construction began for an astronomical observatory north of Davis Hall. However, before appropriations were secured, local authorities learned from experts that the location was unsuitable for this purpose, and decided to build the much needed men's dormitory.

The building was finalized in the summer of 1893, and occupied by fifty male students in the fall of that year. The edifice was inaugurated in November 1893, and over a hundred students, faculty, citizens and authorities participated in the celebration. For more than a decade, the men's dormitory was not dedicated to a person connected to UND, but was known as the "Cottage" or "the prep dorm," and was called "the doghouse" by the students.

Male residents of Macnie Hall won league champions' titles in basketball from 1939 to 1943, and in volleyball in 1939, 1941, and 1950. Female residents of Macnie Hall earned the highest grade average on campus in 1960, 1961, 1965, and 1966. Macnie Hall also had its share of entertainment. As The Dacotah of 1953 records about its male residents, "pinocchio players abide in Macnie Hall...members practice their trumpets, cornets, etc." As The Dacotah of 1964 mentions about its female residents, "Macnie Hall seems to be a favorite of upper class women who appreciate the atmosphere of purpose often found in small dorms -- rather than the indecision found where freshmen live."

Macnie Hall was labeled a firetrap by the State Board of Higher Education in the 1940s, and was demolished in 1967 to give way to Gamble Hall.
The North Dakota Legislature in 1899 enacted a two-fifths mill levy, instead of a fixed sum, to support the University, providing it with a larger income. Consequently, there was a rapid growth in buildings, equipment, professors, and students. In the same year, Budge Hall was constructed, the power house was built, and 60 acres of land adjoining the campus on the west were added to UND.

Residents demonstrating dorm pride at Budge Hall, 1923

The Board of Trustees announced the plans for construction in May 1899. The Student of that year wrote: "The new dormitory for young men will be a beautiful brick structure, three stories high, equipped with modern conveniences, having bathrooms on each floor, and a small sitting room where friends and guests can be received." Although the interior was not entirely finished, male students moved in November 1899.

Budge Hall, situated southeast of the Main Building, was dedicated on December 9, 1899, with a memorable ceremony. A special train brought over 400 people from Grand Forks and around the state to the inauguration. There were speeches, music, and food, and an open house for guests to see the premises where UND students were living.

Immediately upon completion, the building was named Budge Hall, in honor of William Budge, a Grand Forks resident who in 1883 donated a large parcel of land adjoining the campus on the west. William Budge, 1903

In the early 1900s, residence conditions were improving. The Dacotah of 1904 wrote that students were enjoying such luxuries as "telephones, electric bells, dormitories with small bedrooms, hot and cold baths in porcelain tubs." Budge Hall residents of the 1950s no longer enjoyed such amenities, as the sound had a nasty tendency to seep to a TV set in Budge Hall created a mild furor, as "telephones, electric bells, dormitories with small bedrooms, hot and cold baths in porcelain tubs." Budge Hall residents of the 1950s no longer enjoyed such amenities, as the sound had a nasty tendency to seep to a TV set in Budge Hall.

In 1964, Oxford House was reallocated to the Arts Department, after students were moved to Princeton Hall. In 1973, when the Arts Department was transferred to the Hughes Fine Arts Center, University officials believed that Oxford House would be demolished, since Gamble Hall had been built just 18 feet south of it. However, a group of people concerned with preserving this building asked for a chance to save it. In 1973, Oxford House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and received federal funding in addition to private donations. The building was restored to its original architecture, at a cost of $600,000, and had its grand opening as the J. Lloyd Stone Alumni Center on October 2, 1981.

The President's House was built in 1903 in the colonial revival style, with impressive colonnades and a wide entrance. It had a high basement and three stories, and consisted of a ballroom, three fireplaces, a stained glass window, parquet floors, velvet tapestry on walls, and modern conveniences such as plumbing and a dumbwaiter. This was the first home in Grand Forks wired for electricity. When most houses cost $3,000, this residence carried the price tag of $25,000.

---

From the foundation of the University in 1883 until the inauguration of the President's House in 1903, UND Presidents resided with faculty and students, initially in the Main Building, and later in Davis Hall, Presidents Blackburn, Sprague and Merrifield and their families lived in small and uncomfortable rooms, and worked in spaces that served multiple purposes.

The Board of Trustees announced the plans for construction in May 1899. The Student of that year wrote: "The new dormitory for young men will be a beautiful brick structure, three stories high, equipped with modern conveniences, having bathrooms on each floor, and a small sitting room where friends and guests can be received." Although the interior was not entirely finished, male students moved in November 1899.

Budge Hall, situated southeast of the Main Building, was dedicated on December 9, 1899, with a memorable ceremony. A special train brought over 400 people from Grand Forks and around the state to the inauguration. There were speeches, music, and food, and an open house for guests to see the premises where UND students were living.

Immediately upon completion, the building was named Budge Hall, in honor of William Budge, a Grand Forks resident who in 1883 donated a large parcel of land adjoining the campus on the west. William Budge, 1903

In the early 1900s, residence conditions were improving. The Dacotah of 1904 wrote that students were enjoying such luxuries as "telephones, electric bells, dormitories with small bedrooms, hot and cold baths in porcelain tubs." Budge Hall residents of the 1950s no longer enjoyed such amenities, as the sound had a nasty tendency to seep to a TV set in Budge Hall.

In 1964, Oxford House was reallocated to the Arts Department, after students were moved to Princeton Hall. In 1973, when the Arts Department was transferred to the Hughes Fine Arts Center, University officials believed that Oxford House would be demolished, since Gamble Hall had been built just 18 feet south of it. However, a group of people concerned with preserving this building asked for a chance to save it. In 1973, Oxford House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and received federal funding in addition to private donations. The building was restored to its original architecture, at a cost of $600,000, and had its grand opening as the J. Lloyd Stone Alumni Center on October 2, 1981.

The construction of the President's House was due to the generosity of President Webster Merrifield and his wife, Elizabeth Bull Merrifield, an heiress to the "Cream of Wheat" fortune. The Merrifields loaned $16,000 for the mansion to the state of North Dakota at a nominal interest rate.

The Board of Trustees announced the plans for construction in May 1899. The Student of that year wrote: "The new dormitory for young men will be a beautiful brick structure, three stories high, equipped with modern conveniences, having bathrooms on each floor, and a small sitting room where friends and guests can be received." Although the interior was not entirely finished, male students moved in November 1899.

Budge Hall, situated southeast of the Main Building, was dedicated on December 9, 1899, with a memorable ceremony. A special train brought over 400 people from Grand Forks and around the state to the inauguration. There were speeches, music, and food, and an open house for guests to see the premises where UND students were living.

Immediately upon completion, the building was named Budge Hall, in honor of William Budge, a Grand Forks resident who in 1883 donated the original twenty acres upon which UND was built. William Budge was born in South Ronaldshay, Scotland, in 1852. At 16, he shipped with the Hudson Bay Company for the Northwest Territory. He came to Pembina,
Sayre & Larimore Halls

In 1905, a memorandum was jointly signed by President Webster Merrifield of the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks and President Edward P. Robertson of Red River Valley University in Wapato. In 1906, the Methodist institution affiliated with UND was renamed Wesley College, and it began instruction in the basement of the Grand Forks Public Library, while its campus was under construction on an 80 acre tract of land north of University Avenue in Grand Forks.

The affiliation was a friendly working agreement acting to the advantage of both schools, allowing students to take 30 hours towards a degree from either school. While UND was focused on the liberal arts, Wesley College scheduled courses in religion, music, and expression.

Groundbreaking for Wesley College, 1906

The core buildings of Wesley College (Sayre, Larimore, and Corwin) were constructed between 1906 and 1910. Together they formed two large brick blocks, each accommodating 53 students. The Student of February 2, 1910 noted, "Larimore Hall was designed to "in part relieve the over demand for rooms on the part of the University and College girls." At the time of construction, the Wesley College dormitories were considered the most modern residential areas on campus. The Student of November 23, 1910 stated: "Larimore Hall is unquestionably one of the very finest buildings of its kind in the country, and the people of North Dakota can feel justly proud in possessing a home of this kind for their daughters...." In University of the Northern Plains (1958), Louis G. Geiger stated: "Arranged in suites of two bedrooms, and a living room, the Wesley dormitories were the most attractive housing on the University campus until the completion of Johnston Hall in 1952."

For over 50 years, Sayre and Larimore residents were involved in many student activities. The Dacotah of 1958 mentions: "With Larimore Hall only a hop, skip, and a jump away, Sayre Hall is truly a dorm of a vision...." The residence halls of the Depression era were not disbanded until 1944.

Sayre residents with Wesley administrators, 1930s

Residents of Sayre Hall, 1965 of 1963 stated: "Larimore Hall is not a University-owned dormitory, but a part of Wesley College. This does not imply, however, that the girls do not enjoy traditional UND dorm activities... midnight serenades, yelling out of windows in subzero weather, and playing time-worn practical jokes."

UND purchased all the Wesley College buildings in 1965, and converted Sayre and Larimore halls into administrative buildings in 1978.

Sayre Hall was a men's dormitory for 50 students and 1910. Together they formed two large brick blocks on the campus was under construction on an 80 acre tract of land north of University Avenue in Grand Forks.

The Student of October 13, 1906 reported: "The ceremonies were witnessed by about a hundred students, and by interested persons in town. Sayre Hall was opened in 1908. It was named after the Sayre family, benefactors of Wesley College, and later dedicated to the memory of Harold Sayre, fallen during World War I. Sayre Hall was a men's dormitory for 50 residents, open to both Wesley College and UND students.

Camp Depression

The Great Depression of the 1930s hit North Dakota hard, as the prices of agricultural products declined, and a third of the state's farmers lost their land. "While this was reflected at UND by a dip in enrollment of only about 20 percent by the mid-1930s, students now more than ever before had to rely upon non-family support to finance their education" (A Century on the Northern Plains, 1983).

Kitchen details in Camp Depression, 1930s

Instead of paying rent, each resident worked for four hours a week for UND. In addition, residents took care of their living quarters, and cooked their own meals. In spite of occasional squabbles to use the limited facilities of the kitchen and the showers, there was little ill feeling around the Camp. Franklin Vikan, resident of Camp Depression from 1933 to 1935, stated in the Alumni Review of October 1975: "It might sound like hardship when you think of eight boisterous young men living and studying in one railroad caboose. But there were ground rules about hours of quiet, hours that the lights must be turned out, and rules against drinking and gambling on the premises, all of which were observed to more or less reasonable degree."

The solution identified by J.W. Willikson in response to the hardships of the 1930s proved newsworthy. As The Dakota Student of August 7, 1937 wrote, "The camp takes its name from the recent financial status of the country. However, as a descriptive name for the camp, it is misplaced. The men are cheerful, optimistic and conscientious students who haven't much money but aren't letting it prevent them from getting an education. They have, in place for money, resourcefulness and enterprise." In 1939, John R. Tunis, author of Choosing a College, described the Camp as one of the nation's most "original and successful" types of student housing. Although working and managing their residence, male students living in Camp Depression had good grades, and participated in numerous campus activities. The Dakota Student of September 27, 1940 reported that Camp teams played in touchball and basketball leagues, and that the camp presented a float for the Homecoming parade.

Residents of Camp Depression, 1930s
John's in order to make it to an 8 o'clock on a cold and blustery January morning. Despite its distance from campus and its quiet atmosphere, East Hall looks like a green bean in a macaroni salad—lonely and out of place. But, then, looks can be deceiving... Most of the 44 male students who live in East Hall seem unbothered by its weathered and aging appearance and inconvenient location. For them, the benefits of living in East Hall far outweigh the inconveniences. East Hall offers a family-type atmosphere. Everybody fits in, said John Wernerz, head resident... 'We all get along together. That's what makes East special. Guys will go out and do things together, like go bowling," said Bruce Drobnick, hall president...

Although considered too far from UND's center, East Hall served as a dormitory for 50 years, until 1990 when it was declared unfit for student housing. For half of its last decade of existence, the building hosted some Energy and Environmental Research Center offices, "but its walls faintly reverberate the timeless vision of this century's worth of student occupants," as The Dakota Student of January 31, 1995 reported.

The deterioration of the wooden structure, combined with the problems presented, and Swanson Hall, once completed, became preferable to former East Hall residents, to New Student's gym or residence. The razing of East Hall, a significant page in UND's history was closed. January 31, 1995 reported... "The wood-framed structure of the hall is difficult to maintain, there are health problems presented, and Swanson Hall, once completed, became preferable to former East Hall residents, to New Student's gym or residence." With the razing of East Hall, a significant page in UND's history was closed.

In the 1940s, Princeton Hall accommodated mainly veterans who had been in every service of the army. In the 1950s, Princeton Hall housed students who had not been in the military, including international students from Panama, Bolivia, and Peru. In the 1950s, Princeton Hall was purchased by UND from the U.S. army for the price of $75,000. The erection of the unit, and the installation of heaters and refrigerators, was handled by the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Although hiding in the shadow of Hancock Hall, Princeton Hall was still popular throughout the 1950s. The Dakota of 1953 observed that the particular city of night contributed to its informal atmosphere. The Dakota of 1956 noted: "Whether the men of Princeton Hall participate in, be it the rifle team, intramural sports, or other University activities, they go all out for it. They may not win the biggest trophy, but they have the biggest party trying."
During the 1950s, plans were made for new buildings due to the increasing enrollment at UND. Construction began simultaneously on Johnstone Hall and Hancock Hall. The Dakota Student of March 17, 1950 announced: “An easing of the University housing situation appears due next year with the proposed construction of two new dormitories...”

Initially, Johnstone Complex was designed as a compound of three interconnected residence halls, Johnstone-Fulton-Smith (JFS), scheduled to be completed in three stages: Johnstone in 1952, to house 133 students, Fulton in 1956, to accommodate 192 students, and Smith in the 1960s, to host 263 students. The capacity of Johnstone Complex was further increased with the construction at UND of Swanson Hall in 1985, and the purchase by UND of the Delta Zeta Sorority House, later named Conference Center, in 1985.

Johnstone Hall was constructed in 1952, and was dedicated to Beatrice Johnstone, Director of UND's Correspondence Division for nine years and Extension Division for 20 years. Born in McCleod County, Minnesota, in 1870, she came to Grand Forks in 1883, and attended UND from 1886 to 1891. In recognition of her sixty years of service to educational institutions in North Dakota as grade school principal, superintendent of schools, and university administrator, she was awarded by UND an honorary degree of doctor of humanities in 1951.

Johnstone Hall, built at a cost of $400,000, was received with enthusiasm by the UND community. The Dacotah of 1953 recorded: “The last hall on the avenue, the last word in luxury, the first place that girls sign for... that's Johnstone, a terrific addition to the UND campus...”

Johnstone Hall had the most modern lounge on campus, and convenient washers and dryers. In 1963, the Johnstone-Fulton-Smith Complex was equipped with the most advanced telephone system at UND, with in-room extensions replacing lobby pay phones. In 1997, Johnstone and Hancock halls were connected through a covered skyway, in an attempt to “make this campus more user-friendly” during “winter's icy grip,” as The Dakota Student of September 9, 1997 reported. In 2001, bathrooms in Johnstone Hall were remodeled from community baths to private baths in community clusters, thus providing more privacy to residents.

Johnstone residents have had pleasant experiences living here. The Dacotah of 1953 wrote: “coffee parties and cooking in the kitchenettes keeps the girls from losing all contact with good food while eating across the way...” The Dacotah of 1958 reported: “Predominantly composed of freshman women, this group of nearly 300 girls receives an unbelievable number of calls and callers... , and innumerable hosts of male serenaders every night...”

In 2000, the The Learning Community (TLC) experiential program was introduced in Johnstone-Fulton Halls, offering residents the opportunity to take classes and study together with their neighbors. Another new program available since 2003 is the Honors Housing Program, allowing students living in the Honors wing of Johnstone-Fulton Halls to participate in special scholarly activities together with faculty from the Honors Department.
Fulton Hall

Fulton Hall was one of the residential units built during the 1950s for the growing number of UND students. The groundbreaking ceremony for Fulton Hall was held in September 1955, and excavation began shortly thereafter. The first and second floors of this residence hall were completed and occupied in October 1956, whereas the ground floor and the third floor of this building were opened for occupancy in the fall of 1957.

Fulton Hall was initially assigned to female students, but it has been a co-ed (by floor) residence hall since fall 2003. Fulton Hall was designed as a building with modern conveniences, and has been preserved that way. In 2003, bathroom remodeling and facility renovation were undertaken to increase privacy, and to improve overall building facilities in this residence hall.

Fulton Hall was dedicated on October 11, 1957, with a public ceremony, as part of the planned Johnstone-Fulton-Smith Complex for women. The program for the inauguration included a musical performance and has been a co-ed (by floor) residence hall since fall 2003.

The building was dedicated to Ella Fulton, the first Dean of Women at UND. She was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1853. After many years as a public school teacher, she attended Kalamazoo College to obtain a B.A. degree. In 1906, she came to UND as the first Dean of Women at a university in the upper Mississippi valley. She was also assigned to female students, but it has been a co-ed (by floor) residence hall since fall 2003.

Johnstone and UNO President George Starcher.

The ceremony was presided by the Dean of Women, and included speeches and musical performances.

The Dakota Student of March 3, 1961 announced plans for building a new women's residence hall. Smith Hall was built in the College Gothic architectural style, included four stories and a basement, and featured double rooms. A student cafeteria, with an 800 seating capacity in two separate dining rooms, and with a central kitchen, was located at the ground level of Smith Hall, facing the English Coulee. This dining center was severely damaged by floodwaters in 1997, and was consequently shut down. Extensive bathroom renovations were undertaken in 2000, at a cost of $900,000, to provide more modern and private facilities. Laundry facilities were also remodeled in 2000.

The building was dedicated to Ella Fulton, the first Dean of Women at UND. She was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1853. After many years as a public school teacher, she attended Kalamazoo College to obtain a B.A. degree. In 1906, she came to UND as the first Dean of Women at a university in the upper Mississippi valley. She was also assigned to female students, but it has been a co-ed (by floor) residence hall since fall 2003.

The building was dedicated to Ella Fulton, the first Dean of Women at UND. She was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1853. After many years as a public school teacher, she attended Kalamazoo College to obtain a B.A. degree. In 1906, she came to UND as the first Dean of Women at a university in the upper Mississippi valley. She was also assigned to female students, but it has been a co-ed (by floor) residence hall since fall 2003.

The building was dedicated to Ella Fulton, the first Dean of Women at UND. She was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1853. After many years as a public school teacher, she attended Kalamazoo College to obtain a B.A. degree. In 1906, she came to UND as the first Dean of Women at a university in the upper Mississippi valley. She was also assigned to female students, but it has been a co-ed (by floor) residence hall since fall 2003.
the reorganization of UND's administration in 1971. Loren F. Swanson became Vice President of Operations, with the assignment of consolidating all auxiliary service departments. In 1979, at the time of his unexpected death, he supervised 11 departments, including housing, food services, plant services, transportation, and security.

It was a concern, in the early 1960s, that the new dormitory, which will be built in the parking lot directly east of the Memorial Union, is scheduled to begin in August and should be completed by August 1985. Terry Webb, director of UND student housing, said Thursday.

The North Dakota Legislature allocated UND $3 million worth of bonding authority for the construction of this residential building. As room and board fees were to help pay for the building, there were student concerns about fee increases. Moreover, as the building was to take up about one-fourth of the A-zone parking lot, there were faculty concerns about parking problems. UND administrators had to address these issues while construction began.

From student input sought in the planning stages of the building, UND administrators found a preference for more privacy in rooms and more light in lounges. As The Dakota Student of August 20, 1985 reported, the five-story Swanson Hall housing 202 residents included moveable furniture allowing students to individualize their spaces, in-room air conditioning and cable television, private bathroom for each room, an atrium extending from floor to roof, a glass elevator, and a tunnel connecting the building to the Memorial Union.

The basement of Swanson Hall was finished later, with some of the nicest meeting rooms on campus at the time. It was floored and subsequently redone in 1997. The Dakota Student of September 25, 1985 concluded: "The new building has attracted a lot of attention, according to one resident... Swanson Hall stands as a repudiation of the theory that dorms have to be institutional, simple and boring." This hall is as impressive today as it was over twenty years ago.

The building was the first residence hall erected at UND since 1968. At a cornerstone ceremony held on August 19, 1985 it was named Swanson Hall after Loren F. Swanson, "an individual who dedicated himself to the students and the betterment of the University," as President Thomas Clifford stated for The Dakota Student of August 30, 1985.

A native of Balfour, North Dakota, Loren F. Swanson came to UND in 1940 as a student and a National Youth Administration employee assigned to the Office of Buildings and Grounds. In 1942 he entered the US Army, and in 1946 he returned to UND as a student and an employee. In 1948, he received a B.A. in Business, and was named housing director and supervisor of veterans' housing. He became Director of Residence Services in 1957, and Director of Auxiliary Services in 1966. With

Swanson Hall

The Dakota Student of January 20, 1984, announced the planned construction of a residence hall in the following year: "Construction of a new dormitory, which will be built in the parking lot directly east of the Memorial Union, is scheduled to begin in August and should be completed by August 1985. Terry Webb, director of UND student housing, said Thursday.

The North Dakota Legislature allocated UND $3 million worth of bonding authority for the construction of this residential building. As room and board fees were to help pay for the building, there were student concerns about fee increases. Moreover, as the building was to take up about one-fourth of the A-zone parking lot, there were faculty concerns about parking problems. UND administrators had to address these issues while construction began.

From student input sought in the planning stages of the building, UND administrators found a preference for more privacy in rooms and more light in lounges. As The Dakota Student of August 20, 1985 reported, the five-story Swanson Hall housing 202 residents included moveable furniture allowing students to individualize their spaces, in-room air conditioning and cable television, private bathroom for each room, an atrium extending from floor to roof, a glass elevator, and a tunnel connecting the building to the Memorial Union. The basement of Swanson Hall was finished later, with some of the nicest meeting rooms on campus at the time. It was floored and subsequently redone in 1997. The Dakota Student of September 25, 1985 concluded: "The new building has attracted a lot of attention, according to one resident... Swanson Hall stands as a repudiation of the theory that dorms have to be institutional, simple and boring." This hall is as impressive today as it was over twenty years ago.

The building was the first residence hall erected at UND since 1968. At a cornerstone ceremony held on August 19, 1985 it was named Swanson Hall after Loren F. Swanson, "an individual who dedicated himself to the students and the betterment of the University," as President Thomas Clifford stated for The Dakota Student of August 30, 1985.

A native of Balfour, North Dakota, Loren F. Swanson came to UND in 1940 as a student and a National Youth Administration employee assigned to the Office of Buildings and Grounds. In 1942 he entered the US Army, and in 1946 he returned to UND as a student and an employee. In 1948, he received a B.A. in Business, and was named housing director and supervisor of veterans' housing. He became Director of Residence Services in 1957, and Director of Auxiliary Services in 1966. With

The reorganization of UND's administration in 1971. Loren F. Swanson became Vice President of Operations, with the assignment of consolidating all auxiliary service departments. In 1979, at the time of his unexpected death, he supervised 11 departments, including housing, food services, plant services, transportation, and security.

It was a concern, in the early 1960s, that the new dormitory, which will be built in the parking lot directly east of the Memorial Union, is scheduled to begin in August and should be completed by August 1985. Terry Webb, director of UND student housing, said Thursday.

The North Dakota Legislature allocated UND $3 million worth of bonding authority for the construction of this residential building. As room and board fees were to help pay for the building, there were student concerns about fee increases. Moreover, as the building was to take up about one-fourth of the A-zone parking lot, there were faculty concerns about parking problems. UND administrators had to address these issues while construction began.

From student input sought in the planning stages of the building, UND administrators found a preference for more privacy in rooms and more light in lounges. As The Dakota Student of August 20, 1985 reported, the five-story Swanson Hall housing 202 residents included moveable furniture allowing students to individualize their spaces, in-room air conditioning and cable television, private bathroom for each room, an atrium extending from floor to roof, a glass elevator, and a tunnel connecting the building to the Memorial Union. The basement of Swanson Hall was finished later, with some of the nicest meeting rooms on campus at the time. It was floored and subsequently redone in 1997. The Dakota Student of September 25, 1985 concluded: "The new building has attracted a lot of attention, according to one resident... Swanson Hall stands as a repudiation of the theory that dorms have to be institutional, simple and boring." This hall is as impressive today as it was over twenty years ago.
Hancock Hall

In the early 1950s, planning and construction began concurrently for two new residence halls, Hancock Hall and Johnston Hall. The Dakota Student of April 28, 1950 wrote: “But to brighten the picture further for the new UND undergraduates, this summer will see the commencement of a $750,000 dorm project. The new program incorporates plans for both a boys and a girls dorm... between Wesley College and Princeton street the $350,000 boys dorm will be erected.”

Hancock Hall was the first unit to be completed of the Walsh Complex, which also included Bek Hall in 1957, Walsh Hall in two stages in 1959 and 1962, Squires Hall in 1963, and Dakota Hall, purchased in 2003. A series of tunnels connects Hancock, Bek, Walsh, and Squires halls. In 1998, an overpass was built over University Avenue to connect Hancock and Johnston halls.

Hancock Hall was planned to be ready in the fall of 1952, but was opened for occupancy for 122 male students in January 1953, after several delays. This hall had excellent facilities for both study and recreation, from the tower study room to the basement ballroom. Hancock Hall featured a ultra modern recreation room with ping-pong tables, a television set, and a phonograph. The Dacotah of 1946 mentioned: “Hancock’s lounge, which has a fireplace, lends itself to informal gatherings. Located in the basement is the dorm’s kitchen, which receives extensive use during evenings by residents making coffee and popcorn.”

Hancock Hall was dedicated to UND alumnus and successful businessman John Hancock, an important contributor to the University’s development funds. He was born in Emerado, North Dakota, in 1884. His family moved to Grand Forks in 1899, and he lived at home during college. Hancock Hall functioned as a men’s residential unit for freshmen and juniors from 1953 to 1960, as a women’s hall between 1960 and 1965, as a men’s residential unit for postbaccalaureate and graduate students from 1965 to 1990, and as a co-ed hall for graduate and older-than-average students since 1990.

The dedication of Bek Hall was held on January 12, 1958, with an open house and a public ceremony. Hundreds of local citizens had an opportunity to see the living and learning conditions of UND freshmen. The inauguration program included speeches of Charles Lewis, Dean of Men, and Loren Swanson, Director of Residence Services.

Bek Hall was dedicated to William Bek, long time Dean of Freshmen at UND. He was born in Washington, Missouri, and obtained B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Minnesota, and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Bek came to UND in 1911, and remained here until his death in 1948. He taught German, and in 1923 he was chosen as freshman mentor due to his tact with students. He was gifted with an unerring memory for names, and The Dakota Student of June 20, 1927 wrote that he was considered “the Freshman’s only friend.”

In 1979, the State Board of Higher Education’s policy forbidding alcoholic beverages in all state-controlled dormitories caused a storm among Hancock Hall residents, most over 21 years of age. The Dakota Student of September 20, 1979 wrote that “a petition signed by 62 of 79 Hancock Hall residents in protesting loss of drinking privileges in their dormitory was sent to the State Board.” Today, the possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in all residence halls at UND.

Bek Hall

Bek Hall was the second building of the Walsh Complex. The foundation for Bek Hall was laid in the summer of 1955, but construction took place during the period of declining enrollment. Bek Hall was occupied by 256 male students, and Bek cafeteria could feed over 600 students at each meal.

The dedication of Bek Hall was held on January 12, 1958, with an open house and a public ceremony. Hundreds of local citizens had an opportunity to see the living and learning conditions of UND freshmen. The inauguration program included speeches of Charles Lewis, Dean of Men, and Loren Swanson, Director of Residence Services.

Bek Hall was dedicated to William Bek, long time Dean of Freshmen at UND. He was born in Washington, Missouri, and obtained B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Minnesota, and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Bek came to UND in 1911, and remained here until his death in 1948. He taught German, and in 1923 he was chosen as freshman mentor due to his tact with students. He was gifted with an unerring memory for names, and The Dakota Student of May 20, 1927 wrote that he was considered “the Freshman’s only friend.”

In 1979, the State Board of Higher Education’s policy forbidding alcoholic beverages in all state-controlled dormitories caused a storm among Hancock Hall residents, most over 21 years of age. The Dakota Student of September 20, 1979 wrote that “a petition signed by 62 of 79 Hancock Hall residents in protesting loss of drinking privileges in their dormitory was sent to the State Board.” Today, the possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in all residence halls at UND.
Walsh Hall

Walsh Hall is the largest residence hall on campus, and it occupies a portion of the former Princeton Trailer Court which was first relocated north of Princeton Street and then demolished.

The first part of Walsh Hall, a 257-bed unit, was planned in 1957, and completed in 1958. A 164-bed addition to the main building began in the summer of 1961, and was completed by the fall of 1963. Initially named Princeton Hall, like the one it had replaced, the building was renamed Squires Hall in October 1964.

The building was erected in the College Gothic architectural style, similar to other UND campus structures. Walsh Hall was praised at the time of its construction as one of the most advanced student residence hall in North Dakota. The building included a cafeteria capable of serving 1,500 persons at each meal. In 2007, this dining center was remodelled and renovated, at a cost of $16 million.

Walsh residents have had interests related to school and leisure. In 1961, Walsh Hall organized a banquet emphasizing the benefits of a "complete" education, and picked its own homecoming princess. Walsh Hall passed through several unfortunate events: a vandalism of its doors with police intervention in 1979, a rain flood in the basement, central kitchen, and television area in 1981, a fire in the kitchen stopped by two resident assistants in 1992, and two bomb explosions in 1994. However, these accidents have not affected the structure of the building, or the spirit of the hall's inhabitants.

In April 1995, Walsh residents organized a hall program flying to Minneapolis to tour Northwest Airlines' Flight Facilities including the Aerospace Training Corporation, the Hanger Facilities, and the Systems Operations Center. In the 1990s, residents also organized Walthstock events on the lawn next to the building.

Walsh Hall residents have had interests related to school and leisure. In 1961, Walsh Hall organized a banquet emphasizing the benefits of a "complete" education, and picked its own homecoming princess. Walsh Hall passed through several unfortunate events: a vandalism of its doors with police intervention in 1979, a rain flood in the basement, central kitchen, and television area in 1981, a fire in the kitchen stopped by two resident assistants in 1992, and two bomb explosions in 1994. However, these accidents have not affected the structure of the building, or the spirit of the hall's inhabitants.

In April 1995, Walsh residents organized a hall program flying to Minneapolis to tour Northwest Airlines' Flight Facilities including the Aerospace Training Corporation, the Hanger Facilities, and the Systems Operations Center. In the 1990s, residents also organized Walthstock events on the lawn next to the building.

Residents of Walsh Hall, 1963

Walsh Hall residents in the dining center, 1966

The men accommodated in Squires Hall in the 1960s had their share of school and entertainment activities. They won academic nominations and sports trophies. They organized artistic events and fun games. Year after year, they crowned a Squires Hall's princess to promote their image. The Dakotah of 1965 wrote: "The dorm, consisting of two-room, four-man suites, houses 248 male students, and its cafeteria provides a foundation for social and educational programs such as movies, coffee parties, and wing dances... Squires won the scholastic trophy for the men's dorm with the most improved average last spring."

The women accommodated in Squires Hall from the 1970s on also combined school and entertainment. In the 1970s, some of the hall's residents were part of the growing feminist movement. In 1981, Squires Hall, known by many as "the convent," was the last residence hall on the UND campus to change the visitation policy and to abolish the practice of male sign-ins.

Vernon Squires, 1969

Vernon P. Squires was born in New York state in 1866, received a B.A. from Brown University in 1889, and an M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1895. He came to UND as professor of English in 1897. He originated Founder's Day in 1904, and was part of the student-faculty committee which adopted the Latin motto "Lux et Lex" as the UND emblem in 1908. In 1914, he received an honorary Ph.D. from Brown University. In the same year, he became Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, a position he held until his death in 1930.

Squires Hall was originally constructed as a men's dormitory, and was occupied by male students in the 1940s. However, at the beginning of the 1970s, as the number of female students at the UND campus increased dramatically, Squires Hall became an all women's dormitory, and has remained that way ever since. During summers, Squires Hall was used as camp and conference housing. The Dakotah of 1966 reported that this hall "was the home for high school students interested in engineering for a brief period in June," and "served as home base for 40 high school boys, acclimating them to University life" later that summer.

Squires Hall residents in the dining center, 1966

The "soaring sixties" suited UND due to a great deal of construction activity. Squires Hall was intended as a replacement for an old dormitory made of wood, Princeton Hall, and as a completion to the newest residence complex on campus, Walsh Complex. The building was planned in 1961, in conjunction with the addition to Walsh Hall, and the construction of Squires Hall. Work began in 1962, and was completed by the fall of 1963. Initially named Princeton Hall, like the one it had replaced, the building was renamed Squires Hall in October 1964.

The building was erected in the College Gothic architectural style, similar to other UND campus structures. Squires Hall was praised at the time of its construction as one of the most advanced student residence hall in North Dakota. The building included a cafeteria capable of serving 1,500 persons at each meal. In 2007, this dining center was remodelled and renovated, at a cost of $16 million.

Squires Hall residents have had interests related to school and leisure. In 1961, Squires Hall organized a banquet emphasizing the benefits of a "complete" education, and picked its own homecoming princess. Squires Hall was dedicated during the Homecoming festivities of 1964, with a ceremony featuring speeches by Mrs. Ethel Squires and Dr. Duane Squires, the wife and the son of the building's namesake. The program featured a special presentation by the University Chorus, and tours of the building for local citizens.

Squires Hall residents have had interests related to school and leisure. In 1961, Squires Hall organized a banquet emphasizing the benefits of a "complete" education, and picked its own homecoming princess. Squires Hall was dedicated during the Homecoming festivities of 1964, with a ceremony featuring speeches by Mrs. Ethel Squires and Dr. Duane Squires, the wife and the son of the building's namesake. The program featured a special presentation by the University Chorus, and tours of the building for local citizens.
The purchase of the motel by UND and conversion to a residence hall was accomplished at a fast step. On May 9, 2003, an open house was held, and forty students chose to transfer to this hall for the fall of 2003. The name “Dakota Hall” was proposed by the University in May, and was approved by the State Board of Higher Education in June. In July, the property was purchased.

Dakota Hall is located northwest of campus, but has been considered a part of the UND campus. At the time of its purchase, Dakota Hall became the fifteenth residence hall at UND, and was affiliated to the Walsh complex to balance the number of residents and staff between complexes. To help students with transportation, a UND shuttle bus was rerouted and added a stop at Dakota Hall.

Roadking Inn motel was previously rented by UND and used to accommodate overflow students in 1987 and the 1990s, when enrollment was high. In March 2003, in response to growing enrollment at the University for five consecutive years, Vice President for Finance and Operations Robert Gallagher announced publicly that the University was in negotiations to purchase a hotel close to campus, and to convert it to residence hall. He said that UND had received permission from the State Board of Higher Education to use $1.2 million for the acquisition.

The refurbishing of Dakota Hall was also achieved in record time. The building was remodeled to feature a new computer lab and study room, a staff apartment, a laundry room, fire alarms, and wireless internet. On August 4, 2003, 1,127 pieces of furniture were brought to Dakota Hall, and were moved into residents’ rooms in two days. On August 13, seven live-in staff members arrived for training, and by August 22, when UND students moved in, work had been finalized.

The ribbon cutting and dedication ceremony of Dakota Hall was held on August 28, 2003. Several UND administrators and state officials participated in the event. Dakota Hall was a co-ed residence for students of all ages and class levels from 2003 to 2008. During this time, residents of this hall expressed satisfaction with their accommodation. As The Dakota Student of August 29, 2003 wrote, UND students were “living like kings” in the hotel turned into student residence, Dakota Hall. Jason Karr, Dakota Hall president in 2003, declared: “I love the air conditioning and the private baths. It’s nice to have lots of space and everything I need in my room.”

However, with declining occupancy in 2007, housing administration was exploring other uses for the building instead of a residence hall for the fall of 2008. UND had entertained a proposal to construct a new dormitory, but, as The Dakota Student of March 28, 2003 reported, it would have cost four times the hotel purchase price for half the number of rooms. UND officials decided that the purchase of Roadking Inn was best at the time, even if the distance might not be ideal. Among the positive aspects were rooms that were larger than average UND residence hall rooms, with a private bathroom, front-door parking for every resident with a car, wall-to-wall carpeting, air conditioning, and a breakfast nook.

The Dakota Student of August 29, 2003 reported: “Last year’s residence halls overflow was solved by temporarily putting students up at the Roadking Inn. This year, the hotel has become a solution to swelling freshman numbers again. Only this time, it’s been converted to Dakota Hall, UND’s newest residence hall... With 96 rooms and 244 students, Dakota Hall is filled to capacity.”

Dakota Hall was constructed during 1963-1964, at a cost of $1,050,000. The building was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1964, and was officially dedicated in October of the same year. A rededication of the complex as a whole was held in May 1969.

West Hall was dedicated to John C. West, who served as President of UND from 1933 to 1954. When he retired, he had worked as superintendent of schools in a number of Minnesota and North Dakota communities including Grand Forks before he became President of UND. His confidence carried UND through the grim years of depression and war, towards an unprecedented period of expansion.

In an effort to build hall unity and pride, residents coined the slogan "West Action" in 1996. They also designed a West Nation flag featuring a black and white checkered pattern in the background, representing a right and wrong way of doing things, a blue cross on the pattern, representing a third place in grey area, and nine stars on the cross, representing nine hall wings, according to the hall’s website. Residents adopted a each standard for strength and perseverance, as their mascot.

West Hall residents have combined school with entertainment. The Dakota Student of 1966 recorded: “Typical mainstays of a student in the midst of mastering an assignment are empty cans of pop and cigarettes... West Hall had the highest grade point average on campus in 1968, 1974, and 1978, and won many sports trophies. Steve Hurd, who directed the 1970-1971 intramural team of West Hall, recalled in The Dakota Student of May 5, 1972 that West teams “have come up with this formula on how to win the all-campus crown: Organization and most of all a great bunch of guys.” West Hall has been known for outstanding leadership in the 1990s and 2000s, when seven of its residents were Student Body Presidents consecutively.
Brannon Hall

The Dakota Student of December 11, 1964 reported: "Westward expansion - across the English Coulee - is becoming a common occurrence in UND's building program." The same issue of the student newspaper mentioned McVey Hall and Building 83 as residence halls to be added to West Hall, and to be occupied in 1965. Building 83 was to become Brannon Hall.

McVey Hall was planned in 1962 and Brannon Hall in 1964, yet the two residence halls were both ready for occupancy in 1965. Brannon Hall was larger than McVey Hall, and was its first co-ed residence hall. Brannon Hall was dedicated in October 1965, and was re-dedicated as a part of the West Green Complex in May 1969.

Brannon Hall was named in honor of Melvin A. Brannon, a professor and administrator at UND in the early 1900s. He was born at Lowell, Indiana, in 1865, and obtained B.A. and M.A. degrees from Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. He came to UND in 1894, as professor of Biology and curator of the museum. He was the first Medical School Dean between 1905 and 1911, and the College of Liberal Arts Dean from 1911 to 1914, when he left UND to become President of the University of Idaho. Dr. Brannon helped organize the North Dakota Academy of Science in 1909, and served as its first president.

Brannon Hall was initially assigned to male students over 19 years old, of sophomore status and above. The life of the men accommodated in Brannon Hall in the 1960s was similar to the life of contemporary male students accommodated in residence halls. The Dacostah of 1966 reports: "McVey and Brannon Hall residents held exchanges with West Hall, played intramural sports, and worked out in their weight room."

In 1971, Brannon Hall was the second building on the UND campus to become a co-ed residence hall, preceded only by Hancock Hall. Male students were assigned to the first and second floors, and women to the top two floors. The Dakota Student of September 7, 1972 reported: "Opening Brannon Residence Hall to both men and women students this semester has caused enthusiasm among many occupants, questions over semantics, and a wait-and-see attitude from housing officials."

In 1979, a student was ordered to vacate Brannon Hall due to a disciplinary action, after participating in a "toilet paper prom" sponsored by Tappa Kegga Daya. Campus security was called into Brannon Hall to break the party that got out of control. The student filed an appeal, but following discussions with Housing Office representatives he decided to drop his appeal. After this incident, the Association of Residence Halls (ARH) established a special Conduct Review Committee to propose changes in disciplinary action.

In a letter to the editor published by The Dakota Student of March 25, 1988, Kevin Kamradt, a resident of Brannon Hall, commented: "I very much enjoy living in Brannon. I have made many friends here, and the facilities are good. The cost is also reasonable." From its initial occupancy to the present day, Brannon Hall has provided a safe and friendly environment for its residents.
Dr. Selke came to UND in 1936, and retired twenty years later. He was the Dean of Education at UND. He was born in November 1885 in Lacrosse, Wisconsin. He earned B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota, and he taught in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Dr. Selke was planned in 1967, and was occupied in the fall of 1968. The building was the fifth unit of the complex initially named West Green, and later renamed Wilkerson. A small festivity for the new building was held in September 1968, and a larger ceremony to dedicate the complex took place in May 1969. The building, a female residence hall, was initially dedicated to John M. Gillette. A native of Missouri, he earned an M.A. degree at Princeton, and a Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago. Dr. Gillette joined UND in 1907, and served as professor of sociology until his retirement in 1940.

For over four decades, female residents of Selke Hall have been involved in a wide array of activities. The Dakota Student of March 27, 1976 reported: "Women from the third floor of Selke Hall got out of their cubicles last week for a wing slumber party in the lounge. Residents of Selke Hall continue to organize and participate in special events like Halloween and Thanksgiving celebrations, and the Hunger Banquet.

When the sociology building was named after Dr. Gillette, the women's residence hall was renamed after Ruth A. Noren. A special ceremony was held on July 13, 1983. Ruth Noren was born in Sweden, and in her childhood she came with her parents to a farm near Kulm, North Dakota. She graduated from nurses training in 1929, and was UND's student health supervisor from her employment in 1941 until her retirement in 1969. During this time, Nurse Noren was well regarded on campus for being a mother-figure to many students. In 1976, she received the Sioux Award, UND Alumni Association's highest honor. The Residence Hall Handbook of 1983-1984 cites UND President Thomas Clifford's statement about Nurse Noren: "A more loyal, able, compassionate human being than Ruth Noren would be hard to find."

In spite of this incident, that remained without any serious effect, the lives of Noren Hall residents was and is pleasant. This building, together with all the other residence halls, has served the student community at the University of North Dakota, by offering them friendly places to live during their school years.
Former Apartment Housing

- Oxford Trailer Court (1945 - 1958)
- Park Village (1946 - 1954)
- Tennis Village (1946 - 1966)
- Small Bricks (1957 - 2006)
- Riverdale Apartments (1959 - 1983)
- Princeton Trailer Court (1958 - 2000)
- Princeton Village (1946 - 1956)
- Split Levels (1957 - 2006)
This mosaic view of the campus was created from 45 separate images taken by Airborne Environmental Research and Observational Camera (GROCam) in August 2007. The composite image was assembled by Clint Streeter of UND's Upper Midwest Aerospace Consortium (UMAC).

Significant north-south streets include 42nd Street on the left and Columbia Road on the right, running east-west. University Avenue and 6th Avenue. The western half of the campus includes residence halls and apartment buildings.
The Dakota Student of September 19, 1958 announced the completion of a new trailer court for married students, "located near Sixth Avenue North and Princeton Street," and replacing Oxford Trailer Court. Princeton Trailer Court had 72 units initially, and 17 additions in 1959. In the 1960s, 75 trailers remained available.

A two-bedroom trailer home was furnished with "drapes and curtains, oil furnace, sofa (converts into bed), kitchen table with four chairs, refrigerator and range, a... mattress, and a chest of drawers in each bedroom," according to a UNO housing brochure. Trailer rent was initially $25.

Housing Office Staff

Front row (left to right): Missy Bargan, Megan Nurt, Ginger Rieger, Suzy Belyea, Robyn Wald, Cindy Spencer
Middle row: Jim Melicher, Mark Lieu, Tennie Toupin, Denise Adams, Michelle Rabovsky, Ernest Hauschule
Back row: Jill Erickson, Kristen Carelia, Ali Blackman, Chris Dingle, Bryon Hills, Angie Belbas, Sharlette Seclari, Kim Werner, Judy Sargent, Mary Johnson
Not pictured: Nicole Koll, Troy Nordman, Lanie Hallin, Rob Trombold

University Place Staff

Front row (left to right): Natalie Parkar, Deb Pedraza, Ernest Naawi
Middle row: Kyle Connell, Laurie Sorenson, Jeff Middelton, Malia Young, Amanda Harris
Back row: Colin Englebreten, Katie Volden, Pam Taylor, Alana Jack, Troy Nordman

To help alleviate this problem, UND officials requested government-owned trailers from the Federal Public Housing Authority. In 1945, 30 trailers made available to UND were prepared to house married veterans and their families, five trailers being reserved for veterans with children. This first trailer camp, situated north of University Avenue, was named Oxford Trailer Court. In addition, in 1946, UND acquired 40 privately-owned trailers, and placed them near the stadium and the sports building.

As The Dakota Student of November 9, 1945 reported, the trailers came "completely furnished with screen doors, window screens, window drapes, draped tiebacks, studio beds, dinette tables, chairs, wall mirrors, book racks, drain pails, sink stoppers, fire extinguishers, oil heaters, black-out blinds, lightening rods, cook stoves, light fixtures, light bulbs, and light fuses." The rent was $20 per month, and $25 for expansions. Electricity and water were furnished by UND.

In the years after World War II, veteran students at UND and their families had enjoyable and productive lives. The Dakota of 1947 described a "typical" housing unit, in which the veteran is "fitting the books" while "mama feeds the baby." The Dakota Student of May 4, 1951 quoted Mrs. Meredith Taylor, resident of Oxford Trailer Court, stating that she liked her accommodation "quite well," mainly because of the friendly people that surrounded her family.

Residence Hall Staff

Residence Hall Director: Justin Hergot, Kat Kase, Kristin Holland, Sarah Santing, Megan Thomas, Darin Jefferson, Jennifer Benite, Scott Rodenhouse, Celina Rude, Tilda Rotland, David McCall, Dan O'Ryan
Residence Life Coordinator: Derek Dohrer, Teresa Bash

The Oxford Trailer Court was dismantled in 1958, and was replaced by Walsh Hall. The trailers from Oxford Court, together with the remains of the trailer sites situated near the stadium and the sports buildings, were moved to what became Princeton Trailer Court.

Residence Halls

The Dakota Student of September 19, 1958 announced the completion of a new trailer court for married students, "located near Sixth Avenue North and Princeton Street," and replacing Oxford Trailer Court. Princeton Trailer Court had 72 units initially, and 17 additions in 1959. In the 1960s, 75 trailers remained available.

A two-bedroom trailer home was furnished with "drapes and curtains, oil furnace, sofa (converts into bed), kitchen table with four chairs, refrigerator and range, a... mattress, and a chest of drawers in each bedroom," according to a UNO housing brochure. Trailer rent was initially $25.

Princeton Mobile Home Park was preserved for eligible students interested in placing their own mobile homes on UND ground in the 1980s and 1990s. A UND Housing publication from 1983 recorded: "All mobile homes must be towed into position on the lot under University supervision... All electrical and gas connections must be approved by the City Inspector prior to the use of such services." In 1996-1997, rent per lot was $135 per month. In 1997, Princeton Mobile Home Park was flooded. In 1999 plans were in place for the removal of the trailer homes and the relocation of the residents, as well as for a new hockey arena on the site.

**University of Northern Dakota**

Princeton Trailer Court: $25

**Residence Halls**

- **The Dakota Student of September 19, 1958 announced the completion of a new trailer court for married students, "located near Sixth Avenue North and Princeton Street," and replacing Oxford Trailer Court.**

- **Princeton Trailer Court had 72 units initially, and 17 additions in 1959.** In the 1960s, 75 trailers remained available.

- **A two-bedroom trailer home was furnished with "drapes and curtains, oil furnace, sofa (converts into bed), kitchen table with four chairs, refrigerator and range, a... mattress, and a chest of drawers in each bedroom," according to a UNO housing brochure. Trailer rent was initially $25.**
A place to live and, for the veteran, means of development west of the campus... Inconvenience is a minor consideration."

The Dakota Student of March 7, 1947 announced the arrival at UND, from Sioux City, Iowa, of six additional temporary units for married students. As the university newspaper from July 29, 1966 recollected, these prefabricated units were shipped here from City, Iowa, of six additional temporary units for married students. As the university newspaper from July 29, 1966 recollected, these prefabricated structures were grouped in three complexes: Park Village located between 59 and 60 Avenue on 209 Street, Princeton Village on Princeton Street, and Tennis Village situated in the eastern part of the University between the Winter Sports Building and the tennis courts.

After the trailers acquired in 1945, the metal units purchased in 1946 constituted the next convenient accommodation solution for UND veterans with families. Both trailers and metal hutments were brought to UND with the aid of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

The Dakota Student of May 24, 1946 wrote: "Ninety-two metal units, each of which will house two families, will be shipped here from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. They are new structures, and were originally designed to be sent to the South Pacific for military use." The Dakota Student of March 7, 1947 announced the arrival at UND, from Sioux City, Iowa, of six additional temporary units for married students. As the university newspaper from July 29, 1966 recollected, these prefabricated structures were grouped in three complexes: Park Village located between 59 and 60 Avenue on 209 Street, Princeton Village on Princeton Street, and Tennis Village situated in the eastern part of the University between the Winter Sports Building and the tennis courts.

Residents of Princeton Village, 1952

Parker and Princeton Villages featured two-bedroom apartments, Tennis Village had mainly three-room apartments. Included with the corrugated metal structures were water, plumbing equipment, electricity, iceboxes, gas stoves for cooking, gas hot water heaters, and distillate-burning parlor furnaces. Tenants were expected to supply all other furniture, all fuel, and telephones if desired. Residents could paint the walls or place wallpaper on them, and could also cover the cement floors with linoleum or carpets.

The Dakota Student of May 28, 1981 that among the "endearing traits" of the hutments were "weeds through the cement floor, front on the walls, a huge pot-bellied stove," as well as "the fact that pot-terites could decorate as they pleased and have dogs as pets." Rent for the apartments normally ranged from $7 to $35 per month.

The families of each village formed a close community. Bridge clubs, sewing clubs and knitting clubs flourished, and holidays and weddings were actively observed. Many residents of the villages ranked high scholastically, and were active in campus organizations.

A former UND student recollected for The Dakota Student of October 13, 1977: "It wasn't uncommon to get up in the morning and join the neighbors with a broomstick to thaw the frozen oil pipelines." However, another alum declared: "The tin huts are what you make them. They allow a great deal of freedom as far as decorating is concerned. You can fix them up nicely or let them look like a dump." The student newspaper concluded: "Eyesore? Yes. Obsolete? Yes. Fond memories? Yes. UND's infamous 'tin huts' are on their way out, and along with them will go the fond memories of those UND alumni who lived in them during the 'good old days.'" The tin huts were removed between 1979 and 1981, to give way to the Chester Fritz parking lot and to West Green XII apartment buildings.

Residents of Princeton Village, 1947

A UNO alum stated in the Dakota Student of May 4, 1951: "Mrs. Neal their satisfaction with the hutment sites for the married students. The Dakota Student of May 28, 1981 tells the story of three generations of Kolstoes that lived in UND hutments: brothers Oliver and Ralph Kolstoe and their families who lived in Park Village between 1947 and 1950, whereas Ralph's sons David and Mark and their families lived in the Green Tin Huts in the 1970s and 1980s. The University newspaper reported: "Mark and his wife and daughter enjoy their tin hut since it is cheap and close to campus... He said... 'they have a class of their own... they've got their own personality.'"

The Dakota Student of December 16, 1955 wrote: "West Green is the name given to the new housing development west of the campus, which will accommodate the two-family units formerly located at Park Village." Occupancy for the initial 16 two-family units was scheduled before January 1, 1956."

Residents of West Green Tin Huts, 1973

When completed, the site situated on Swardthrive Drive, Amber Street, and Dartmouth Street included 116 tin huts. A report on housing for married students at UND from the mid 1950s stated: "it is located directly west of the University, and within walking distance of the University. The city bus line also serves this area. With uniform housing development and according to a well-formulated plan, the city has developed an area that provides space, cleaning, safety, sanitation, and a central playground area." West Green, with its tin huts, was designated as the University's housing development exclusively for married couples.

The Dakota Student of May 28, 1981 reported: "A bill that would provide $3.6 million in revenue bonds to replace the tin huts and the Riverdale apartments at UND has passed the state legislature... A total of 150 housing units could be replaced by modern apartment building structures if the bill becomes law..."
Small Bricks and Split Levels

Small Brick Apartments, 1958

As Louis G. Geiger wrote in The University of the Northern Plains (1958), in the mid-1950s UND officials planned a "long-term college building program" west of the English Coulee. This westward expansion brought the steady replacement of the metal and wooden structures for married veterans from the post-World War II era with brick housing for married and later for single students.

UND administrators of the 1950s planned a complex of different forms of buildings, from one-story to multi-story structures, to be named West Green. The first type of brick building erected, called West Green I, consisted of 22 apartments located between University Avenue, Manitoba Avenue, and Swarthmore Drive (the Small Bricks), as well as of 18 apartments located along State Street south of University Avenue (the Split Tops). These apartments were built in 1957, and opened for occupancy in the fall of that year.

Each Small Brick apartment featured a living room, a dinette, a kitchenette, a bedroom, a bathroom, and a utility room. The utility room was large enough to be used as a second bedroom or a child's bedroom. Small Bricks had floors covered with asphalt tiles, and were unfurnished. They were equipped with thermostat controlled gas furnace, gas water heater, and sinks, as well as gas range and built-in cupboards in the kitchen. Each apartment had facilities for installing automatic washers and dryers. The apartments were placed in a circular fashion to form a common back yard.

The apartments were also arranged circularly to form a common back yard. The rent for a unit was initially $60 per month, including water and garbage, but not including gas or electricity.

Resident of Small Bricks, 1960

West Green I, the first brick construction for married students at UND, was razed in 2006, to make way for an apartment-style building for sophomore students, later named University Place. The Grand Forks Herald of February 1, 2006 wrote: "Some of the UND's oldest student housing are set to be demolished this week, making room for a four-story apartment building and multilevel parking structure, among other changes on campus." The Dakota Student noted that UND wants to replace the aging apartment with modern living arrangements that may appeal more to modern students.

Split Level, 1958

The Dakota Student of October 2, 1959 wrote: "Largest project to be developed over the summer, Swanson said, was 62 new apartments for married students..." Among these, "13 duplexes bought by the University and moved from Riverdale. Eight of them have already been moved, and they have been put on new foundations and are being completely remodeled. The last of those will be ready about October 15... There are about 100 student families on the waiting list for these 62 new units.

Residents of Small Bricks, 1960

The Dakota Student of October 13, 1977 cited Loren Swanson, Vice President of Operations at UND at the time, stating that the Riverdale Apartments, "...one of the last wooden buildings with the paint falling off..." of the UND Housing Office and the adjoining University Children's Center, was located behind the units, and playground equipment was provided adjacent to the duplexes. The rent for the two-bedroom apartments was approximately $60 in the early 1960s, and had increased to about $75 by the early 1980s.

Riverdale Apartments

The Riverdale duplexes were 13 wooden structures purchased by UND from the Garrison Dam Project in 1928, and brought to the University from Riverdale, a small town after which they were named, in 1959. The Riverdale Apartments were assigned to married students and their families from 1959 to 1983.

Small Brick Apartments, 1958

The Grand Forks Herald of February 1, 2006 wrote: "Some of the UND's oldest student housing are set to be demolished this week, making room for a four-story apartment building and multilevel parking structure, among other changes on campus." The Dakota Student noted that UND wants to replace the aging apartment with modern living arrangements that may appeal more to modern students.

University President, drawing on its current style, says the following: The Dakota Student, April 15, 1983, on the Norman Foundation exhibition... Spring and summer styles are... The exhibit is open to the public. (From: The Dakota Student, April 30, 1983)

The site of the Riverdale Apartments was later used for the building of the UND Housing Office and the adjoining University Children's Center and Apartment Community Center.

The Dakota Student of October 13, 1977 cited Loren Swanson, Vice President of Operations at UND at the time, stating that the Riverdale Apartments, "...one of the last wooden buildings with the paint falling off..." of the UND Housing Office and the adjoining University Children's Center, was located behind the units, and playground equipment was provided adjacent to the duplexes. The rent for the two-bedroom apartments was approximately $60 in the early 1960s, and had increased to about $75 by the early 1980s.

University President, drawing on its current style, says the following: The Dakota Student, April 15, 1983, on the Norman Foundation exhibition... Spring and summer styles are... The exhibit is open to the public. (From: The Dakota Student, April 30, 1983)

The site of the Riverdale Apartments was later used for the building of the UND Housing Office and the adjoining University Children's Center and Apartment Community Center.
New places for students to live on the campus of the University are being pushed to completion. Newly built, all-brick apartments for 36 families will be ready about November 1. They are built in sixplexes, and each unit has two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, living room, and full basement.

After a short delay, a first part of the Six Plexes was finished in December 1959. The Dakota Student of December 11, 1959 recorded: “The first building of six apartments will be ready for occupancy on December 15. Each week thereafter another sixplex will be open... Landscaping and sidewalks will be completed next spring.”

Loren Swanson, Director of Residence Services at the time, commented: “These are the best we’ve ever made available. They contain many improvements over other housing units built on campus or in the city.”

The Six Plexes of West Green II are located on State Street and Stanford Road. The floors of the first level rooms, initially covered with asphalt tiles, were carpeted in the 1970s. Residents often subdivided the basement to make a third bedroom, and in the 1980s the University constructed permanent bedrooms and egress windows in the basements of the Six Plexes. The apartments are unfurnished but equipped with thermostatically controlled steam heat and hot water heater, refrigerator and electric stove in the kitchen, and hookups for washer and dryer in the basement. Originally, the rent was $85 per month, including utilities except electricity, and currently it is approximately $450 per month.

The Sixplexes have large storage spaces inside the units, such as closets and utility rooms, and behind the units, for bicycles and barbecue equipment. All apartments have grass parcels with trees in the front, and some units also have grass parcels in the back. One parking space with a headbolt heater outlet is provided per apartment behind the units, and additional parking is available on State Street. The playground, situated between the buildings on State Street and those on Stanford Road, is busy with children of all ages.

Yet, married faculty and students enjoyed being neighbors in the Six Plexes. The Dakota Student of September 21, 1962 reported: “Informal, but genuine hospitality seemed to be the aim of a back-yard coffee party Saturday afternoon for faculty and student wives living in the six apartment buildings bordering State Street and Stanford Road. Mrs. Bonita Davidson, who helped plan the party, said the 16 ‘old’ residents wanted to meet and welcome the 20 new residents. A ‘come-as-you-are-with-children-and-coffee-cup’ party took place in the common courtyard shared by the apartments.”

By 1970, the Six Plexes had been assigned exclusively to married students, their spouses and their children. Since the 1980s, preference has been given to married students with two or more children. Today, these apartments continue to be popular with UND families coming from many parts of the United States, and from around the globe.
The Dakota Student of September 11, 1962 reported: "West Green on the west side of the campus will be the site of 72 new apartments for married students." The student newspaper of September 14, 1962 added: "Bids have been awarded by the State Board of Higher Education for a 72-unit married housing project at the University of North Dakota... The Great Western Contractors of Fargo received the general contract on the married student units with a bid of $486,800."

The eight plexes are brick buildings located on Berkeley Drive. One parking spot with a headbolt heater outlet is available for each apartment, and residents of a Berkeley Drive apartment, parking lots situated in front of the buildings. A playground for the children of the residents in these apartments.

Married students residing on Northwestern Drive in the 1960s had their share of school and entertainment. In 1966, a Student Wives Club was managing a Spring Style show, a May Dinner-Dance, a Christmas Charity project, and a scholarship program. Married students living on Northwestern Drive today continue to enjoy living in these apartments. Dusy Cline, a UND student and mother of two, declared for a recent housing publication: "I am very thankful to have moved into UNO housing. My children like the idea of living in a duplex. The playground is close, and there are many children to play with. The Housing Office has been very prompt in taking care of my needs."
By the early 1970s, the prospects of the 100 married student apartments mentioned by President Starcher had become a certainty. 28 units in Townhouses and 72 units in a three-story building added up to the 100 apartments. The Townhouses and the 72 Plex, together named West Green V and VI... West Green V, 100 units, is scheduled for completion at the end of next spring, with a few units finished by November... By the end of next spring, the school will have 240 living units, and two two-story townhouses, each containing 14 two-bedroom units.

The Dakota Student of June 27, 1969 announced the construction of a 100-unit housing complex for married students, to be named West Green V. According to UND President George W. Starcher, "Plans are to construct three three-story buildings, each containing 24 one-bedroom units, and two two-story townhouses, each containing 14 two-bedroom units."

According to a housing publication of the 1970s, the 72 Plex, "built in 1971, has the newest apartments on campus. The top two floors are furnished, and the living room and bedroom are carpeted for $100. The bottom floor has 24 units, is carpeted, but furnished only with stove and refrigerator for $35. Coin-operated laundry facilities are on each floor. Electricity is extra." Today, all apartments have carpeted living rooms and bedrooms, and tiled kitchens and bathrooms. Each apartment on the top two floors has as furniture a sofa, two beds, a dresser, a kitchen table, and chairs. Heating is provided through a steam convection system. One parking space with a headbolt heater outlet is provided for each apartment.

At the beginning of the 1970s, universities throughout the United States witnessed a decline in the number of students residing in on-campus housing, and a growing preference among students for off-campus accommodation. However, the units for married students at UND remained at high demand, and West Green V proved to be a worthwhile addition to the campus community. As The Dakota Student of September 12, 1972 wrote, "All of the 719 housing units open to married students are rented. The number on the waiting list for married housing is estimated by the family housing office at 350."

The housing committee of the UND Student Senate reported Sunday evening that all of the vacancies in family housing units are filled. The Senate, at previous meetings, had expressed concern about vacancies in housing. Neil Bomley, chairman of the committee, and the Housing Office told those there were only three vacancies in family housing. (The Dakota Student, October 31, 1973.)

With the construction and acquisition of other buildings for married students and their families since the early 1970s, the numbers on waiting lists have decreased. Yet present-day inhabitants of the 72 Plex still find this building attractive. Jennifer Stam, resident of a 72 Plex unit in the late 1990s, stated for a housing publication: "As a single student, rent and convenience were the important things I considered in deciding where to live."
The Dakota Student of March 5, 1971 announced that the North Dakota Senate Appropriations Committee had reinstated an authorization for "about $4.5 million for married student and residence hall housing that could be built at UND during the next biennium." The authorization was part of an allocation for housing construction that had been removed from a bill by House action, due to the fear that colleges in the state were overbuilding residences that could not be filled by students.

The Dakota Student of January 18, 1972 wrote: "West Green IX, an $897,000 student housing complex consisting of three 24 plex apartment buildings, will be completed by spring, 1972." By the fall of that year, three additional 24 plex apartment buildings were erected, known as either the 23 Plex or West Green VI. Because this construction experiment was successful, several other buildings, made from the same materials and in the same style, were constructed over campus.

The apartment building for married students at 525 University Avenue on the south-west side of the UND campus was among the first for which these funds were used. The building, named Virginia Rose apartment, has accommodated international students from around the world and its residents have had numerous possibilities to be involved in cultural exchanges. In the 1970s, married students living in this building enjoyed living and learning in these modern apartments. Kory Frey, a resident, stated for a housing brochure at the end of the 1990s that these apartments are "very affordable and convenient."

Inhabitants of the 23 and 24 Plesxes have enjoyed living and learning in these modern apartments. Kory Frey, a resident, stated for a housing brochure at the end of the 1990s that these apartments are "very affordable and convenient."
Mount Vernon & Williamsburg

Mount Vernon and Williamsburg have 48 one-bedroom apartments, and 24 two-bedroom apartments. All apartments are equipped with a refrigerator and a gas range. Furnished apartments include a sofa and armchair set, a dinette set, beds, and dressers. Each apartment is heated by gas-forced air, is air conditioned, has the kitchen and bathroom tiled, and has the bedrooms and living room carpeted. Coin-operated laundry facilities are located in the central area on the floor of each building. One parking space with a headbolt heater outlet is provided per apartment.

The Dakota Student of April 18, 1973 cited Donald Gordhamer, Director of Housing at the time, stating that single student demand for university-operated apartments had been high, and that "The single student is becoming a first rate competitor with the family for apartment housing. As a result, the University was considering new possibilities to accommodate graduate students and undergraduate seniors in a number of apartment buildings, while continuing to assign undergraduates other than seniors primarily to residence halls.

By the fall of 1973, UND had opened four of the nine eightplexes on Berkeley Drive to single students. However, since these did not cover all the requests, University officials decided to purchase from a private owner two apartment buildings that were located outside what was then the western edge of the campus. UND owned all the property around these lots, and needed the land for building access roads for further development. In February 1974, UND acquired and opened for occupancy Mount Vernon and Williamsburg apartment buildings, that became West Green X, together comprising 72 apartments.

Mount Vernon apartments are situated at 3711, 3715, and 3719 University Avenue, and Williamsburg apartments are located at 205, 207, and 209 State Street. All residents assigned were mainly graduate students with a minimum of six credits per semester. One-bedroom apartments were limited to two and are at present restricted to three residents, and two-bedroom apartments previously had a maximum of four and now have a maximum of five residents.

Mount Vernon and Williamsburg were "plagued with threats of rent boycotts," as The Dakota Student of March 1, 1974 reported. The student newspaper wrote that "tenants of the two apartment complexes have voiced that their rent is 50 to 60 dollars more, or up to 50 percent more, than tenants are paying in other University housing units." UND Director of Housing Donald Gordhamer responded that the rent for these apartments would be lowered only when "the University can operate the buildings on the same financial basis as the rest of the University housing units." He explained that UND had taken out a regular commercial bank loan with a higher interest rate until a low-interest federal loan was approved, and also that UND had not converted the units from city to University utility lines yet.

Residents of West Green 11 1980s

These funds obtained by the University were used to construct five buildings, two of them in the vicinity of the 23 and 24 Plexes, and three of them replacing the tin huts. As The Dakota Student of February 8, 1979 reported, "Construction will begin this spring on two units near Carleton Court apartments. Construction of the first of the three buildings at the site now occupied by the huts south of University Avenue and west of Stanford Road will probably begin in July... The new structures will be similar to existing apartments in the Carleton Court area... The major differences will be in features designed for the handicapped... The first floor will be at ground level, with no basement apartments."

UND is committed to providing quality economical housing to full-time students, and stresses to create an atmosphere which satisfies each individual's need for personal freedom, as well as community extension. The aesthetic environment is enhanced through the community experience and the opportunity for developing friendships. (adapted from Apartment Living, 1980)

In May 1979, a groundbreaking ceremony was held, and in June of that year, the concrete foundations were poured for these buildings. According to UND President Thomas Clifford, quoted in the student newspaper of June 28, 1979, it would take "two years and $3.5 million" to finalize the work. However, construction was done in record time, and the new apartments were ready in the fall of 1980. At that time, it was decided that the two new buildings north-west of campus, West Green 11, would be logistically added to the Carleton Court residential area, and the three new buildings south-west of campus, West Green 12, would form the Loren F. Swanson Family Housing Complex.
Ill
rooms in these spacious apartments are carpeted. The kitchen in each
and glass breezeway between buildings. The UND Gallery Apartments
are located at 715 North 40th Street, and consist of 83 units of which 36
University of North Dakota Foundation Vice President Earl Strinden
University for $1.95 million, the remaining amount being a gift from
a simple one." Mikkelson and Johnson donated the property appraised at
the former owners to University. The UND Foundation agreed to invest
by the Alumni Association), which in turn sold the property to the
with Gallery owners Fritz Mikkelson and Larry Johnson. The deal was not
$2.8 million to the UND Foundation (a non-profit corporation organized
of the Gallery Apartment Complex. At a Tuesday press conference held
its share of the transaction, and to pay Mikkelson and Johnson interest
for the last eight years. We've been short of rooms in residence halls for through a thermostatically controlled hot
water system, and is included in the rent.

The Dakota Student of February 5, 1982 reported: "After several
months of haggling, UND has finally acquired buildings H through K
of the Gallery Apartment Complex. At a Tuesday press conference held
in the J. Lloyd Stone Alumni Center, UND President Tom Clifford and
University of North Dakota Foundation Vice President Earl Strinden
announced the completion of a charitable remainder unitrust agreement
with Gallery owners Fritz Mikkelson and Larry Johnson. The deal was not
a simple one." Mikkelson and Johnson donated the property appraised at
$2.8 million to the UND Foundation (a non-profit corporation organized
by the Alumni Association), which in turn sold the property to the
University for $1.95 million, the remaining amount being a gift from
the former owners to University. The UND Foundation agreed to invest
its share of the transaction, and to pay Mikkelson and Johnson interest
generated from the investment for 20 years.

In the 1980s, the UND Gallery Apartments were used for faculty and married
students, and today two buildings are assigned to faculty and two buildings are assigned to
students. As The Dakota Student of September 24, 1982 recorded, residents enjoyed living in
these "luxurious" apartments, in spite of some concerns with the $265 to $295 rent in the
Gallery, approximately $100 higher than the rent in the other UND apartment buildings.
Current residents continue to live comfortably in the UND Gallery Apartments. Ken Jacocks
stated for a housing brochure of the 1990s: "I like the close proximity of my apartment's
location to the University's campus. Whether I decide to walk or ride the campus shuttle
bus, I save a lot of time by living close to my classrooms and the library."

The four-story, 108,000 square foot building has 75 apartments for 275 residents, including seven efficiency units, eight four-bedroom apartments with single occupancy bedrooms, 58 two-bedroom apartments with double occupancy bedrooms, and two one-bedroom apartments with double occupancy bedrooms. Each apartment has a furnished living room, bedrooms, a kitchen with refrigerator, stove, microwave, and dishwasher, and separate bathrooms. All apartments have air conditioning, security, and wired and wireless internet access. University Place also has an apartment for the live-in staff, several lounge spaces, an etopianum with a stone fireplace, a coffee shop, laundry facilities, and meeting rooms.

A lottery process was initially conducted for assignment to this building, and later the assignment was opened to all students with 30 credits. A web blog and web cam, posting photos of the construction, kept
students updated about the progress of the project. Contracts were offered
for academic year or full term, and residents were not required to purchase a meal plan. Rates for academic year ranged between $3,800 and $4,700 per student, depending on the type of apartment, and included $400 worth of dining dollars.

University Place was designed with several "green" sustainable elements, such as storm water filtration ponds and energy efficiencies. The ceiling tiles, steel columns, and floor carpets of University Place all include recycled content. UND took steps to recycle bricks, demolished material, and old street material from the former apartment buildings.

In response to years of student request, UND began to tear down a set of old student apartments on campus to make room for newer, more student-friendly housing.

At the recommendation of Chicago-based consultants hired by the Housing Office in 2004, to develop a master plan, replacement housing was planned for West Green I, or the Small Bricks and the Split Levels, built in the 1950s. These low density apartments were no longer considered feasible to operate based on maintenance projections, and were demolished in the spring of 2006. Ground was broken for an all new type of apartment-style housing in June 2006. The $20 million building was constructed in only 13 months, and was opened for occupancy on August 16, 2008. Named University Place for its location on University Avenue, this was the first student housing built at UND since Swanson Hall in 1985.

University Place, located at 3601 University Avenue, is uniquely designed with the east and wings of the building connected on the second floor by an enclosed sky-walk. The sleek building blends a 21st century looks with a traditional brick exterior, and has large glass windows in apartments and lounge spaces.

University Place was designed with several "green" sustainable elements, such as storm water filtration ponds and energy efficiencies. The ceiling tiles, steel columns, and floor carpets of University Place all include recycled content. UND took steps to recycle bricks, demolished material, and old street material from the former apartment buildings.

Judy Sargent, Director of Residence Services at UND, commented in The Dakota Student of November 2, 2007 that the features "students have shown appreciation for" include "the large windows that let in extra sunlight," and "the individual kitchens."
Several times in its history, the University of North Dakota faced dramatic increases in student enrollment and consequently in housing requests. In addition to long term plans for constructing new buildings, UND administrators provided short term solutions to accommodation strains through temporary housing. The University Commons, built in 1909 (hosting the University Library from 1927 to 1961, and the Communication Sciences and Disorders Department today), served as a supplementary housing facility for almost a decade after World War I, when the number of students increased from approximately 1,000 to about 2,000. As The Dakota Student of November 17, 1961 reported, between 1918 and 1927 the University Commons offered not only meals to students and faculty, but also accommodation to some students who worked in the cafeteria and stayed in small rooms on the third floor.

In 1940, when student enrollment increased to over 2,500, and in 1949 when it increased to over 2,900, the University Commons could no longer accommodate students. According to a report on UND facilities from the 1940s, the interior below the sloping series of seats contained dressing rooms and exercise rooms, which "happen to be so arranged that in the latest years it has also served quite well... as a dormitory" with its own private dining hall. This space was used as housing and dining area for football players until 1977, when it became a locker room and a training facility again.

In 1977 and 1978, Robertson Hall was used as an emergency housing placement center, and a city-wide network seeking available housing space was created. Between 1977 and 1987, non-residential areas of West and McVey halls were adapted for additional accommodation, and rooms in Road King and Westward motels were rented (with students paying $2 a day and UND picking up the balance of a $12 fee).

President of Medieval Canon North, 1934
In 1954, Medical Science North (currently School of Medicine and Health Sciences) was used for overflow housing. The Dakota Student of September 25, 1984 wrote: "They are the 'rangers' of Medical Science North - 29 students who live on the fourth and fifth floors of the building." They acquired the nickname "rangers" from the Housing Office because their rooms looked like "ranger stations," with many large windows making it easy to spot any fire around campus. The student newspaper also reported: "Students complained that roommates living on the third floor were just 'part of the effort to accommodate students during the housing shortage,' Housing Director Terry Webb said." By 1985, co-op housing had been changed from overflow housing for "failure to attend to good housekeeping hygiene. It is just part of the effort to accommodate students during the housing shortage," Housing Director Terry Webb said.

In the 1950s, the possession or use of alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs, and firearms was prohibited in and around residence halls at UND. As a Housing handbook was the prohibition of smoking in UND's buildings, including the University Depot which was in plain view of anyone looking across Grand Forks. President Merrifield recalled that one day he saw, from his classroom window, a male and a female student strolling side by side along Broadway, so he dismissed his class and hurried to overtake "the erring couple." But he admitted he soon realized the "absurdity" of his actions. During his tenure between 1891 and 1899, such restrictions were relaxed, but "proper conduct" remained important.

At the beginning of the 20th century, students who violated University rules faced expulsion from UND. A legendary case is the suspension of Viljam Holm Steffansson. He achieved the reputation of champion prankster on campus. It was said that once when Merrifield caught him drinking beer in front of Budge Hall he invited the student to join him. In 1902, faculty voted to suspend Steffansson for "failure to attend to good housekeeping hygiene. It is just part of the effort to accommodate students during the housing shortage," Housing Director Terry Webb said.

In 1972, the Vice-President for Student Affairs may initiate disciplinary proceedings against a student who possesses or uses intoxicating beverages in a University classroom building, laboratory, auditorium, library building, museum, faculty administrative offices, or any other public campus area.

In the 1950s, drinking and no-smoking tradition was kept alive at UND, yet comments in The Student indicate that many were smoked up cigarettes, and that some were willing to share the contents of bottles hidden in the shrubbery at college dances. In the 1960s, the possession or use of alcohol, illegal drugs, and firearms was prohibited in and around residence halls at UND. As a Housing handbook was the prohibition of smoking in UND's buildings, including the University Depot which was in plain view of anyone looking across Grand Forks. President Merrifield recalled that one day he saw, from his classroom window, a male and a female student strolling side by side along Broadway, so he dismissed his class and hurried to overtake "the erring couple." But he admitted he soon realized the "absurdity" of his actions. During his tenure between 1891 and 1899, such restrictions were relaxed, but "proper conduct" remained important.

At the beginning of the 20th century, students who violated University rules faced expulsion from UND. A legendary case is the suspension of Viljam Holm Steffansson. He achieved the reputation of champion prankster on campus. It was said that once when Merrifield caught him drinking beer in front of Budge Hall he invited the student to join him. In 1902, faculty voted to suspend Steffansson for "failure to attend to good housekeeping hygiene. It is just part of the effort to accommodate students during the housing shortage," Housing Director Terry Webb said.
Amenities

The University of North Dakota has had a long tradition of dedicated and visionary administrators. At the beginning of UND, the President was in charge of all managerial areas including housing. A superintendent of dormitories was appointed in 1910, and a housing director was named in 1950; yet when President Starcher assumed UND's presidency in 1954, "almost all paperwork, including such requests as the replacement of faucets in a dormitory room, crossed his desk." (C. Conroy on the Northern Plains, 1980). Since then, housing operations have been gradually decentralized. After having operated from the Main, Budge Hall, Twamley Hall, Wilkerson Hall, and Robertson Hall, the Housing Office moved to its own building at 525 Stanford Road on June 13, 1986. Today, as in the past, UND housing efforts continue to be focused on responding to the needs of residents.

Activities at the University Children's Center

After World War II, UND accommodated single as well as married students. With the increasing number of families, UND offered not only affordable apartment housing, but also quality childcare to these residents. In the early 1950s, a nursery school functioned in the basement of Davis Hall, and between the 1970s and the 1990s, a childcare center operated in Bek Hall. However, on-campus childcare remained insufficient. The Dakota Student of February 18, 1983 wrote: "Many UND students and faculty... have expressed a need for more, and more accessible, daytime child care services." This need was fulfilled with the opening in 1996 of the University Children's Center, offering care to about 100 children ages two to five, and providing early childhood teacher education.

Terry Webb Community Room

In the fall of 1996, UND opened the doors of a new building which housed the Community Center and the University Children's Center. Linked to the Housing Office at 525 Stanford Road, the building has 15,800 square feet on the main floor, and 12,000 square feet in the basement. It includes a multi-purpose area with a kitchen, a computer room, and several meeting rooms. The lobby faces the south side, and the University Children's Center occupies the east half of the facility. The Community Center was designed by and for residents of the apartment community as a focal point where they can spend quality time with their families and friends. It provides a venue for programs and special activities.

Leadership Opportunities

The Dakota Student of November 23, 1999 reported: "One of the many opportunities to prepare for life after college is to work as a Resident Assistant (RA) in one of the campus residence halls, according to Chris Dingler, Johnstone Complex director. "You will be more prepared when you go into the work force because the job forces you to deal with people... You test your leadership skills," Dingler said." The position of RA requires the candidate to maintain a 2.5 GPA. RAs "point residents who need help in the right direction... academically or socially," and also "arrange activities for the hall residents so that they can get to know each other and build a sense of community." RA jobs are gratifying and inspiring. Jennifer Switzer declared for The Dakota Student on April 23, 2002: "I love my RA... We have become really good friends; she is just amazing."

Members of N.A.U.H.E.

In 1983, Mark Hudson, Residence Life Director, was given the task to get UND students involved in the National Association of College and University Residence Halls (NACURH), and its subdivision, the Midwest Affiliate of College and University Residence Halls (MACURH). Since then, UND students have received several awards and held national positions. UND hosted MACURH conferences in 1989, 1995, and 2000, and the NACURH conference in 1992. UND held the NRHH National Office from 1998 to 2000, with Mike Grose as the director.
The Pioneers

The first UND yell, "Rag's Out!" originated from the practice of hanging a dinner napkin in the Ladies’ Hall dining room window to signal the men in the Main Building dormitories that a meal was ready. One day, the lookout announced the welcome napkin in frontier terms: "Rag's Out!" This quickly became the standard call, and soon young men and women from campus vocalized it at other times as an expression of school loyalty. In 1891, President Merrifield, concerned with the "unseemliness" of "Rag's Out!", prohibited its use. Students responded with a protest rally, and The Student defended the yell. Merrifield imposed faculty censorship on the school newspaper, and only under threat of expulsion did the student body accept a substitute yell which had the President's blessings. (adapted from A Century on the Northern Plains, 1983)

Challenging Times

The entry of the U.S. into World War I in 1917 interrupted the campus routine. Military training became a requirement for male freshmen and sophomores, and over 400 students left campus to contribute to the war effort. In 1918, most buildings on campus were converted to Army administrative and housing needs, and the few regular students on campus were offered few courses appropriate for academic credit. However, University life returned to normal after World War I, and enrollment at UND increased from about 1,000 students in 1920 to nearly 2,000 students in 1930. (adapted from A Century on the Northern Plains, 1983)

Graduates. (adapted from A Century on the Northern Plains, 1983)
The idea for a Student Union was born in 1945. The use of the word “Memorial” reflected students’ sentiments to dedicate the building to the memory of UND students who had died during World War II. In the years that followed, students and alumni worked together to raise funds and petition the State Board of Higher Education to approve a student fee of $5 per semester to help fund the building. After years of fund-raising, planning and construction, the Memorial Student Union was dedicated on May 18, 1951. For the first time in UND’s history, a central place to meet, obtain daily services, and sponsor activities was created. Since then, the Memorial Union underwent two additions (an east addition in 1964, and a west addition in 1983), and over 50 renovations and facility improvements. (from the Memorial Union history website)

The biggest change in the 1980s was the widespread use of computers and other technologies. UND expanded and updated its computer services in 1985 to include the new Bitnet system and the CMS timesharing system, as well as the previous terminals and microcomputer clusters. There are several locations across campus equipped with computer and microcomputer terminals in Upson II, the Memorial Union, the Chester Fritz Library, Gamble Hall, and the Center for Aerospace Sciences. A few terminals are also available in the residence halls. (adapted from The Dakota Student, October 4, 1985)

Students, faculty and staff gathered around the pillars of the Old Science Hall inside the new Barnes & Noble University bookstore, as the bookstore’s official grand opening and dedication was held Monday afternoon. The bookstore will be the first “anchor” business for the University Village, which will include retail stores, restaurants, service outlets, and recreational facilities. The architecture will be distinctive while keeping the look and spirit of UND. Construction continues nearby with the new Ralph Engelstad Arena, and the new Family Practice Center. (from The Dakota Student, October 6, 2000)

Students excited about new gym, 1983

For students looking for a place to exercise, Monday’s Grand Opening of the new Wellness Center, located on the Bronson Property, was a welcome event. After years of planning, development and construction, the $19.7 million project was opened for business, and students finally have a real place to work out on campus. “You walk in here, and there is a sense of excitement; everything came together so nicely. This facility rocks. I’ve never been anywhere that even compares with this,” Hollie Swindler said. (adapted from The Dakota Student, September 26, 2006)
By 1909, ten literary societies, claiming over half the student body as members, held regular meetings, featuring programs of declamations and papers, and staged debates on local and national issues among themselves and with other colleges. To the Cadet Band and the Guitar and Mandolin Club dating from the 1890s, men and women's glee clubs, a symphony orchestra, and a string quartet were added in the 1910s. With such features as a free, monthly symphony concert, student interest in musical expression increased considerably. (adapted from *A Century on the Northern Plains*, 1983)

Drama was another attraction for the artistically inclined students at the University. Prior to 1905, drama productions at UND had seldom risen above the level of sophomoric farces, but in 1906, when the senior class played Richard Sheridan's "The Rivals," the campus newspaper could proclaim that the days of inartistic work were past. Growing interest led to the organization in 1911 of Sock and Buskin, a drama society limited to 40 students elected for their academic and dramatic ability. The society, which staged productions on and off campus, especially encouraged students to write plays. In 1914, the Sock and Buskin Society offered to the University the Bankside Theater, an open-air stage near the English Coulee, that used the natural stream to separate the performers from the public. (adapted from *A Century on the Northern Plains*, 1983)

The Flickertail Follies, showcasing performances of music, dance, poetry, and theatre, was conceived during the 1920s as an exhibition of University talent presented in the city of Grand Forks for the general public. The Flickertail Follies were initiated and managed by the members of Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalistic fraternity acquainted with the procedure of presenting amateur college revues to the community. (adapted from *The Dakota Student*, April 27, 1956)

In UND's early days, outdoor activities included croquet and ice skating on the English Coulee. In 1894, intercollegiate football was introduced, and games were played on the YMCA field near UND. In 1899, UND's first football field was laid out on the prairie area north of the railroad tracks. In 1907, the North Dakota Legislature appropriated $25,000 for the construction of a gymnasium, which was an ideal place for basketball, and also had provisions for men's and women's showers, dressing rooms, and staff offices. By the 1920s, UND had competitive teams in numerous sports. A Winter Sports Building was erected for ice activities in 1936, and later became the home of the hockey team. The first hockey varsity team was formed in 1946-1947. (adapted from *A Century on the Northern Plains*, 1983)
Celebrating Excellence

In 1933, at the modestly celebrated 50th anniversary of UND, the student album entitled The Dakota wrote: "On a Golden Anniversary, a pioneer slowly climbs over fifty years of Progress. He sees fields that will accompany it throughout the year. Officially it was published on the occasion of UND's bicentennial in 2008. Written for the occasion, a cantata "The Towering Vision" of what life was like in 1983 - by digging up souvenirs of research papers, letters, histories and people who lived 100 years before. The UNO student time capsule, which will contain items donated by present UND students, faculty and staff, will be buried on campus Sunday. The vault will be painted gold, and labeled UND Student Body Time Capsule. (from The Dakota Student, January 21, 2000)

During the general commencement ceremony of May 15, 2004, Krissondra Leigh Wolf was announced as the recipient of the University's 100,000th degree. Wolf, a native of Hazen, North Dakota, received a Bachelor of Science Degree with a major in forensic science. UND President Charles Kupchella announced the honor and invited Wolf to the stage to receive a gift and a certificate. The President reminded the audience that UND held its first commencement in 1889, and stated: "We are very pleased to have reached that milestone today. The recipient of that 100,000th degree... just a few minutes ago, crossed this stage." (from Dimensions, June 2004)

As we will begin a new century (some say a new millennium) in a time of rapidly accelerating change, it is appropriate that we take stock and define a preferred future for UND. This is to invite all members of the campus community to take part in shaping a strategic plan for the University... One of the first objectives is to establish four to six priorities for the University. Following this... each unit will be asked to develop action plans addressing those priorities in the context of the unit's strategic plan. (Message from UND President Charles Kupchella)

Housing administrators at UND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1883-1904</td>
<td>Superintendent of Dormitories</td>
<td>Alice V. Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904-1910</td>
<td>Each dorm had a matron (no administrator was in charge of all dorms)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-1915</td>
<td>Superintendent of Dormitories</td>
<td>G.C. Hamill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915-1916</td>
<td>Superintendent of Residence Halls</td>
<td>Gertrude Dutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916-1918</td>
<td>Supervisor of Residence Halls</td>
<td>Minnie C. Nyberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918-1920</td>
<td>Superintendent of Residence Halls</td>
<td>Alice V. Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-1923</td>
<td>Supervisor of Dormitories</td>
<td>Elise M. Hammers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923-1930</td>
<td>Supervisor of Dormitories</td>
<td>Belle Conroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-1935</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Loren Swanson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-1938</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Ronald Volden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-1940</td>
<td>Director of Housing (Auxiliary Services)</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-1943</td>
<td>Director of Housing</td>
<td>Terri Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-1945</td>
<td>Interim Director of Housing</td>
<td>Terry J. Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-1950</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Judy Sargent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1955</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-1958</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-1960</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-1963</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-1966</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-1969</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-1972</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-1975</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-1976</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-1977</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-1978</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-1980</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-1982</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982-1984</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-1986</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-1988</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-1990</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1992</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1994</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1996</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-1998</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-present</td>
<td>Director of Residence Services</td>
<td>Donald J. Gordaner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the University of North Dakota celebrated its 125th anniversary in 2008, Residence Services marks the special occasion by publishing this booklet recording the history of housing on campus. Residence Services proudly acknowledges two key contributors to this project, Sorin Nastasia, who earned a Ph.D. in Communication and Public Discourse at UND in 2010, and Sharlette Seelan, Special Projects Manager at Residence Services. The idea of producing a historical housing document on UND's 125th anniversary was conceived by Sharlette Seelan, who brought Sorin Nastasia on board for research, writing, photography, and publication design.

Putting together a document of such nature is a challenging task that Sorin Nastasia has fulfilled between 2005 and 2009. He pursued systematic research through numerous documents available in the Department of Special Collections at the Chester Fritz Library, and information gathering from The Student, The Dakota Student, The Dakota, Alumni Review, UND directories and reports, from University of the Northern Plains: A History of the University of North Dakota 1883-1958 written by Louis G. Geiger (published in 1958), and from A Century on the Northern Plains: The University of North Dakota at 100 edited by Robert P. Wilkins (published in 1983). Sorin copied and scanned articles, news items, and photographs about past and present housing buildings, and compiled these in several binders available at the UND Housing Office. He condensed and summarized the vast amount of data, took pictures on campus, and wrote and designed this publication. Sharlette has spent endless hours brainstorming and advising for this project, as well as reviewing and editing the document.

Special thanks are due to the staff from Special Collections who assisted in collecting information and selecting photographs. Acknowledgement is also due to Chuck Kummerle, UND's photographer, whose archives provided some of the pictures for this publication, and to Clint Streeter, Pilot/Aerial Data Specialist, for the aerial image of campus taken in summer 2007 for the center spread. This document has benefited from the advice of Kirsten Carolin, Residence Services Marketing Manager, and several other staff from Residence Services. Funding for this project was provided by the Office of the Vice President for Finance and Operations and the Housing Office.
Our history

Your future