



Nebraska History posts materials online for your personal use. Please remember that the contents of *Nebraska History* are copyrighted by the Nebraska State Historical Society (except for materials credited to other institutions). The NSHS retains its copyrights even to materials it posts on the web.

For permission to re-use materials or for photo ordering information, please see:

<http://www.nebraskahistory.org/magazine/permission.htm>

Nebraska State Historical Society members receive four issues of *Nebraska History* and four issues of *Nebraska History News* annually. For membership information, see:

<http://nebraskahistory.org/admin/members/index.htm>

Article Title: For Posterity: Namesakes of Four University of Nebraska Buildings

Full Citation: Anne M Oppedard, "For Posterity: Namesakes of Four University of Nebraska Buildings," *Nebraska History* 78 (1997): 122-133

URL of article: <http://www.nebraskahistory.org/publish/publicat/history/full-text/NH1997Posterity.pdf>

Date: 4/02/2013

Article Summary: University buildings commemorate the distinguished service of Chairman of the Department of Physical Education for Women Mabel Lee, Chancellor E A Andrews, Chancellor Edgar Burnett, and President of the Board of Governors Charles H Morrill.

Cataloging Information:

Names: Mabel Lee, Elisha Benjamin Andrews, Edgar A Burnett, Charles Henry Morrill, Clara Rausch, Edward A Ross, John D Rockefeller, Samuel Avery, O C Marsh, Erwin H Barbour, F E Henzlik, W F Kimmel, Albinus Nance

Nebraska Place Names: Lincoln

Keywords: Mabel Lee Hall, Andrews Hall, Burnett Hall, Morrill Hall, College of Agriculture, Teachers College, Temple Building, University of Nebraska Foundation, Nebraska State Museum, Morrill Geological Expeditions

Photographs / Images: Mabel Lee; Chancellor E Benjamin Andrews; Andrews Hall in 1929, shortly after its completion; *Omaha World-Herald* cartoon attacking Andrews and Rockefeller during controversy over funding for the Temple Building (January 30, 1904); Chancellor Edgar A Burnett; Burnett Hall under construction, 1947; Charles H Morrill; Dr C Bertrand Schultz, director of the University of Nebraska State Museum, with assistants in the Founder's Room at Morrill Hall, probably in the 1940s

FOR POSTERITY

Namesakes of Four University of Nebraska Buildings

By Anne M. Opegard

"We live in haunted worlds," observed Chancellor Charles S. Boucher as he presided at the November 14, 1943, annual University of Nebraska Memorial Service. He continued his reflections: "Few can entertain this thought more appropriately than we who spend our lives in the work of a great institution of learning. For the traditions, the ideals, the spirit, which unite to make a university what it is, have been shaped by the men and women who have lived and died in its service."¹

It is, perhaps, unavoidable that in time the memories of these men and women fade and their legacies to the institution are rendered anonymous. Yet some of the names become part of daily institutional conversation. Nearly all the structures of the city campus of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln bear the names of university forefathers and mothers, and thus the names remain alive in class schedule listings, on the lips of students, and in the signage of the buildings. City campus buildings carry the names of former chancellors (Avery, Bessey, and Canfield), distinguished alumni (Cather and Pound), and faculty (Lyman, Henzlik, and Oldfather). Four buildings in the heart of the city campus are known as Mabel Lee Hall, Andrews Hall, Burnett Hall, and Morrill Hall. This essay was born of curiosity. Who were these people for whom the buildings are named?

Anne M. Opegard is professor of accounting at Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. She recently completed her Ph.D. in higher education administration at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Mabel Lee Hall

Miss Mabel Lee—never just Mabel—came to the University of Nebraska in 1924, during the administration of Chancellor Samuel Avery. At that time the physical education courses were coeducational and staffed mostly by Nebraska graduates. The women of the campus were "nearly rioting; demanding to be heard by the Regents," calling for the separation of men and women and the hiring of women from outside the university.² Miss Lee's task, as she saw it, was to "get [men and women] separated and to weed out the undesirables who would come thinking they could put on a gym suit and romp around for four years and get a college degree."³ She had been brought to Nebraska to clean house.

Miss Lee received her Bachelor of Science Magna Cum Laude from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1908. As a young girl she was always interested in sports, and her father delighted in having a daughter that loved to play competitive games. She desired a career and wasn't particularly interested in what she thought marriage could do for her. Reporters didn't always get the story right, however. In a newspaper article on her long and illustrious career, the reporter wrote, "She didn't plan for her life to turn out this way, it just happened." In a firm, blue pen Miss Lee left notice on the clipping for all to know that this was "Not true!" Any lingering doubt of her spirit and self-assured nature is quickly put to rest by the following anecdote. A beau noted a sign in her window that said, "Votes for Women." He asked if she believed in

the sign and she assured him that if she did not, it wouldn't be in her window. He said, "Our date is off," to which Miss Lee responded, "Good riddance."⁴

Prior to joining the faculty of the university, Miss Lee taught at Coe College, Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University, Corvallis), and Beloit (Wisconsin) College. These tenures are the topic of her book, *Memories of a Bloomer Girl*.⁵ In addition to her B.S., she also held a professional physical education certificate from the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, Wellesley College, and honorary doctorates from Coe College (1939), George Williams College, Chicago (1956), and Beloit College (1977).

She was Nebraska's director of physical education for women from 1924 to 1952, the first female to serve as president of the American Alliance of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (AAHPER), and the American Academy of Physical Education as well. Reflecting on her trailblazing ways, Miss Lee observed, "I was in the thick of the women's lib movement in our profession. I've been used to working with men and having men accept women."⁶

The 1920s were a time for Miss Lee to establish the women's physical education program and herself as the leader of that program. In 1926 upon completion of the Coliseum, the women remained in Grant Memorial Hall, while the men moved to the new Coliseum. In the 1920s she attracted the interest of a certain local brotherhood. "The Ku Klux Klan tried to get rid of me. I had hired a Catholic physical education teacher, so they thought I was one too, although I

wasn't." With the help of the university's law school, Miss Lee said the KKK was forced to back off because "they would have had to sue the whole school to get rid of me."⁷

At the time of the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics, President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover decided that, given the depths of the Depression, it would be politically astute to remain in Washington rather than to travel to the games. Mrs. Hoover tracked down Miss Lee, who by now was the president of the American Physical Education Association, and asked her if she would be willing to preside in Mrs. Hoover's stead over the Los Angeles sessions of the women's division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. Miss Lee responded, "Of course."⁸

Also during the 1930s Miss Lee saw to it that her title in university publications was consistent with that of other department chairpersons. In a note to the registrar, she wrote,

For a number of years I have wondered about the statement after my name in the University Catalog. . . . I notice in the list of faculty names that other chairmen of departments are listed as "Chairmen," but after my name it says, "In charge of Women's Gymnasium." That sounds a bit like a glorified caretaker. Since I really am officially Chairman of the Department of Physical Education for Women, may I have that listing put in the catalog and dropping the words, "In charge of Women's Gymnasium?"⁹

Subsequent editions of the university bulletin listed Miss Lee as "Professor of Physical Education for Women (Chairman of the Division)."

In 1948 Miss Lee was the fourth woman to receive the AAHPER's Luther Halsey Gutlick Award. Named in honor of the founder of the Campfire Girls organization, the award recognized outstanding leadership in the fields of physical education and physical fitness. But not everyone loved and adored Miss Lee. In handwritten notes to F. E. Henzlik, Teachers College dean, she related two altercations with Miss Clara Rausch, a faculty member. One had to do with a "terrible snow storm," which caused Miss Rausch to wish to cancel her 4 P.M.



Mabel Lee. NSHS-P853

class. Miss Lee would not permit her to do so. "I do not want to annoy you with such things," she wrote Dean Henzlik, "but I feel I do owe it to myself to give you the picture of what I am constantly up against in working with her—just constant annoyances like this—trivial things one is ashamed to bring up to others yet the great flood of such occurrences make up a big annoyance."¹⁰

The other note appears to be in reference to Miss Lee's part in presenting Miss Rausch's request for a salary increase. "[She] opened fire on me and was so awfully [*sic*] I finally told her I would talk to her no longer and for her to leave. She has left me trembling all over, and I must confess I am none too comfortable being alone with her when she is in a rage. It is a great relief to have you to turn to if only to get rid of some of the intense pressure by writing this note."¹¹

In 1952 Mabel Lee retired from the faculty of the university. She did not, however, retire from life. Her retirement years were filled with travel, writing, and the receipt of more honors. In 1975

the AAHPER established its Mabel Lee Award. The first AAHPER award named for a woman, it is annually presented to a teacher under thirty-five years of age who gives evidence of potential leadership in health, physical education, and recreation. Lee's alma mater, Coe College, named her Queen of May in 1976. As a Coe faculty member, Miss Lee originated the tradition of May Fete (and was nearly arrested at the first one for desecrating May Day). This festival was an annual Coe event from 1911 to 1959. Her dedication to a healthy, active life served her well: At the 1976 Coe May Fete she is said to have worn either her 1908 graduation dress or the dress she wore to direct the first May Fete in 1911.¹² Either accomplishment is remarkable!

In 1977 Lee was the first woman inducted into the Athletic Hall of Fame at Coe College. In an interview regarding this latest honor, she remarked, "[Louise Pound] will turn over in her grave when she hears that I've been inducted into the Coe Hall of Fame, she was not interested [like I was] in those who did not excel, she had no time for them; she was a coach rather than a sports-woman."¹³ This comment reflected Miss Lee's philosophy that participation in physical activities should be open to all individuals for the sake of recreation and health, despite ability.

The awards and recognition continued with Lee's 1979 investiture in the Iowa Women's Hall of Fame, and her naming, in 1982, by the President's Council on Physical Fitness as one of the five outstanding persons in the field of physical fitness and sports participation in the United States.

The \$2.2 million Women's Physical Education Building at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln was constructed in 1968, and was dedicated in November of that year as a structure "designed to meet the needs of the increasingly technical and ever-growing range of services and major programs offered by the Department of Physical Education for Women, a part of the Teachers College."¹⁴ Eleven years later, in January of

1977, the Board of Regents approved re-naming the building Mabel Lee Hall. At the time, Miss Lee was ninety years old and living in Lincoln. It was noted that the facility's name (Women's Physical Education Building) was no longer appropriate following the merger in 1974 of the men's and women's physical education departments. The irony of the name change was not lost on Miss Lee. "I came here fifty years ago to get the women divorced from men's athletics and now my name is being put on the building to get them remarried."¹⁵

Miss Mabel Lee died in 1985 at the age of ninety-nine. An advocate of participation and concerned with the focus on competition at the expense of participation, she saw the number of women involved in intermural sports grow from three percent to eighty percent during her tenure at the university. As one writer noted of the regents' decision to honor Miss Lee, "It was the least the university could do for a 100-pound package of talent."¹⁶

Andrews Hall

While on sabbatical in 1896 from his presidency of Brown University, Elisha Benjamin Andrews wrote a personal letter favoring the silver side of the bimetalism debate. He returned to Brown to find that his correspondence had been published and that his trustees, gold standard men, were aghast:

The college is injured by the public utterances of the President. I do not speak of his views on ordinary political questions. . . . I refer to the principles which lie at the foundation of Christian civilization. Gifts to the amount of thousands or perhaps millions of dollars are withheld from the college, because business men protest against the teachings of the President on subjects of economic morality.¹⁷

The trustees asked Andrews to refrain from further publicizing his opinions on the money question because they feared repercussions from the gold bugs, which held sway with Brown's finances.¹⁸ Andrews resigned rather than bow to the trustees' wishes, but a hue and cry by the public and university

constituents caused him to reconsider and he remained at Brown, although for only one more year. Following a year's stint as Chicago's superintendent of schools, E. B. Andrews found himself on the midwestern prairies, beginning service as the eighth chancellor of the University of Nebraska.



Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews.
NSHS-P853

Born in 1844 in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Andrews enlisted to fight for the Union during the Civil War and progressed through the ranks from private to second lieutenant. He suffered an injury to his left eye during the war, and the Romanesque posing in his subsequent official portraits was designed to present his unscarred right profile to the viewer. Andrews earned degrees from Brown University and Newton Theological Institution. He also taught at Newton, but spent most of his teaching years, at Brown and Cornell, in the areas of history and political economics.

Andrews assumed the chancellorship at Nebraska in 1900. The April 11, 1900, vote of the university's Board of Regents

was four yes, and two no. One of the dissenting votes was cast by Regent Charles H. Morrill. Inauguration exercises were held Saturday, September 22, in the auditorium, where Andrews delivered an address entitled "Current Criticism of American University Life." The choice of Andrews as chancellor was well received by campus observers: "The election of Dr. Andrews has called forth expressions of pleasure from a large number of alumni the country over. Like the faculty and the student-body, they feel that the university can congratulate itself on securing as Chancellor a man so prominent in university circles, and one of such fearless strength and remarkable energy."¹⁹

As demonstrated during his last years at Brown, Andrews brooked no tolerance for sequestration of academic speech. His loathing of such tactics led him to invite Edward A. Ross to come to Nebraska following Ross's ouster from the Stanford faculty. Ross had run afoul of wealthy university benefactor Mrs. Leland Stanford for his statements about bimetalism and other controversial topics.²⁰ Andrews's sensitivity to academic freedom issues created at Nebraska what one reviewer of university history called a "haven of dissent."²¹

In 1901 Chancellor Andrews named Edgar A. Burnett, professor of animal science, as associate dean for agriculture. When Andrews assumed the chancellorship, he had also acquired the title of "director of the agricultural experiment station."²² Burnett now assumed that role, one for which he was no doubt better suited. Andrews's actions also helped pave the way of the future; in the latter months of his administration Burnett would be named acting chancellor, and following Samuel Avery's tenure as chancellor, Burnett would receive the regents' nod as the university's tenth chancellor.

Andrews's reputation and stature were widely recognized. In 1902 he was appointed to the Brown University Board of Trustees; that same year the University of Wisconsin sought Andrews

University of Nebraska Buildings

for its top position, but he declined the \$10,000 offer even though it was double his Nebraska salary.²³ Upon learning of his action, faculty came forward to offer part of their salaries in an attempt to make Nebraska's pay more competitive.²⁴ He graciously declined their offers as well as a \$1,000 increase from the Board of Regents. In his own hand he wrote to the regents:

While deeply sensible of your kindness in recently advancing my salary and believing that the new figure is not greater than a chancellor of this university ought to earn and receive, I am unwilling, so long as the university is compelled to the rigid economy it now exercises, to accept for my services any higher remuneration than I have hitherto had, and therefore beg permission to continue for the present to be paid at the old rate.²⁵

For the eight years Andrews served the university his compensation would increase only once: from \$5,000 to \$6,000 effective with the 1905–06 academic year.²⁶

Andrews was instrumental in the re-design and modernization of the academic structure within the university. During his administration the University

of Nebraska made considerable progress towards becoming a modern, well-balanced university. Colleges of medicine and education were created and the law school was revitalized.²⁷ In 1908 "the farm" became the College of Agriculture with Charles E. Bessey as its dean and Edgar Burnett as its associate dean. That same year the Department of Pedagogy became the Teachers College with a model high school located in the basement of the Temple Building. The Teachers College was empowered to award a teacher's certificate, but the requirements for that certificate had to be approved by the College of Literature (later Arts and Sciences). Thus began in 1908 an acrimonious relationship between those two colleges that would extend well into the 1960s.

Ill health compelled Andrews to retire at the end of 1908. Nevertheless he continued to be interested in and, as able, involved with the affairs of the university. In 1915 his successor, Avery, telegraphed Andrews at his retirement home in Florida and requested that Andrews respond to a drive to strip the Agriculture College from the university

and to place it outside the jurisdiction of the regents. Andrews responded via telegram: "Farmers, arise in the name of agricultural and educational progress and resist any effort to dismember our dear old university. Should such a move succeed it would cause expense, delay, disappointment, and disaster and satisfy no one."²⁸ Andrews's comments were published on the front page of the *Nebraska State Journal*, and Avery expressed his confidence that Andrews's "virile comments would lead the fight against the university's ancient enemy, Taylor of Custer."²⁹

The Temple Building, which today houses the Department of Theater Arts and Dance and the student theater, was built during Andrews's term as chancellor. This project pitted Andrews and the regents against the press and populace of the state. Andrews contacted an acquaintance from his days at Brown—John D. Rockefeller—and proposed that Rockefeller match \$33,333.33 of locally raised funds with \$66,666.66 of his own money to build a "social and religious" facility for the university. Chancellor Andrews personally bought three



Andrews Hall in 1929, shortly after its completion. Memorial Stadium and Bessey Hall are in the background of this view, looking toward the northwest. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Archives and Special Collections.

vacant lots at Twelfth and R streets for \$5,000, the title to which he transferred to the Board of Regents in 1903.³⁰

Nearly daily from January through March 1904, the *Omaha World-Herald* editor attacked Andrews for having sought oil-tainted money to build a "memorial to Rockefeller." The daily tirade was no doubt fed by the serialization of Ida M. Tarbell's "The History of the Standard Oil Company" in *McClure's Magazine*. From November 1902 through July 1903 *McClure's* had run monthly installments of the exposé on the oil monopoly, one of the first and greatest trusts. The series resumed with the December 1903 issue of *McClure's*.³¹ The timing could not have been worse.

In one editorial cartoon Rockefeller was depicted as standing on a pile of skulls, "competitors," while doling out a stream of cash to Andrews. In another, Rockefeller was portrayed as an octopus whose tentacles completely enveloped the United States.³² The *World-Herald* made extensive use of Andrews's comment in another publication that if Abraham Lincoln had attended college, he would have been somewhat less a boor. Thus, one cartoon showed Andrews before two statues: of Lincoln, Andrews says, "I could have wished him less a boor and more a gentleman!" while of Rockefeller, who stands on a human skull labeled "competition," Andrews says, "Behold! A perfect man!"³³ The Omaha paper missed no opportunity to draw the future Temple as bearing Rockefeller's name across the portico; in another rendering the Temple was depicted as a large oil can with a stone facade.³⁴ The "memorial" was referred to as a desecration; the common theme was that acceptance of Rockefeller's ill-gotten gains would place the university in a position similar to that of Mrs. Stanford and Stanford University, from which Ross had been driven four years earlier.

Andrews's actions did nothing to dampen the fire of public opinion. He publicly stated that he did not consider the tax-driven revenues of the state suffi-



The *Omaha World-Herald* published several cartoons attacking Andrews and Rockefeller during the controversy over funding for the Temple Building. This one appeared January 30, 1904.

cient to support public school systems. He maintained that a university solely supported by taxes would become a compromise between an academy and a college. This comment aroused the indignation of the state's residents. Andrews added additional fuel to the fire of conjecture and innuendo when he refused to visit with a *World-Herald* reporter. The paper printed allegations by a Lincoln attorney and university alumnus, Novia Z. Snell, that Andrews's deed for the lots at Twelfth and R had

not been filed until nine months after the purchase (implying secrecy), that the request to the legislature for the appropriation had been for \$8,000, not the \$5,000 paid (implying shady dealings), and that the legislators had not been fully informed of the regents' intentions for the "land near the university grounds" as it was referred to on the appropriations bill (implying the legislature had been tricked). At the height of the *World-Herald's* rampage, the headlines fairly shouted through the use of

heavy type and terms such as "Trickery" and "False Pretenses" and "Deceit and Duplicity."³⁵ By late February, however, the tide of public opinion appeared to slowly be turning in favor of the building; by June 1904 the funds were in place and in December, construction was authorized.

In 1916 Chancellor Avery asked the Board of Regents to install a plaque in the Temple Building to commemorate Andrews, but the board thought that because the Temple was a gift (from Rockefeller and the citizens of the state through their donations), the plaque should be also. After some "judicious feeling around," Avery secured support for the plaque from the class of 1915.³⁶ The plaque remains today, in the west foyer of the Temple Building. If brick and mortar could talk, or if quiet visitors would listen for the echoes emanating from the walls, the Temple would tell a remarkable story of one man's perseverance in the face of vitriolic odds.

On Tuesday, November 6, 1917, a memorial service was held for E. B. Andrews in Memorial Hall. He had died at his home in Interlachen, Florida, on October 30. The university's memorial service was scheduled to coincide with the funeral service and burial at Denison College, Granville, Ohio, site of Andrews's first college presidency. In addressing the group assembled in Nebraska, Chancellor Avery stated, "The Temple is his own peculiar gift to the University. Conceived in a highly altruistic spirit; pushed forward in the face of [a] storm that did much to break down his health."³⁷ Nearly twenty years later, as Brown University was gathering information on its former student, president, and trustee, a Nebraska historian recalled: "He wished to be a teacher as well as an administrator, and added to his many other duties the voluntary assumption of a [senior level course in practical] ethics given in the Department of Philosophy. This course was attended by many of the members of the faculty."³⁸

When first conceptualized, the building that was to become Andrews Hall was referred to as the new Dental College building. Following its completion in 1928 at a cost of \$300,000, the top floor housed the Dental College, a forty-two chair clinic with skylights for natural illumination. Thus Andrews Hall, now the bastion of the English Department, made it possible for the Dental College to leave its downtown location at Thirteenth and P streets and become a member of the campus community.³⁹

Burnett Hall

Edgar A. Burnett served the university and the state of Nebraska in a variety of capacities over nearly four decades, first as professor, ultimately as university chancellor, and always as a champion of agriculture. His pre-chancellorship years at the university spanned the administrations of Chancellors MacLean, Bessey, Andrews, and Avery.

Born (1865) and educated in Michigan, one of Burnett's earliest positions was as the manager of the Hiram Walker farms in Canada. He taught at South Dakota State College (Brookings) from 1896 to 1899; it was here that he met and married Nellie E. Folsom, a professor of English at the college. She loved to relate the story of how, while walking on the boardwalk at SDSC, "a tall wonderful man fell right at my feet." In truth, he had tripped on a loose board and toppled full length directly in front of her.⁴⁰

Burnett came to Nebraska from South Dakota to assume the headship of the Department of Animal Husbandry in 1899. His research demonstrated the advantages of a cattle-feeding program that included legume hay. This finding not only benefited the cattle industry, but also popularized the growing of alfalfa in the state. In 1907 he was named associate dean of the Industrial College under Bessey, and in 1909 Chancellor Andrews named Burnett dean of the Agriculture College when the Industrial College was divided to form the col-

leges of Agriculture and Engineering. As dean he guided the study of dryland agriculture through the North Platte substation. The acquisition of property for and development of the Curtis State High School in 1913 was accomplished under Burnett's direction. From this institution, graduates were admitted to the university.⁴¹

Burnett received an offer in 1914 to return to South Dakota, and used it as a bargaining chip to seek a salary advance:

My personal inclination would be to remain with the University rather than consider a position in South Dakota if it should be available. I am submitting this letter not in any sense with the thought of bringing pressure upon the Regents. . . . I should greatly appreciate anything which you may find it possible to do in accordance with our conversation of two or three days ago . . . in which it was suggested that salary might be somewhat increased.⁴²

Burnett sided with Chancellor Emeritus Andrews in opposing the separation of the Agriculture College from the University of Nebraska. In correspondence to Chancellor Avery, Burnett assured Avery that "the faculty of this college are united in their desire to build up a unified institution which shall serve the state in the best possible manner. They do not believe that public service demands the separation of the college from the university nor that agriculture itself would be benefited by such separation."⁴³

In 1927 another "changing of the guard" began to unfold at the university. Burnett stepped in as acting chancellor due to Avery's failing health. While the regents undertook a search for Avery's replacement from the outside, two major players within the university were looking for leadership to come from the ranks. Former Regent Charles Morrill wrote to Avery his impressions of Burnett:

If you are determined to retire as Chancellor in my opinion they will not secure a man for chancellor who's [sic] services would be as valuable to the university and to the state as that of Dean Burnette [sic]. His acquaintance with our people, with



Chancellor Edgar A. Burnett. NSHS-P853



Burnett Hall under construction, 1947. University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Archives and Special Collections.

the university and all its departments, with our way of getting on with the different Legislatures and his proved [*sic*] ability and honesty in all his public acts is too valuable to loose [*sic*].⁴⁴

Avery was in complete accord but reluctant to see Burnett take on the burdens of the chancellorship:

I appreciate everything you say about Dean Burnett's worth. I take great satisfaction in the way he is handling the office, and if he were willing to continue nothing would please me more than to see his administration made permanent. I think, however, probably he is wise in avoiding the heavy load. I am myself physically a horrible example of the effects of the job. Andrews left a physical wreck. None of the others lasted more than four or five years, so they can hardly be cited.⁴⁵

Due to the university's inability to attract a new chancellor from the outside and the regents' rejection of the nomination of George E. Condra, the university's professor of geology and head of the Conservation and Survey Division, Burnett was elevated to chancellor for the limited term of March 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.⁴⁶ Six months into that period the regents voted him chancellor without term limitation. Morrill was delighted: "I rejoice over your appointment as a full-fledged Chancellor. After I gave you my unqualified indorsement I

cannot see how the Regents could have acted otherwise. Perhaps I should at this time remind you that your appointment places you under obligations to me during your natural life."⁴⁷ Twelve years later, at the banquet celebrating Burnett's receipt of the Kiwanis Medal for Distinguished Service, the program noted, "He helped the Board of Regents search through other states for a permanent Chancellor only to find that their conclusion was 'why change?'"

Burnett's years as chancellor were marked by the devastation of the Depression, but his tenure also exemplified an enduring belief in the future, and the need to prepare for future growth. The Depression forced two rounds of salary retrenchments. During the 1931–33 biennium Burnett ordered that salaries over \$1,000 be cut 10 percent; in 1932 he requested his salary be cut 20 percent, and in the final budget for the 1933–35 biennium salaries were again cut, this time 22 percent.⁴⁸ Of these cuts Burnett wrote, "This reduction was necessary in order to bring the budget within the funds available. While the university regrets exceedingly the necessity of salary reductions, the morale of the faculty remains good. There is a general feeling on their part

they should share the financial depression that is now so universal."⁴⁹

Burnett's faith in the future was evidenced by his conviction that resources were required which enabled growth, resources which supplemented and complemented the state-authorized appropriations. The University of Nebraska Foundation was first proposed in 1932. The driving force behind the foundation's creation was the recognition that tax-revenue appropriations alone could not support the university in its growth. At issue was the question of

whether or not the University of Nebraska can maintain its rightful place in the field of education unless it has more than purely legislative appropriations. For years the people of Nebraska through taxation have appropriated funds for the most necessary developments of the institution, but have seldom been able to go much beyond that. Now it has become rather apparent, I think, that there is an obligation on men of means who have made their money in Nebraska or who have graduated from this institution, to give some of these other things to the University.⁵⁰

In 1936 the University of Nebraska Foundation was duly organized by thirty prominent Nebraska business and professional men and women.

In 1938 Burnett requested a leave and the title of chancellor emeritus, and

These requests were granted. At the age of seventy-two he desired to relinquish active leadership of the university because of the increasing strain and demands of the position. Avery's concerns about the toll exacted by the chancellor's position, expressed to Morrill a decade earlier, had become reality. Three years later, on June 20, 1941, Burnett died. William W. Burr, dean of the College of Agriculture, noted, "Dr. Burnett meant much to the educational and agricultural development in Nebraska. In fact, he has been a guiding force in the development of the agriculture of the great plains region, of which he was a part for so many years."⁵¹

Burnett Hall was built at an approximate cost of \$525,000 from surplus funds allocated to the university by the 1945 legislature; it was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1948. This building did much to ease the space demands from the doubled enrollments which the College of Arts and Sciences experienced after World War II.

Morrill Hall

What compelled the university to so honor a man who once could not buy twenty-five cents worth of coffee on credit . . . a man whose plowing stock consisted of one blind horse . . . a man who left his family to follow the gold trains to Deadwood? Perhaps the sole impetus for the honor was the \$100,000 which he bestowed upon the university during his lifetime . . . perhaps it was the best way to thank the man who considered the university one of his children.

Born in 1842, the only child of Ephraim and Mahala Morrill, Charles H. grew to manhood in New Hampshire and fought in the Civil War as a member of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers. In 1866 he and his wife Harriet undertook a migration to the West. Their goal was a government homestead. Lacking any knowledge of what lay west of Illinois, what skills were required for successful farming, and with no destination, the Morrills pointed their team and wagon to the sunset.⁵² A series of cir-

cumstances led them to claim eighty acres in Iowa's Des Moines River valley, and there they endeavored to build a viable farm. But their efforts were without fruition. Rain destroyed the crops for three years in succession; the blind horse replaced one that died; and at the local general store Charles was refused credit for the desired coffee. Thinking that storekeepers to whom he was un-



Charles H. Morrill. NSHS-P853

known would lend credit, he traveled in wider and wider circles to the towns of Boone and Webster City. Yet everywhere he went, his reputation preceded him, and he was repeatedly refused credit for food and clothes. Old saddle blankets became the half-soles of the family's shoes, their only clothes were those sewed from brown denim, the remaining healthy horse hung itself in the stable; and their grocery staple was the cheap corn meal purchased on credit from neighbors unaware of Morrill's financial condition. By 1870 the Morrill condition was "most deplorable."⁵³ A daughter Mary was born that year but did not survive.

Soon thereafter the financial fortunes of the family began to improve. Charles

learned of 160 acres which could be purchased for \$200 with 50 percent down payment. He was able to arrange a loan of \$100 from an uncle, purchased the acreage, and several months later sold the property for \$900. Being a man of honor, his first priority was the clearance of all the family's debts. In his memoirs Morrill recalls the day this was accomplished: "I remember well the day I rode from neighbor to neighbor to pay my debts . . . This was one of the happiest days of my life. My debts were all paid and my honor as a man was redeemed."⁵⁴ Following some serious discussion of what to do with the net proceeds of \$500, the decision was made to acquire one hundred head of calves. By 1871 the calves had matured into a "fine herd of cattle," and in 1872 a "bunch of fat cattle were sold for \$1,000."

The lure of the West still called, and in 1871 Morrill journeyed to Nebraska, where he purchased from the Union Pacific Railroad a quarter section of land on the Big Blue River in Polk County. In 1872 he returned to Nebraska with six oxen and broke over one hundred acres. In the early spring of 1873 the family, which now included their seven-year-old daughter Lilla, son Charles Albert, aged five years, and infant Arthur, eight months, moved from Iowa to Nebraska.

The difficulties of carving a living from the resistant prairie once again confronted the family. Blizzards, grasshoppers, and droughts all besieged the Morrill homestead. By 1875 Morrill was faced with another life-altering decision. Should the family retreat to the East, or should Charles in an effort to retain the Nebraska property, go northwest in search of employment in the newly opened gold fields of the Black Hills? Despite likely anguish and fear, the family bid goodbye to husband and father as he turned his face westward to Sidney and thence the Black Hills. Mrs. Morrill and the children (which now numbered four, son Edgar having arrived that year) remained behind and no doubt prayed for the safety of all



Dr. C. Bertrand Schultz, director of the University of Nebraska State Museum, and assistants in the Founder's Room at Morrill Hall, probably in the 1940s. The room was named in honor of Charles H. Morrill, whose portrait along with that of his wife, Harriet, was painted by Elizabeth H. Dolan. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Archives and Special Collections.

concerned. Morrill found employment before he reached the Black Hills and Deadwood. At Camp Robinson he was offered a position by post trader W. F. Kimmel, and it was here that he learned of, developed an interest in, and began a lifelong acquisition of the geological artifacts and fossils of the state. His earliest introduction to the state's paleontological wealth came from Professor O. C. Marsh of Yale. During Morrill's first

summer at Camp Robinson he met Marsh and learned of the fossil deposits which Marsh considered "the best known fossil fields in the country."⁵⁵

From 1880 to 1883 Morrill served as private secretary to Nebraska Governor Albinus Nance of Osceola, Polk County. Somehow, through a series of good crops, astute land deals, and creative financing, Morrill had managed to recapture good fortune in the years from 1875

to 1883, and in 1883 he, along with Nance and J. H. Mickey (governor of the state from 1903 to 1907), formed the banks of Stromsburg and Osceola. Interest rates were sharp. A loan of \$100 had \$4 interest deducted at disbursement; \$100 was owed in ninety days, making a rate that exceeded 15 percent.⁵⁶

Not every Morrill investment was gold plated. In 1885 he purchased, sight unseen, for \$5,000, twenty-seven acres

of orange grove about three miles from Tampa, Florida. During the winter of 1886 the Morrills traveled to Florida to look at their new "winter home."

Morrill's fear of snakes, coupled with the dense local population of rattlers and water moccasins, encouraged a quick trade-off of the property for some worthless school land leases in Red Willow County, and two alligator skeletons that came to reside in the museum.

"Whenever I am on the University campus, I try to look at this collection [the alligators] . . . it brings back recollections . . . of my fine ability as an all-around trader."⁵⁷ Further fortunes were made by acquiring and reselling the land of the Union Pacific, as well as real estate and banking enterprises in Salt Lake City, Lincoln, and Stromsburg.

In 1890 Morrill was elected to the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska; the following year the family moved to a home at Seventeenth and J streets in Lincoln. In 1893 he was elected president of the regents, a position he held for the next ten years. During his years of official association with the university the student body grew from four hundred to nearly three thousand. Scientific expeditions known as Morrill Geological Expeditions were initiated in 1892 and sent out annually to collect in Nebraska and adjoining states. These expeditions were directed by Dr. Erwin H. Barbour, professor of geology and state geologist. Barbour "gave his time free [to the expeditions] for some twenty-five summers . . . He went even farther and defrayed some of the costs of these expeditions out of his own purse. These things should be recognized and remembered in connection with the growth of the Nebraska State Museum."⁵⁸ With the combined efforts of Morrill and Barbour the State Museum's holdings went from a collection that "consisted chiefly of bare floors and empty cases" to one so large that "the Museum was so congested and overloaded that some of the specimens had to be boxed and stored."⁵⁹

Morrill was heavily involved with the

development of Nebraska as well as the financial recovery following the drought and depression of the mid-1890s. At one time he was president of three land companies and one investment recovery corporation.⁶⁰ Of these four organizations, three were headed by Charles E. Perkins, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. In 1908 the citizens of the western Nebraska county of Cheyenne voted for division into two counties; the northern "new" county was called Morrill County. The town of Morrill, located in Scotts Bluff County, is also named for him.

Charles Morrill was first recipient of the Lincoln Kiwanis Medal for Distinguished Services. Although unable to attend the December 29, 1922, banquet Morrill participated in the ceremonies via a telephone connection from Lincoln to his beloved homestead south of Stromsburg. Following several testimonies of his contributions to the university, the city, and the state, Morrill responded with an invitation for the Kiwanis Club to enjoy a June picnic on the banks of the Blue River "where in the shade of the big elm trees we will feast on rutabaga tumips, sauerkraut, and cider." Son Arthur seconded the invitation and expanded on the menu: porterhouse steak from a real home-grown elk and short ribs and tenderloin steak as well as oxtail soup from a genuine one-ton Texas steer whose horns measured six feet from tip to tip.⁶¹

Morrill's philosophy of philanthropy was stated in his autobiography: "I am a firm believer that every man who has the good fortune to accumulate more than he needs to give his family and himself the comforts of life, owes to his fellow men and to his community a debt that he should pay by contributing something for the future benefit of that community."⁶² His stream of donations to the university are chronicled through letters, both typed and in his own hand, that give glimpses of the man that Professor Barbour called "one in ten thousand."⁶³

Perhaps one of Morrill's greatest frustrations was the lack of facilities to

house the growing museum collection. In a letter to Chancellor Andrews he wrote, "My dear chancellor—I am very much pleased to learn from you that the Regents have united in asking an appropriation for a museum building. As soon as we have a place for installing a larger collection I shall take an *active* [underscore added in his hand] interest in assisting to secure the same."⁶⁴ His expeditions continued to garner holdings for the collection, yet the museum was not forthcoming. "I desire to see the work of the Expeditions continue; have decided to donate an additional \$5,000 for the collection of material. If valuable collections that are delivered to the University authorities, and donated to the State are to be buried underground and stored in boxes piled up in corn cribs, how can you expect citizens of the State to interest themselves in this work?"⁶⁵ Morrill was steadfast in his insistence that his money be used only for the acquisition and mounting of specimens. He placed the responsibility for the structure in the hands of the regents and the legislature.

In 1925 and 1926 alone he gave \$65,000 to the university for museum procurement. The letter that accompanied the 1926 gift offers a particularly clear window into the heart of a man who had grown to love the university and to think of it as one of his children. He referred to the \$40,000 gift as an "Easter offering" in memory of his wife who had died on April 8, Easter Sunday, 1917. The gift was specified for the purpose of purchase of collections for Morrill Hall, the new museum building now under construction. He wrote of the provisos that the residue of his estate was to be divided between his four children and the university, each to share alike:

If the University of Nebraska is a child of mine then each student since A.D. 1892 is a grand-child of mine and I must assume my share of the responsibility of caring for the education of this big family. I consider the 12 years I acted as Regent and as president of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska the brightest and most interesting period of my life. I have

often said that I would rather be regent of the University than to be governor.⁶⁴

One communication from the university led Morrill to believe that only the interest of his donations was being utilized to build the museum collection. He quickly clarified the matter. "I want you to expend the funds I have donated as fast as you are able to find material that meets your approval as a scientist, provided that said funds are judiciously expended."⁶⁷

Another concern of Morrill's was the welfare of students. In 1927: "To again remind you of my interest in and love for our great institution of learning the University of Nebraska, I am herewith sending to you \$6,000; \$5,000 for Morrill Museum procurement and for no other purpose whatsoever; \$1,000 to the Agricultural College to become a part of the Agricultural College Student's Aid Fund, to assist meritorious junior or senior students" who provided two letters of non-family recommendation for loans not to exceed \$200.⁶⁸ Recognition and kudos were not his motivation for the munificence:

To be honest about it I think that too much publicity has already been given for the contributions I have made to the University and it would not offend me in the least if no further mention was made of my contribution. If I could give 25 million as Munsey did to the Metropolitan Museum or 40 million as Duke did then I might be warranted in looking for first page notice to the public.

Following this typed phrase, in his own hand he added, "This I think makes my total \$81,000 or thereabout."⁶⁹

Funds for Morrill Hall were appropriated in 1925. The June announcement in the state's newspapers brought forth a number of supportive letters to the chancellor's office. The letters spoke in glowing terms of Morrill's support of the university, and his stature in both the local and state communities. Even Avery, who knew Morrill so well, was somewhat taken back at the outpouring of support for the regents' actions:

I really didn't know how many friends and admirers Mr. Morrill had until after

the construction of Morrill Hall was authorized by the Board of Regents. I suggested the name Morrill Hall to Mr. Morrill rather casually one time while visiting Stromsburg as it seemed to me to be a nice thing. He was personally inclined to push it aside but I could see that it made a profound impression upon him. That the approval of the public is so wide spread and genuine is more than gratifying.⁷⁰

The \$300,000 structure was completed in 1927 at which time, in addition to the State Museum, it housed the School of Fine Arts and the Geology Department. The university's art collection was also housed in Morrill Hall until the construction of the Sheldon Art Gallery. As the structure neared completion and plans for the dedication began to unfold Morrill questioned his ability to make the trip, but urged that installation of the collection move ahead: "My being present must and will depend entirely upon my health at that time. To sum up I am 85 years old and still growing older. Therefore, my dear friend, in the installing of the Museum exhibits, if I am to see it we must make haste. But not such haste as will make waste."⁷¹ As the May 28, 1927, dedication neared, Morrill's health failed to improve: "In conference with my two sons we decided that it would be unwise owing to my physical condition for me to attempt to be present at the dedication of Morrill Hall."⁷²

Perhaps spring brought a new sense of well-being to Morrill, or perhaps his unflagging love for the university buoyed his health. Whatever the reason, four days before the dedication ceremony, his health had improved, and he was readying himself for the trip to Lincoln:

I am sending you herewith two copies of my message to the friends of the University as a part of the dedication exercises thinking you might desire to turn them over to the representatives of the press for publication in the Sunday papers. Professor Barbour sent me an outline as per my request it was *fine* but too scholarly to be recognized as my production. The one I send is just *Morrill* and will be recognized as such by my friends. I am fairly well and expect to arrive in Lincoln at 10 o'clock

AM on the Union Pacific. I shall go direct to the hotel for rest and come to the University after lunch.⁷³

Morrill traveled to Lincoln in a private railcar that an official of the Union Pacific Railroad provided and was carried upon a cot to the dedication ceremony in Elephant Hall.⁷⁴ He had survived to see the Charles Henry Morrill Collection installed in a proper facility.

On the occasion of Chancellor Avery's retirement dinner in 1928 Morrill sent Burnett regrets over his inability to attend: "Old age troubles have been quite severe at times and often in 1928. I doubt very much if I shall ever visit Lincoln and the University again. My interest in you, Avery, and the University will continue to the end."⁷⁵ Morrill's vision of the future was prophetic. On Tuesday, December 14, 1928, Charles H. Morrill died. He had been in a coma for one week following a stroke. Three years later Edgar Burnett recalled the man who had been both a personal friend and a friend of the university. "Mr. Morrill was one of our great pioneers. He came to Nebraska without wealth or influence. With industry and abounding courage he lived to see many of his plans succeed and to accumulate a competence. Not satisfied to live unto himself, he sought to invest a part of his money in a public enterprise which shall benefit succeeding generations."⁷⁶

In sum these four individuals gave a total of eighty-seven years of service to the University of Nebraska. But their contributions cannot be measured by time alone. Each brought their personalities, ambitions, and energies to their positions, and through their efforts they left a stronger university. The buildings named in their honor remain as solid testimony to the pioneering spirits of these individuals.

Notes

¹ Typewritten addendum to Memorial Service Program, Nov. 14, 1943, Charles S. Boucher Papers, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Archives and Special Collections.

² *Daily Nebraskan*, Nov. 18, 1977

University of Nebraska Buildings

- ² Ibid.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ Mabel Lee, *Memories of a Bloomer Girl* (Washington, D.C.: American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1977).
- ⁵ *Daily Nebraskan*, Jan. 27, 1977.
- ⁶ *Omaha World-Herald*, Oct. 21, 1979.
- ⁷ Undated news clipping, Mabel Lee Papers, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Archives and Special Collections (hereafter cited as Lee Papers).
- ⁸ Mabel Lee to Florence I. McGahey, Mar. 24, 1937, Lee Papers.
- ⁹ Lee to Frank Henzlik, Jan. 10, 1949, Lee Papers.
- ¹⁰ Ibid., Jan. 14 (no year), Lee Papers.
- ¹¹ *Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette*, May 24, 1976; June 12, 1977.
- ¹² *Daily Nebraskan*, Nov. 18, 1977.
- ¹³ Dedication Program, Women's Physical Education Building, Nov. 8, 1968, Lee Papers.
- ¹⁴ *Daily Nebraskan*, Jan. 27, 1977.
- ¹⁵ Undated news clipping, Lee Papers.
- ¹⁶ James Hansen, "Gallant, stalwart Bennie: Elisha Benjamin Andrews (1844-1917): An Educator's Odyssey" (Ph.D. diss., University of Denver, 1969), 296.
- ¹⁷ John S. Brubacher and Willis Rudy, *Higher Education in Transition: A History of American Colleges and Universities, 1636-1976* (New York: Harper & Row, 1976), 301.
- ¹⁸ *The Alumni Bulletin*, May 1, 1900.
- ¹⁹ Ross had "incurred the implacable displeasure of Mrs. Leland Stanford, who still held the financial fate of the infant institution (Stanford University) in her grasp." Brubacher and Rudy, *Higher Education in Transition*, 313.
- ²⁰ Robert E. Knoll, *Prarie University* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995), 46.
- ²¹ Minutes, University of Nebraska Board of Regents, Oct. 1, 1900, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Archives and Special Collections (hereafter cited as Minutes, Board of Regents)
- ²² Ibid., Feb. 14, 1902.
- ²³ Knoll, *Prarie University*, 42-43.
- ²⁴ E. Benjamin Andrews to Board of Regents, July 21, 1902, E. Benjamin Andrews Papers, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Archives and Special Collections (hereafter cited as Andrews Papers)
- ²⁵ Minutes, Board of Regents, Apr. 11, 1905.
- ²⁶ Hansen, "Gallant, stalwart Bennie," 364.
- ²⁷ *Nebraska State Journal*, Feb. 19, 1915.
- ²⁸ Samuel Avery to Andrews, Feb. 19, 1915, Andrews Papers. The reference is to W. J. Taylor of Mema, who represented District 56 in the Nebraska Legislature. Taylor's legislative record was "anti-university." He led the effort to segregate the agricultural college from the university and remove it from control of the Board of Regents *Nebraska State Journal*, Feb. 19, 20, 21, 1915.
- ²⁹ The ledger book for the Temple Building, now in the university Archives and Special Collections, includes the following names and pledges: E. B. Andrews, \$1,000; S. Avery, \$50; E. H. Barbour, \$100; C. Bessey, \$100; E. A. Burnett, \$100; and L. [ouise] Pound, \$10. Andrews's transfer of the lots is in Minutes, Board of Regents, June 10, 1903.
- ³⁰ Over twenty-three months, McClure's published seventeen chapters under the unifying title of "The History of the Standard Oil Company." These installments were subsequently published by Macmillan Company as a two-volume work of the same title.
- ³¹ *Omaha World-Herald*, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, 1904.
- ³² Ibid., Jan. 31, 1904.
- ³³ Ibid., Feb. 9, 1904.
- ³⁴ Ibid., Feb. 12, 13, 1904.
- ³⁵ Avery to Andrews, Sept. 1, 1916, Andrews Papers.
- ³⁶ "Avery's Speeches - Memorial Addresses," Andrews Papers.
- ³⁷ Addison E. Sheldon, Nebraska State Historical Society, to William T. Hastings, Brown University, May 1, 1935, Andrews Papers.
- ³⁸ "Andrews Hall Added to Campus," *Nebraska Alumnus* 24 (Sept. 1928): 315-16.
- ³⁹ *Lincoln Sunday Journal and Star*, July 22, 1951.
- ⁴⁰ Edgar A. Burnett to Avery, April 1913, Edgar A. Burnett Papers, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Archives and Special Collections (hereafter cited as Burnett Papers).
- ⁴¹ Ibid., June 5, 1914, Burnett Papers.
- ⁴² Ibid., Feb. 19, 1915, Burnett Papers.
- ⁴³ Charles H. Morrill to Avery, Apr. 15, 1927, Samuel Avery Papers, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Archives and Special Collections (hereafter cited as Avery Papers).
- ⁴⁴ Avery to Morrill, Apr. 18, 1927, Avery Papers.
- ⁴⁵ Minutes, Board of Regents, Mar. 3, 1928.
- ⁴⁶ Morrill to Burnett, Mar. 13, 1928, Burnett Papers.
- ⁴⁷ Knoll, *Prarie University*, 88-89.
- ⁴⁸ Edgar A. Burnett, "In Retrospect," *Nebraska Alumnus* 28 (June 1932): 2.
- ⁴⁹ Burnett, "A University Foundation," *Nebraska Alumnus* 28 (Jan. 1932): 2-3.
- ⁵⁰ *Evening State Journal* (Lincoln), June 30, 1941.
- ⁵¹ Following one postwar year spent in Nashua, New Hampshire, Charles and Harriet had moved to Rockford, Illinois, where he was employed in a soap factory at \$50 per month. Charles H. Morrill, *The Morrills and Reminiscences* (Chicago: The University Publishing Company, 1918).
- ⁵² Morrill, *The Morrills*, 20.
- ⁵³ Ibid., 21.
- ⁵⁴ Ibid., 34.
- ⁵⁵ In a conversation with his banker, Morrill once said, "Smith, you now have a mortgage on everything I have in this world, except one medium-sized woman, thirty years old, and four kids with dark hair and blue eyes. If you say so, I'll put them in." Smith declined. *Ibid.*, 62.
- ⁵⁶ Ibid.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid., 35-36.
- ⁵⁸ "Morrill Hall Receives University Treasures," *Nebraska Alumnus* 23 (Mar. 1927): 107-11.
- ⁵⁹ The First National Bank of Lincoln at this time carried \$500,000 of worthless receivables; it was saved from complete collapse by C. E. Perkins.
- ⁶⁰ Kiwanis Medal for Distinguished Service program, Dec. 29, 1922, Charles H. Morrill Papers, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Archives and Special Collections (hereafter cited as Morrill Papers).
- ⁶¹ Morrill, *The Morrills*, 76.
- ⁶² Kiwanis Medal program, Morrill Papers.
- ⁶³ Morrill to Andrews, Oct. 11, 1904, Andrews Papers.
- ⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Jan. 30, 1905.
- ⁶⁵ Morrill to Avery, Apr. 4, 1926, Avery Papers.
- ⁶⁶ Morrill to Erwin H. Barbour, Apr. 13, 1927, Avery Papers.
- ⁶⁷ Morrill to Avery, Apr. 13, 1927, Avery Papers.
- ⁶⁸ Morrill to Burnett, Apr. 29, 1927, Burnett Papers.
- ⁶⁹ Avery to George J. Woods, Woods Bros. Companies, June 27, 1925, Avery Papers.
- ⁷⁰ Morrill to Barbour, Apr. 13, 1927, Avery Papers.
- ⁷¹ Morrill to Burnett, Apr. 18, 1927, Burnett Papers.
- ⁷² *Ibid.*, May 27, 1927.
- ⁷³ *Sirromsburg Headlight*, June 1, 1927; Edgar A. Burnett, "The Founder's Room," *Nebraska Alumnus* 27 (Dec. 1931): 3.
- ⁷⁴ Morrill to Burnett, May 4, 1928, Burnett Papers.
- ⁷⁵ Burnett, "The Founder's Room."