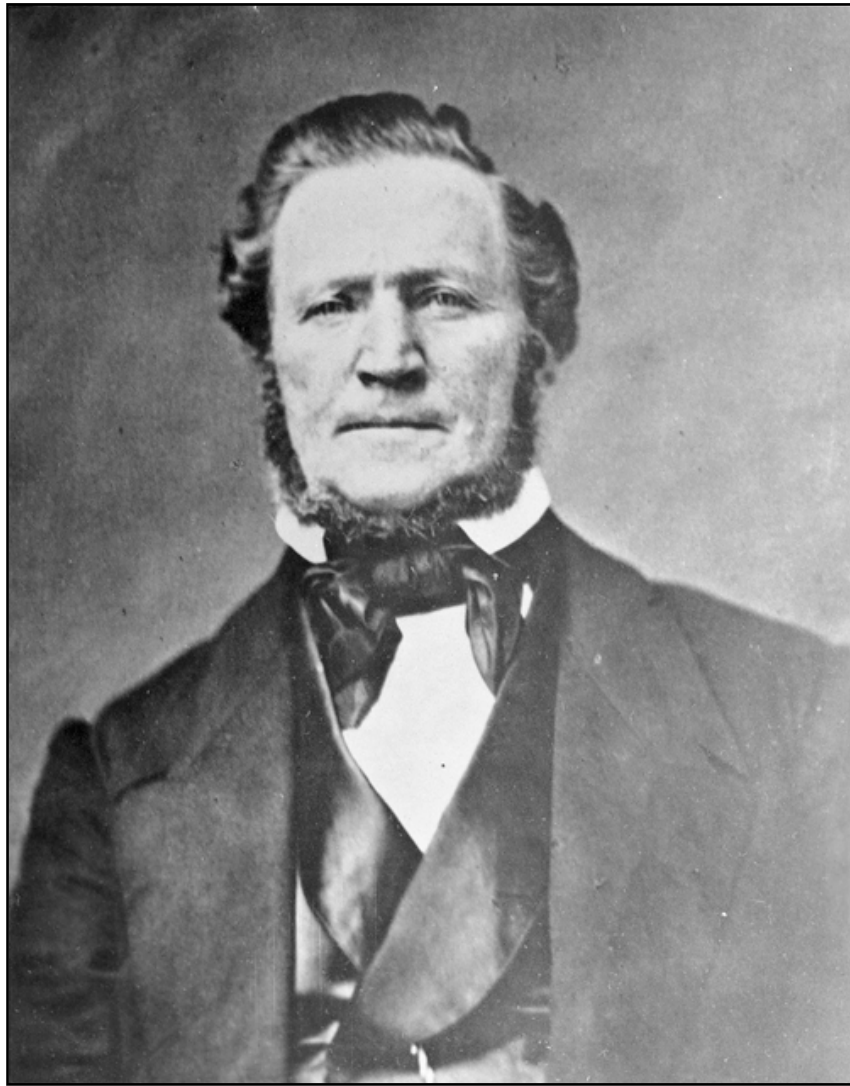


# Brigham Young University

## A Pictorial History of Physical Facilities 1875 - 2005



*Brigham Young University Provo Campus - 2005*



*Brigham Young*  
*President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints*  
*and*  
*Founder of Brigham Young University*

# Brigham Young University

A Pictorial History of Physical Facilities

1875 - 2005

Ephraim Hatch

Physical Facilities Division  
Brigham Young University  
Provo, Utah

This history is divided into 13 chapters. Chapter 8 is a pictorial survey of the Physical Plant Division in 1974, at the end of the first 100 years that the Brigham Young University has operated. The other 12 chapters are organized, chronologically, into blocks of time. Each block of time is divided into 4 sections: personnel, campus, buildings and utilities. The section name and time period is noted above each page number. Helpful information that did not fit in any of these four sections is included in the appendix.

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Provo, Utah

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First Printing, 2005

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# Preface

After Ernest Wilkinson's retirement as president of Brigham Young University, August 1971, he proceeded to organize a team of editors to prepare a history of BYU, drawing on source material from representatives of all university departments. I was assigned to prepare the source material for the Department of Physical Plant. The history of the Department of Physical Plant was very extensive, requiring information about personnel, campus planning, building construction, and utility development from 1875 to 1975, a 100 year period.

Karl A. Miller, who had spent his entire career with BYU in maintenance of buildings and grounds, accepted my request to assist. We obtained historical photographs from the University Archives, Library Special Collections, BYU Photo Studio, BYU Physical Plant Department, *The Daily Herald*, and Lynn Wakefield. I photographed contemporary buildings, grounds and personnel. Our research and writing extended through two and one half years, and totaled 740 pages when completed. After it served its purpose as source material for the Wilkinson Committee, it was deposited in the Lee Library Archives (1975).

Thirty years later, long after I had retired, I was very surprised when Edwin Cozzens, Asst. Adm. Vice President Physical Facilities, asked if I would be interested in compiling the last unrecorded 30 years of the Physical Facilities Division history. I gladly accepted, and commenced working on it March 1, 2004.

Departmental records were made available to me. Historical photographs were obtained from the Lee Library, *The Daily Herald*, LaVerl Christensen and Lynn Wakefield. Photographs of contemporary buildings, grounds and personnel were taken by Physical Facilities Division personnel, Mark Philbrick and myself. Many key employees whose tenure extended through the entire 30 years have been an invaluable source of information.

It was decided to include the first 100 years with the last 30 years, making it a complete 130 year history of the BYU Physical Facilities, and publish a limited edition in book and computer CD form.

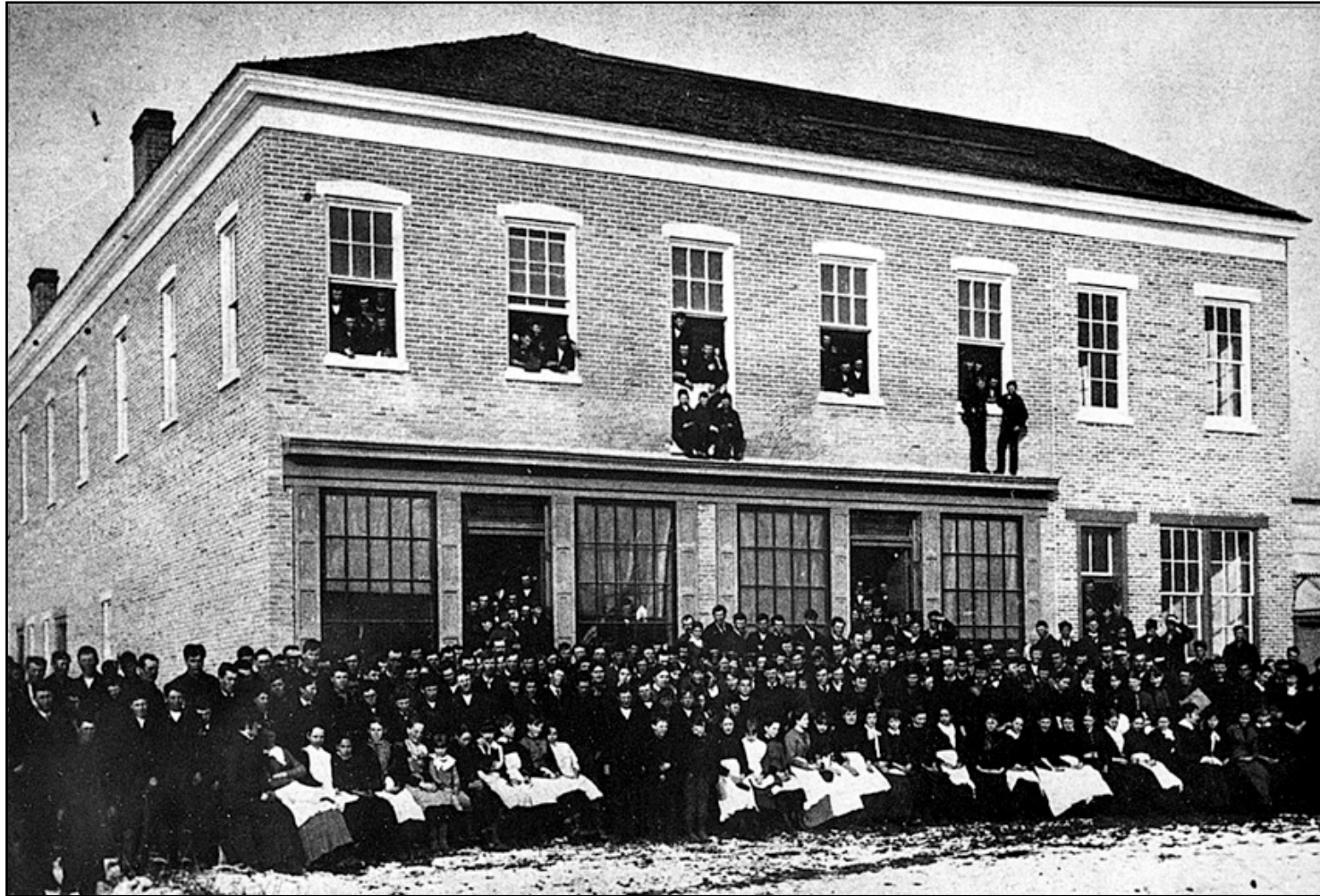
My research into the history of the Physical Facilities Division has been very rewarding, primarily because of the increased understanding and appreciation I have gained for the men and women who have planned, built and maintained the infrastructure of Brigham Young University. Little is known, outside of the division, about its inner workings because these people serve best when they are least conspicuous.

This project has required the help of many individuals, far too many to list by name. I could not have done it alone. It has been a team effort. My sincere thanks to all who have assisted.



*Ephraim Hatch*

# Chapter 1 1875 - 1892



*Lewis Building - Brigham Young Academy - 1882*

# Buildings 1875-1892

A history of the Brigham Young University must begin at the time it was founded in 1875. However, education in Provo preceded this date many years. A school was established in a log cabin soon after the pioneers settled the area in 1848. By 1860 several LDS Church Wards were conducting classes in their meetinghouses on weekdays. Warren Dussenberry opened a grade school at Cluff's Hall, about 78 North University Avenue, in 1863. As the enrollment grew they moved from place to place, and finally were established in the Lewis Building on Third West and Center Street. At a time when the enrollment reached 300 pupils, the school was made a branch of the Deseret University in Salt Lake City (J.M. Jensen, History of Provo, Provo, Utah: J.M. Jensen, 1924, p. 350. BYU Archives).



*North side of Provo Center Street, Second to Third West. Lewis Building at extreme left.*



Brigham Young became the owner of the Lewis Building and on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1875, he executed a Deed of Trust to a Board of Trustees establishing Brigham Young Academy with a building. Reference is made to this incident in a letter to his son, Alfales, dated October 20, 1875 (Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Brigham Young Academy, Book No. 1, 1875. BYU Archives).

Your mother is in good health and it is probable that I shall pay a visit to Provo ere long. I have deeded my property at that place on which the University Building stands to a Board of Trustees, for the purpose of endowing a college to be called "Brigham Young's Academy of Provo." I have had this in contemplation some time, and I hope to see an Academy established there that shall do honor to our Territory, and at which the children of the Latter-day Saints can receive a good education unmixed with the pernicious, atheistic influences that are to be found in so many of the higher schools of the country (Brigham Young Letters Books, Book #15, pp. 930-932, Church Historical Department, Salt Lake City, Utah).

The property he deeded was located on Third West and Center Street in Provo known as the Lewis Block. The building on this property was constructed in 1867 by Jesse William Lewis, a pioneer brick manufacturer. It measured 45 feet by 70 feet, required 140,000 burned bricks and included three floor levels, a basement, a ground level and a second floor. The basement was intended for storage, but the presence of water made this impossible. The ground level included two large rooms at the front and two small rooms in the rear. The second floor was one open area with a four foot high stage at the rear. The second floor was one open area with a four foot high stage at the north end over the office below. Since the offices had lower ceilings than the two front rooms on the ground level, this space was added to the space under the stage making rooms for dressing and other theatrical purposes (The White and Blue, Homes of the School, N.L. Nelson, Vol. 11 No. 1, Provo, Utah: BYU Studentbody, 1907, p. 2. BYU Archives. J.M. Jensen, History of Brigham Young University, Unpublished Manuscript, 1942, p. 90. BYU Archives).

This building with two usable floors at 2, 800 gross square feet each was valued at \$15,000 along with the property and other financial endowments. It might be said that the first campus of Brigham Young Academy (University) consisted of one building with 5,600 gross square feet of usable space valued at \$2.67 per square foot (Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Brigham Young Academy, Book No. 1, 1875. BYU Archives).

In a Commencement Address given to the graduating class of 1941, Justice George Sutherland, who attended school in the Lewis Building, described it as follows:

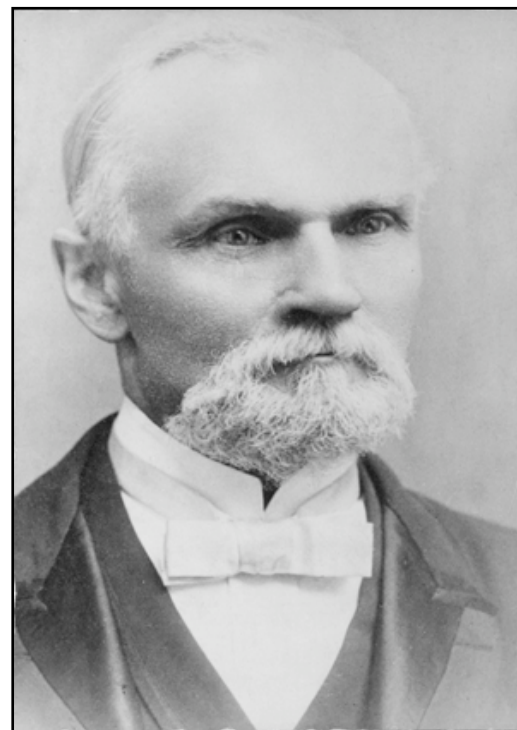
It stood at a corner on Center Street, a grim non-descript building without beauty or grace or any other aesthetic feature calculated to invite a second look. The lower floor was made up of two large rooms at the front, and two small ones at the back. The upper floor had been designed for use as a theater. It consisted of one large room and a stage -- both so utterly bare and gloomy as to make inappropriate any form of entertainment, except tragedy (George Sutherland, A Message to the 1941 Graduating Class of BYU, 65th Commencement Exercises, June 4, 1941, Provo, Utah: BYU, 1941).

For its time, the following observation by George Q. Cannon in 1879 may be more near the truth:

...commodious, centrally located, and well-furnished with the appliances necessary to the comfort and encouragement of its students (Deseret Evening News, April 25, 1879, Provo, Utah, George Q. Cannon, Editor).



*Warren Dussenberry*



*Karl G. Maeser*

Warren Dussenberry remained on as principal of Brigham Young's Academy in Provo for a short time before going into the practice of law. He was followed by Karl G. Maeser who arrived on April 21, 1876 (J.M. Jensen, History of Provo, Provo, Utah: J.M. Jensen, 1924, P. 348. BYU Archives).

The number of pupils increased steadily until it became apparent that more space must be secured. In 1882, President of the Board of Trustees, A.O. Smoot, proceeded at his own expense to construct a \$3,000 addition to the east side of the building, consisting of three rooms. The next year, 1883, Harvey Cluff, Myron Tanner and W.H. Dussenberry, Executive Committee of the Board, built an addition to the north costing \$2,000, providing two more large rooms.

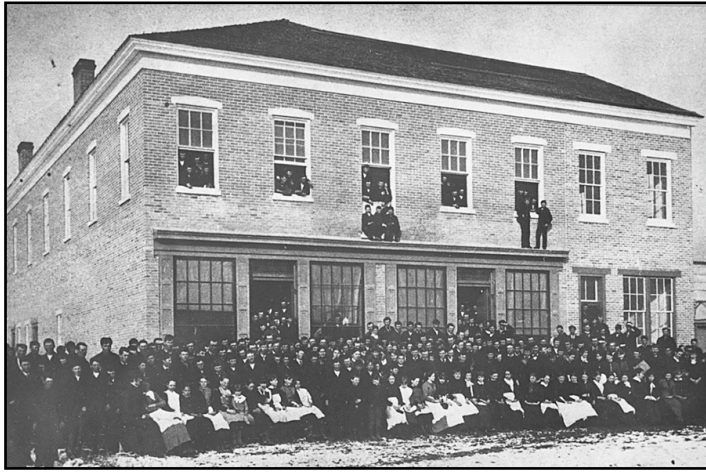
Only a few months later, on the evening of January 27, 1884, fire was seen on the roof of the building. Provo City had no fire fighting equipment at that time. A futile attempt with a bucket brigade from the millrace on Second West did little to delay the complete destruction of the Academy. They did succeed in saving all of the furniture, books, and equipment on the first floor and some on the second floor, however (J.M. Jensen, History of Brigham Young University, Unpublished Manuscript, 1942, p. 99. BYU Archives).

Following is an account of the morning after the fire by N.L. Nelson, a student at the time. This quotation is from a theme he wrote for an English class.

All the city had been aroused -- all save the writer of this sketch, who peacefully slept the night away just two blocks from the conflagration. Nay, more; he finished his breakfast undisturbed, blacked his shoes, combed his hair, adjusted his tie, strapped his books together and started for school. Picture the charred and blackened ruins that met his gaze as he turned the corner!

Considerable furniture had been saved, which now lay piled in irregular heaps in the streets. Students were moving everywhere about the smoking embers and, of course, noted with a smile the fact that I was carrying a useless bundle of books. There seemed to be no note of hope left in the undertone conversation of the little knots grouped here and there. The only question seemed to be how soon they could get ready to start for home.

Presently, Brother Maeser, whose white hair and dignified bearing had already made him vulnerable, mounted a chair, and called the crowds to order. There was hope shining out in his fine strong face, courage in the ring of his voice. Bidding the students not to lose heart, he invited them all to a meeting in the stake tabernacle. Here the lesson of the fire was impressed upon us; and we were told that not only would the school go on, but that steps had already been taken to erect new and suitable quarters (The White and Blue, Homes of the School, N.L. Nelson, Vol. 11 No. 1, Provo, Utah: BYU Studentbody, 1907, pp. 4-5. BYU Archives).



*Lewis Building before the fire*



*The "charred and blackened ruins" of the Lewis Building after the fire*

**Buildings 1875 - 1892**



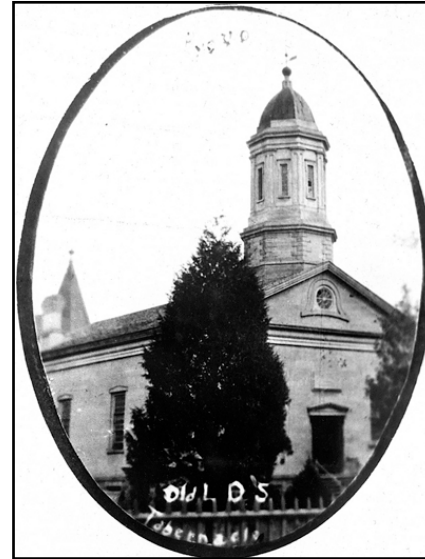
*Photograph of BYA students marching past during a Founder's Day celebration. A billboard covered the site of the burned-out Lewis Building for some years after.*

Influential people of the community came to the rescue and provided temporary space for this homeless student body. The upper grades met on the second floor of the First National Bank Building (minutes of the Board of Trustees, Brigham Young Academy, January 29, 1884, BYU Archives), located on the northwest corner of the intersection of what is now (1973) University Avenue and Center Street. The basement of the “meetinghouse” (old Utah Stake Tabernacle), located one half block west of University Avenue on the south side of Center Street was used for the lower grades. They occupied this basement for only four days and then moved into part of the recently completed S.S. Jones store located just north of the bank on the west side of University Avenue (Territorial Enquirer, January 29, 1884). The second floor of the bank building was not large enough for the upper grades and additional space was acquired in the recently completed Smoot Drug Store, located just west of the bank on Center Street (Minutes of the Board of Trustees, February 9, 1884).

### **Buildings 1875 - 1892**



*First National Bank on corner of University Avenue and Center Street. S. S. Jones Store on the right. Smoot Drug Store on the left of the Bank on Center Street.*



*Provo Meetinghouse, southwest corner of University Avenue and Center Street.*

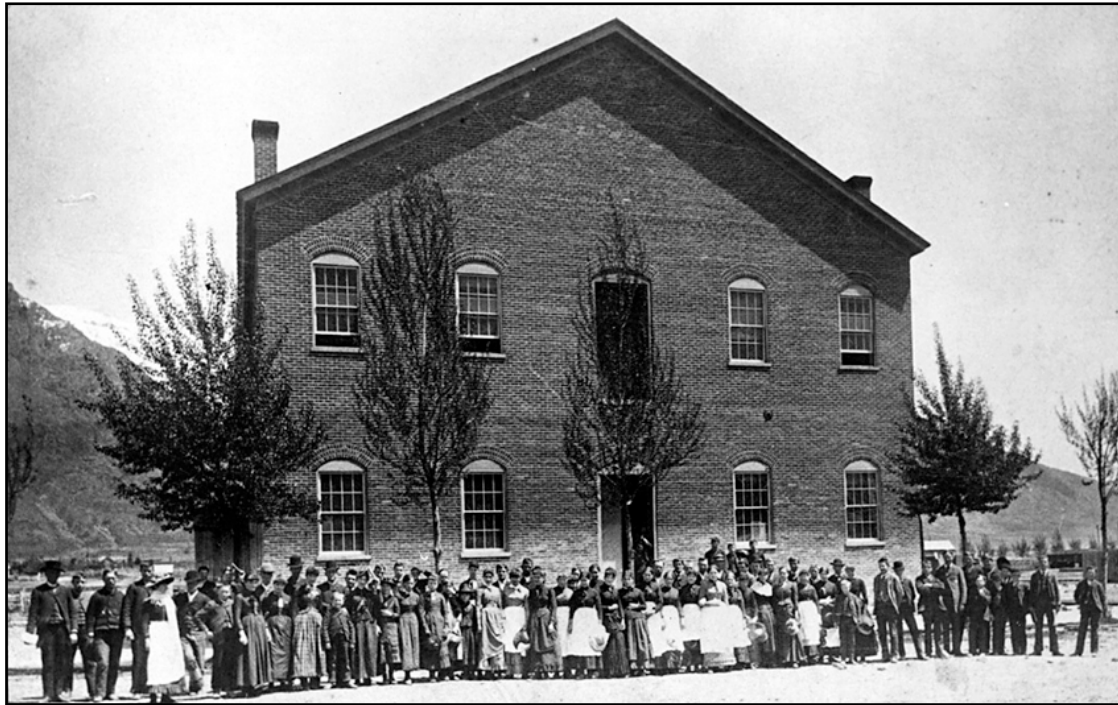


*University Avenue, looking south from First North. Bank and S. S. Jones Store on right, center. L.D.S. Tabernacle spire in center.*



*Utah Stake Tabernacle at Left Center. Provo Meetinghouse at center. Bank at right side of picture.*

**Buildings 1875 - 1892**



*Z.C.M.I. Warehouse as it looked at the time the Academy used the building, according to Clark Newell who was a student at that time.*



*Z.C.M.I. Warehouse as it looked since about 1910.*

**Buildings 1875 - 1892**

## Z.C.M.I. Warehouse - 1884

It was apparent that more suitable space must be found if the Academy was to survive. Immediate steps were taken to secure something larger and more permanent.

The Z.C.M.I. had recently completed a relatively large warehouse on what is now University Avenue and Sixth South next to the railroad tracks. There was considerably more space in this building than was needed for warehouse at that time. A request to Z.C.M.I. from the Academy Board of Trustees for the use of some of this space resulted in an agreement that provided the school with a home for the next seven and one half years (Board of Trustees Minutes, March 17, 1884, and July 11, 1884). All of the upper floor and part of the lower floor were remodeled to provide classrooms, a laboratory and a principal's office. A new entrance was made on the north side of the building and a broad stairway was constructed from this entrance up to the top floor (Territorial Enquirer, September 12, 1884).

These facilities at the Z.C.M.I. Warehouse proved to be much better than those at the Lewis Building when they moved in at the beginning of the ninth academic year, September 1, 1884 (Faculty Minutes #4, Nov. 1883 - June 1885, pp. 56-57. BYU Archives).

Clark Newell, a student in the Z.C.M.I. Building was interviewed before his death by Newburn I. Butt (Copy of this interview is in the BYU Archives). He was shown two photographs and was asked which one was of the Z.C.M.I. Building when he went to school there. The one he selected was not the one as the building has looked since about 1910 up to the time it was razed in 1967 (Deseret News, July 22, 1967; Interview with Abraham Jones by Ephraim Hatch, September 27, 1973, Provo, Utah). The photo he selected had a west wall that was without decoration and had an exterior door on the second floor.

It is very possible that the west wall was remodeled into something more ornate after the school moved out, and that the picture Clark Newell selected was really the building as it appeared at first.

## Laboratory Building - 1885

As a precaution against another fire similar to the Lewis Building fire, a separate laboratory building was constructed near the Z.C.M.I. Warehouse. In a news item from the "Territorial Enquirer October 20, 1885, pasted in the Faculty Minutes book is the statement, "An additional laboratory room has been erected separate from the main building for safety in order to enable the students in Chemistry to do practical work" (Faculty Minutes, August 14, 1885, p. 16. BYU Archives).

## Boarding House - 1885

The Academy established a boarding house with rooms for sleeping, study, bath, and dining. Principal Maeser appointed Joseph B. Keeler as steward, Willard Done as presiding tutor and Mrs. Jennie Tanner as Matron. Strict regulations were set up for governing the lodgers and boarders (Faculty Minutes, August 14, 1885, p. 16. BYU Archives). In May of 1886 it was reported that 24 students slept and ate in this boarding house and that eight additional students ate their meals there and slept elsewhere (News item from the "Territorial Enquirer", May 25, 1886, pasted in the Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 63. BYU Archives).

This facility did not function for very long, and it is not known where it was located.

## Buildings 1875 - 1892



# Academy Building - 1891

(Also called High School and Education Building)

Immediately after the Lewis Building fire, cash donations were obtained amounting to approximately \$2,000, which was sufficient to purchase one city block of land and lay the foundation for a new Academy Building (*The White and Blue*, “Homes of the School,” N.L. Nelson, Vol. 11 No. 1, Provo, Utah: BYU Studentbody, 1907, p. 8. BYU Archives). This site, located on University Avenue between Fifth and Sixth North Streets, is now known as the “Lower Campus.” It was purchased from Jesse William Lewis, the same man who sold the Lewis Building to Brigham Young in 1875 (Interview with J. Earl Lewis by Kiefer Sauls and Karl Miller, October 10, 1973. J. Earl Lewis is a grandson of Jesse William Lewis).

May 21, 1884, was the ground breaking date for this structure which was first called the Academy Building (Faculty Minutes #4, Nov. 1883 - June 1885, p. 47. BYU Archives). The foundation work was done by Samuel Liddiard under the supervision of Benjamin Cluff, who later became President of the school. After completion of the foundation, construction was suspended six years for lack of funds. This delay was largely due to lack of confidence on the part of many and also to some irregularities in the Academy Deed of Trust (J.M. Jensen, *History of Brigham Young University*, Unpublished Manuscript, 1942, p. 96. BYU Archives).

After this delay, A.O. Smoot, President of the Board, provided sufficient money by mortgaging his home and property to complete the structure once started. The University to this day is indebted to A.O. Smoot for the unselfish sacrifice he made to insure the progress of an institution in dire need. Even though this mortgage was later redeemed by the Church, it in no way minimized the sacrifice he made and the devotion that this man possessed (*The White and Blue*, “Homes of the School,” N.L. Nelson, Vol. 11 No. 1, Provo, Utah: BYU Studentbody, 1907, pp. 8-9. BYU Archives).

At a Board meeting held December 18, 1890, Joseph Don Carlos Young, a son of Brigham Young who was previously preparing plans for the new building, was then appointed architect. More money was needed and a loan of \$50,000 was secured by mortgaging additional property including the Academy Building block (J.M. Jensen, *History of Brigham Young University*, Unpublished Manuscript, 1942, p. 99. BYU Archives).

On Monday, January 4, 1892, the beginning of the second semester, the faculty and students made a farewell march from the old Z.C.M.I. Building near the railroad depot to the new Academy Building, their “Temple of Learning.” The Presidency of the Church, the Governor, and other prominent visitors from all parts of the state were assembled to take part in the dedication services (*Circular of the Brigham Young Academy*, 22<sup>nd</sup> Academic Year, 1897 - 1898, p. 7. BYU Archives).



*Founder's Day - 1900*

*Education Building (Academy Building) with College Building at right side of picture.*

*A railroad track is evident at right side, and outdoor restrooms at left.*

**Buildings 1875 - 1892**



*Education Building (Academy Building) - about 1895, just 3 years after dedication*

**Buildings 1875 - 1892**

The building was considered to be the largest of its kind in the Rocky Mountain region and was designed to accommodate one thousand students (Circular of the Brigham Young Academy, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Academic Years, 1891 - 1893, p.9. BYU Archives). The following description of the building appeared in “The Enquirer,” a local newspaper.

The new Brigham Young Academy Building is the admiration of the hundreds who came today to attend the dedicatory exercises; and long before the services commenced, there was a stream of strangers walking around the building and speaking in terms of highest praise of the beautiful architecture. The building is built with brick and trimmed with Kayune stone. The dimensions are 168 feet by 188 feet; height of walls, 50 feet to square; height of tower, 40 feet to the vane. The main entrance is on the west side under the tower, and leads through the vestibule into the large hall, which runs through the center of the building from north to south. Over the entrance, and forming part of the arch, the inscription “B.Y. Academy 1891” is cut in the gray sandstone trimming (J.M. Jensen, *History of Brigham Young University*, Unpublished Manuscript, 1942, pp. 99-100. BYU Archives).

This building was and still is a beautiful structure, but in the beginning it was lacking in some basic conveniences. Outside toilets were all they had the first ten years. Only part of the building was provided with warm air heating. This was accomplished by a steam driven fan which forced fresh air over steam radiators. The steam engine which powered the fan was later replaced by an electric motor (Karl A. Miller, Assistant Superintendent, Buildings and Grounds). The remainder of the building was heated with coal stoves. Janitors were instructed to keep the fires banked all night so that it would not be too cold when school began each morning (Faculty Minutes, Volume 9, p. 16, November 22, 1906).

The building was constructed with two floors, an attic and a basement. A large portion of the top floor “attic” was not completed at that time. In 1904 this attic area was used for the exhibition of art. Calvin Fletcher, a student, was asked to make an exhibit of drawings and paintings using the upper hall of the building which would be furnished for the purpose (White and Blue, Vol. 7 No. 14, February 19, 1904, p. 4). In the same year the White and Blue included a picture of E.H. Eastmond with his class being held at the top of the stairs on the fourth floor by two rooms now known as 418 East and 420 East. Drapes were hung over the doors, apparently no doors having been installed. The hall used as a gallery exhibited many pieces of art work (White and Blue, November 11, 1904, Vol. 7, p. 10. BYU Archives). Years later the fourth floor was completed, the south side being occupied by the Art Department and the north room used by the Geology Department (Karl A. Miller, Assistant Superintendent, Buildings and Grounds)

In the beginning, the Academy had no gymnasium and classes were held in the large southeast room on the basement floor. No dressing rooms or showers were available, and students were obliged to use their own living quarters if possible (History of Physical Education and Athletics at BYU by Charles J. Hart, BYU Archives).

The name of the new building has undergone three changes. It was the Academy Building when first completed. When the College Building was dedicated in 1898, it seemed only fitting that the name be changed to the High School Building inasmuch as the institution was then largely comprised of high school students. In 1922 President Harris changed the name to Education Building because more emphasis was placed on college work from that time on (Karl A. Miller, Assistant Superintendent, Buildings and Grounds).

## Campus 1875 - 1892

There is no evidence that the Brigham Young Academy had more than bare ground surrounding its buildings during the first 17 years of its existence. A campus with outdoor recreational facilities and landscaped areas would not become a reality until after the turn of the century.

## Utilities 1875 - 1892

Utilities on a university campus at the present time usually include the following: electrical power distribution, building heating and cooling water, storm and sanitary sewers, culinary water and gas piping, telephone, audio, video and computer cabling. Utilities in the early years of the Brigham Young Academy included few, if any, of these. However, those resourceful people accomplished the job that needed to be done. Heat at that time was provided by coal burning stoves located throughout the buildings; cooling and ventilation was accomplished by opening windows. Restroom facilities were located outside, and water for drinking was drawn from open wells at first and later from artesian wells.

The school bell had gone down in the Lewis Building fire and none had been provided in the temporary quarters or in the Z.C.M.I. Warehouse, making it necessary to depend on each teacher's watch for several years (Faculty Minutes #4, Nov. 1883 - June 1885, pp. 56-57. BYU Archives). The Z.C.M.I. Warehouse was eventually equipped with a system of class bells. James E. Talmage is credited with this installation (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, pp. 118, 126).

BYU Archives). On September 18, 1889, it was reported on page 165 of the Faculty Minutes that "...the lids of the electric batteries were eaten out so that the wires would not work." This would suggest that the electric class bells were powered by batteries. Room lighting was not electric at this time as evidenced by the following two entries in the Faculty Minutes.

"Bros. Keeler, Booth and Isgreen were appointed a committee to inspect lamps and provide suitable lighting for the building" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 163. BYU Archives).

"Decided that a tank of coal-oil be purchased at wholesale rates, and that the same including also three Rochester lamps for the use of the Polysophical Society be paid out of the Society funds" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 163. BYU Archives).

Electric room lighting was used in the Z.C.M.I. school soon after electricity was brought into Provo. Following is an interesting account written by J.M. Jensen of the first electrical power in this area.

A number of electric light franchises were granted in 1889, but only one of them materialized in service, that of A.O. Smoot and others, represented by Reed Smoot. The Company was identified with the Provo Woolen Mills. Provo City received its first electric service from this company in 1890. The system was transferred to the Electric Company in 1899, which continued to supply the city with light as the retail agent of the Telluride Power Company.

The Telluride Power Company was organized in Colorado in 1900, but had actually started operations ten years previously. After considerable experimentation its organizers decided that "long distance high voltage transmission" was possible. They entered the Utah Field in 1899 by constructing Nunn's Station in Provo Canyon. The first 40 K.V. line in the world was constructed and operated successfully between this plant and Mercur, a gold mining camp now abandoned. In due time lines were extended to Bingham and Eureka. This expansion made it possible to furnish wholesale energy to the towns mentioned. Local lighting companies were organized to handle retail service. "The Electric Company" operated in Provo, "Camp Floyd Electric Company" in Mercur, and "The Eureka Electric Company" in Eureka, Silver City, and Mammoth. All these companies were consolidated with the Utah Power & Light Company in 1912 (J.M. Jensen, *History of Provo*, Provo, Utah: J.M. Jensen 1942, pp. 240-241. BYU Archives).

On page 193 of the Faculty Minutes, August 20, 1890, it is recorded, “Decided, subject to the approval of the Board, that the Academy be furnished with ten electric lamps and the necessary apparatus to operate them.” About one month later in the October 1, 1890 entry on page 199, “It was reported that electric lighting was completed in the building.” About two months later still, on page 206 of the December 3, 1890, Faculty Minutes is recorded, “Thos. E. Daniels, Electric Engineer, had donated to the Academy, an electric dynamo of his own construction.” Since this is after the lighting installation was completed, it is unlikely that this dynamo provided electricity for room lighting. There is no mention of the power source to turn the dynamo, and it may be assumed that it was used for demonstration purposes in a physics class (Faculty Minutes, Annual Report of the Principal, 1891-1892, p. 21. BYU Archives).

According to J.M. Jensen’s *History of Provo*, page 240, the telephone came into Provo from Salt Lake City in 1887, and a franchise was granted by Provo City to Rocky Mountain Bell in 1889. The Academy appears to have first used this convenience sometime before 1900. The following brief reference is made to the telephone in the Faculty Minutes dated October 23, 1900, page 202: “Bro. Isgreen was instructed to see what could be done with regard to a bell connection between Bro. Glazier’s office and the principal’s office for a telephone call.”

As mentioned above, water in the early days of Provo was drawn from open wells. On September 4, 1885, Brother Talmage reported that the well water of the Academy Boarding House was in bad condition and should not be used for culinary purposes. A new artesian well was drilled north of the Z.C.M.I. Warehouse according to the Faculty Minutes of January 21, 1888 (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 19. BYU Archives).

# Personnel

For the first 17 years the Brigham Young Academy building maintenance personnel was limited to janitors. It does not appear that the remodeling work in the Lewis Building and the Z.C.M.I. Warehouse was done by full-time employees of the Academy. It may be assumed that tradesmen from the community were hired to do these and other specific construction jobs. Teachers and students also volunteered assistance.

A survey through the Faculty Minutes of this 17-year period indicates that the janitorial work was usually under the direction of one person, but it is not expressed or implied that the individual in charge did any of the cleaning work. The Janitorial Department was represented in each Faculty Meeting and a report was made at each of those meetings. The following excerpts from the Faculty Minutes give some idea of the problems they had and the way they solved them.

October 19, 1877, "Paper is not to be thrown on the floor." The Department reported that various things were needed -- three "brumes," three water cans, five wood boxes, and five coal scuttles. The janitors were instructed to keep the staircases clean and avoid any accumulation of material that would cause a child to fall. On October 26, 1877, it was reported that the Janitorial Department needed four scrapers for the feet at the door, wood for the kindling and a latch for the front door. It was noted that on December 7, 1877, "complaints were made of the monitors not sweeping the staircases and leaving ashes under the stoves" (Faculty Minutes #1, Aug. 1876 - Sept. 1878, pp. 34, 36, and 38. BYU Archives).

On September 12, 1884, Brother Kepler, who had been hired as janitor, passed away, and his wife was given his position for the entire school year with the provision that someone else be engaged to start the fires during the cold weather (Faculty Minutes #4, Nov. 1883 - June 1885, pp. 28 and 61. BYU Archives). This lady apparently did an outstanding job. James E. Talmage, a teacher, recorded the following in the Faculty Minutes.

I would be lacking of appreciation of true merit if I would not give expression to the satisfaction with which teachers and students enjoy the comfort provided by the incessant labors of our janitress, Mrs. Kepler, and her assistants. At no time have the premises of our Academy presented so tidy and respectable appearance as during the time she has been our faithful servant (Faculty Minutes #4, Nov. 1883 - June 1885, p. 105. BYU Archives).



It wasn't always good however. When the school was temporarily housed in a business building after the Lewis Building fire in 1884, the Faculty Minutes written in Karl G. Maeser's own handwriting state, "The usual complaint was made about the janitorial work."

October 19, 1887, "Reported that a carload of coal had been received. The janitor was instructed to make the coal shed as safe as possible" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 109. BYU Archives).

November 23, 1887, "The janitor reported that a number of young men had voluntarily assisted him in chopping up a load of kindling wood..." (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 112. BYU Archives).

September 19, 1888, "Reported that arrangements had been made with Bro. John Devey to have the stoves inspected and repaired" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 136. BYU Archives).

October 31, 1888, "Reported that Bro. J.H. Wooton and R.L. Woodward were jointly engaged as janitors" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 138. BYU Archives).

February 6, 1889, "Brother Keeler was appointed general overseer of the Janitorial Department with special instructions to see that the outhouse be cleaned" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 149. BYU Archives).

February 13, 1889, "Reported that two tons of coal had been ordered, also that half a ton of anthracite and a ladder had been procured for the Academy" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 150. BYU Archives).

April 24, 1889, "Reported that the outhouses were in a very bad condition. Decided that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee with suggestions for an improved system next year" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 154. BYU Archives).

August 7, 1889, "...appointed a committee to wait upon the Executive Committee to get permission to lay certain drain pipes to carry waste water from the building..." (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 161. BYU Archives).

August 7, 1889, "Decided that a sprinkler be purchased and that the floors be sprinkled every day at noon" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 162. BYU Archives).

August 21, 1889, "Custodian reported the work of laying drain pipes completed" (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 162. BYU Archives)

January 29, 1890, “Decided that the custodian instruct the janitor to clean the blackboard at least twice a week” (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 179. BYU Archives).

January 29, 1890, “Bro. Isgreen was appointed to ring the morning bell at least 17 minutes to nine every morning for two weeks” (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 179. BYU Archives).

It was reported on September 16, 1890, by the custodian that Joseph T. Reid had been engaged as a janitor at \$3.50 per week and tuition (Faculty Minutes #5, Aug. 1885 - Dec. 1891, p. 199. BYU Archives).