

Miami University Buildings, Past and Present
Being A Summary of Some Names and Dates Associated With Them

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This list of Miami buildings is by no means complete, yet it does include the principal structures, especially those names in honor of a particular individual, or having special historical significance. The omissions are primarily fraternities and a number of temporary structures built during World War II.

Although in the time span of history, Miami's story has a relatively recent beginning, there is already considerable uncertainty surrounding some events in Miami's earlier history. In spite of attempts, therefore to verify all dates, undoubtedly some errors have crept in, which hopefully can be corrected in future revisions as additional sources of information are uncovered. Some discrepancies in building dates, however, are more apparent than real, as in cases where a building has been constructed over a period of several years, one source giving the beginning date, another choosing the date of completion, or some date in between.

No citations to sources are given, but a record of such sources has been kept and is available from the compiler. Additional information can be obtained from the office of Robert Howard, Director of Public Information, who has been very helpful in supplying some of the missing data after all other sources had been exhausted.

Buildings marked with an asterisk are not longer in existence.

Administration Building

See: Roudebush Hall

Also: Benton Hall (former Administration Building)

Alumni Library

Built with the assistance of Andrew Carnegie funds, the library was opened in April, 1910, the collection of 28,000 volumes, originally housed in old Harrison Hall, being moved into its new quarters in the summer and fall immediately following.

The collection has since grown to more than 400,000 volumes, and to accommodate an expanding student body as well, new wings were added in 1924 (east) and in 1952 (west).

*Anderson Hall

Built 1919 as a temporary structure. Originally known as East Hall (q.v.), then West Hall; finally renamed Anderson Hall (1948-49) in recognition of William C. Anderson, Miami's fourth president, 1849-1854. Demolition June, 1961.

Anderson (New)

Location: South campus on Oak Street. Dedicated September, 1961. Named after William C. Anderson, Miami's fourth president 1849-1854. Presbyterian minister.

Benton Hall

Completed 1908, and dedicated February 22nd. Housed administration offices until 1956. Offices vacated by administration now used by Music Department. Known as Administration Building or Auditorium until September 1926, when it was named after Guy Potter Benton, 12th president of Miami, 1902-1911. Although ordained a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, his experience before coming to Miami was primarily in school and college administration in Kansas and Iowa. President of University of Vermont 1911-1919, and president of University of the Philippines 1921-1924. Died June 28, 1927.

Beta Tower (Beta Campanile)

Centennial gift of national fraternity. Cornerstone laid Nov. 10, 1940. Dedication May 17, 1941. The bells, arriving in Oxford July 1939, were temporarily hung in the east tower of old Harrison Hall, pending construction of the Beta Tower. Individually inscribed with the Greek letters Beta, Theta, Pi, and 1839-1939, the four bells weigh 3000, 1200, 800, and 600 pounds respectively. They were first sounded August 8, 1939 on the occasion of their presentation to the University at the centenary convention of Beta Theta Pi, and were moved to the Campanile during Spring vacation 1941. Electrically actuated, they sound the Westminster series on the quarter hour, the large bell striking the hour.

Bevier Cottage

See: Instructional Research Service

Billings Natatorium

Location: North campus on Tallawanda Avenue. Completed 1952. Names after John Shaw Billings, class of 1857. Physician, librarian, bibliographer, administrator, historian, and public health authority., Director of the Surgeon General's library, 1876-1895, in which capacity he began publication of the monumental Index Catalogue of Library of Surgeon General's Office and the Index Medicus. First director of the New York Public Library, 1896-1913. Died 1913.

Bishop Hall

Built 1912 as second women's dormitory. Prior to construction of Wade MacMillian Hospital, portions of it were used as a hospital, with the whole building being used for this purpose during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Named after Robert Hamilton Bishop, first president of Miami University,

1824-1841. Born in Scotland in 1777, was graduated from Edinburgh University in 1798. A Presbyterian minister, he came over from Scotland in 1802. Professor at Transylvania College, 1804-1824, until he became president at Miami. Continued as Professor of History and Political Science after his resignation as president. Dismissed from faculty in 1844, he accompanied Scott to Farmer's College in 1845, where he spent the last ten years of his life in comparative peace, after a life of struggles and conflict. Originally buried on grounds of Farmer's College. Reburied in a grave near the formal gardens of Miami University, June 20, 1959.

*Bishop House

Location: Formerly northeast corner of Bishop and High Streets. Original portion of the house was built 1834 for William W. Bishop, eldest son of Miami's first president. But because of accumulated debts, he departed westward before it was completed, leaving house and debts in his father's hands. Robert Hamilton Bishop finished the house and occupied it from 1836 until he left Miami in 1845 to join the faculty of Farmer's College. Title to the house was then acquired by his son, Robert Bishop II (Old Bobby) in 1851, and in 1854 he added a second story. During his occupancy it became the site of the annual Miami Alumni dinner at commencement time, the last one being held there in 1889. On June 7, 1929 the Bishop Homestead was presented to the University by the heirs of the Bishop family, but presented to the University but the family continued to occupy it until about 1940, when it was used for the first time for faculty housing. Later housed music studios and offices of the Dean of the School of Fine Arts. Was torn down in 1960, being replaced by two new residences for administrative officials of the University.

Blanchard House

One of several buildings acquired by Miami in 1928 with the merger of Oxford College. Located west of Oxford College on Elm Street. Formerly known as the Power House, it was later named West Cottage and used as a student residence. In 1914 was converted into a model Domestic Science House, with the Chemistry Department occupying part of the second floor after a new addition was built in 1913. Following the merger with Miami, it was converted in 1930 into an apartment building, and was partially used for students in 1934-35, being designated "the Oxford College Annex". Became Blanchard House in 1935 in honor of Caroline D. Blanchard, Oxford College faculty member, 1893-1928. Died July 28, 1935.

Continued as women's residence up until 1957-58, when, being adjacent to the Food Service Building, it was made part of the administrative operation of the Director of Residence Halls, and as such, now houses the office of the Food Service Purchasing Agent.

Bonham House (Stanton-McFarland House)

Built 1867 by President Stanton. Originally "Stanton's Mansion", only later became known as Bonham House. Bought at sheriff's sale by R.W. McFarland

in 1873. Was rented by McFarland until his return to Oxford in 1885 as president of the New Miami. His daughter and her husband, Frances and Llewellyn Bonham, occupied it later until they were forced to vacate it after fire damage in 1942. Was acquired by the University soon afterwards, and in 1945 was used to house certain administrative offices as a temporary measure to relieve overcrowding of office space in Benton. Speech Clinic and Security moved into vacated offices after completion of new Administration Building in 1956.

Brandon Hall

Location: North campus on Tallawanda Ave. Occupied September 1959. Named after Edgar Ewing Brandon, Dean, Vice President, Acting President, 1909-1910 and 1927-1928. Professor of Romance Languages. Died 1957.

Brice Hall

First building constructed after the Civil War, original section being erected 1892. Middle and west portions were added 1904-1905. Originally housed all the scientific departments and was called Brice Scientific Hall. The Chemistry Department moved out after completion of the Chemistry Building in 1914, and Physics and Botany occupied the south section of Irvin Hall in 1928, leaving only Zoology and Geology. With completion of the north wing of Upham in 1950, the Zoology Department also took leave. Now only Geology remained, but fifteen years later it too was looking forward to new quarters, with land being cleared in the Spring of 1965 for a new earth science building to house both geology and geography.

Named After Calvin S. Brice, class of 1863. Lawyer, Ohio Senator 1891-1897, and one of America's great railroad developers and managers. He founded the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, was one of the organizers of the Nickel Plate railroad, and was associated with ten other railroads. he was also a Miami trustee and benefactor.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial

See: Oxford College

Center Hall

See: MacCracken Hall

*Chemistry (old)

First section built in 1914 as a temporary one-floor laboratory and classroom building just west of the present Hughes Hall. An addition was completed September, 1918. After construction of the central unit of Hughes Hall in 1931, it continued to be used for general laboratories, and it was not until 1939 that it was replaced by the addition of a west wing to Hughes Hall, it being torn down in December, 1938.

Prior to 1914 chemistry had been taught in Brice Hall, having been established as a separate department in 1903. But the natural sciences,

including chemistry, were included in the curriculum when Miami first opened its doors in 1824, although it was not until around 1826 that “a small well selected philosophical and chemical apparatus” was acquired. “Old Egypt” (q.v.) became the first separate science building in 1838, and following Stoddard’s departure in 1870 the old chapel in Harrison Hall was converted into a new science hall.

Clokey Hall (old Hepburn Hall)

Build in 1905, it was Miami’s first women’s residence hall. Although the trustees voted to admit women in 1887, it was not until the following year that Miami had its first woman student, and not until 1892 that they were admitted on the same terms as men. But Miami remained a man’s school with no great influx of women until after the establishment of the Normal School in 1902. In 1903 a third of the students were women, and Miami was faced with the need for its first women’s residence hall, which state funds made possible two years later. In January, 1908 its interior was practically destroyed by fire, but it was restored and again occupied in May, 1908. It was discontinued as a residence hall in 1961, being used not for music practice and rehearsal. Renamed Clokey Hall in 1964, its old name “Hepburn Hall” being transferred to the new Hepburn Hall (q.v.) Joseph W. Clokey graduated in the class of 1912. He was an organist-composer and Dean of the School of Fine Arts, 1939-1946.

Collins Hall

Location: East campus. Completed January 1953 with an addition in 1956. Named after Joel Collins, pioneer settler of Oxford, surveyor of the township, justice of the peace, Ohio legislator, Miami trustee, and superintendent of the buildings. He came to Oxford in 1806, and was later active in opposing attempts to remove Miami University from Oxford.

Cook Place

Location: East campus. Formerly the residence of Dr. Robert Harvey Cook, class of 1981, who with his father operated the Oxford Retreat, a sanatorium. The contract for lease and eventual purchase of the Pines by Miami University in 1936, actually included not only the main building but also two cottages, the Cook residence, and 14.67 acres of land, with provision that Dr. and Mrs. Cook were to have the use of the residence during their lifetime. Cook Place became the home of Dr. Clarence W. Kreger with his appointment as executive vice president in 1951. Since his appointment as provost in 1953 it has been known as the official home of the provost of the University.

Culler Hall

Occupied and dedicated in January, 1961. Houses physics, mathematics, and aeronautics. Named after Joseph Albertus Culler, Professor of Physics, 1903-1926. The establishment of physics as a separate department was initiated with his appointment in 1903.

Dennison Hall

Location: East campus. First two thirds completed march, 1958. Additional wing built 1959. Dedicated June, 1961. Named after William Dennison, class of 1835. Active political leader, state Senator, Governor of Ohio 1860-64, Postmaster General in Lincoln's cabinet, wealthy Columbus business man, President of a leading bank, President of the Columbus & Xenia railroad, and founder of the Columbus Rollings Mills.

Dodds Hall

Location: South campus. Dedication September 16, 1961. Named after Ozra Jennison Dodds, class of 1861. Organized and led the University Rifle Company, first unit to enter the Union Army from the Miami campus. Cincinnati attorney, member of the Ohio House of Representatives, 1872-74. Trustee 1875-1882. Died April 18, 1882.

Dorsey Hall

Location: East campus. Completed June, 1962. Dedication October 6, 1962. Named for James Maxwell Dorsey, pioneer surveyor, teacher, veteran of the war of 1812, justice of the peace, reformer, treasurer of Miami, trustee. Supervised construction of Miami's first building, Franklin Hall, later to become Old Main, and still later, Harrison Hall.

East Dining Hall

Location: East campus. Dedicated May, 1954.

*East Hall

First applied to old Anderson Hall (East Hall when built, then West Hall, and finally old Anderson Hall), the name was transferred in 1921 to a new building directly east of it, which later became Stanton Hall (Old).

Elliot Hall

Completed in 1828, occupied 1829. Originally named Washington and Clinton Hall, but commonly called the northeast Building or North Dorm. Along with other buildings was leased to the Miami Classical and Scientific School (1877-1885) during part of the time when Miami was closed (1873-1885), and was renamed Washington Hall. Northeast or North Dorm persisted in common usage, however, after Miami reopened. It was provided with steam heat, electric light, and "modern" bathrooms in 1899, and was officially designated Northeast Dormitory in 1909. Remodeled and divided into halls, north end Johnson Hall, south end Elliot hall, in 1912. Again remodeled and name changed to Elliot Hall in 1937 in honor of Dr. Charles Elliot, Professor of Greet at Miami 1849-63.

Faculty Office Building

A temporary two story barracks erected south of Irvin hall in 1947 and torn down in 1962.

Fenton House

See: Walker House

Fischer Hall

Originally Oxford Female College (1856-1882), which was an off-shoot from Oxford Female Institute, started in 1849 by Dr. Scott. The land and a considerable sum of money for the building were donated by Ebenezer Lane in 1854 and the building was completed in 1856. Known for years as the Scott Houses; Caroline Scott's birthplace and Dr. Scott's Boarding House, formerly known as Temperance Tavern, where Caroline Scott and Ben Harrison were married. Financial difficulties resulted in the sale of the Oxford Female College building to the Oxford Retreat Company in August 1882. It remained a private sanitarium for the mentally ill until 1925, when the Retreat property, exclusive of the Pines was purchased by Miami. After remodeling it became a men's residence in 1927, and was named Fischer Hall in honor of Judge Elam Fischer, class of 1870; lawyer, judge, member of Ohio House of Representatives, Miami trustee, 1887-1923. During World War II, Fischer Hall housed men in the Naval Radio Training School. Following demolition of Old Harrison Hall in 1958, it was remodeled for use as new quarters for theatre work, and was occupied by Miami University Theater in September, 1958, the old dining room being used as theater proper.

Food Service Building

Completed in 1933 and enlarged in 1962. In 1957-58 Food Service also took over Blanchard Hall immediately adjacent to it, which had previously been used as a women's residence. The building now remodeled and known as the Robertson Laboratory, was used for food service and storage prior to 1933.

Gaskill Hall

First wing occupied September 1925, at which time it was known as the Industrial Arts Building. In 1948-49 name was changed to the Fred C. Whitcomb laboratories. An addition was added in 1951, another being completed in 1959, providing enlarged laboratory facilities for the Department of Industrial Arts Education and a new home for the Audio-Visual Service. Name after David Lewis Gaskill, Miami Trustee, 1907-1939, lawyer. Established Greenville Electric Light Company and was founder of the Ohio Electrical Association.

Grey Gables

The former home of Dr. and Mrs. William Waddell Boyd. As President of Western College 1914-1931, Dr. Boyd had built the house in 1930, the year before his retirement. On what was then a part of the Western College campus. After the house had reverted to Western College, it was made into a college guest house. In 1959 it was purchased by Miami University and remodeled for use as a Miami guest house.

Hamilton Hall

Location: South campus on Oak Street. Occupied September, 1940. Was the first women's dormitory in which sorority suites were included, initially on an experimental bases, but later to become permanent. Originally known as North Hall. Renamed (1948-49) in honor of Elizabeth Hamilton, who retired as Dean of Women in 1945. An Oxford College graduate (1895) and faculty member, she became Miami's first Dean of Women in 1905.

Hanna House

Dedicated October 31, 1964. Includes a home management house comparable to a four bedroom home, plus a one story wing for the nursery school. Named in honor of Martha J. Hanna, first professor and department chairman in home economics. Member of Miami faculty 1915-1947. Died 1958.

Harris Hall

Dedicated September 16, 1964. Comprises four dining rooms operated from a central kitchen. Named after Andrew Lintner Harris, class of 1860. Ohio Representative and Senator, Lieutenant governor, and Governor of Ohio, 1906-1909.

Harrison Hall (old)

Variously referred to as "the Seminary" or Franklin Hall, the west wing was built 1816-1818. Erection of the center portion finally got under way in 1820, and was completed in 1824 in time for opening of the new University. In need of repairs, the west wing was abandoned in 1859, but not torn down until 1867. The cornerstone of the new west wing was laid in 1868 and it was completed in 1870. The entire building was repaired and remodeled in 1885-86 following the opening of the New Miami. Construction of the east wing and a thirty foot lengthening of the west wing, with an entrance and balcony at the end of the wing, was undertaken in 1898-99. The center portion was officially designated the "Center Building" in 1835, the former Franklin Hall being called the "West Wing". But until 1934, the center part with its wings was more frequently referred to as Old Main, when the name was again officially changed to Harrison hall, in honor of Benjamin Harrison, class of 1852. Lawyer, Civil War commander, U.S. Senator, and 23rd President of the United States, 1889-1893. Beta Theta Pi was founded in the west wing, and at various times Old Main included within the Literary Halls, the old and new chapel (Bishop Chapel), towers Theater, Miami's first radio station, the Commons Dining Room, the first gymnasium, the first library, administration offices, and was also used for dormitory and classroom purposes. It was condemned April, 1957, and torn down in 1958.

Harrison Hall (new)

Cornerstone laid May 9, 1959. Occupied for Instructional use in summer of 1960. Dedicated October 8, 1960. Only about 60% the size of its predecessor.

However, its 14,800 square feet actually give space for more students and activities than did the building it replaced.

Heather House

Heather House and MacKaye House, adjoining house on north side of Spring Street between Main and Beech, are no longer University property. They were first used for housing freshman women in September 1940, and were continued as women's residence houses through 1947. Previously they had been moved from Oak Street to clear the site for the construction of North Hall, now called Hamilton hall. Heather House derived its name from Mrs. Norma Dougall Heatherton, who had been designated head of Spring Street Houses when these two were opened. She continued in charge of various residences for more than a dozen years.

Hepburn Hall (old)

See: Clokey Hall

Hepburn Hall (new)

Located on the north campus, it was completed in 1964. Its name has been transferred from Old Hepburn Hall on the main Campus, now known as Clokey hall. Named after Andrew Dousa Hepburn, professor and last president of Old Miami, and professor and dean at New Miami.

Herron Hall (old)

See: Van Voorhis

Herron Hall (new) (Later, Phillips Hall)

Women's physical education building. Opened September, 1962. Dedicated October 27, 1962. Named after John W. Herron, class of 1845. Lawyer, member of Constitutional Convention of Ohio, Senator from Hamilton County, 1895-97, trustee, 1860-1912, president of board, 1880-1912. Was largely instrumental in bringing about the reopening of Miami in 1885.

Hiestand Hall

Opened for use September 1958. Houses architecture, art, and art education. Named after Harvey H. Hiestand, architect and painter, instrumental in founding architectural instruction at Miami in 1929. Prepared long range capital development plan for Miami. Class of 1893.

Home Economics House (old)

See: Instructional Research Service

Also: Hanna House (New Home Economics House)

Hughes Hall

The central unit of the new chemistry building was ready for occupancy in September, 1931, and was used for offices and special laboratories. The old Chemistry Building was retained for general laboratories. An east wing followed in 1937, and it was finally completed with a west wing in 1939 which replaced the old Chemistry Building. Named after Raymond M. Hughes, professor, dean, and president at Miami 1913-1927; president of Iowa State 1927-1936.

Huston House

Formerly located on part of the site presently occupied by Hanna House. It had been purchased by the University in 1947 and was used as a residence for women students until it was sold and moved to permit construction of Hanna House.

Instructional Research Service

Location: Southeast corner of Spring and Campus Avenue. First used as a Home Economics House in 1920-21. Its name being changed to Bevier Cottage in December, 1959, in honor of Isabel Bevier, second president of the American Home Economics Association. After completion of Hanna House in 1964, Bevier Cottage became headquarters for Instructional Research Service, which had previously been located in Ogden Hall, and until July 1963 had been called Institutional Research Service. On occasion the building is still referred to as Bevier Cottage, but the sign in front of it no longer carries that name.

Irvin Hall

North two thirds build in 1925. The south wing was completed in December, 1928. Used for offices and classes of the various language departments, and by the Classics, Geography, Botany, and Physics. Named after Horace A. Irvin, class of 1874, and a long time member of the Board of Trustees.

King Hall

New undergraduate library to be built behind the present Clokey Hall. To be named after Edgar W. King, director emeritus of the University libraries 1922-1956.

Laws Hall

Occupied by the School for Business Administration in September, 1959. Dedicated October 9, 1959. Named after Samuel Spahr Laws, class of 1848. Inventor, financier, educator, physician, the ologian, lawyer. At one time vice president and general manager of the New York Gold Exchange, inventor of the ticker tape, President of the University of Missouri, and benefactor of Miami University.

Lewis Hall

Completed around 1839, a year or so after Romeo Lewis and his wife Jane moved to Oxford. May have been copied to some extent after his Florida plantation home. Romeo Lewis died in 1843, his widow occupying the house until her death in 1888. Beginning 1904, her nephew, Philip Moore, leased it rent free to the university for use as the president's mansion. This arrangement or some modification of it, was continued until 1929 when it was purchased by Miami. Guy Potter Benton was the first president to live there, followed by Hughes, Upham, Hahne, and Millett.

Logan Lodge

Completed in 1948 and considered a temporary addition to the campus. Named after Anne E. Logan, Supervisor of Training and Professor of Methods and Grades, Ohio State Normal college, Miami University 1902-1915. Redesignated Logan International Lodge in 1963.

McBride Hall

Location: East campus. Occupied February, 1953. Additional wing completed September, 1956. Named after James McBride, first secretary of Board of Trustees (1809-1820) and a member of the Board from 1820 to 1860. Member of the Ohio House of Representatives and Whig leader.

MacCracken Hall

West wing opened in September, 1957 and temporarily designated Center Hall. Final portion was occupied in Spring of 1961. Dedication September 16, 1961. Named after Henry Mitchell MacCracken, class of 1857, Presbyterian minister, chancellor of both the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh) and of New York University. Helped to establish College of Wooster.

McFarland Hall (old)

Name given to one of three entrances to the South Dorm of Stoddard Hall.

McFarland Hall (new)

Location: North campus. Occupied September 1959. Named after Robert White McFarland, Professor of Mathematics at Miami 1856-73, and first president of the New Miami, 1885-1888, and first lay president and non-Presbyterian. Rented house while in Columbus and during occupancy of Stanton House. Purchased by Miami in 1940, and remodeled for use by the Music Department as a practice house. Torn down in 1955 (?) to make way for the construction of the new University Center.

McFarland Observatory

Although built in 1925, Miami could actually boast of a much earlier, but apparently not too substantial, observatory, which was erected in 1838 and is described in Miami Years as the second astronomical observatory in the

United States. A remnant of it in the form of sandstone pier with a fading inscription can still be found a hundred feet from the entrance of Bishop Hall. The twelve inch telescope installed in the new observatory in 1925 was acquired from Wesleyan College, Connecticut, where it had been in use since 1871. An addition to the observatory was made in 1928. Following the construction of the new University Center it was torn down.

McGuffey Hall

Includes the classrooms and offices of the School of Education and the William McGuffey Elementary Laboratory School. The School of Education was first known as the Ohio State Normal College of Miami University, and was opened September 10, 1902 in compliance with an act of the General Assembly of Ohio of March, 1902. In June, 1916 the name was changed from Normal College to Teachers College, and in 1929 it became the School of Education. The Normal College did not have separate office and classroom space until the North Pavilion was built in 1915, the South Pavilion having been especially designed and adopted for a practice school. This school, a part of the Normal College, was originally known as the Normal College Model School of Miami University when it opened at midyear of 1909-1910 in the newly completed (1909) South Pavilion or south wing. This was the original or first section of McGuffey Hall, consisting of what is now the central corridor over to the western end. Within a year (1911) the name of the school was changed to the William Holmes McGuffey School, but the building was still referred to as the South Pavilion of the Normal College Building. In 1915 the North Pavilion was built, and until construction of the Central Pavilion in 1916, the South and North Pavilion were separate buildings. In this same year (1916) the Normal College Building was officially renamed McGuffey Hall in honor of William Holmes McGuffey, American educator and clergyman, compiler of the famous McGuffey Eclectic Readers. Professor of Language at Miami University 1826-36, President of Cincinnati College 1836-39, President of Ohio University 1839-43, Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Virginia 1845-73.

The South wing was extended eastward in 1923-24, within a gymnasium occupying the upper two floors, and in 1939 the southwest section was remodeled. With the opening of a new high school by the consolidated Talawanda School District in 1956, McGuffey University discontinued operation of a high school, the school now being called the McGuffey Elementary Laboratory School.

McGuffey Museum

The original small frame house, built on the lot between 1810 and 1825 by Merkin Bond, an Oxford businessman, was acquired by McGuffey in 1828, who then built a two story brick house of six rooms, joining it to the frame house immediately behind. McGuffey lived in this house until he left Oxford in 1836, and it was here that he compiled and wrote four of the McGuffey Readers and conducted an experimental school for children.

A west wing addition was added by J.H Shuey in 1860, who had acquired the house from Reuben E. Hills, an Oxford merchant, in February, 1955. Even more extensive improvements were made by Joseph McCord, a contractor who had been engaged in doing fine cabinet work and trim in steamboats in Cincinnati shipyards. He had bought the house in 1866, and after his death two of his children, Frank and Lizzie McCord, purchased the property and continued to live there until 1883. In 1903 it was sold to William A. Beard, and in 1923 it became the property of Martha C. Beard. Two years later she sold it to Wallace P. Roudebush, and his family was the last owner before it was sold to Miami University in 1958. With the assistance of funds from the Blocker Foundation, in accordance with the will of Mrs. Emma Gould Blocker, the McGuffey Museum was established, being authorized by the Miami Board of Trustees June 5, 1959. After more than a year of planning and restoration, the museum was opened to the public June 3, 1960. Furnishings include the some items used by McGuffey, but many are period pieces from the Blocker estate and from other donors. The Museum also houses the Miami collection of McGuffey Readers, including the Maude Blair collection, which was acquired in 1961 by a combination of purchase and donation, the combined collection forming the most complete McGuffey library in existence. The museum also includes an extensive collection of children's textbooks of the nineteenth century, books which sat side by side with the McGuffey readers in the one room school houses of yesteryear.

MacKaye House

Now located on Spring Street and no longer University property. In its former location on Oak Street it was the home of the Percy MacKaye family from 1921-23 when the construction of Wells Hall made it necessary to move New Cottage, which they originally occupied in 1920. (For additional information see entry under Heather House)

*MacKaye Studio

The "Poets Shack", a cabin in the woods of the lower campus not far from the presidents location of Upham Hall. It was built for Percy MacKaye, poet-dramatist, who was appointed artist-residence in 1920 by President Hughes, with the official title of Fellow in Dramatic Literature. This is said to have been the first fellowship in creative art established for a man of letters in America. After his return to New Hampshire in 1923, the cabin was abandoned and torn down in 1934.

McMaster House (temporary buildings)

Completed in December, 1942 and located originally between Withrow Court and Swing Hall. Used at first for housing in the civilian pilot training program, being designated a War Training Service CAA Hall, but was soon taken over by the Navy School for Cooks and Bakers. Hence its former nickname "Grease Hall". Currently, it is occupied by faculty offices, but after the war was used for student housing. Named after Erasmus D. McMaster, third president of

Old Miami, 1845-1849. In fall of 1964 was moved and given a quarter turn to stand on north south axis at west edge of practice field north of tennis courts.

Maintenance and Stores Building

See also: Service and Stores Building

Also: Robertson Laboratory (formerly maintenance building)

Martin Hall (Clara Feeney Martin Hall)

Dinning hall, north campus. Completed 1965. Named in honor of the University's first boarding department director, who died in 1959.

Miami Lodge

The first lodges were occupied in November, 1946 and were part of a temporary emergency housing project under the Federalist Public Housing Authority. They consisted of 27 renovated army barracks and a cafeteria, each lodge having an Indian name. Altogether they housed over six hundred single veterans. Were finally eliminated from the campus in 1959.

Miami Manor

A married student housing project, consisting of four apartment houses which replaced Vetville in 1958

Minnich Hall

Dedicated November 10, 1962, at which time it was nearly completed and partly occupied, the south section having been started (April, 1961), completed, and occupied at an earlier date. Named after Harvey C. Minnich, Dean of Normal School, 1903-29.

Morris Hall

See: Oxford College

Morris House (Senior House)

The old George Welliver house, formerly located on the northeast corner of College and Walnut. Purchased by Oxford College for Women, August 30, 1913, it was used as office and living quarters for the president, with some senior girls occupying the second and third floors, from which it derived its name as Senior House. Was known as Morris House only after it was acquired by Miami University through the merger of Oxford College in 1928, being named after Robert Desha Morris, President of Oxford College, 1859-82. Miami used it as a women's residence cottage through 1957-58, after which it was torn down.

Natorium

See: Billings Natorium

Naval Science Armory
See: Rowan Hall

Normal College Building
See: McGuffey Hall

North Dorm
See: Elliot Hall

North Hall
See: Hamilton Hall

Ogden Hall
Gift of Laura Louise Ogden Whaling, of Cincinnati, who died March 28, 1915 and bequeathed \$260,000 to Miami University for a men's dormitory in memory of her brother George Campbell Ogden, class of 1862, Cincinnati physician. Cornerstone laid 1923 Completed 1924; Dining room remodeled 1961, the entire building being renovated in 1963-64. Now used as a women's residence, but as men's residence prior to its rehabilitation in 1963, it also housed, at various times, the offices of the Y.M.C.A., the Alumni Association, and the Student Counseling Service.

Old Egypt (Science Laboratory)
A one room brick building built in 1837 or 1838 as a science laboratory. It was located southwest of Old Main near the present Bishop Hall, and it was here that Stoddard labored faithfully. After his departure in 1870 the old chapel in Harrison was converted into a new science hall. Then, with the closing of Old Miami in 1873, the one room brick laboratory building was taken over by Dr. Henry S. Osborn, who had succeeded Stoddard as Professor of Natural Science. As an Egyptologist and scholar of the Holy Land, he converted it into a map drawing shop or factory, hence the name "Old Egypt" by which it was subsequently known. Later the maps were made in a little frame building on East Walnut Street, and according to Oxford Town 1830-1930, they were, for almost twenty five years, the standards for use in churches and Sunday schools.
Although later abandoned and used as a storage place for lumber, attempts were made in 1892 to convert Old Egypt into a gymnasium. It was finally destroyed by fire in 1898, shortly after completion of the new gymnasium.

Oxford College
The Oxford Female Institute building was completed in the summer of 1850. Around 1856 a separate three story brick dwelling was erected a few feet south of it, with only a covered latticed porch connecting the second stories of the two buildings. IN 1867, falling financially, the Institute was united with Oxford Female College, but was still unable to continue and soon thereafter the building became the Oxford Hotel, although still owned by Dr. Morris. Is

did not resume its original function as an educational institution until 1883, when it became the new home of Oxford Female College which had been forced to sell its old home to the Oxford Retreat in 1882. In 1884 the two buildings were combined and enlarged with further additions in 1888 and in 1894. Variousy referred to as the Institute Building, Oxford College, or in catalogs simply as “the building”, it was officially designated Morris Hall in 1916. After the merger with Miami in 1928 it was remodeled for use as a Miami dormitory and was again officially renamed, this time to be known as the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial. The old name, however, was not easily erased, and it is still commonly referred to today as “Ox College”.

Oxford Retreat

In 1882 Oxford Female College, as the result of financial difficulties, was forced to give up its property located on what is now the East Campus. It was then acquired by the Oxford Retreat Company, which had been organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in that same year as a private sanatorium for nervous and mild mental cases. Three generations of the Cook family were associated with the Retreat, beginning with Dr. G.F. Cook who was medical superintendent until his death in 1910. His son, R. Harvey Cook became associated with him in 1894, followed in turn by his son George H. Cook. In 1925 Fischer Hall was sold to Miami, the Retreat moving to the Pines (q.v.) where it continued to operate until 1936, when it too was purchased by Miami.

The Pines

The old Pines had been occupied as a private residence for many years by the Lane and McGregor families before it came into the possession of the Retreat. With the sale of Fisher Hall to Miami in 1925, it was being remodeled as the new home for the Oxford Retreat when it was destroyed by fire in June 1925. It was then rebuilt and occupied by the Retreat until 1936, when it was leased and subsequently purchased by Miami for use as a student residence. The contract for lease and eventual purchase of the Pines actually included not only the main building but also two cottages, the Cook residence (now Cook Place) and 14.67 acres of land, with provision that Dr. and Mrs. Cook were to have the use of residence during their lifetime. During World War II the Pines, along with Pines Lodge and Fischer Hall, was used to house men in the Naval Radio Training School. It is now a women's residence.

Pines Lodge

One of two cottages acquired by Miami along with the purchase of the Pines (q.v.). Built over the heating plant, it was remodeled as a cottage residence for women and first used in the fall of 1939. Last used during the school year 1955-56 and torn down in 1959.

Porter Hall

Completed 1956 and dedicated April 27, 1957. First Miami hall to have built in furniture. Named after Elizabeth Porter, wife of David Swing (see: Swing Hall) and a graduate of Oxford College in 1851. She was the granddaughter of Reverend Alexander Porter, a pioneer minister who came to Ohio from South Carolina in 1814. As a member of the Miami University Board of Trustees, he took part in the inauguration of Dr. Robert H. Bishop.

Radio-Television Center

Houses Miami University Broadcasting Service, including WMUB (FM) and WMUB-TV. Long a pioneer in broadcasting, beginning with the ALL-Miami Day broadcasts of 1925 through 1937, and the Ohio School of the Air radio series started in 1929, Miami inaugurated remote broadcasting from its first on campus radio station in old Harrison on September 18, 1944. Carrier-current broadcasting was initiated in 1947 from Building D, a temporary war surplus structure, which also housed the University's first FM station beginning 1949, followed by closed circuit television in 1956. When Building D was torn down to make way for an addition to Gaskill, television activities were moved to the basement of Upham Hall, and radio broadcasting was temporarily suspended. The new Radio Television Center, including a 340-foot tower and two studios, was completed in May 1959. In later April, 1960 WMUB-TV became fully licensed by the FCC for television broadcasts over Channel 14, having already begun "free air" television of classroom lectures on a regular basis in December, 1959.

Redskin Reservation

A temporary student union or recreation building located south of Old Herron Hall. Formerly a battalion recreational hall at Camp Perry, Ohio. It was reconstructed on the Miami campus and opened November 15, 1947. Torn down July, 1956.

Reid Hall

Occupied and dedicated in 1948 and completed in 1949. Named after Whitelaw Reid, class of 1856; journalist, diplomat, and writer. Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette in 1861 he became one of the most famous Civil War correspondents. In 1868 he joined the editorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune, and became manager-editor the following year and editor-in-chief 1872-89 and 1892-1905. After Greeley's death he was also proprietor of the Tribune. From 1889-1892 was U.S. Minister to France. In 1892 was Republican nominee for Vice President, and later became U.S. Ambassador to England, 1905-1912.

Richard Hall

North half completed 1941, and was called South Hall during the decade before the south section was built and dedicated on December 6, 1952, having been previously opened in September. Named after Frances Gibson

Richard. Professor of English, 1902-1936, and member of the first faculty of the Normal College.

Robertson Laboratory

Built in 1917 to house carpenter shop and storage rooms for supplies and food. With opening of the Food Service Building in 1933, it was made available to all the maintenance departments, which were then centralized in one building. But use for storage and maintenance was discontinued after completion of the new Service and Stores Building in 1958, Remodeling as laboratory for pulp and paper technology program was completed in January, 1960. Named after the late Reuben B. Robertson Jr., member of the Board of Trustees 1957-60, former deputy secretary of defense, and President of Champion Paper and Fiber Company, Hamilton.

Roudebush Hall (Administration Building)

Originally known as the Administration Building, it was occupied in May 1956 and dedicated the following July. In 1965 it was renamed in honor of Wallace Pattison Roudebush, class of 1911. As Secretary to the President and later Vice President and Treasurer, he directed the University's growth from ten buildings in 1911 to sixty at the time of his death in 1956.

Rowan Hall

The Naval Science Armory was completed April, 1949, Named after Admiral Stephen Clegg Rowan, first student from Miami to attend the U.S. Navel Academy.

Schmidlapp Lodge (Charlotte Schmidlapp Lodge)

Formerly the Women's Recreation Association Lodge. The cottage was build in 1936 on a 22 acre tract of land two miles north of Oxford, to serve as a hiking station and headquarters for picnickers and athletic events. In 1965 it was renamed in recognition of a \$35,000 gift from the Charlotte Schmidlapp Fund of Cincinnati to be used for its improvement.

School House (Old Log Building)

The first building erected on the campus of Miami University and Oxford's first school. Built in 1811 of hewed logs with money appropriated from college funds, it was located in a clearing near where Brice Hall now stands, and served not only as a school house but also as living quarters for the family of James Dorsey, its first teacher. The school doors were soon closed, however, when Dorsey became a soldier in the War of 1812, and the log cabin did not have another occupant until James Hughes, a trustee of the University, was chosen to conduct a Grammer School on campus. A second story was added for the Hughes family in 1818, the year the Grammer School opened, but the school was short-lived, being discontinued in 1821. With the opening of the University in 1824, the old log house became the president's "mansion", which Robert Hamilton Bishop occupied until 1836, when he

moved into the newly completed house on High Street, later to be known as Bishop House.

Scott Hall

Dedicated December 8, 1957. Dining rooms enlarged 1962. Named after Caroline Scott, graduate of Oxford Female Institute in 1852, who became the wife of Benjamin Harrison, class of 1852, and 23rd President of the United States.

Senior House

See: Morris House

Service and Stores Building

Completed in 1958. Houses Buildings Maintenance, Grounds Maintenance, and supply activities of the Purchasing Department. Prior to its construction, Maintenance occupied the Storeroom and Maintenance Building, now known as Robertson Laboratory. (q.v.).

Sesquicentennial Chapel

The University Chapel was built from contributions of alumni and friends, and was dedicated June 7, 1959 as part of Miami's Sesquicentennial Celebration. The carillon chimes were dedicated the following October, and were a gift from the national council of Delta Zeta, founded at Miami in 1902, and of Delta Sigma Epsilon, founded at Miami in 1914, and merged with Delta Zeta in 1955. Miami's first chapel, later to become Towers Theater, was located in the Center Building of old Harrison Hall. When the west wing was completely rebuilt (1868-70), it included a new chapel two stories high, which was further enlarged with the addition of a balcony in 1899, at which time it was named Bishop Chapel. In 1908 the chapel became the College Commons in 1912, serving as dinning room for me.

Simpson House (Old "Rogers House")

Built in 1837 by the Reverend William Graham, a Presbyterian minister. After changing hands several times, it was acquired, between 1853 and 1855, by the Reverend William Swart Rogers. He was a graduate of Miami in 1835, a former missionary in India, and an agent of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions until 1854, when as financial agent for Oxford Female College he undertook to raise money for the new institution. At various times the house was also owned or occupied by Miami faculty members, including Professor James Moffett from 1841-1852 and Professor Joseph Francis James, who occupied it at least part of the time while he was on the faculty of Miami from 1885-1888 and when it was still owned by the Rogers. In 1930-31 it was acquired by Miami University as a gift from John R. Simpson, class of 1899, Wall Street financier and officer and director of many different companies. He also wrote the Hymn to Miami University. From 1930 until

1937 the house was simply known as the Guest House, but in the latter year it was remodeled and officially designated Simpson House.

South Dorm

See: Stoddard Hall

South Hall

See: Richard hall

Stables

Completed April, 1960.

Stanton Hall

Built 1921 as a temporary structure. Originally known as East Hall. Renamed Robert L. Stanton Hall in 1948-49. Demolition in spring of 1961. Name transferred to new Stanton Hall by action of Board of Trustees in June, 1960.

Stanton Hall (New)

Dedicated September 16, 1961 and named after Miami's sixth president, Robert Livingston Stanton 1866-1871, Presbyterian pastor and editor, who had headed Oakland College in Mississippi before coming to Miami via a pastorate in Chillicothe and a professorship at Danville Seminary.

Stanton-McFarland House

See: Bonham House

Stoddard Hall

Completed 1835 and remodeled in 1899, 1912, 1936, and 1963. Officially designated "Southeast Building" in 1885, but prior to 1912, and even later, it was more commonly known as South Dorm or Old South Dorm. After remodeling in 1912, the north section was designated Swing Hall, the middle section MacFarland, and the south section Stoddard. Its present name was given to it in 1936 when it was again remodeled. At one time housed the Y.M.C.A. and was used, along with Elliot Hall, for temporary classrooms during repair and remodeling of old Harrison Hall in 1868 and again in 1885. In 1963 both Elliot and Stoddard became residences for honors students.

Storeroom and Maintenance Building

See: Service and Stores Building

Swing Hall (old)

See: Stoddard Hall

Swing Hall

South wing completed in 1924, the central portion and north wing being added in 1935, along with remodeling of the south wing. Known as New Freshman Dormitory prior to 1936 when it was renamed Swing Hall in honor of David Swing, class of 1852. From 1853 to 1866 he was principal of the Preparatory School, and in the latter year he accepted a pastorate in Chicago where he became a well-known preacher. Finally organized his own church after being involved in a trial for heresy. Recognized as one of America's greatest pulpit orators.

Symmes Hall (John Cleves Symmes Hall)

Built 1939, but until 1949 was known as New men's Dormitory Number One when it was renamed Symmes hall to commemorate the Symmes Purchase of 1792. Judge Symmes had been chief justice of New Jersey and a member of the Continental Congress, and it was his contract with Congress for purchase of land between the two Miami Rivers, which eventually led to the founding of Miami University.

Tallawanda Residence Hall

The Tallawanda, Oxford's first apartment building, was built in 1908 by Professor Elmer Ellsworth Powell. The University rented the dining room for student use in 1919, and leased apartments for women students beginning 1942 to replace the Pines which was being used as headquarters for the Navy Radio School. It was later used for faculty, and finally purchased by Miami in 1952, and used again as student residence beginning 1955-56.

University Center

Built on what was earlier years the McFarland property, and its construction made necessary the tearing down of both McFarland House and the McFarland Observatory. Opened September 15, 1957 and dedicated October 26, 1963.

Upham Hall

Laying of cornerstone February 16, 1948. Central and part of south section completed for occupancy in 1949. North wing finished 1950. Southeast wing under construction 1964-65. Named after Alfred H. Upham, class of 1887; instructor in Latin and Greek 1898-1900, principal of Preparatory School 1899-1900. Professor of English 1907-1910, 1914-1920, President of the University of Idaho 1920-1928, President of Miami 1928-1945. Died February 17, 1945. Wrote Alma Mater and history of "Old Miami".

Van Voorhis (Old Herron)

When the hall was first erected in 1897, the inscription "The Miami Gymnasium" was cut in the stone arch above the main or western entrance. In June of that year the Board of Trustees took official action designating the building by the somewhat awkward name Herron gymnasium, which name it

retained until 1931, when it was given over for use of women students. Feeling that it should be more than a gymnasium, the students expressed the desire that the name be changed to Herron Hall. Such a change was officially authorized by the Board of Trustees in June, 1932. In 1923 it was moved 522 feet east to make way for Ogden hall. It served as gym for men and women until 1931, and as women's gym from 1931 to 1962. During World War II used temporarily as barracks for Navy Radio School. Now shared by AFROTC and men's intramural sports activity. Its old name was transferred to the new women's physical and health education transferred to the new women's physical and health education center upon its completion in 1962. See Addenda, pg 20

Vetville

Formerly located on South campus between Oak and Campus Avenue. Veterans Village was established for married veterans in 1946 as temporary housing project under the Federal Public Housing authority. Accommodations consisted of 98 duplexes and 16 single units, all moved from Willow Run, Michigan, where they had been war workers' homes. Additional service units, plus space allotted for trailers, completed the village, which during capacity operation accommodated 234 families. The single units were disposed of in 1952, and with completion of Miami Manor 1958, Vetville became a deserted village, soon to be disposed of in spectacular blazes.

Wade MacMillan Hospital

Occupied December 5, 1923 and completed January 1924. Additions and alterations were made in 1939, and a new wing was completed in 1961. Originally known as University Hospital, but renamed Wade MacMillan Hospital in 1948-49 in honor of the first medical director of the University. Prior to 1923 the University hospital had been located in part of Bishop Hall (q.v.).

Walker House (Fenton)

The old John Fenton House, located on the corner of College and Collins, was purchased by Oxford College for Women in the summer of 1917, although not conveyed to the College until September, 1919. Originally referred to as "the Annex", it later became Fenton House (1920), which name it retained until it was acquired by Miami in 1928 as a result of the merger. It was then renamed Walker House after Dr. Faye Walker, President of Oxford College, 1883-1900, and was used as a women's residence cottage through the 1957-58 school year. In 1958, or shortly thereafter, it was sold by the University.

Warfield Hall

Completed 1962. Houses the principal staff offices concerned with student affairs, as well as the Office of Alumni Relations. Named after Miami's ninth

president, Ethelbert D. Warfield, 1888-1891; Miami's youngest president and later president of Lafayette College.

Wells Hall

Opened in 1923. Formerly site of New and South Cottages. Named after William B. Wells of St. Louis, a native of Oxford, several of whose relatives are believed to have attended Miami. His bequest made possible the purchase of the land on which the new dormitory was built, and the purchase of other properties as well.

West Cottage

See: Blanchard House

West Hall

See: Anderson Hall

Withrow Court

Practically completed in 1931 and dedicated February 13, 1932. Named for John M. Withrow, student at Miami 1871-1873 and trustee from 1885-1931; public school principal, physician, professor of gynecology, member of the first Ohio State Board of Education. He worked actively toward improving the educational system of Cincinnati.

Women's Athletic Association Field House

Until 1939 located on Oak Street, when it was moved to make room for Hamilton and Richard Hall. Continued to be used at its new site on Maple Ave. until it was torn down in 1961.

Women's Recreation Association Lodge

See: Schmidlapp Lodge

Addenda:

Thomas P. Van Voorhis retired in 1956 as associate professor of physical education, having joined the Miami faculty in 1922.

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