Then and Now: A Picture History of Ball State's Oldest Buildings

An Honors 499 Thesis

By

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Abstract

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the history of Ball State University’s oldest buildings. The buildings’ histories are presented by two means—text and pictures. The text explores basic information such as when the building was built, what architectural style the building is, how much it cost, previous uses of the building, and current uses of the building. Anecdotes and little-known facts are used to add depth to the reading experience. The photographic section of the thesis looks at pictures taken in the buildings’ early histories and compares them to pictures of the buildings as they appear today. The buildings include the Administration Building, Forest Hall, Burkhardt Building, Ball Gymnasium, North Quadrangle, Lucina Hall, Fine Arts Building, Elliott Hall, Applied Technology Building, L. A. Pittenger Student Center, and Woodworth.
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I'd also like to thank the staff at the Ball State University Archives and Special Collections for their help during my research. Specifically, I want to thank Christine Baker, Hannah Cox, and Daniel Hartwig for their personal assistance.

Finally, I want to thank my friend Jessica Maglinger for her help on the picture layout. Without her assistance, the picture pages would have looked really, really bad.
“Where can you find a more interesting story, one that would savor more of magic and daring deeds, than does the story of the growth of this college since 1918?”

~1927 Orient, pp. 171
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Photographic pages are not included in the numbering. Their placement follows after the text of the building they show.
Foreword

What follows in this thesis is the culmination of hundreds of hours of research and compilation. It began as a curiosity in the buildings at Ball State. It was later influenced by the book *Indianapolis: Then and Now*. This book compared recent photographs of various buildings and locations in Indianapolis with photographs taken as far back as the 1840s. This gave me the idea to do a similar project with the buildings at Ball State. In the process of research, it became apparent that the information presented in this project would be more in-depth than the information presented in the Indianapolis book. The thesis evolved from a picture-based concept of building comparison to a text-based examination of the buildings' histories and functions at Ball State, additionally supplemented by photographs. As often as possible, I have tried to include stories that might interest the reader, such as the Applied Technology Building gryphon and the "razing" of Forest Hall (see footnote 21).

The buildings included in this project comprise the oldest buildings on the Ball State campus, built between 1899 and 1956. Except for the Woodworth Complex, all of these buildings are part of the Old Quadrangle. I chose to stop after Woodworth because it represents the transition from the old construction on campus to new construction in the "North Quadrangle" or "New Quadrangle." Woodworth represented the new direction, both figuratively and literally, of campus growth. After its construction, most campus growth occurred northeast of the Riverside and McKinley intersection. Woodworth also marked an end to the construction of Tudor-Gothic buildings on campus and the beginning of modern architecture led by the architects at Walter Scholer.
I think it is also important to mention why I included Forest Hall in this thesis.

For the most part, Forest Hall's place in the history of Ball State has been greatly neglected. Most histories that include Forest Hall merely mention it briefly. Usually, its history is summed up in one or two sentences that simply acknowledge its former existence and the fact that it was "razed" in 1941. For these reasons, I included a history of the building. To my knowledge, this is the most thorough history available on Forest Hall.

It should be noted that all dates given next to the building name refer to the year that it opened, not the year of its dedication. Also, the "old" pictures are all property of Ball State University, courtesy of the University Archives and Special Collections. All "new" pictures were taken by me in April of 2006. With that in mind, enjoy!
Introduction

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the history of Ball State University’s oldest buildings—the Administration Building, Forest Hall, Burkhardt Building, Ball Gymnasium, North Quadrangle, Lucina Hall, Fine Arts Building, Elliott Hall, Applied Technology Building, L. A. Pittenger Student Center, and Woodworth. The buildings’ histories are presented by two means—text and pictures. The most central theme to this thesis is the concept of change. As Ball State matured and the student population blossomed, the needs of the school changed. The construction of new buildings and the remodeling or additions to preexisting buildings had to reflect these changing needs. Save for Forest Hall, the buildings presented here have endured to the present day. Their ability to weather time is directly related to their adaptability. Of course, brick and limestone might have helped, too.
The Administration Building (1899)

The Administration Building, or Ad Building, is the result of the efforts of several Muncie businessmen to establish a college in the industrial city. The principal men involved were Frank D. Haimbaugh, editor of the *Muncie Daily Herald*; George N. Higman, president of the Mutual Home and Savings Association; George F. McCulloch, Muncie entrepreneur; and E. J. Tomlinson, a former Muncie teacher. In November of 1895, Higman and Tomlinson picked an undeveloped site north of the White River. The plan was to form the Eastern Indiana Normal University Association, sell real estate lots near the future university, and use half of the money to pay for construction of the university building. The real estate sale barely succeeded.¹

J. F. Alexander, the architect of the building, finished his plans in June of 1898. He designed a Neoclassical structure of stone and yellow brick.² The building was to cost no more than $35,000. Two rounds of bids were necessary because all construction bids in the first round were too high.³ The general contract was awarded to the Marion Hathway Company of Redkey, Indiana, for $32,949 on August 16, 1898. Construction began two days later. After 377 days, the Eastern Indiana Normal University made its “bow to the world” on August 29, 1899.⁴

The east end of the first floor contained rooms for political science, history, English, Greek, German, French, Latin, pedagogy, mathematics, and philosophy. The west end contained rooms for the business college. The science department was located

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¹ Earl L. Conn, *The Ad Building: The College Campus’ Dream Comes True—Finally* (Muncie, Ind.: Ball State University, 1999), 3-5.
² Bob L. Snelling, “Limestone and Brick,” 28 February 1964 (University Archives, Special Collections, Bracken Library, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana [Hereinafter cited as BSU: UASC]), 3.
³ Conn, 6.
⁴ Article Announcing the Opening of Eastern Indiana Normal University, *Muncie Daily Herald*, 29 August 1899, 8.
directly below in the basement. The east end of the basement contained the kindergarten and “Model School.” Essentially the model school was an early form of student teaching. The third floor housed music and art. The second floor contained classrooms, a chapel, and two “large” library rooms.\(^5\) The east end of the second floor contained a nine room apartment for the president of the university.\(^6\) Acme Hall, later known as Forest Hall, was built shortly after the Administration Building to house women students.

Unfortunately for the university, enrollment dropped quickly and it was forced to close in 1901. The school reopened six months later as Palmer University. After failing to secure financial support from the community, this university folded in two years.\(^7\) The Administration Building then hosted the Indiana Normal School when it opened in 1905. The school changed its name to the College of Applied Science soon afterward; it closed in 1907.\(^8\) In 1911, the building underwent renovations prior to its opening as the Muncie Normal Institute. New heating, plumbing, and electrical wiring were installed. A new concrete room was added on the north side of the building (in the basement). These renovations cost about $80,000.\(^9\) The college was renamed the Muncie National Institute in the middle of its life. The college closed in 1917. The Ball family purchased the land and the buildings of the college (the Administration Building and Forest Hall) and donated them to the state of Indiana. Named the Indiana State Normal School, Eastern Division, this marked the official start of what would become Ball State University.

\(^5\) Excerpt from The University Educator, August 1900, (BSU: UASC).
\(^6\) Snelling, 4.
\(^7\) Anthony O. Edmonds and E. Bruce Geelhoed, Ball State University: An Interpretive History, Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 55.
\(^9\) Snelling, 5.
Prior to being the “Administration Building,” it held several different names. Before the Eastern Division of the ISNS was founded in 1918, the building was typically known as the “University Building.” In the first few years after 1918, the building had several, likely informal, names. These included “Main Building” and “The Center.”

It was not until the 1923-24 school year (when Science Hall was completed) that it was given the official name of the Administration Building.

Since 1918, the Administration Building has changed greatly through renovation and conversion of the building’s uses. The first remodeling took place from 1927 to 1928 when Recital Hall was converted into classroom space. In 1951, a fire-resistant vault was installed in the basement to hold vital university records. Fairly substantial renovations came between 1955 and 1957. The east entrance was closed, and wooden stairs were replaced with steel stairs. The cost of this was $250,000. Most likely, this renovation also included the removal of the porte cochere on the east end of the building and installation of fire escapes at the east and west ends. Unfortunately, I could not find definitive evidence. In 1968, an elevator and air conditioning were added, much to the relief of the employees. Additionally, the center entrance on the north side was removed and the two other entrances on the north side were remodeled. Nine years later, a new underground vault was created and the old vault was converted into office space.

The most recent renovation took place through the 1990s to make over the Ad Building for its 100th anniversary. This renovation was extremely extensive in scope.

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10 Orient yearbook, Eastern Division Indiana State Normal School, 1921, 9; Orient, 1922, 7.
11 Orient, 1924, 6.
12 Conn, 40.
13 “Remodeling Completed at College Ad Building,” Muncie Star, 7 September 1951.
14 Snelling, 5.
15 Conn, 40-41.
Essentially, the building was gutted and the interior was completely rebuilt. The Ad Building was fitted with new electrical, heating, and cooling systems. New insulation was installed, as well as modern fire alarm and sprinkler systems. This brought the building up to fire code, allowing the fire escapes at the east and west end to be removed.\textsuperscript{16} The exterior also received other renovations. Bricks and mortar joints were replaced or repaired. Rotting wood columns were replaced.\textsuperscript{17} Also, the windows were replaced with (rather ugly) teal frames.

As more and more buildings were added to the campus, more and more departments moved out of the Ad Building. The Science Department moved out with the completion of Science Hall in 1924. The library and auditorium became obsolete with the construction of the Library and Assembly Hall in 1927. Music, arts, English, social sciences, and foreign languages moved to the Fine Arts Building in 1935. Industrial arts moved to the Practical Arts Building in 1949. Business and home economics followed suit in 1953. The post office and the bookstore took up residence in the L. A. Pittenger Student Center in 1953. Gradually from 1973 to the early 1990s, all student services were moved from the Ad Building to Lucina Hall after its conversion to office space. The Ad Building currently houses only members of the central administration, far different from the time when “everything you need” was under one roof.


NORTH FACADE, 1935 *(LEFT)* This picture shows the north entrance into the Quad. At one time, a chimney stood in place in place of this door. After the heating plant was built in 1924, the boiler in the basement of the Ad Building was removed, as well as the chimney. The door was installed soon afterward.

NORTH FACADE, 1928 *(BELOW)* To the far left of the building (east side) in the porte cochere. It and the east entrance were removed in 1955. Metal fire escapes were installed on both the east and west ends of the building to meet fire codes.

SOUTH FACADE, 1928 *(ABOVE)* The most prominent difference in this picture is the “Indiana State Normal School” in place of what now says “Administration Building.”
WEST FACADE (RIGHT) The west facade of the Ad Building is missing its former fire escape, but the areas of discolored brick indicate where it was. This fire escape and the one on the east side were removed after renovations in the 1990s.

NORTH FACADE (ABOVE) The main entrance into the Quad, located in the center section of the building, was removed during a renovation in 1968.

SOUTH FACADE (LEFT) The most noticeable difference to the front of the Ad Building is the teal window frames, added in 1992. Not much on the front of the building has changed.

EAST FACADE (LEFT) The east facade no longer has the porte cochere, which was removed in 1955.
**Forest Hall (c. 1901)**

The dates that sources give for the construction of Forest Hall vary between 1899 and 1902. Most likely it was built in the first year that Eastern Indiana Normal University, the first failed predecessor to Ball State, was in operation (1899-1900). With the plummeting enrollment after the first year, few people would likely be encouraged to build a residence hall that could house more students than the university enrolled. Nevertheless, it was built by Edward Stradling just west of the Administration building across Talley Avenue. At the time, Talley Avenue ran north through what is now Beneficence and the Quadrangle, stopping at Riverside Avenue. Its former location, relative to current landmarks, places it between Beneficence and Lucina Hall.

Originally called Acme Hall, it housed women students for the first few years until the Eastern Indiana Normal University closed. The building was remodeled in 1912 with the opening of the Muncie Normal Institute (the third failed predecessor to Ball State) and renamed College Inn. As part of the renovations, a windmill to pump water was added at the cost of $2000. Additionally, the remodeled building had 31 rooms and a dining facility that could handle 100 people. During this short period under the Muncie Normal Institute, the building was actually used to house both men and women; women lived on the first floor, men on the second. This gives the building the distinction as not only the first dorm on campus but also the first coed dorm, about 50 years prior to the opening of Noyer. In 1917 while the country was still at war, College Inn was renamed

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20 White, Glenn, *The Ball State Story: From Normal Institute to University* (Muncie, Ind.: Ball State University, 1967), 37.
(for the last time) to Forest Hall and was temporarily used to house the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.

With the founding of Indiana State Normal School Eastern Division (the school that would become Ball State) in 1918, Forest Hall once again became a dormitory solely for women. The Forest Hall cafeteria became a recreation and party room after the installation of a modern kitchen and cafeteria in the basement of the newly constructed Lucina Hall in 1927. Shortly after an expansion of Lucina Hall was finished, Forrest Hall was demolished. 21

It was most likely demolished for three reasons. First, the long-term costs for maintaining a wood-frame building would be very high. Second, the cost of staffing a building in which few people lived (about 50-60) would have been too high. Finally, the architecture of the building did not match the architectural theme for the campus; according to Dr. Edward Wolner, associate professor of architecture, Forrest Hall had “no clear architectural style.” 22

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21 As a research note, every source consulted that mentioned Forest Hall’s eventual demise describe the building as being “razed in 1941.” I decided to rebel and use the word “demolished” in order to break a decades-long legacy. I like to live dangerously.

22 In the process of developing a campus master plan, the Indiana State Normal School Board of Trustees established a committee to determine the architectural style that would guide future construction at the college. They chose to build a campus based on the gothic architecture of the University of Chicago. (Conn, 34-36.)
FOREST HALL, 1928 (ABOVE)
This picture was taken shortly after Lucina Hall was finished. (It can be seen in the background to the right.)

(MOST LIKELY) MID TO LATE 1930'S (ABOVE) Forest Hall is showing its age in this picture, taken near the end of its life.

BETWEEN 1912 AND 1918 (LEFT) The windmill to the left of the building was installed in 1912. The road in front is Talley Avenue, which ran as far north as Riverside Avenue. The road was removed when Beneficence was erected in 1937.
VIEW FROM THE SOUTH (LEFT) There is very little to see where Forest Hall once stood. It is currently green space between Lucina Hall (left) and Beneficence (right).

VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (RIGHT) The grassy landscaping to the right side is where Talley Avenue once ran.

VIEW FROM THE EAST (LEFT) Right behind these bushes is where one would have found the front porch to Ball State's first dormitory, over 65 years ago.
Burkhardt Building (1924)

Only a few years after its founding, it was clear that the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Teachers College clearly needed a new academic building to accommodate for the growing student population.\textsuperscript{23} The board of trustees was able to convince the state legislature of this in 1921. The Indiana House appropriated $125,000 to start the work on a new science building. Later appropriations by the board of trustees in 1921 and additional appropriations by the 1923 Indiana House added an additional $50,000 and $128,200, respectively to complete the building.\textsuperscript{24} In order to cut costs, some of the furnishings were actually constructed by students in the industrial arts department. The total cost to build and furnish it was $303,200.\textsuperscript{25}

The new science building, or Science Hall, was designed by Kibele and Garrard of Muncie in the Gothic style and built by the Bowyer Company of New Castle. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on June 6, 1922, and the cornerstone was laid on August 24, 1922.\textsuperscript{26} Despite setbacks in its building schedule, such as supply shortages and a lack of money (fixed by the additional state appropriations), Science Hall was finished and ready for classes in spring of 1924.

Science classes were spread among the three floors of the building. Chemistry and physics were located on the first floor. Physiology, bacteriology, zoology, and

\textsuperscript{23} Between 1918 and 1922 (the year Science Hall broke ground), the student population had nearly doubled from 230 to 434. (Ball State University, Office of Systems Coordinator, Student Affairs, “Total College Level on Campus, 1918-1970,” n.d., n.p.)
\textsuperscript{24} “Richard W. Burkhardt Building,” Rededication Program, 7 November 1986, Ball State University (BSU: UASC).
\textsuperscript{25} Snelling, 12.
\textsuperscript{26} “Corner Stone Laying of the Science Building,” Program, 24 August 1922, Ball Teachers College Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School, (BSU: UASC).
botany were located on the second floor. The third floor housed the geography and
gеology departments. 27

As Ball State would grow for the next couple of decades, the need for additional
academic space for the sciences became apparent. In the early 1960s, the original plans
tо alleviate the problem of a lack of sufficient facilities were to build an addition to the
north side of Science Hall. The proposed $2 million addition would have greatly
expanded the facilities by adding general laboratories, research laboratories, seminar
rooms, storage rooms, and office space. 28 These expansion plans never came to fruition.
Instead, Ball State built the Cooper Science Complex from 1967-1970.

When the life sciences moved out of Science Hall following the completion of
Cooper Science Complex in 1970, the history and computer science departments moved
in. It was not long after this time that the name of the building changed. On February 25,
1976, Science Hall was renamed East Quadrangle. East Quadrangle, or “East Quad,”
would become home to the anthropology department, the Honors College, the Center for
International Programs, and the London Centre. 29

In 1984, the board of trustees approved a $4.5 million renovation plan to “bring
[East Quadrangle] up to fire and handicap codes and make the building more energy
efficient.” 30 The Tousely-Bixler Construction Company began work on East Quad in
January of 1985. The entire building interior was stripped clear except for the floors and
load-bearing walls. The renovations were stalled when Tousely-Bixler filed for

27 Snelling, 11-12.
28 Ibid., 12.
29 Ball State News Bureau, “Friday celebrations to Make It Official: It’s Now Burkhardt Building,” Muncie
30 Ibid.
bankruptcy, but the F.E. Wilhelm Co. was contracted to finish the construction.\textsuperscript{31} When the renovations were finished, most of the interior was new. East Quad had new air conditioning, heating, lighting, floors, electrical, classrooms, restrooms, and offices. Upon comparison to original blueprints for the first floor of Science Hall, it is interesting to note that many rooms on the ground floor have roughly the same dimensions that they did in 1924. Several of the original laboratories were converted into lecture halls.

On June 20, 1986, while East Quad was still undergoing renovation, the board of trustees renamed the building in honor of Richard W. Burkhardt. Burkhardt served the University for 33 years in various roles such as professor of history, vice president for academic affairs, and acting president. Since the completion of the renovation, no major changes have been made to the Burkhardt Building.

\textsuperscript{31} Eileen Kane, "Renovation Continues," \textit{Orient}, 1986, 98.
Burkhardt Building

WEST FACADE, 1924 (ABOVE) This photograph, taken from the Quad, was one of the first pictures of this building. This picture was taken shortly after construction was completed.

CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT:

MAIN ENTRANCE, 1935, At this time, ivy covered the building. SOUTH ENTRANCE, MID 1950'S The weather station is visible on top of the building. MAIN ENTRANCE, C. 1960, The main entrance from the Quad once welcomed students with "Science Hall" inscribed in stone. It was sandblasted some time after Cooper was built.
Although it is hard to see, the surface above the main entrance is sandblasted smooth. It should be obvious to see that the windows are tinted. These tinted windows were added in the 1986 renovation.

There is no longer any ivy growing on the building. The weather station is also gone; it was relocated to the top of the Cooper Science Complex.

There is little left to add about Burkhardt. It still anchors the east end of the Quad after over 80 years.
Ball Gymnasium (1924)

“Appropriations by the state were barely enough to cover operating expenses of the two normal schools in Indiana, here and at Terre Haute, and knowing that there was no possible chance to obtain funds for the construction of the gymnasium, we volunteered to erect one.”
~Frank C. Ball, January 4, 1925

State law forbids the Indiana House from appropriating money to be used for nonacademic buildings at a state-funded college. This includes dining facilities, residence halls or apartments, and athletic facilities. With this in mind, this quote from Frank C. Ball shows that it was clear that Ball Teachers College would not have been able to build a gym without outside assistance. The construction of Ball Gymnasium was made possible by a $400,000 gift from the Ball Brothers. Subsequently, the gymnasium was named in honor of their generosity.

Ball Gymnasium, or Ball Gym, was designed in the Tudor-Gothic style by Cuno Kibele, the same architect who designed Science Hall. The Tudor-Gothic style follows the architectural “theme” (based on the University of Chicago) set in place by Science Hall and later carried out in future buildings in the quadrangle.

Ball Gym contained state-of-the-art facilities that set it apart from other gymnasiums of its time. One interesting facility was the bowling alley located in the basement, which has since been removed. Facilities were separated by sex. The main floor of the gym was used primarily by men, while women used an auxiliary gym on the second floor. Both sexes had “apparatus rooms,” although the one for men was seven times larger. Considering the era in which it was built, this is very understandable. The original blueprints even show plans for two separate pools to be constructed as additions,

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32 Snelling, 13.
33 Ibid.
34 Ibid., 14.
a women’s pool on the north side (where the current pool is) and a men’s pool on the south side. A second pool at Ball Gym was never constructed.

The only major addition to Ball Gym is the pool that was added to the north side of the building in 1939. The pool additions was designed by George Schreiber and built by W.A. Sheets and Sons Construction Company at a cost of $170,000. This was paid for by the college, issuing bonds, and federal aid. With the pool came the installation of bleachers capable of holding as many as 200 people. These bleachers have since been removed.

Ball Gym was the home of Ball State men’s basketball until the construction of the Men’s Gym (a.k.a. University Gym, a.k.a. Irving Gym) in the early 1960s. It is currently the home of Burris High School athletics.

By the 1990s, Ball Gym was showing its age. President John Worthen claimed that it needed new plumbing and electrical systems. Ball State petitioned the 1994 Assembly to appropriate $7.8 million to rebuild the interior of Ball Gym.36

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Only four years old, Ball Gym had not had enough time to grow any ivy on its wall. One can also see that there was no pool addition on the north side of the building.

The ivy had grown in thick by this time. The original wooden doors to the building, very prominent in this picture, are still in use (as far as I know). They can be seen on the next page.
FRONT FACADE (RIGHT) The most noticeable change to the front is the addition of a ramp to the front entrance. The wooden doors have remained, less weathered than those on the Arts Building.

NORTH FACADE (RIGHT) The 1939 pool addition is on the right side of the photograph. This was the only major change to the exterior of the building.

SOUTH FACADE (LEFT) Although the initial blueprints for Ball Gymnasium showed plans for an additional pool on the south end, a second pool still has not been built. There are currently no plans to install it in the future.
North Quadrangle (1927)

An overall theme of this thesis is that a continuously increasing student population makes preexisting facilities inadequate, necessitating the construction of new buildings or the expansion of currently existing buildings. The building currently known as North Quadrangle, or North Quad for short, follows this theme. Between 1918 and 1926, the enrollment at the college increased more than fourfold. This increasing student body necessitated the construction of a new library and auditorium due to the lack of space in the Administration Building. Snyder and Babbitt, the architects for the building finished their plans in 1925. The Tudor-Gothic building was to be built by the A. J. Glaser Company of Muncie using funds appropriated by the General Assembly.

The cornerstone laying ceremonies for the Library and Assembly Hall were conducted on June 17, 1926; Barcus Tichenor, the college librarian, wielded the trowel. Less than a year later, the building was ready for occupancy. Assembly Hall opened for the first time on February 11, 1927, for Mothers' Day. The new library provided stack space, various rooms for reading and studying, conference rooms, and even an art gallery. Assembly Hall could set as many as 1400 people. The 1927 Orient, the college yearbook, described the auditorium as bearing a striking resemblance to the large halls at Cambridge and Oxford. While that may be an exaggeration, or possibly delusions of grandeur, the oak beams supporting the ceiling were, and still are, quite beautiful. In 1932, a small addition was added to the northwest side of the building.

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37 "Total College Level on Campus."
38 Snelling, 16.
39 Orient, 1927, 177.
40 Ibid., 174.
41 The oak beams that spanned across the ceiling of Assembly Hall can still be viewed in the Learning Center on the third floor of North Quad.
The largest addition made to the library started in the fall of 1953 and was completed in 1955. Like almost all campus construction since the 1940s, this addition was designed by Walter Scholer. The cost of this was $608,722. After equipment is included, the total cost was $725,000. The new section to the library housed the technical service, reserve book room, teaching materials service, periodicals service, a graduate student study room, and a general reading room.

After the completion of Emens Auditorium in 1964, Assembly Hall became obsolete. It was converted into additional library space (35,350 square feet) from 1966 to 1967. Floors for the second and third floors were built to be equal in level to the floors in the 1955 addition. The area formerly occupied by the stage was converted into nine levels of stacks for books. The first floor of Assembly Hall was made into a reference room with card catalog and loan service facilities. The second floor housed technical service and conference rooms. The third floor was made into a reading room.

The building became obsolete once again in 1975 with the completion of the Bracken Library. Subsequently, the building was converted into classroom and office space. Renamed North Quadrangle, the former home of the Library and Assembly Hall currently houses several departments of the College of Sciences and Humanities, including Criminal Justice and Criminology, Modern Languages and Classics, Philosophy and Religious Studies, Political Science, Psychological Science, and Sociology.

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44 “Work to Begin in Fall on College Library Addition,” Muncie Star, 5 August 1953.
ADDITION UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 1954 (ABOVE), This picture is rather unique in that it shows better than any other why North Quad can be so confusing to navigate. The addition is essentially another building that was connected to the original. COMPLETED, 1955 (BELOW), This picture was taken shortly after construction was finished. The addition roughly doubled the size of the building.

LIBRARY AND ASSEMBLY HALL, 1928 (ABOVE) The entrance on the far right can still be seen (although covered in brick) inside the main entrance on the north side. BEFORE THE EXPANSION, C. 1951 (ABOVE) The ivy covering the building was removed just prior to construction.
SOUTH FACADE. The difference in coloration in the brick and limestone still show which section is the old part and the new part. The separation is above (here). The main doors into Assembly Hall were replaced with windows for the office of the Dean of the College of Sciences and Humanities.

OAK BEAMS OF ASSEMBLY HALL (ABOVE) The oak beams that spanned the ceiling of Assembly Hall can still be seen on the third floor in the Learning Center.

FORMER ENTRANCE INTO ASSEMBLY HALL (RIGHT) This entrance was blocked off as a result of the 1955 addition. This old entrance can be found inside the north entrance across from Teachers College.

THE CLOCK TOWER (ABOVE) Although the clock still works, it no longer chimes. Shafer Tower put it out of a job in 2002.
Lucina Hall (1927)

In 1926, the Ball brothers believed there was a great need for a new women’s dormitory on campus. They wrote a letter to S.M. Keltner, the president of the Board of Trustees, proposing the erection of a women’s dormitory “suitable to accommodate 100 students, with proper social rooms, dining room, and suitable equipment for proper student accommodation.” This building, which cost “approximately $150,000,” was to be constructed at the expense of the Ball brothers. Lucina Hall, named in honor of Lucina Amelia Ball, would soon go under construction.

Lucina Hall was designed in the Tudor-Gothic style by architect George Schrieber, most famous for the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Indianapolis, and constructed by the A.J. Glaser Company. The cornerstone was laid on December 2, 1926, by Mrs. Margaret Ball Petty. The formal dedication of Lucina Hall took place on February 2, 1928.

The building boasted many modern amenities, as requested by the Ball brothers. There were kitchenettes on every floor, two club rooms (including one with a fireplace) in the basement for recreation, and a large kitchen and dining room. Additionally, the outside entrance to the dining room led through a sunken garden.

In 1939 work began on an addition to the west side of Lucina. This $290,000 addition, almost twice the cost of the original building, expanded the facilities to hold another 120 residents. It also included a larger kitchen, a new dining room, recreation rooms, new bathrooms, and reading rooms. One unique feature was the creation of a

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46 Snelling, 41.
47 Ibid.
48 Orient, 1928, 156.
49 Orient, 1927, 179.
courtyard in the middle of the building. Soon after the expansion project was completed, Forest Hall was demolished.

Soon after the renovation of Lucina Hall was completed, the United States was at war against Axis Powers. To aid in the war effort, Ball State allowed the Army Special Training Program (ASTP) to use Lucina as a barracks. From June of 1943 to March of 1944, Lucina housed 401 men training to become cadets. Women moved back into Lucina soon after.

During the 1973-74 school year, the oldest residence hall on campus was converted into office space. In 1992, a desperately needed renovation of Lucina Hall began. The electrical systems were replaced to keep up with the demands of technology. The building was also modified to be more accessible to people with disabilities. After a year and a half and $5.2 million, the “new” Lucina Hall was ready to welcome its tenants. The office of Admissions, Bursar’s office, Career Center, Counseling Center, Financial Aid, the Registrar’s office, and Student Finances moved into Lucina in the spring of 1993. Since this renovation, no major changes have occurred to Lucina Hall.

50 Orient, 1940, 34.
51 Orient, 1945, 178.
VIEW FROM THE NORTHEAST, 1928, This picture was taken shortly after Lucina was completed. The sunken garden on the north side still exists; however, it now leads to the Bursar, not a cafeteria.

LUCINA IN 1935, There is a noticeable lack of a ramp in front of Lucina. That would come years later. The wooden door is still in place.

SOUTH ENTRANCE, C. 1950, Surprisingly, very little has changed on the south end of the building.
The 1941 addition expanded the northwest section of the building. In the process, an interior courtyard was created.

EAST SIDE (left) The east side of Lucina Hall now has a ramp to accommodate students with disabilities. There is also exterior lighting.

SOUTH END (left) Not many changes have occurred on the south side of the building. In fact, most alterations to Lucina have been to the interior, rather than to the exterior.

WEST SIDE (right) The 1941 addition expanded the northwest section of the building. In the process, an interior courtyard was created.
Fine Arts Building (1935)

The Fines Arts Building at Ball State has one of the most interesting histories of campus buildings prior to its construction. Initially, it was planned in 1931 to open in September of 1933. Unfortunately, the nation was in the middle of the Great Depression, and Indiana put a moratorium on the state building program; the state’s educational improvement fund was frozen. Plans for the new arts building were postponed. Fate would soon shine on Ball State in the form of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the New Deal programs.

Once it was apparent that Ball State could receive financial assistance from the federal government to build the new arts building, plans to build it were set back in motion. Ball State applied for a Public Works Administration (PWA) grant in December 1933 and was approved the next month. Soon, construction began on the steam tunnel to connect the new building to the heat plant using labor from the Civil Works Administration (CWA). Ball State received $95,000 (30% of the estimated cost) toward the cost of the arts building.\(^{55}\) Unfortunately, all construction bids for the building came in over budget. After all this effort, Ball State was still did not have enough money. There were two available options: either raise more money or cut features from the building.\(^{56}\) Since the building was dedicated to the “fine art of living,” the latter simply was not an option. The Ball Brothers offered to donate $55,000 to help pay for the building. If Ball State could get more money from the federal government, the construction of the arts building could begin.

\(^{55}\) "Lengthy Period of Effort Is Climaxed by Construction," \textit{The Easterner}, 1 May 1936.
\(^{56}\) Nancy Millard, "Gallery Plans Gala 50\textsuperscript{th} Anniversary Celebration," \textit{Muncie Star}, 13 April 1986.
President L.A. Pittenger traveled to Washington, D.C. to appeal the PWA for additional funds since the construction bids were higher than the original estimate. The PWA approved $33,000 in additional funding. The estimated total cost for the Fine Arts building came to $420,000.\(^{57}\)

George Schreiber, who had recently designed Lucina Hall, drew the plans for the Fine Arts building in 1931 before the spending moratorium froze all building plans. Like the other buildings in the quad, the Fine Arts Building was built in the Tudor-Gothic style. The general contract was awarded to the James I. Barnes Company of Logansport. The cornerstone was laid by George A. Ball on July 10, 1934. The building opened unofficially November 23, 1935, but was formally dedicated on May 1, 1936.

The newly built Arts Building became the home for the music, art, social science, English, and foreign language departments. The Arts Building also featured a small auditorium that could seat about 400 people. Recital Hall, as it was called, is still in use today under the same name. The west wing of the building also contained choir rooms and practice rooms for individuals. The art department had pottery rooms, kiln rooms, still life studios, and project rooms.\(^{58}\) The Arts Building also housed the art museum.

The Fine Arts Building was in need of renovation by the late 1990s. Before 2001, there had been no major renovation of the building since it was built in 1935. The art department had outgrown the facilities and moved to the newly built Art and Journalism Building. As part of the $7.5 million renovation, interior space was converted to allow the geology and social work departments and the Social Science Research Center to move in. The floor space of the art museum nearly doubled from its original size of 14,

\(^{57}\) *Easterner*, May 1, 1936.

\(^{58}\) "$450,000 Tudor Structure Is Ultra-Modern School Building," Ibid.
000 square feet. The renovation afforded the art museum the ability and the necessity to install a climate control system separate from the rest of the Fine Arts Building as a means to help preserve the artwork in its collection.\textsuperscript{59} The most noticeable change as a result of the renovation is the new entrance built on the north side of the building. A two-story brick and limestone entrance was added to the north side to improve building access by disabled persons. The new entrance also features a stained-glass skylight from the Ball Stores building.

FINE ARTS BUILDING IN THE 1930S (LEFT) This picture was most likely taken in the late 1930s. Except for the absence of the wooden doors, it looks much the same now as it did then.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION (BOTTOM LEFT), This picture shows the limestone foundation of the Arts Building. This was most likely taken in late 1934 or early 1935.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION (BOTTOM RIGHT), This picture shows the Arts Building nearing the end of its construction in mid-1935.
SOUTH FACADE (ABOVE) Very few changes have been made to the outside on this side. The original wooden doors were replaced in the early 1960s due to accumulated damage from Indiana’s weather. Architecturally, the Fine Arts Building was built to be the aesthetic focus of the Quad. It still is the focus to this day.

SOUTHWEST VIEW (ABOVE) This is a view commonly seen by students when they leave Cooper Science Complex.

NORTHWEST VIEW (BELOW) Just behind the left segment of the building is the new entrance that includes the stained glass skylight from Ball Stores.
Elliot Hall (1938)

“The Building, which has beauty in design, is stately in appearance, and complete in all its departments, will be a fitting tribute to Frank Elliott.”
~Frank C. Ball, spoken January 25, 1939 at the dedication ceremony of Elliott Hall

Frank Elliott Ball Hall, more commonly known as Elliott Hall or simply “Elliott,” was built to meet the demands of on-campus housing for men. The building was to be a memorial to the son of Frank C. Ball, who died in a plane crash in Findlay, Ohio, in 1936. Elliott Hall was designed in the Tudor-Gothic style by George F. Schreiber. The $375,000 cost of Elliott was paid for completely by Frank C. Ball. The basement housed a cafeteria for use by the men who lived in the hall. After the construction of Wagoner Hall due south of Elliott, an underground tunnel connecting the two buildings granted access to the Elliott cafeteria for Wagoner residents. Currently the basement of Elliott is used for the Indiana Academy for Science, Mathematics, and Humanities.

Although Elliott was built as a dormitory for men, it has not always served in this function. During World War II, the hall served not only as a men’s dormitory but also as barracks for men in the War Training Service. Toward the close of the war when the male population at Ball State was very low, Elliott served as a women’s dormitory from 1944 to 1946. Although it reverted to a men’s dormitory in the fall of 1946, Elliott later became a coed dormitory for seniors only in 1970.

Elliott Hall has some of the richest history and folklore among residence halls at Ball State. Probably the most famous story surrounding the building is the myth of

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60 Orient, 1939.
62 Orient, 1943, 250.
63 In these two years, respectively, only 136 and 190 men were enrolled at Ball State. This is compared to 745 and 820 women (“Total College Level on Campus”); Orient, 1945, 176.
William Schaumberg. According to the legend, Schaumberg enrolled at Ball State after suffering disfiguring wounds in the Second World War. He was unable to make friends due to his appearance and soon became an outcast. Unable to cope with his depression, Schaumberg hanged himself in the fourth floor library of Elliott on January 26, 1947. Supposedly, the ghost of William Schaumberg haunts Elliott. The truth is that there never was a William Schaumberg enrolled at Ball State, nor is there any record of anyone of that name in the death records of Delaware County for that date. Nevertheless, the ghost stories still prevail about Elliott.

For those interested in obscure Ball State trivia, they may be pleased to know that Elliott has the distinction of becoming the first residence hall at Ball State to have a television, a “twenty inch prize,” in 1952. Additionally, the first resident of Elliott Hall became the first, and only, alumnus to become president of Ball State—Robert Bell.

Even after more than 65 years, little of Elliott has changed a great deal. Periodic renovations have taken place to modernize Elliott, such as an expansion of the basement in 1969, but much of its original interior is still intact. No exterior expansions have taken place; Elliott Hall looks much the same on the outside as it did when it opened in 1938.

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Elliott Hall

INTERIOR, 1963, This picture is of the main lobby on the first floor, looking south. The interior decor helps Elliott stand out from other dorms—notice the chandeliers and ceiling molding.

SOUTH FACADE, 1955, This is actually a picture from the groundbreaking ceremony of Wagoner Complex. Nevertheless, the exterior of the south stairs is very prominent.

EAST FACADE, C. 1938, The front of Elliott has not changed much in appearance. Absent from this picture are the big tree and the flag pole. For that matter, a sidewalk has not even been installed yet.
EXTERIOR (RIGHT) This is how most people know the outside of Elliott Hall—landscaped and with a flag pole in front. The building to the far left is Wagoner Complex, which opened in the late 1950s.

INTERIOR-NORTH (LEFT) This photograph shows the lounge on the first floor of the hall. The doors on the left lead to the patio.

INTERIOR-SOUTH (RIGHT) Except for a few minor furniture changes, the lounge looks much as it did over 40 years ago. The ceiling and chandeliers are still the same. In fact, the table and chairs featured prominently on the previous page are still in use.
Applied Technology Building (1949)

In 1948, construction began on the first permanent building north of Riverside Avenue. This building was to house the industrial arts department of the college. A future addition was to be added soon after the industrial arts section was built. This addition was to house the home economics department and the business education department. Together they made up the Practical Arts Building. Both sections were designed by Walter Scholer in the modern architectural style, the first building on campus in this style, and built by R. E. Schenk of Indianapolis.

The groundbreaking ceremonies were held on July 14, 1948, and construction was soon underway. Unfortunately, construction on the industrial arts wing suffered from a few setbacks. Construction stopped when the weather was too cold to lay brick. After the weather warmed, work stopped due to changes in the building plans and due to a lack of steel. Nevertheless, the building was ready to accept its new occupants for the fall of 1949.67 The cost of the building was $501,753, paid for by appropriations of the General Assembly.

The dedication of the building did not take place until April 21, 1950. Newspaper articles announcing the upcoming dedication described some of the building’s modern features. Some of these modern features included “floating walls,” wooden floors with thick concrete and asphalt sub-flooring to eliminate sound, moveable glass and steel walls, laboratory areas without the need of support pillars, “acousticized” rooms, and

67 Snelling, 24.
lighting that did not cast a shadow (the lights were arranged diagonally along the ceiling).\textsuperscript{68}

Construction of the second unit of the Practical Arts Building began in 1951 and was finished in the fall of 1953. The cost of the addition was $1,091,296.64, also paid for by the state.\textsuperscript{69} More than 50 years later, this building still houses the home economics department, now the department of Family and Consumer Sciences. The business department, now the Miller College of Business, is housed in the Whitinger Business Building.

Probably the most interesting bit of history of this building is a part of the building that was removed shortly after its installation. In 1952, a gryphon, symbolizing vigilance, was placed above the main entrance to the second unit of the Practical Arts Building.\textsuperscript{70} Unfortunately for the gryphon, many students thought it looked monstrous and its shield monogrammed with a “B” could not endear it to the student population. The Ball State gryphon was soon removed. In a 1975 letter to Charles Sappenfield, Dean of the College of Architecture, William McDonald of the Indiana Limestone Institute of America informed him that the statue still existed and that it was in possession of the stone fabricator that produced it—the Tucker Stone Company. John Tucker, the owner, expressed a desire to return the gryphon to Ball State, but for reasons unknown, never did so.\textsuperscript{71} According to a representative from the Indiana Limestone Institute of America, the


\textsuperscript{69} The total cost of both units, including the cost of the underground tunnel and furniture and equipment, was $1,891,984.26. (“Summary on Construction of Practical Arts Building.” Board Program, 21 April 1954, Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana (BSU: UASC))

\textsuperscript{70} “Stone Placed in Building,” \textit{Muncie Evening Press}, 14 March 1952. (Due to a typographical error in this article, the gryphon was known to many as a “gryphno.”) A gryphon, also spelled \textit{griffin}, is a mythological creature with the body of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle.

\textsuperscript{71} William H. McDonald, letter to Dean Charles M. Sappenfield, 2 April 1975 (BSU: UASC).
gryphon is currently outside the entrance to the Indiana Limestone Company Mill in Oolitic, Indiana.
VIEW FROM NORTH QUAD (LIBRARY), 1954 (ABOVE) The addition to the Practical Arts Building opened the year this picture was taken. Notice that the gryphon that was supposed to sit atop the main entrance (far left) was replaced with a limestone ball. The ball had replaced the gryphon before the building even opened.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS UNIT, 1965 (RIGHT) This is the main entrance to the first unit of the Applied Technology Building. Other exterior exits on the south side of the first unit were integrated into the inside of the second unit.
FRONT VIEW OF SECOND UNIT (below) The front looks very similar to its original appearance in the mid-1950s, except for the tinted windows and minor landscaping.

VIEW FROM NORTH QUAD (left) Not much has changed in this picture, either. Even the light pole is in the same place after more than 50 years.

BACK OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS UNIT (left) This picture shows the back of the first unit to the Applied Technology Building. Except for the addition of the second unit, the exterior has changed very little since it was built.
L. A. Pittenger Student Center (1952)

In the late 1940s, it became apparent to many at Ball State Teachers College that there was a lack of recreational facilities for students. The solution to this problem was to create a student center that would be named after Lemuel A. Pittenger, who served as president of Ball State from 1927 to 1942. An executive committee was established to plan this student center—the L. A. Pittenger Student Center Campaign. Since the student center would not be an academic building, it would have to be paid for on a self-liquidating basis with private funds. The only state money used was to pay for the land and its clearance.

The committee needed to raise funds from students, alumni, faculty, and the community of Muncie. Funds from students were provided through a $3 fee per academic quarter from their activities fund. Faculty were expected to donate $100 apiece, payable in $10 installments. Alumni, the committee hoped, would donate $20 apiece. One early fundraiser for the student center was the "Buck a Brick" dance and rally in 1949. Sorority girls sold miniature facsimiles of bricks to each incoming couple for a dollar. Along with other donations, mostly from fraternities and sororities, the Buck a Brick event raised $708.72.

To encourage donations from the Muncie community, the committee published a pamphlet entitled "Do You Appreciate Ball State" in 1950. The pamphlet argued that Ball State provided Muncie with educational advantages, cultural benefits, publicity, financial benefits, and advantages to industry. Ball State would have a more difficult time competing with other Indiana colleges for new students without the presence of a

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student center. Thus, the lack of a student center would have a negative impact on the city of Muncie.\(^{73}\)

Construction began in November of 1950 with the groundbreaking ceremony and finished in the fall of 1952. The L. A. Pittenger Student Center was designed by Walter Scholer in the Tudor Gothic style, making it the last campus building designed in this style.\(^{74}\) The new Student Center contained a bookstore in the basement, recreational areas, a cafeteria, a dining room, a ballroom, conference rooms, Pine Shelf, and the Talley-Ho. The cost of the building was about $990,000, or about $1,250,000 after furnishing.\(^{75}\) The arch over the front entrance was paid for by the class of 1942, the last class to graduate under the presidency of L. A. Pittenger. The funds came from a war bond that matured in 1952.\(^{76}\)

The construction of the Student Center resulted in the razing of several buildings that occupied the land. Two of these buildings, the Pine Shelf and the Talley-Ho, were very popular stomping grounds for students in between classes. Their importance to the student body was memorialized in the new Student Center with the Pine Shelf room, which contained a wall covered in pine wood, and the Talley-Ho snack bar, a very popular student hang-out like its namesake. Another victim of the Student Center construction was the home of then current president of Ball State, John Emens, and his family. They acquired a new home on Meadow Lane to replace it.\(^{77}\)

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\(^{73}\) "Do You Appreciate Ball State?" Fundraising Brochure, L.A. Pittenger Student Center Campaign, Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana (BSU: UASC).

\(^{74}\) Snelling, 37-38.

\(^{75}\) Ibid., 37; "Student Center Was First Construction in 50's," *Muncie Evening Press*, 26 August 1961.

\(^{76}\) Howard Snider, "Archway Placed at Student Center Entrance," *Muncie Star*, 8 February 1952.

The Student Center was planned to be built in three stages. Less than six years after the first unit was built, construction started on the second unit. Taylor and Company, Inc. of Muncie was contracted to build the two-story addition (basement and ground floor). This roughly $400,000 addition was paid for entirely by student fees because the mortgage arrangements on the initial building did not allow for another mortgaged unit to be built on the same property. The addition created a larger area for the Talley-Ho on the ground floor and additional room in the basement for storage and recreation. The new Talley-Ho had a dance area and, supposedly, the world’s largest stereo.

The second addition to the Student Center was completed in the fall of 1961 at the cost of $2,863,000. This sum was paid for by private bonds, student fees, and a loan from the federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. These new facilities added a new and very large bookstore, lounge space, Cardinal Hall, the Music and Browsing Lounges, the Forum Room, several conference rooms, a small hotel for guests of the college, rooms set aside for napping, a bowling alley, and billiards space.

The student center has undergone several changes since its construction. One notable change has been the cafeteria. In the past twenty years alone, the cafeteria space has hosted a food court containing at one time or another a Wendy’s, Taco Bell Express, Pizza Hut Express, Gretel’s Bake Shop, and Baskin Robbins. Cardinal Crossing, the name of the Student Center food court since 1993, currently contains Charlie’s Grill and

78 “Muncie Firm to Build Student Center Wing,” Muncie Evening Press, 29 July 1958.
80 Orient, 1960, 46.
82 Snelling, 39.
83 “L. A. Pittenger Student Center,” map, Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, c. 1962 (BSU: UASC).
84 Orient, 1993, 32.
a Noble Roman's express. Also, the former dining room space east of the food court was converted to office space for the Center for International Programs very recently.

Another important change was the removal of the Ball State Bookstore following the completion of the Art and Journalism Building in 2001. The space formerly occupied by the bookstore is now used for the office of Leadership and Service Learning and offices for student organizations.
L. A. Pittenger Student Center

VIEW FROM THE NORTHWEST, 1964, This photograph was taken shortly after the final unit of the Student Center was completed.

THE PINE SHELF, 1952, This is the original Pine Shelf, a very popular hangout for students prior to its demolition in 1952. It was torn down to make room for a drive that went by the east entrance to the new Student Center, seen in the background on the right. This drive no longer exists.
NO BETTER VIEW OF THE STUDENT CENTER, This picture and the two below it were taken from the third floor balcony on the south side of the Administration Building. Unfortunately, not all of the building could fit into frame. It was in 1962, and still is today, a rather long building.

UNIT TWO, This shows the first two units of the Student Center, completed in 1959. The second unit was merely the new, bigger Talley-Ho (now the Talley). This addition can be seen by entering the glass doors on the ground floor. The brick walls on the outside of the Talley were for three years exterior walls.

UNIT ONE This picture shows what is approximately the original unit of the original Student Center. By comparing it with the picture on top, it is easy to see how much this building has grown. All of this growth occurred in about 10 years. The original Pine Shelf, seen on the previous page, would have been located on the far left, close to the tree.

UNIT THREE, The final segment of the Student Center, which is shown in this photo, was finished in 1962.
Woodworth Complex (1956)

Ball State Teachers College experienced a surge in student population after World War II. At the time, women lived in North and South Halls, White Hall, Lucina Hall, and the Home Management House. Unfortunately, this could not meet the demand for housing. In 1953, plans were underway to build a new women’s dormitory to house an ever-increasing student population. The architect, Walter Scholer, sought ideas from the women students on campus for the facilities and amenities to include in the design of the building. The dormitory complex was to be named after Francis Woodworth Ball, the wife of George A. Ball. The individual halls were named after the wives of the four other Ball brothers: Bertha Crosley Ball, Elizabeth Brady Ball, Sarah Rodgers Ball, and Emma Wood Ball.

Construction began with the groundbreaking ceremony on May 20, 1954. The Carl M. Geupel Construction Company of Indianapolis was awarded the contract for construction of both the building and the tunnel. The cost for the building and furnishings was $2,856,000, including $72,000 for the tunnel. Since the dormitory was not an academic building, it had to be funded through issuing bonds. The bonds were set to reach maturity on July 1, 1989, 35 years later.

The Woodworth complex opened in the fall of 1956; the dedication took place on September 22, 1956. Each hall could hold over 150 women for a total of over 600

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85 Ken Weaver, “Student Views Sought on New Dormitory Design,” *Muncie Evening Press*, 2 May 1953. North and South Halls were “temporary” buildings purchased from the U.S. government after World War II as military surplus. They were initially used for dormitory space, but later converted to offices. South Hall was demolished to make room for Teachers College. North Hall was not demolished until the mid-1980s, to build a parking lot between Teachers College and the Ball Communication Building.

86 Ibid.

women. The facilities included dining services, lounges and recreation areas, study areas, and laundry facilities.\textsuperscript{88} Woodworth also featured suites for sororities, complete with storage space and kitchen units.\textsuperscript{89}

Woodworth underwent a series of renovations from 1989 to 1992. During these years, the building received a new radiant heating system, additional electrical circuits, updated laundry facilities, and new windows. The final phase renovated the dining service area.\textsuperscript{90} The dining facility in Woodworth is currently closed in order to undergo major renovations. The new facility, named Woodworth Commons, will open in the fall of 2007 along with the new residence hall just north of the DeHority Complex.\textsuperscript{91}

\textsuperscript{88} Snelling, 43.
\textsuperscript{89} Lucy Hancock, "Buildings."
\textsuperscript{90} Davies, Tom, "BSU Trustees OK Dorm Renovation," \textit{Muncie Star}, 2 March 1991.
\textsuperscript{91} "Renovation of Woodworth Commons Moves Forward." \textit{At Home on Campus}, brochure, Housing and Residence Life, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, Spring 2006.
UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 1955 (BELOW) The “New Women’s Dorm” was built to accommodate the rapidly growing student population after World War II.

WOODWORTH DINING HALL, 1966 (ABOVE) as it appears relatively early in its life. Since then, several renovations have completely changed the interior. This is a photograph of the north side of the dining hall. Currently, this area is being completely renovated and set to reopen in 2008.

WOODWORTH, 1961 (ABOVE) as it appeared from the northwest. The entrance, just left of center, is no longer used as an entrance.
The area created by the building's "U" shape, in combination with the sloping terrain create a sort of amphitheatre. The halls of Woodworth use this area for various hall activities.

**SOUTHWEST WING (BELOW)**
The limestone "box" was the original entrance to the hall. Each hall had one for residents to gain entry. Currently, students use the east and west entrances on the ground floor.

**VIEW FROM THE SOUTHWEST (LEFT)** This picture shows the west entrance into the building. It leads directly into the dining area.
Final Thoughts

The buildings described in this thesis are the architectural heritage of the university and, save Forest Hall, will likely endure for many more years. The Administration Building will continue to serve as the home of the central administration. There is still a chance that units in the Ad Building could be moved to another building, as many departments and programs have been transferred over the past several decades. For the most part, North Quad and Burkhardt are fairly flexible buildings in terms of the classes that can be taught within their walls. Both are due for renovation relatively soon. After the renovations are complete, their functions will be determined by the needs of the university at the time.

The two residence halls will undergo some changes. Woodworth, as previously mentioned, will receive a new dining hall that may rival the Atrium. Its future has been secured for at least another couple of decades. I cannot fathom the circumstances in which Elliott Hall could be threatened; it is named after a member of the Ball family. I do think that it will need some major renovation in the near future. In the past 68 years, Elliott has had several "facelifts" but never a complete renovation. It truly is showing its age. This renovation likely will not happen until after the new residence hall opens and the Woodworth dining hall renovations are complete.

Ball Gym and the Fine Arts Building probably will not change much over the next decade, since they were both recently renovated. The same will probably hold true for Lucina Hall. The fate of the Student Center is up in the air. There are "plans" to build a new student center in between Teachers College and the Art and Journalism Building. If
this plan goes through, there will be a relatively vacant building waiting to be given a new *raison d'être*. This is the cycle of change in the buildings at Ball State University.
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