

BUILDINGS AT UT DURING 1940

1. University Hall

Completed in 1931 University Hall was the cornerstone of the entire University of Toledo. All academics and administration took place here. University Hall housed the library, cafeteria, administrative offices, bookstore, theatre, laboratories and classrooms. Today, University Hall is used primarily for classrooms and departmental offices.

2. Field House

The Field House was the second building constructed on campus in 1931. It was the home of the Rocket basketball team. In 1940 the Rockets were the highlight of the athletic year, compiling a record of 24 wins and only 6 losses which still holds as one of the best records in the school's history. The Field House also served as the gymnasium for Physical education classes. With the completion of Centennial Hall in 1976, the Rocket basketball team left the Field House for the new facility. Today the Field House is used sparingly for Physical Education classes and as a storage facility for the Geology department.

3. Glass Bowl Stadium

The Glass Bowl Stadium was completed in 1937. The Glass Bowl is the home of the Rocket football team.

4. MacKinnon Hall

This was the newest building at the University in 1940 (it was completed in 1939). MacKinnon Hall served as a dormitory then, accomodating 54 men in double rooms and six in a suite on the east side of the edifice. Although many students lived in Toledo and commuted to school, this dormitory provided ample living space for those who wanted to live on campus. In 1952, when the Dowd-Nash-White dormitory was completed, MacKinnon Hall became an all girls dormitory and has remained so to the present. A new addition was built onto MacKinnon Hall in 1963.

5. Libbey Hall

In 1934 the University asked for and received a loan and a grant worth 271,000 dollars from the Public Works Administration program. Libbey, Scott and Tucker Halls were all constructed through this program. In 1940 Libbey Hall was called the Student Union. The first floor of the building served as a student center and the second and third floors were dormitories. The Student Union was equipped with a lounge, coffee shop, cafeteria and a recreational room for dancing and social gatherings. The dormitories in Libbey Hall were used by boys until the completion of MacKinnon Hall in 1939. At that time girls moved into them and it became known as Florence Libbey Hall. In 1959 when the new Student Union was completed, the College of Education moved into Libbey Hall and resided there until 1963 when the faculty of the Community and Technical College moved in. Today Libbey Hall houses many administrative offices including the president's as well as a faculty cafeteria.

6. Tucker Hall and Scott Hall

Completed in 1935 Scott and Tucker Halls were used as faculty apartments. Tucker had fourteen apartments and Scott had thirteen. Later the buildings were used to house sororities and fraternities (the exact date for this could not be found). One wing of Scott Hall served as the president's home until 1960. In 1971 office space at the University was in high demand and both Scott and Tucker Halls transformed from apartments to faculty offices. Scott Hall was home to the Medical School for a while and then the college of Arts and Sciences resided there. Today it is home to the Political Science department and the Catherine S. Eberly Center for Women. Today Tucker Hall is home for the History department.

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History of UT Buildings

University Hall

In 1929, taxpayers of Toledo approved a levy to purchase land and construct buildings for a new campus for the University of Toledo. University Hall was completed in 1931 and was the first building on the Bancroft Street site. The building is one of the best examples of collegiate gothic architecture in the country. University Hall is 63 feet tall and complemented by a 250 foot tower. Four hundred men built the structure out of 50,000 tons of limestone. 205

In the early years, University Hall housed the library, cafeteria, administrative offices, bookstore, theatre, laboratories, and classrooms. Today it is used for classrooms and administrative and departmental offices.

The Field House

The Field House was the second building built on the Bancroft Street campus and was funded original \$2.8 million Toledo tax levy that was used to purchase the land and also build University Hall. The Field House was completed in 1931 and served as the gymnasium and home of the Rocket basketball team until 1976 when Savage (then Centennial) Hall was finished. Today the Field House is used largely for storage.

Glass Bowl Stadium

The Glass Bowl Stadium was built in 1937 with money from the federal government's Works Progress Administration. Since that time the Glass Bowl has served as the home of the Rocket football team. It has been renovated several times, most extensively in 1990. An \$18 million facelift added 8,000 seats, corporate suites, and a new press box.

MacKinnon Hall

MacKinnon Hall, named for long-time administrator and acting president Lee W. MacKinnon, was built in 1939 as a men's dormitory and faculty apartment building. It was constructed with funding from the federal government's Public Works Administration. The structure housed 60 people until an addition was built on in 1963. After the Dowd-Nash-White complex was constructed, MacKinnon Hall became a women's residence hall.

Libbey Hall

Libbey, Scott, and Tucker halls were constructed in 1935 with funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Libbey Hall served as the student center and as a dormitory. The first floor included a lounge, coffee shop, cafeteria, and recreational room for dances and social gatherings. When the new student union was completed in 1959, it was converted to offices and in 1971 the University Club was added. The building is named for Florence Scott Libbey, wife of Edward Drummond Libbey.

Tucker and Scott Halls

Completed in 1935 (along with Libbey Hall) with funding from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Scott and Tucker Halls served as faculty apartments. One wing of Scott Hall served as the president's house until 1960. In the 1970s the buildings were turned into departmental office space.

University of Toledo Buildings

University Hall

Doermann Theater

—Named for President Henry J. Doermann (1928-1932), who served as president during the construction of the Bancroft Street campus. Following the completion of University Hall, Doermann (who had experience in theater) directed a production of Hamlet in the new theater. He died suddenly in 1932 of strep throat, and in honor of his work to get the campus constructed, the theater was named for him.

Scott Hall

Named for Jesup W. Scott, founder of the University of Toledo. Was built in 1935 (along with Libbey and Tucker halls) with federal assistance from President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs. Was built as faculty apartments and as the home for the university president.

Libbey Hall

Named for Florence Scott Libbey, granddaughter of Jesup W. Scott and wife of Edward Drummond Libbey (founder of Libbey Glass). Served as a women's dormitory, and student union (in the area that is now the University Club).

Tucker Hall

Built as faculty apartments. Named after William Tucker, postmaster of Toledo and a member of the UT Board of Directors from 1908-1920.

Gillham Hall

Built as the new library to replace the library that had been on the fifth floor of University Hall, and as a home for the College of Law. Served as the library until 1973, when William S. Carlson Library opened. Named for Mary M. Gillham, head of the library from the 1920s-1960s.

MacKinnon Hall

A women's dormitory. Older section built by the WPA. Named for Lee MacKinnon, who served as chief administrative officer in the 1920s, and acting president twice following the sudden death of the president.

Student Union

Built in 1959, it replaced the student union on the first floor of Libbey Hall.

Snyder Memorial

Named for Grace and Walter Snyder, who left the university \$1.4 million when they died to build a "needed building." The Snyders were not graduates of UT, but became interested in helping the university after a student came to their door in 1928 asking for their vote on the bond levy issue then on the ballot that was to provide the funds to build the Bancroft Street campus. In 1940, the Mrs. Snyder gave money for chimes for University Hall, and established the trust which allowed Snyder Memorial to be built in 1964.

Dowd Hall

Men's dormitory. Named for President John W. Dowd, president of the university from 1925-1926, and a member of the original Board of Trustees of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades in 1872.

Nash Hall

Named for President Philip C. Nash, president from 1933-1946. A men's dormitory.

White Hall

Named for President Wilbur W. White, who served as president from 1948-1950.

Carter Hall

A men's dormitory. Named for Raymond L Carter, dean of men, chief administrative officer, and acting president (1947-1948).

Bowman-Oddy Laboratories

Named for H. H. M. Bowman, professor of Biology (1919 -1957) and Harold G. Oddy, professor of Chemistry (1928-1969). The building housed the Biology and Chemistry departments.

Parks Tower

A controversial building project when it was under taken in 1970 because it was felt by many that the university did not need a large-scale dormitory. Parks Tower allowed the university to begin to attract students from outside the Lucas County area in large numbers. It was named for Donald S. Parks, who was director of Personnel, Dean of Men, and responsible for the veterans education program following World War II. Parks served the university for 35 years, and was said to have known more students personally than any other UT faculty or staff member.

Savage Hall

Built as a result of the capital campaign that began in 1972 called the Centennial Fund Drive, the building was originally named Centennial Hall. The name was changed to Savage Hall in (date here) for John Savage, a member of the Board of Trustees during the 1970s and a benefactor of the university.

Ritter Planetarium and Observatory

Named for George W. Ritter, a Toledo attorney who donated \$400,000 toward the construction of the building.

William S. Carlson Library

Built as the new library to replace Gillham Hall, it was named for President William S. Carlson, who served as president from 1958 to 1972. Carlson is the president who oversaw the change from municipal university to state university.

Driscoll Center for Continuing Education

Named for Glen R. Driscoll, president from 1972-1985. This building was build during his tenure as a home for the university's adult and continuing education programs. Today it houses development and alumni offices and some continuing education classrooms.

Stranahan Hall

Named for the Stranahan family and the Stranahan Foundation, which gave \$2 million toward its construction. The building houses the College of Business Administration.

McMaster Hall

Named for Harold and Helen McMaster, who donated \$1.2 million toward construction of the building. Mr. McMaster is the chairman of Glasstech, Inc. Along with Ritter Planetarium and Observatory, the building houses the Physics and Astronomy Department.

Other buildings (not included in the Walking Tour Guide brochure):

Academic Center and Academic Center Residence Hall.

Designed by Seyfang Blanchard Duket Porter Inc. Cost: 8.6 million. Opened in 1992. Serves as a dormitory and home for the University Honors Program.

James D. McComas Village

The first fraternity and sorority housing built on campus. Designed by Munger Munger and Associates. Cost: 7.4 million. Opened in 1990. Named for James D. McComas, president of UT from 1985-1988. It was Dr. McComas's idea to move the fraternities and sororities from houses within the community to a central campus location.

Nitschke Hall

New home of the College of Engineering. Named for Norman and Lois Nitschke, who pledged \$1.75 million toward the project. Nitschke was one of the founders of Glasstech, Inc. Cost: \$20.4 million. Designed by The Collaborative, Inc. Opened in 1995.

International House and Residence Hall

Opened in 1995. Cost: \$14.5 million. Designed by Munger Munger and Associates. Serves as a dormitory for American and International students.

Student Recreation Center

Designed by Hastings & Chivetta and The Collaborative. Cost: \$17.25 million. Opened in 1990.

Center for the Visual Arts (at the Toledo Museum of Art)

Designed by Frank Gehry. Cost: \$10 million. Opened in 1992. Houses the university's art classes.