ALFRED STATE COLLEGE BUILDINGS

*Denotes buildings or areas which have either been demolished or are no longer in use.

Agricultural Hall*
The contract was awarded on Jan. 18, 1909 for $40,898 to construct a 100 x 50 foot building, which was to be completed on or before Dec. 15, 1909. The cornerstone was laid on June 9, 1909, and the building was dedicated around June 8, 1910. This building served as the main classroom building and administrative offices for the College until the Industrial Building was completed in 1953. It was demolished in the spring of 1970 to make way for the new Ceramics College building, Harder Hall.

Agricultural Science Building
The building was built in 1970 and contains 52,400 square feet of usable space, while the greenhouse provides an additional 5600 square feet of classroom and lab area. It now houses the Vet Tech program and other agricultural courses, Financial Aid, and Records offices, as well as classrooms.

Allied Health Building
Constructed in 1967, the building originally housed labs for the engineering, general studies, and science divisions. Its 56,164 square feet houses a 118-seat lecture hall, general science classrooms and offices on the first floor; four general classrooms, five laboratories with adjoining specimen preparation space on the second floor; and seven general classrooms and two laboratory/classrooms on the top floor. The building currently houses the nursing and physical and life sciences programs, as well as the Technology Services area.

Anderson Horticulture Building
This building was named for Severn A. ("Jerry") Anderson, who was active in the development of the floriculture curriculum. He was a member of the NYS Floriculture Advisory Board and served as one of the first College Council members from 1954 – 1957, having been appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. After his death the building, which was begun in 1957, was dedicated to Anderson on May 12, 1959. The flower shop opened in May 1958 and the greenhouses in Sept. 1958. The flower shop was closed in 2003, and the greenhouses were demolished in the fall of 2005. This building is now home for the Landscape Development program.

Braddon Hall
This residence hall was constructed in 1963-64, with cornerstone ceremonies in mid-May 1964, was occupied in Sept. 1964, and was dedicated on May 30, 1966. George D. Braddon, a member of the College Council from 1949 – 1958, was an engineer and education director of Air Preheater Corporation, Wellsville, and was instrumental in the establishment of programs in mechanical technology. He also assisted in the early stages of planning and development for the College’s expansion in the mid 1960s, lending his
engineering expertise. It currently has a computer lifestyle for its residents and houses a 24-hour computer lab for all students.

**Brookside***
The fifth women’s residence hall was opened in Sept. 1959, and was built by the Benevolent Association. A white wooden building, it is easily recognizable on older maps and in photos because of its arrow shape—three wings coming together to form a point. It was razed to make way for Lower College Drive.

**Brown (E.J.) Hall**
The building, constructed in 1966, was named for E.J. Brown, head of the business division from 1947 - 1968, who retired in 1974. He died on Dec. 28, 1981, and the building was dedicated to him on Mar. 10, 1983. Brown was instrumental in initiating the first data processing program in the state; he also added retail business management to the college’s offerings. He was additionally responsible for establishing the College’s evening division. The building houses programs in Business Administration, Office and Reporting Technologies, Accounting, and Computer Information Systems.

**Burdick Hall**
“Dorm D” was occupied in Oct. 1967. It was named for Mrs. Kezia Crocker Burdick, who bequeathed to the College the land behind 55 North Main Street in Alfred and the land along the ASC side of Canacadea Creek when she died on Oct. 11, 1968. The home at 55 North Main (formerly Delta Sigma Fraternity), built by her parents in 1868, was the house she shared with her husband, D. Sherman Burdick. ASC’s first residence halls were constructed on this land. Mrs. Burdick attended the Arts Student League in New York City, moved to Alfred in 1912, and later became matron of The Brick, a residence hall on the AU campus. Currently, Burdick offers coed living in each wing. [See also Kezia Hall, below]

**Central Dining Hall**
Begun in Jan. 1965 and occupied in May 1966, CDH has a 500-seat capacity in the upstairs dining area, and provides meals for the campus community. The first floor has a Friendly’s and the Allegany Room, a large room featuring a stone fireplace and a grand piano, the site of meetings and social gatherings. Beginning in the summer of 2006, the building is scheduled to undergo extensive renovations, including a two-story enclosure of the outdoor Courtyard on the west side, which will connect CDH to the Allied Health Building.

**Dobson House***
Located on Saxon Heights [see below], this two-story government surplus women’s residence hall, constructed in 1947-48, was rented from Alfred University for several years. It was still occupied in 1954, and was the “twin” of the men’s residence hall, Pelton House [see below]. This building was definitely sub-standard, and when the new Benevolent Association dorms were built, the women moved out.
Engineering Technology
Begun in 1967, completed in Nov. 1968, and occupied in Jan. 1969, it is the largest structure on campus at 118,398 square feet. It had a breezeway that joined two buildings. The complex was extensively remodeled beginning in 2000; the breezeway was filled in, and now the facility has a tiered lecture hall, faculty offices, and updated classrooms and labs. It houses the departments of Civil Engineering, Computer Imaging and Architectural Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering Technologies.

Farm Complex
A 230 acre farm belonging to the Charles Stillman family was purchased for $14,500 in 1909, and a dairy barn and milkhouse were built in 1909-10. On Dec. 31, 1910 within 2 weeks of completion, a fire destroyed the main part of the large new dairy barn. After rebuildng it served the College as its main barn until Oct. 2, 1960, when a fire, estimated at causing $250,000 in damages, burned it to the ground. It was located where the bus garage is now, across Route 244 from the Horticulture Building. In the summer of 1951 the College acquired title to the 439 acre Stanley Saunders farm on the Belmont Road. The farmhouse was remodeled into two apartments and four student rooms in 1953. New barns for beef cattle, sheep and swine were constructed. Another fire on Labor Day, 1970 in the steel hay storage barn ruined that building. After a period of years of declining enrollment, the agriculture program is now being revitalized as a “Smart Farm,” a center for excellence in organic farming, featuring the principles of sustainable agriculture, an organic dairy herd with a 140-cow freestyle dairy barn, and the utilization of alternative fuels.

Getman Hall
In 1956 NYS appropriated $1.5 million for the construction of Robinson-Champlin [see below] and Getman Halls. Getman, constructed in 1957 with a cornerstone laying on June 25, 1957, opened in the winter of 1957 – 58, and housed about 100 students. It was named for Dr. Arthur K. Getman, who served for 35 years in the New York State Education Department. He was a sponsor of agricultural education in the state and was a frequent visitor to campus during the 1930s. For 28 years, he was Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Education of the SED. He also served for 5 years as assistant commissioner for vocational education, as head of the agriculture teacher training department at what is now SUNY Cortland from 1911 – 1915, and as professor of agriculture at Rutgers University. He died on Sep. 12, 1968 at the age of 81. Getman Hall now has all single rooms.

Gymnasium*
The College had arranged to purchase an existing building as a gym from Sampson Air Force Base for $1. When that building was destroyed by fire, the government substituted a new structure, which had never been out of its “package.” The gym was erected in Sept. 1949, and was the first physical education facility for the College and the first building located on the west side of the valley. This “temporary” building served as a gym, auditorium, meeting room, arena theater, lecture room for General Education courses, registration hall, exhibition hall, picture gallery, and dining hall until it was torn
down in 1968-69. An unattractive structure, it is remembered fondly by many, and was filled to capacity for basketball games, as well as being the site for many cultural events. It was located on the site of the present Agriculture Building.

**Heating Plant**
Completed in 1964, the 60 x 100 foot plant was built behind what is now called the Main Attraction [see below]. It rises 30 feet high with a 75-foot stack, and provides hot water for heating the campus via a buried distribution system. Natural gas is used as fuel with oil backup.

**Henderson House**
Owned by the Benevolent Association, this women’s residence hall was located at 52 North Main St. In 1959 it was enlarged and remodeled and became the home of Delta Chi Omega sorority, and since 1975 has housed Gamma Theta Gamma fraternity.

**Hinkle (Walter C.) Memorial Library**
The library was completed in 1965. On Nov. 15, 1965 students, faculty, and staff lined up at 8 am and carried armfuls of books a half mile from the old library in Agricultural Hall on the AU campus to the new library. The job of moving 22,000 books was completed in four hours. Chancellor Gould, who was visiting the College that day, and administrators also helped. The library was dedicated on April 27, 1970 with Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in attendance. Walter C. Hinkle served as 6th president of ASC from July 1, 1961 – May 2, 1964 when he died suddenly. He came to Alfred in Aug. 1937 as head of the Rural Engineering Dept. During WWII he directed the War Training Program, which aided rural communities across the state in the production of food and maintenance of machinery that could not be replaced during the war years. He also served as acting director in 1944 – 46, 1948 – 50, and 1955 – 56. In 1950 he became assistant director of ASC; this office guided the activities concerned with capital construction, personnel, and the finance office. He oversaw much of the growth and development of the new West Campus. Today the library houses over 61,000 volumes, more than 250 current journal titles, a large video and DVD collection, and has access to well over 5,500 journals and newspaper titles provided by online indexes.

**Hinkle (Walter C.) Memorial Bell Tower**
The Westminster chime is comprised of five bronze bells that were cast in Holland and have a total weight of 6,486 pounds. The bells are cast of 80% red copper and 20% tin and are perfectly tuned and highly polished. There is an embossed inscription honoring President Hinkle on each of the five bells. Each is equipped with a custom-designed, inside striking mechanism that is operated by an hour strike selector, which in turn is programmed from a time clock. The Westminster chime strikes the quarter hours on four bells and strikes the hour on the largest bell. The tower is constructed of steel and prestressed concrete mosaic slabs and rises 125 feet from the base to the face of the clock; the base is approximately 50 feet square. Plans for the chimes and clock tower were announced June 2, 1964 by the college’s acting president, Roger F. Rawe. The projected cost for the memorial was between $75,000 - $100,000. It was constructed with funds donated by alumni and college friends in honor of President Hinkle, and was transported
to the campus on the back of a flatbed truck. The tower was erected with a crane and bolted into its present location. Finally, the five bells were hung with the aid of a crane, while members of the college community looked on. It was dedicated on Oct. 13, 1973. The Bell Tower was renovated in spring, 2006.

**Hunter (John O.) Student Development Center (SDC)**
Ground was broken for the SDC on Sept. 5, 1990, and the building was opened on Feb. 19, 1993. Constructed of steel, concrete, and brick, it boasts a square footage of 25,175. The 3 floors contain offices, meeting rooms, classrooms, and lounge areas for students and staff. Dr. John O. Hunter was the 8th president, serving from 1986 – 1993. He is a native of Newfane, NY and received his education at the University of Buffalo and SUNY Buffalo. He was a professor and dean at Niagara Community College in Sanborn, NY, president of the College of Lake County, Grayslake, IL, president of ASC, the founding president of Cambria County Area Community College (now Pennsylvania Highlands Community College), Johnstown, PA from June 1, 1994 - 1999, and president of Western Virginia Northern Community College, Wheeling, WV, retiring on July 31, 2005. He was president of ASC during a time of budgetary crises and was instrumental in achieving the construction of the SDC, as well as networking more than 1000 personal computers on campus, thus tying the entire campus together.

**Huntington (David H.) Administration Building**
The building was completed in Sept. 1965 and dedicated to the 7th president, David H. Huntington, on May 9, 1992. He came to Alfred from the University of Maine on Aug. 1, 1964 and retired in 1986 as the longest-tenured president in the SUNY system. Soon after his appointment President Hinkle died. During his tenure enrollment tripled from 1,400 to a peak of over 4,400, and the college became known as the SUNY Agricultural and Technical College at Alfred. In 1964 the College was hampered by inadequate facilities, and during his presidency it underwent its greatest expansion with a virtual completion of a $50 million campus building program. Residence halls were by then available for about 2,400 students. The School of Vocational Technology was established in Wellsville with 124 students attending classes beginning on Oct. 18, 1966. President Huntington died on Dec. 18, 1998.

**Industrial Building***
This was the first new, permanent classroom building since 1909. Started in 1952, the huge $1,800,000 building was finally fully occupied in Sept. 1954. It provided much needed classroom space, and allowed other departments room to spread out in the vacated spaces. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey dedicated the building on Sept. 13, 1953. The building, vacated in 1968 later turned over to the NYS College of Ceramics at AU, was renamed the McMahon Engineering Building, and is the primary classroom building for that College.

**Kezia Hall***
Named for Mrs. Kezia Crocker Burdick [see Burdick Hall, above], this women's residence hall was begun in Oct. 1952 and was funded by the Benevolent Association. Opened in Sept. 1953 about 10 minutes before the students arrived, it was a white, three-
story building that could accommodate 50 women. The administration learned after it was named that Kezia was a first name, so when a new facility was built in the mid-sixties, it was named Burdick Hall. Kappa Sigma Epsilon fraternity occupied the building for a time before it was demolished in the summer of 1971 to make room for the Lower College Drive.

Lake Lodge
Plans for the Lake Lodge and Recreational Area were begun in 1958 – 59 and the complex ultimately cost around $80,000, paid with Student Association funds. A 6-acre lake was developed from natural springs and stocked with brook trout. A beach area and dock were added. The stone-faced lodge is 80 x 80 square feet. The main interior room measures 40 x 80 square feet and features cherry paneled walls complemented by a huge two-sided fireplace with a stone bench around the hearth. It was opened on Jan. 27 – 28, 1962 and was the site of many student dances, which were chaperoned by faculty, who had their own room to which they could retire. An open 20 x 80 foot porch was enclosed later, and the facility was remodeled with a new kitchen area and restrooms in 2000. The building serves as a meeting place for faculty and student groups, and is available for rent by other organizations and the public.

MacKenzie Complex
This residence hall complex, begun in 1969, was completed in 1971. It is a comprehensive suite-style facility housing approximately 1,100 students in both single and double rooms. It was named for William H. MacKenzie, a Belmont resident who served in the NYS Assembly for 25 years from 1935 – 1960. His meritorious service to the institution, as well as to NYS, was a building block upon which the College moved to its present stature. In 1941 by an act of the NYS Legislature, the MacKenzie Act, the name of the College became the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute, in effect broadening the scope of curricular offerings in both the agricultural and technical fields. Mr. MacKenzie died on Nov. 2, 1972. The Complex was dedicated to him on May 20, 1973.

MacKenzie Hall*
This residence hall, located next to Kezia Hall [see above] was named for Mrs. Helene Paul MacKenzie, wife of William H. MacKenzie [see MacKenzie Complex above], who died in 1952. It was built by the Benevolent Association in 1952 and occupied in Sept. 1953. It was also a white wooden three-story building, housing 50 women, and later housed Gamma Theta Gamma fraternity before the building was demolished to make way for the Lower Campus Drive.

Main Attraction
Built in 1956 this building was originally known as “Tech Lanes”, an 8-lane bowling alley, which opened on May 24, 1958. Built with Student Association funds, it was used mainly by students, but faculty and townspeople also used it. Remodeled and reopened during 1997 - 98, it currently houses a Pizza Hut Express and KFC Express, plus a high-tech fun arcade, and encompasses over 8,500 square feet.
Main Gate A & B
Constructed in 1972, these two residence halls encompass 48,891 and 47,834 square feet respectively. Both offer suite-style living and are located in close proximity to Main Street and the Pioneer Center. Main Gate A offers wellness lifestyle living, while Main Gate B offers housing for those aged 24 and over.

North Hall*
This “twin” women’s residence hall with Wood Hall [see below] was built in 1957 by the Benevolent Association. After its usefulness as a residence hall ended, it became the home for the Social and Behavioral Sciences faculty offices until it was razed in 1997 – 98. Originally a white wooden structure, it was painted red when it became faculty offices.

Orvis (Paul B.) Activity Center
The Center, built in 1969, is named for Paul Boyd Orvis, the 5th president of ASC from 1936 – 60 and was dedicated on May 24, 1975. It houses the gymnasium, auditorium, swimming pool, athletic and exercise facilities, and the Athletics Department and Student Activities offices. In Dec. 2001 the College rededicated the newly refurbished building. Mr. Orvis graduated from ASC in 1921, returning in 1929 as an instructor in Animal Husbandry for 2 years. After returning again in May 1936 he became its Director with a faculty of four and an enrollment of 50. When he left Alfred in 1960, the faculty numbered 90 with an enrollment of more than 1300. Under Orvis’s leadership ASC grew in educational programs, physical size, enrollment, and public esteem. New curriculums to meet the emerging needs of a technological society brought faculty and students in increasing numbers. With the exception of the old gym, the first buildings were erected on what is now the present campus in the mid to late 1950s. Orvis’s interest in student welfare and success was unlimited, and his favorite projects were those in which the handicapped (financially and physically) were enabled. He was dedicated to the concept that a technical education is as valuable and dignified as a university education—only its purpose is different. From 1943 – 45 he was a captain with the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories in Europe. In 1948 he worked in Western Europe again for two years on the Marshall Plan where he was director of food distribution for 19 countries. In 1955 – 56 he was chief of a project to carry out a program for SUNY establishing the technical education system in Israel. In 1960 Orvis left Alfred State to serve as Executive Dean of Two-Year Colleges for SUNY, where he served until his retirement in 1967. Often called the Father of Technical Education, he died on Dec. 8, 1980, and his funeral services were held at the Orvis Student Activities Center on Dec. 11, 1980.

Parish (T.A.) Hall
This building currently houses the Student Health Center and the Office of Communications. Built at a cost of $390,186, the 21 bed facility was occupied in Nov. 1969 and named after Truman Adrian (Doc) Parish, who was born in 1903, and who came to ASC to teach agronomy and economics in 1936. By 1939 he was the head of agriculture and agronomy department, adviser to the Bible class, which he also
organized, adviser to the photography club, teacher of public speaking, and adviser to prize speakers. With Walter C. Hinkle he helped lead the College from 1943 - 45 while Director Orvis was overseas. In 1948 he became the first Dean of Men while continuing to teach economics, and also was Alfred village mayor for a short time. When it became apparent that the deanship was a full-time job, Parish decided to remain in the classroom. Due to failing eyesight Parish retired in 1958 after 22 years of devotion to the College. He died on April 20, 1988.

Parish (T.A.) Infirmary*
The original infirmary was located west of Robinson/Champlin Hall [see below] and east of the white wooden dorms that were built by the Benevolent Association. It also was built by the Benevolent Association and was a white, one-story colonial structure that opened in Dec. 1958. It could accommodate between 12 – 24 beds, and was run by a head nurse and a staff of four who provided 24-hour service. It was named after T.A. (Doc) Parish, and was demolished after the new infirmary was opened [see above].

Peet Hall
Construction was begun on this residence hall in 1963, was dedicated on May 30, 1966, and is capable of housing about 200 students. It is named for Harold Peet, a 1915 graduate, who was the first director/president and a long-time board member of the ASC Alumni Association. After his retirement he remained interested in the welfare and expansion of the College and spent long hours in conference with college administrators in order to assist them. Peet was also a NYS Assemblyman from 1951 – 54. He died in 1965. The residence hall currently houses mainly baccalaureate students.

Pelton House*
This two-story structure, constructed in 1947-48, was a transformed government surplus barrack housing men and was located in Saxon Heights [see below]. It was the “twin” of Dobson House, the women’s residence hall [see above]. This was the only residence hall for men until Robinson/Champlin and Getman were built in 1957-58 [see under those names].

Physical Plant Building
This one-story U-shaped structure serves as the focal point for service and maintenance functions for the entire campus. It includes a vehicle maintenance and parking area which occupies one wing; a warehouse and shipping space occupy the other. In the center are the electrical, plumbing, carpentry, lock, and blueprint rooms, as well as offices and locker rooms. It was occupied in June 1966.

Pioneer Center
This building originally opened in the fall of 1959 as a two-story student union and dining hall. The first floor of the 31,300 square foot structure was devoted to student lounge space, a music room, a game room, a reading room, a snack bar, office space, and a conference room. The second floor of the brick and glass-faced structure was occupied entirely by dining space and kitchens. Three sides of the dining room featured windows. The Student Union was renamed the Pioneer Center a number of years ago, and today
downstairs students can still find a snack bar, “The Peach Pit,” and a large lounge area where patrons may bring their food to enjoy while watching big-screen TV. This lounge formerly housed the campus pub (before the legal drinking age was increased to 21), and continues to be the site for entertainment. Also housed on this floor are Student Senate offices. Located upstairs in most of the former dining hall is the Campus Bookstore and offices, such as Human Resources, Purchasing, and the Vice President for Administrative Affairs.

Robinson-Champlin Hall
In 1956 New York State appropriated $1.5 million for three 100 bed residence halls for men. Cornerstone laying ceremonies were held on June 15, 1957, and the building was opened in the winter of 1957 – 58. It was named for George S. Robinson, an agriculture professor at ASC from 1918 – 55 and for Archie E. Champlin, fourth director of the College from 1920 – 36. There were a few who felt that the dorm was named after George S. Robinson’s brother, Lloyd, but this is widely believed not to be the case. George S. Robinson graduated in 1913 and returned in 1918 as instructor of farm shop and poultry. At various times he also taught farm machinery, sales and service, frozen foods technology, bacteriology, nutrition, metabolism, and business mathematics. Robinson also worked with the State Bureau of Rehabilitation with physically handicapped persons injured on farms in WNY. From 1950 until his death in 1955 he was chair of the Science Department. His brother, Lloyd Robinson, came to the College in 1919 as a teacher of farm management and accounts. He supervised the farm after 1937 and by 1938 he was head of Animal Husbandry, a position he held until his retirement in 1943. The Robinson brothers helped save the College when it was threatened with closure by the state in 1926 – 27. At that time the College only had an enrollment of 42 in agriculture.

Archie Champlin was born in Alfred on Dec. 25, 1883 and graduated from Alfred University in 1908. In 1918 he became an instructor in chemistry, civics, and parliamentary law at ASC. He became the fourth director of the College in 1920 – May 1936. He also served as mayor of the village of Alfred from 1929 – 36. He died on Feb. 4, 1951. The building was renovated in 2003 and now offers a single room lifestyle.

Rosebush Dorm*
In 1948 The Benevolent Association rented this facility and added it to its women’s housing facilities. It was located on Main Street on the second and third floors above businesses that today house the Collegiate Restaurant and the Kampus Kave.

St. Jude’s Chapel
While not a part of ASC, questions may arise as to why there is a Catholic Chapel surrounded by ASC buildings. In 1958 the number of Catholic college students was rapidly rising, and Monsignor John J. Neylon from the Buffalo Diocese asked Professor Herman E. Sicker to look for a suitable piece of land for a place of worship. With the assistance of Director Paul B. Orvis, the Benevolent Association sold a plot of land for $1.00 for a church site. At that time the only building on the current campus was the Gymnasium [see above]. Mr. Fred Forness of Olean contributed $125,000 for the chapel.
Groundbreaking ceremonies were held May 8, 1959, and St. Jude's was opened on Nov. 9, 1959. The first Mass was celebrated on Dec. 6, 1959. (Alumni News, July 6, 1977) On May 9, 1987 fire destroyed the lounge and library, which were rebuilt and reopened on Oct. 23, 1988.

Saxon Heights*
Built on an empty field owned by the College on Route 244 at the village limits, Saxon Heights was a cluster of temporary federal housing units constructed in 1946-47 for married students and faculty, with preference going to veterans. Locally known as Diaper Hill, the buildings were shared on a 50-50 basis with Alfred University, which administered the units. These white buildings were two and three-apartment houses, six-apartment houses, and three large barrack-like buildings used for residence halls, two of which were Dobson and Pelton Houses [see above]. The complex was demolished in the mid to late sixties, and the land currently houses the Maple and Rose Apartments.

Shults Hall
This residence hall, built in 1967 and opened in May 1968, is capable of housing about 200 students. It is named for Sherman B. Shults, a Hornell attorney and 1932 Cornell University graduate, who was appointed to a nine-year term on the ASC College Council in 1963 by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. Throughout his years of service as a member of the Council, Shults participated in the development of the Vocational Technology Campus in Wellsville and was highly visible in the college community. In addition to his ASC activities, he was past president of the Hornell Chamber of Commerce. He died in 1969.

Ski Slope and Lodge*
In the fall of 1965 the Student Association bought a 30-acre hill area on the northern side of the Belmont Road opposite the farm building complex and built a slope extending to an elevation of 550 feet. In 1965-66 the Faculty Student Association had a T-bar lift installed, which could accommodate 1200 skiers per hour, and lights were added for night-time skiing. A former horse stable building at the front of the slope was remodeled as a ski lodge, which had a fireplace and large windows overlooking the slope. Named “Happy Valley” after the name given to the College by its students, the area opened on Jan. 23, 1966. Admission was free for all ASC students; others were allowed to use the slopes for a fee. It owned its own snowmaking equipment, and later added cross country skiing, an ice skating rink, and a ski jump. The College’s ski team twice won the National Junior College Athletic Association championship. Due to less snow and a loss of interest, the last year of operation was in 1975. In 1976 it was leased to the Martin Curran family, who had operated the ski rentals and sales for the Faculty-Student Association (now ACES), and was kept open until it closed in 1981 for financial reasons. The Ski Lodge was demolished by the spring of 1988.

Van Hall (Milo Edmund) Alumni House
The building currently houses the Department of Alumni Affairs, but will be renovated for use by the University Police. The facility is named for Milo Edmund Van Hall, who was Dean of Long-Range Planning and Development at ASC at the time of his retirement
on May 31, 1974, and was associated with the College for 26 years, beginning on Aug. 1, 1947. During his tenure he was involved in many areas of college life including counseling, planning, public relations, scholarship aid, admissions, and alumni affairs. In addition, he was instrumental in establishing the School of Vocational Technology in Wellsville in 1966. The Alumni House was dedicated on July 29, 1990. He died on Jan. 28, 1999.

**Victorian House**
The house was built in 1888 by Irving Saunders, a local photographer, who maintained a studio on the third floor. It remained a private residence until it was acquired by the College in 1964, and is the only house left on Elm Street after the College purchased that land and razed the rest of the houses. Elim E. Fenner bought it in 1903, and around 1946 Richard Fenner sold it to Nathan Tucker, who sold it to Nicholas Moriatis, owner of the Collegiate Restaurant. Between 1946 and 1948 the house was sold to Gamma Theta Gamma fraternity, who had owned a frame house next door. After ASC acquired the house, it became the General Education Building. Classrooms, which became known as Annex 6, were added to the back. In the 1970s the addition was deemed unsafe and was torn down. In 1977-78 extensive renovations took place, which enhanced the original features of the interior, and the building has been used for offices ever since. In 1995 it was turned over to the University Police as their headquarters. It is scheduled to be remodeled again by 2008 and will house the Institutional Advancement, Alumni, and Communications Offices.

**Wheaton House*  
This was the first women’s residence hall. Located at 10 West University Street, it became the home for Alpha Beta Chi sorority, then Kappa Sigma Epsilon fraternity, and currently Psi Delta Omega fraternity.

**Wood Hall*  
This was a white, wooden, two-story residence hall built by the Benevolent Association in 1957 for female students, and was a “twin” with North Hall [see above]. It was named for Miss Angeline Wood, one of the original faculty members, who taught domestic science for many years. After its usefulness as a residence hall ended, it was painted red and housed faculty offices for the English Department until it was razed in 1997 – 98.

[The original Wood Hall, located at 1 Pine Street at the present main campus entrance, was the fourth women’s residence hall. It was purchased in 1949 from the Green estate, and opened in the fall of 1950. Pi Nu Epsilon occupied it from 1953-1967, which freed up the name.]

Diana Hovorka  
May 19, 2006