

Rochester Institute of Technology

## RIT Digital Institutional Repository

---

Theses

---

5-22-1993

### The contemporary development of a historical building

Melody Shinn

Follow this and additional works at: <https://repository.rit.edu/theses>

---

#### Recommended Citation

Shinn, Melody, "The contemporary development of a historical building" (1993). Thesis. Rochester Institute of Technology. Accessed from

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the RIT Libraries. For more information, please contact [repository@rit.edu](mailto:repository@rit.edu).

**ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of  
The College of Fine and Applied Arts  
in Candidacy for the Degree of  
MASTER OF FINE ARTS**

**THE CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT OF A HISTORICAL  
BUILDING**

**By**

**Melody Carol Shinn**

**Date: May 22, 1993**

## Approvals

Adviser: Nancy Chwiecko / \_\_\_\_\_

Date: October 13, 1993

Associate Adviser: Houghton Wetherald / \_\_\_\_\_

Date: OCT 20, 1993

Associate Adviser: Jeff Weiss / \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 11-1-93

Chairman of Industrial, Interior, and Packaging Design: Toby Thompson

Date: 11/3/93

I, Melissa Shinner, hereby grant permission to the Wallace Memorial Library of RIT to reproduce my thesis in whole or in part. Any reproduction will not be made for commercial use or profit.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE	PERTINENT HISTORY RELATED TO COLUMBUS HALL	1
CHAPTER TWO	INITIATION OF THE PROJECT	7
CHAPTER THREE	SITE ANALYSIS AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	8
CHAPTER FOUR	RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION, AND INTERVIEWS	11
CHAPTER FIVE	DESIGN PROCESS	15
CHAPTER SIX	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENTATION	18
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS		21
ILLUSTRATIONS		26
WORKS CITED		50

## CHAPTER ONE

### PERTINENT HISTORY RELATED TO COLUMBUS HALL

The history of Columbus Hall began with the enactment of a bill by the state legislature to found the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College at Columbus, Mississippi, on March 12, 1884. Among those who were instrumental in the chartering of the institute were as follows: Senator John McC. Martin, Col. W. H. McCardle, Dr. G. S. Roudebush, Mrs. Annie C. Peyton, and Mrs. John C. Hastings. John McC. Martin of Port Gibson was responsible for the introduction of the bill which sought to “secure an institution for the broader and higher education of Mississippi women.” The city of Columbus offered approximately \$100,000 in grounds, buildings, and bonds in order to secure the location of the new College (Rowland 1925, 225-226). The new institute opened on October 22, 1885 (Figure 11) as the “first state supported college for women in the United States.” The central focus of the college was to provide a “literary education” for women and a locale where young women could receive training as teachers, dressmakers, and milliners, without limiting their studies to the “traditional finishing school curriculum.” The college’s first president was Richard W. Jones (McLemore 1973, 627).

The construction of Columbus Hall (Figure 13) occurred when the

citizens of Columbus became concerned over the crowded living conditions of the residents of the institute. By the early 1890's, three or four women were often assigned to one room and even a decline in enrollment because of the lack of space did not alleviate the problem. In order to improve the situation, the city of Columbus made a generous offer to provide the college with an additional dormitory. Through local contributions, the city raised approximately \$20,000 to finance the building which was completed in 1896 and named Columbus Hall. The new dormitory housed approximately one hundred students and raised the total campus accommodations to around three hundred. A typical dining hall was also a major component of the accommodations provided in the new building. This made it possible to eliminate the dining hall in the old Main Dormitory and convert the space into additional dormitory housing. Shortly after, the state legislature appropriated funds for the conversion of the old dining hall, additional renovations, and furnishings for Columbus Hall. The state funds also allowed for the connection of the Main Dormitory, Columbus Hall, and the chapel by wooden, covered walkways, and to build a 400-foot fence along the front of the campus. The new additions and improvements raised the value of the college's property to approximately \$125,000 (Pieschel 1984, 30-32). The front campus block of buildings (Figure 15) was complete in 1900 when the fifth college president, Andrew Armstrong Kincannon, obtained legislative funding for the construction of Hastings Hall (Figure 14). Hastings Hall, located to the east of Columbus Hall, contained living space for approximately 200 students and a dining hall for

300 to accommodate both students and faculty (Pieschel 1984, 43).

The year 1917 brought a new tradition to Columbus Hall and to the entire university with the organization of the Golden Goose Tearoom. The tearoom was established by a committee appointed by the President of the Student Body and approved by the General Council. Its first location was in the basement of Columbus Hall. The two-fold purpose was “to serve the students of the college with various foods and drinks at a minimum cost and to serve as a source of revenue to be applied yearly to the trust fund known as the Students’ Activities Building Fund.” At the time of the establishment of the Golden Goose Tearoom, there was no Student Activities Building. One of the main objectives of the tearoom was to help raise money for a Student Activities Building. The first space occupied by the tea room was small, and simple refreshments, such as sandwiches, cookies, tarts, and drinks, were served. In 1927, when the Pohl Physical Education Building (Figure 26) was constructed, the former Physical Education Building was converted into the Student Activities Building. The tearoom’s location was then changed to this larger and better space. The Golden Goose soon outgrew the larger quarters, became more expensive to operate, and required additional responsibilities. The Tearoom had become too large of a project for the student-faculty committee to manage. It then became a project of the college and has continued to serve the students, faculty, alumnae, and visitors to the present day at its location (Figure 39) in the Hogarth Student Union (Fant Memorial Library Archive).

Once again in the mid 1920s, dissatisfied students in crowded living

conditions and the rejection of applicants united everyone at the Industrial Institute and College, now known as Mississippi State College for Women (MSCW). Even with the addition of new buildings such as Peyton Hall (Figure 28) in 1922, the number of students accepted for enrollment caused unsafe over-crowding. Many of the new students returned home to express their dissatisfaction with the living conditions on campus. A great number of applicants were rejected on the basis of the College's inability to provide housing. Students at MSCW assembled and lobbied actively to convince the State Legislature that the buildings were unsafe and over-crowded. Finally, Bernard Bryan Jones offered financial assistance of \$100,000 to the sixth president, Dr. John Clayton Fant, for the purpose of establishing a building fund. The offer was contingent upon the state legislature's appropriation of an additional \$500,000 which would enable MSCW to build a library, a dormitory, a gymnasium, and a central dining hall. The appropriation was approved and the citizens of Columbus celebrated the good fortune of the school with renewed loyalty and optimism (Pieschel 1984, 79-81).

During the mid to late 1950s, an aggressive recruiting policy was continued and expanded at MSCW. By 1955, the third year of Dr. Charles Pinckney Hogarth's term as MSCW's tenth president, the total college enrollment had increased to 1,020 and the "freshman row" (Figure 15) - Callaway, Columbus, and Hastings Halls - was filled beyond capacity. Once again, additions and expansions were necessary. The enrollment increase led to the temporary housing of students in homes in Columbus and on the second



floor of the president's house (Pieschel 1984, 113-115).

Between 1963 and 1966, four large, identical residence halls (Figures 47-50) which were named for former College Presidents and Administrators - Goen, Kincannon, Jones, and Frazer - were constructed on the back side of the campus. Also, in 1966, another dormitory, the Magnolia high-rise (Figure 51), was completed by a private construction firm adjacent to the MSCW property line. The Magnolia Dormitory offered more luxurious off-campus accommodations for students who were willing to pay for the swimming pool, beauty parlor, cafeteria, and maid service. The college acquired the Magnolia in 1971, and the accommodations became less deluxe, less expensive, and more popular. Subsequently, "freshman row", with the exception of Callaway Hall (Figure 12), was closed. These older buildings were in a state of disrepair (Pieschel 1984, 117).

In 1974, MSCW became Mississippi University for Women (MUW). The years that followed under the term of the eleventh president, Dr. James W. Strobel, found the administration becoming involved in a campus-wide beautification and architectural restoration process. Among the improvements were the restoration of the Callaway clock face and the installation of powerful floodlights along the front campus to emphasize the architecture (Pieschel 1984, 149).

Today, Mississippi University for Women is in its 109th year of service as an educational institution. The college became coed in 1982 when the U. S. Supreme Court decreed that the university's all-women policy was in violation

of a constitutional amendment forbidding discrimination against anyone because of gender. Following this directive, the Board of Trustees reaffirmed their commitment to MUW's primary mission of providing a superior education and leadership opportunities for women (Brigham 1984, 2). The current president, Dr. Clyda Rent, is now overseeing the weather-proofing of the historic front campus complex in order to prevent further deterioration of the buildings. All of the windows are being replaced, and the buildings will receive a weather shell to preserve the exterior. The older parts of the buildings are in better condition than the additions, such as the solarium, which connect them. Hastings, Columbus, and South Callaway received \$600,000 of a \$750,000 grant proposal to complete the exterior stabilization process (Stachowski 1992, 1-C). Following this process of weatherizing the buildings, the university will be seeking funding of approximately \$2.2 million from the National Register of Historic Places for the interior renovation of the structures. The development and proposal of this thesis project for the interior design of a new Columbus Hall (Figures 77-88) will be made with the hope of contributing to the preservation of one of the landmark buildings.

## CHAPTER TWO

### INITIATION OF THE PROJECT

The initiation of this thesis project came with the decision to focus on the renovation of a multi-story historical building for a contemporary use while retaining the historical integrity of the building. The renovation of Columbus Hall became my final choice for two reasons. First was my primary knowledge of the building. As a recent graduate of Mississippi University for Women, I was familiar with the existence of and the general condition of the building, and that it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. When I began researching the building, I was not aware of the efforts already being made by the university to restore the exterior of the building to its former appearance. Second was the fact that my final thesis design could be actualized in the renovation process of the residence hall. My ability to make a contribution to the preservation and restoration of the landmark identified Columbus Hall as the project to pursue. The building would be restored and would be once again inhabited by residents at Mississippi University for Women.

## CHAPTER THREE

### SITE ANALYSIS AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Columbus Hall (Figure 13) is one of sixty-one structures located on the grounds of Mississippi University for Women in Columbus, Mississippi. The residence hall is also one of twenty-four buildings on the campus which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The structure faces the North and is parallel to College Street, which is only one block from Main Street. Located in a medium-size, quiet Southern town, the total campus (Figure 1) covers more than 100 acres bounded by College Street, 15th Street South, Seventh Avenue South, and Ninth Street South (Stachowski 1992, 9-A). The total enrollment of students at the college is now over 2,500 which includes both residents and commuters. The college offers a liberal arts curriculum for undergraduate students in a variety of majors and offers graduate programs in nursing and in gifted education (Special to the Dispatch 1992). The university has also become the location for the Mississippi School for Math and Science, a residential high school for gifted junior and senior students from all over the state.

A rare and important example of the Queen Anne architectural style, Columbus Hall stands as a five-story, brick structure with approximately 24,733

gross square feet of space. The building's style has not been altered architecturally; therefore, it remains as one of the few, accurate examples illustrative of the Queen Anne style. The exterior has been recently renovated with weatherproofing of exterior walls and roof and the addition of new windows (Figures 52-59). However, the interior of the building is in disrepair with a significant need for improvement in order to become a habitable structure. The solarium (Figure 74), which contains a staircase leading from basement to roof, has suffered damage from water which is visible in the deteriorating wood, paint, and plaster. The basement, which is 5,116 square feet, shows need for significant work and repair to be done to the piping systems running throughout the building (Figure 75). When the building was closed in 1971, a large amount of the basement appeared to have been for some academic purpose, as seen by the chalkboard and division of the space (Figure 76). The basement is accessible from the ground level through both the solarium (Figure 55) and a front entrance. The first floor, which is also 5,116 square feet, contains the primary entrance to the residence hall via steps. A stair (Figure 67) located on the south side of the corridor which runs the horizontal length of the building leads to the top floors. The corridor on the first floor (Figures 63 and 66) is approximately ten feet in width and is duplicated on the floors above. Along the corridor of the first floor are eight residence rooms (Figures 68-71) and a communal bathroom (Figure 65). The typical residence room is quite simple with only a lavatory, two closets with storage above, and a small transom above the doorway. The rooms are well lit with large windows. As with the rest of the

building, the rooms are outdated and in need of reconditioning. The second, third, and fourth floors of the building are in a similar condition. Each of these floors contain just over 4,500 square feet of space and have living accommodations of 14 rooms and one communal bathroom per floor. The entire building, although in need of structural renovation, is in salvageable condition should the funds become available. Building contractors determined the condition of the building during the weatherproofing process by going one foot into the interior of the building to detect needs and to estimate construction costs (Stachowski 1992, 1-C).

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION, AND INTERVIEWS

The process of conducting research for information related to Columbus Hall was relatively simple. While on vacation over Christmas break, I found the majority of the information related to the historical aspects of the building in the Fant Memorial Library Archives. After a full day of reading through clippings and dusting off old books, I had obtained as much information as possible about the building site and history. Using the book Loyal Daughters by Bridget Smith Pieschel and Stephen Robert Pieschel as a guide, I compiled as much information and as many events as possible concerning Columbus Hall. Having the archives available as a resource for information was invaluable. Most of the information that I needed was relatively easy to locate, and the documents were in good condition for reproducing.

The photographic documentation of the building was easy to do once access was granted to the premises. Having contacted Dr. Ronald Core earlier, I was allowed access to the building. On December 23, 1993, I met Dr. Core at his office, and he sent an escort with me to open the building. All of the interior photography was done with a 35mm camera and 200 speed film with a flash. Although the photography was considered experimental, everything came out

successfully. I refer to the interior photography (Figures 60-76) as experimental because of the poor lighting conditions, and the photographs were to record my observations which I could note at a later time. Due to inclement weather, I was unable to photograph the exteriors of the other buildings on the campus. In order to complete the process, I returned to the campus on December 29 to photograph the exteriors of other buildings (Figures 6-59).

While on campus the morning of December 23, I conducted an interview with Dr. Core concerning the planned renovation and re-opening of Columbus Hall. Dr. Core told me that the school was, at that time, applying to the National Register of Historic Places for a grant to remodel the interiors of Columbus Hall and other buildings with the estimated cost of renovating Columbus Hall at more than two million dollars. He also told me that the university was considering the building to be designated as either on-campus graduate student housing or as scholar housing. Scholar housing could be classified into two types. The first type, visiting scholar housing, would be available for guest instructors or lecturers who would be on campus for a short period of time. The second type, resident scholar housing, would be reserved for undergraduate students who have been awarded Centennial Scholarships which cover tuition and campus housing. The university had arrived at the two major designations because it does not currently offer either of the two living options to students and it does not provide any housing designated for visiting scholars. The university feels that the expansion in housing designations is necessary to recruit and retain students of high academic standing and to



allow students additional contact with visiting mentors. Also, one of the concerns in the whole process was to retain the historical buildings on the campus. The university preferred to find new uses for them instead of being simply vacant. On one of the most historical campuses in the state, the majority of the historical buildings were empty and unused, while newer buildings had been constructed for uses which the older buildings could still meet. From a previous building venture, the university constructed a new administration building and ended up demolishing it only years later. They discovered a successful alternative in remodeling one of the existing buildings on the campus to meet the needs of the college administration.

After the interview with Dr. Core, I reviewed an article in the June 5, 1991, Commercial Dispatch regarding the special attention to be given to the 24 buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The university had been the recipient of a \$20,000 dollar grant from the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, a private operating foundation based in Los Angeles, CA, that is dedicated to the visual arts and related areas of the humanities. The funds were given with the intention of supporting the development of an architectural master plan for the preservation of the buildings. This grant was to be coupled with a grant from the Phil Hardin Foundation and applied to the cost incurred to restore the front campus. This was the initiation of the university to begin to conduct thorough, long-range planning. Marcia Wade, coordinator of grants and special projects for MUW, said that the earliest stages of the renovation process require careful thought. The plan was to first complete an

inventory of the buildings and evaluate their condition. Next, the university would evaluate the best uses for the buildings across the campus and the best ways to restore them based on the planned uses (Special to the Dispatch 1991).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DESIGN PHASES

The design phases of the thesis project were an unfolding of steps in a process of gathering information and creating from that information. I had obtained a miniaturized version of the floor plans for Columbus Hall on 8 1/2"x11" paper in order to determine the amount of space which was available to work with. The next step of gathering information was the vacation time spent in the Fant Memorial Library Archives, interviewing Dr. Ronald Core, and photographing Columbus Hall and the MUW campus. During the time between acquiring the floor plans and the campus visit, I spent time with my chief advisor, Nancy Chwiecko, generating ideas and possibilities for the building.

Following the gathering of information came the design creation phase. After I had enlarged the floor plans to 1/4" = 1'-0", I made a comparison of the photographs to the floor plans to locate structural elements, such as columns, which would not be removed. Following this, I took time to generate ideas based on the needs of the college and the restrictions of the floor plans. Since the University was considering graduate student and scholar housing for this particular building, I decided that the accommodations would be apartments instead of single student rooms in order to offer greater flexibility of use for the

University's intended purposes. Also, some of the graduate students would be expected to arrive with families, therefore single residence accommodations found in a basic dormitory would not be appropriate. The next step was to decide exactly how each apartment would be comprised. I decided that each apartment would have the same accommodations with the exception of the number of bedrooms. Each apartment would have a living room, kitchen, bathroom, and one to three bedrooms based on the location and configuration of the apartment within the building. The apartments are all arranged to take maximum advantage of the large windows and of the interior space. Once the interior corridors were arranged, the general walls and spacing of the apartments were sketched in. Following the general sketching, I refined each apartment until they all met the necessary space requirements and the State of New York fire safety standards which exceed those of the State of Mississippi. The second and third floor designs are duplicates, and all other floors are unique in design. The fourth floor was the most difficult to design because of the dead space created by the existing dormers. However, after several attempts, I arrived at a final design scheme suitable for the space. The final space to be designed was the solarium. This space was left mostly unchanged with the exception of the exterior which created a change in the flow of the front interior wall.

The final design solutions were reviewed and discussed individually with my advisors Nancy Chwiecko, Houghton Wetherald, and Jeff Weiss. Once the floor plans were in place, I then created perspectives and a finish board to

complete the visualization of the interiors. Finally to give an overall view, I created a campus directory with photographs and a guide to the existing interiors of Columbus Hall.

## CHAPTER SIX

### DESIGN DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENTATION

The re-design of Columbus Hall began with the removal of existing interior spaces, without removing the interior structural columns. The corridors on all floors were narrowed from 10 feet wide down to 5 feet wide to take advantage of as much of the usable interior floor space as possible. All stairs were designated to be left in their original positions. The addition of an elevator occurs in the solarium, next to the stair which runs from the basement to the roof. The elevator was added specifically to make the building accessible to all, in accordance to the Americans with Disabilities Act. Each of the solarium spaces is designed as a sitting/reading area.

On the basement floor (Figure 80), the re-design includes spaces for a mechanical room, a laundry facility, a mini-store, a manager's office and storage room, a television lounge for residents, and a storage facility with fourteen spaces for residents. The basement floor is accessible to the street level by three entrances including one front entrance to the mini-store, one entrance to the solarium, and one entrance in the rear of the building accessible to the main corridor.

The first floor re-design (Figure 81) includes spaces for a public entrance

and waiting area, a janitor's closet, and apartments designed for residential living for graduate students and scholars. All apartments include one to three bedrooms with a generous amount of closet space, one to two baths, a full-size kitchen, and a living room. The first floor is accessible by the front entrance and the stair and elevator located in the solarium. The secondary stairway leads from the first to the fourth floor.

The second and third floors (Figure 82) have been duplicated in an attempt to arrive at a reasonable cost for the re-design of the entire building. These two floors also consist of residential apartments with one to three bedroom apartments with a generous amount of closet space, one to two bathrooms, a full-size kitchen, and a living room. Both floors are accessible by two stairs and an elevator.

The design recommended for the fourth floor (Figure 83) is similar to the other residential apartment spaces with the exception of the necessity to build around dormer and dead spaces. The apartments include the same accommodations as the floors below. However, there is more variety in the configurations. The fourth floor is also accessible by two stairs and an elevator.

A design for the exterior of the solarium of Columbus Hall (Figure 77) is also recommended. The existing addition is of wood and is not in keeping with the architectural styles it has been placed. The suggested addition would be a modern continuation of the existing style represented.

The finished thesis presentation includes drawings for basement through fourth floors (Figures 80-83), floor plans for a model apartment (Figure 84), a

rendered drawing of the exterior of the building (Figure 77), perspectives for the public entrance and waiting area (Figures 87 and 88) and the model apartment living room (Figure 85), public area and apartment finishes (Figure 86), photographs of the exterior and existing interiors of Columbus Hall (Figure 79), and a campus directory (Figure 78) with reduced size photographs of other campus buildings which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Following the presentation of this thesis work in the 1993 Graduate Student Thesis Show at Rochester Institute of Technology, all work will be presented to the administration at the Mississippi University for Women for review of its practical implementation.



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

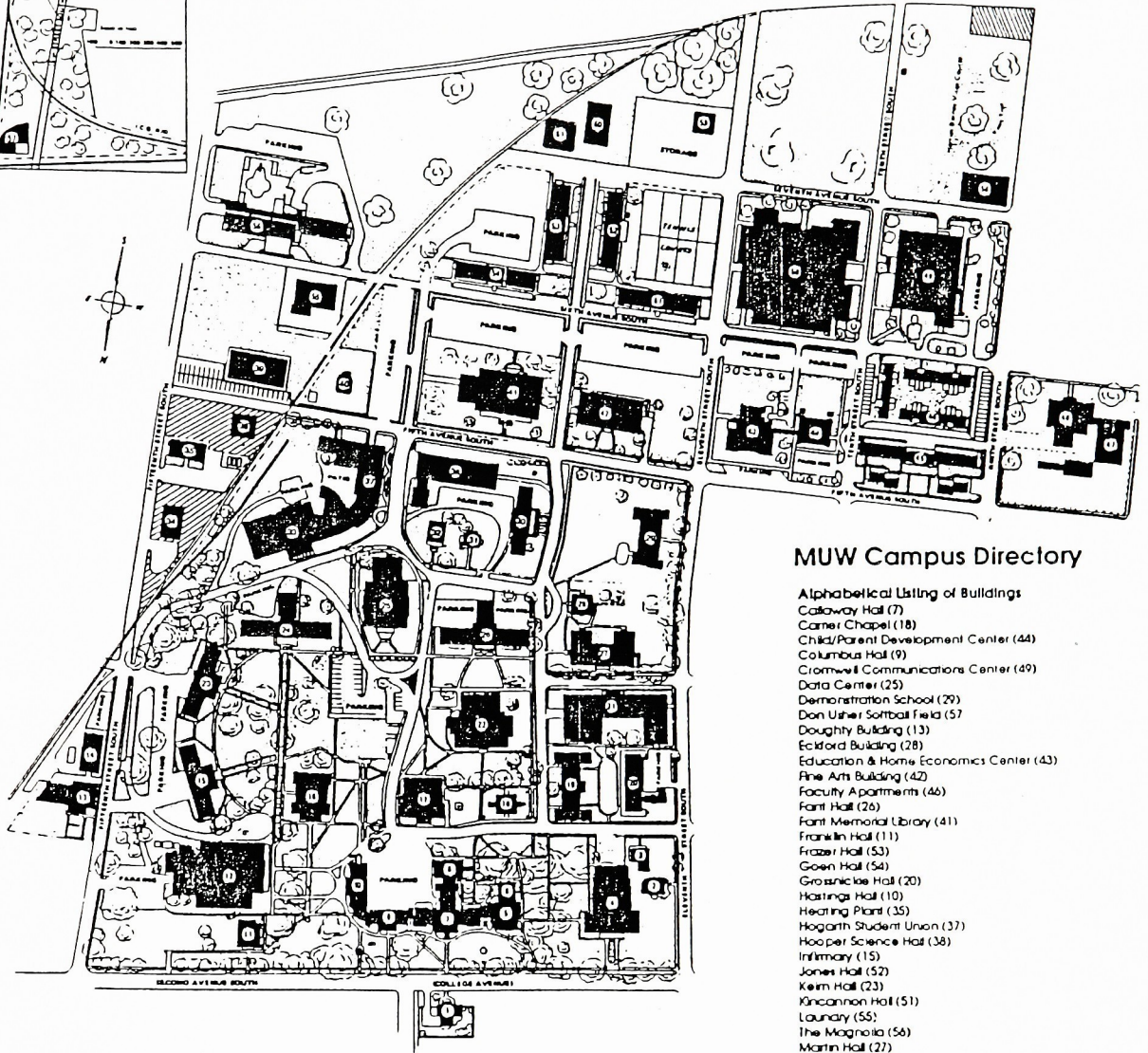
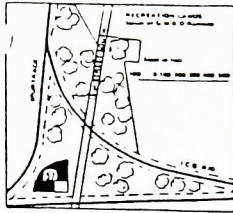
FIGURE	PAGE
1. Mississippi University for Women Campus Directory	26
2. Columbus Hall Basement Floor Plan	27
3. Columbus Hall First Floor Plan	28
4. Columbus Hall Second and Third Floor Plans	29
5. Columbus Hall Fourth Floor Plan	30
6. Eleventh Street South Campus Entrance	31
7. Puckett House	31
8. Stovall House	31
9. Whitfield Auditorium	31
10. Orr Building and Annex	31
11. Boulder with Commemorative Plaque of College Site Located Near Orr Chapel	31
12. South Callaway Hall	32
13. Columbus Hall	32
14. Hastings Hall	32
15. Freshman Row	32
16. Columbus Female Institute Plaque Located Outside Callaway Hall	32
17. Mississippi Industrial Institute and College Plaque Located Outside Orr Chapel	32

18. Franklin Hall	33
19. Shattuck Hall	33
20. Taylor Hall / Infirmary	33
21. Poindexter Hall	33
22. Welty Hall	33
23. Carrier Chapel	33
24. Painter Academic Hall	34
25. Parkinson Hall	34
26. Pohl Recreation	34
27. Kiern Hall	34
28. Peyton Hall	34
29. Personal Appearance Center / Data Center	34
30. Fant Hall	35
31. Martin Hall	35
32. The Eckford Building	35
33. Demonstration School	35
34. Demonstration School Historical Marker	35
35. Reneau Hall	35
36. Mary Wilson Home	36
37. Mable Ward Home	36
38. Nancy Hogarth Dining Center	36
39. Golden Goose Tearoom	36
40. Hogarth Student Union	36

41. Hooper Science Hall	36
42. Fant Memorial Library	37
43. Fine Arts Building	37
44. Education and Home Economics Center	37
45. Cromwell Communications Center	37
46. Pohl Physical Education - Assembly Building	37
47. Kincannon Hall	37
48. Jones Hall	38
49. Frazer Hall	38
50. Goen Hall	38
51. The Magnolia	38
52. Columbus Hall Facade	39
53. Exterior Corner Details of Columbus Hall	39
54. Window, Column, and Cornice Details of Solarium	39
55. Basement Entrance to Solarium	39
56. Back Side of Solarium and Hastings Hall	40
57. Back Side of Solarium and Columbus Hall	40
58. Masonry and Concrete Detail	40
59. Masonry Detail	40
60. First Floor Interior of Public Area	41
61. First Floor Interior of Public Area	41
62. First Floor Interior Windows Along Front of Columbus Hall	41
63. First Floor East Corridor	41

64. First Floor West Corridor	42
65. First Floor Communal Bathroom	42
66. First Floor West Corridor	42
67. Stairway as Seen From Second Floor	42
68. Typical Residence Hall Room Closet and Sink Detail	43
69. Typical Residence Hall Room Window Detail	43
70. Typical Residence Hall Room Closet, Door, and Transom Detail	43
71. Typical Residence Hall Room Located in Tower	43
72. Entrance to Hastings Hall Through Solarium	44
73. Solarium Stairway as Seen From First Floor	44
74. Solarium and Stairway Interior Detail	44
75. Typical Basement Room	44
76. Basement Room with Chalkboard	44
77. Thesis Project - Columbus Hall and Solarium Design	45
78. Thesis Project - Campus Directory and Photographs	45
79. Thesis Project - Columbus Hall and Existing Interiors	45
80. Thesis Project - Basement Floor Plan	46
81. Thesis Project - First Floor Plan	46
82. Thesis Project - Second and Third Floor Plans	47
83. Thesis Project - Fourth Floor Plan	47
84. Thesis Project - Model Apartment Floor Plan	48

85. Thesis Project - Model Apartment Living Room	48
86. Thesis Project - Apartment and Public Area Finishes	48
87. Thesis Project - Reception Area	49
88. Thesis Project - Public Area	49



## MUW Campus Directory

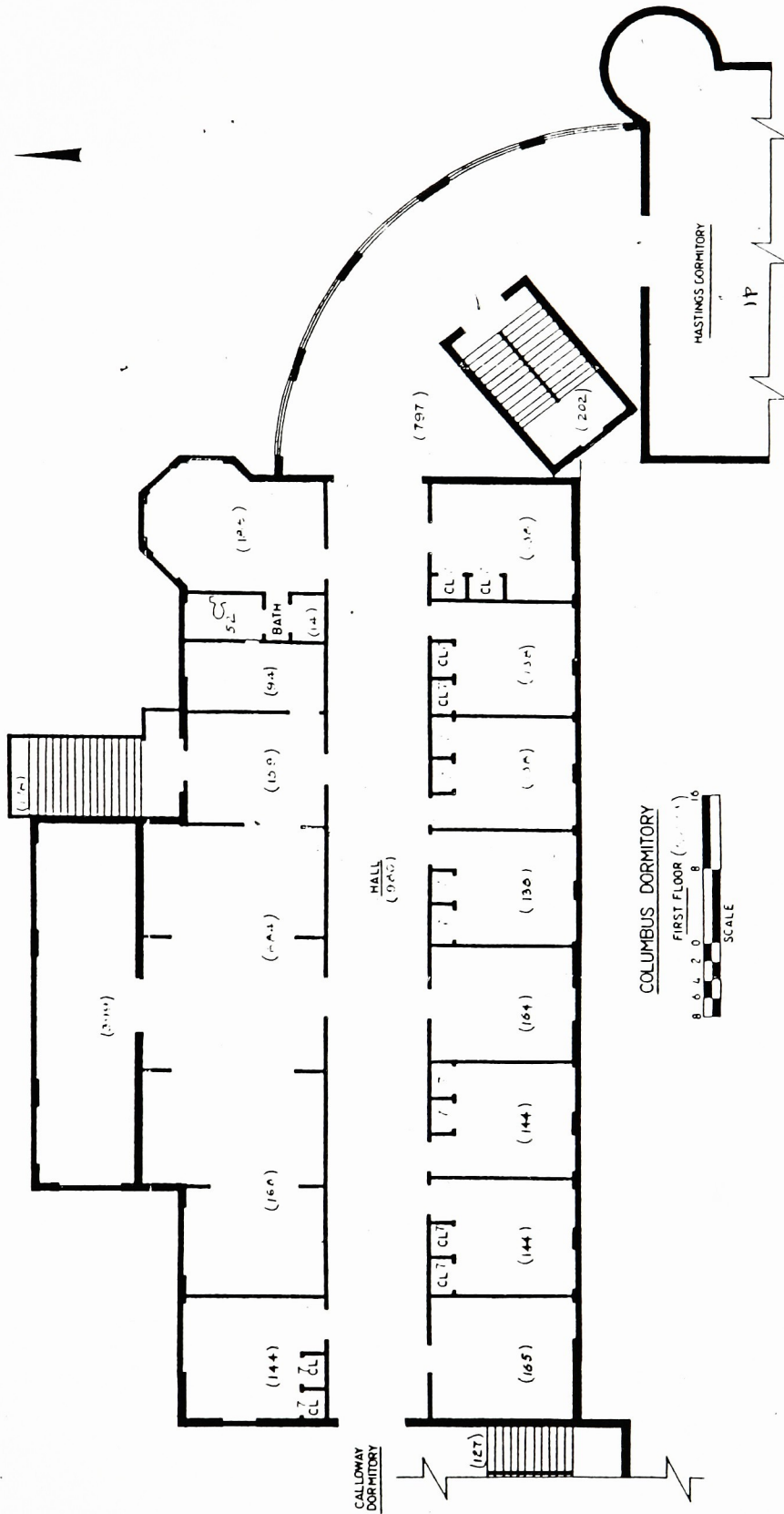
### Alphabetical Listing of Buildings

Calloway Hall (7)  
 Camer Chapel (18)  
 Child/Parent Development Center (44)  
 Child/Parent Development Center (44)  
 Columbus Hall (9)  
 Cromwell Communications Center (49)  
 Data Center (25)  
 Demonstration School (29)  
 Don Usher Softball Field (57)  
 Doughty Building (13)  
 Eckford Building (28)  
 Education & Home Economics Center (43)  
 Fine Arts Building (42)  
 Faculty Apartments (46)  
 Fant Hall (26)  
 Fant Memorial Library (41)  
 Franklin Hall (11)  
 Frazer Hall (53)  
 Goen Hall (54)  
 Grosnickle Hall (20)  
 Hastings Hall (10)  
 Heating Plant (35)  
 Hogarth Student Union (37)  
 Hooper Science Hall (38)  
 Infirmary (15)  
 Jones Hall (52)  
 Kern Hall (23)  
 Kincannon Hall (51)  
 Laundry (55)  
 The Magnolia (56)  
 Martin Hall (27)  
 Mable Ward Home (32)  
 Mary Wilson Home (31)  
 Nancy Hogarth Dining Center (33)  
 Orr Annex (6)  
 Orr Building (5)  
 Painter Hall (19)  
 Parkinson Hall (21)  
 Personal Appearance Center (25)  
 Peyton Hall (24)  
 Physical Plant Office (48)  
 Physical Plant Shops (47)  
 Physical Plant Shops (47)  
 Pohl P. E. - Assembly Building (50)  
 Pohl Recreation (22)  
 Poindexter Hall (16)  
 Power Substation (61)  
 President's Home (1)  
 Puckett House (2)  
 Reneau Hall (30)  
 Residence (36)  
 Residence (40)  
 Shattuck Hall (12)  
 South Calloway (8)  
 Stovall House (3)  
 Student Housing (Family) (45)  
 Taylor Hall (15)

### Numerical Listing of Buildings

- |                           |  |   |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| 1. President's Home       | 22. Pohl Recreation                            | 42. Fine Arts Building                        |
| 2. Puckett House          | 23. Kern Hall                                  | 43. Education & Home Ec. Center               |
| 3. Stovall House          | 24. Peyton Hall                                | 44. Child and Parent Development Center       |
| 4. Whitfield Auditorium   | 25. Personal Appearance Center/<br>Data Center | 45. Student (Family Housing) Apartments       |
| 5. Orr Building           | 26. Fant Hall                                  | 46. Faculty Apartments                        |
| 6. Orr Annex              | 27. Martin Hall                                | 47. Physical Plant Shops                      |
| 7. Calloway Hall          | 28. The Eckford Building                       | 48. Physical Plant Office                     |
| 8. South Calloway Hall    | 29. Demonstration School                       | 49. Cromwell Communications Center            |
| 9. Columbus Hall          | 30. Reneau Hall                                | 50. Pohl Physical Education-Assembly Building |
| 10. Hastings Hall         | 31. Mary Wilson Home                           | 51. Kincannon Hall                            |
| 11. Franklin Hall         | 32. Mable Ward Home                            | 52. Jones Hall                                |
| 12. Shattuck Hall         | 33. Nancy Hogarth Dining Center                | 53. Frazer Hall                               |
| 13. Doughty Building      | 34. Warehouse                                  | 54. Goen Hall                                 |
| 14. Warehouse             | 35. Warehouse                                  | 55. Laundry                                   |
| 15. Taylor Hall/Infirmary | 36. Heating Plant                              | 56. The Magnolia                              |
| 16. Poindexter Hall       | 37. Residence                                  | 57. Don Usher Softball Field                  |
| 17. Welby Hall            | 38. Hogarth Student Union                      | 58. Warehouse                                 |
| 18. Camer Chapel          | 39. Hooper Science Hall                        | 59. Warehouse                                 |
| 19. Painter Academic Hall | 40. Warehouse                                  | 60. Warehouse                                 |
| 20. Grosnickle Hall       | 41. Residence                                  | 61. Power Substation                          |
| 21. Parkinson Hall        | 42. Fant Memorial Library                      |   |



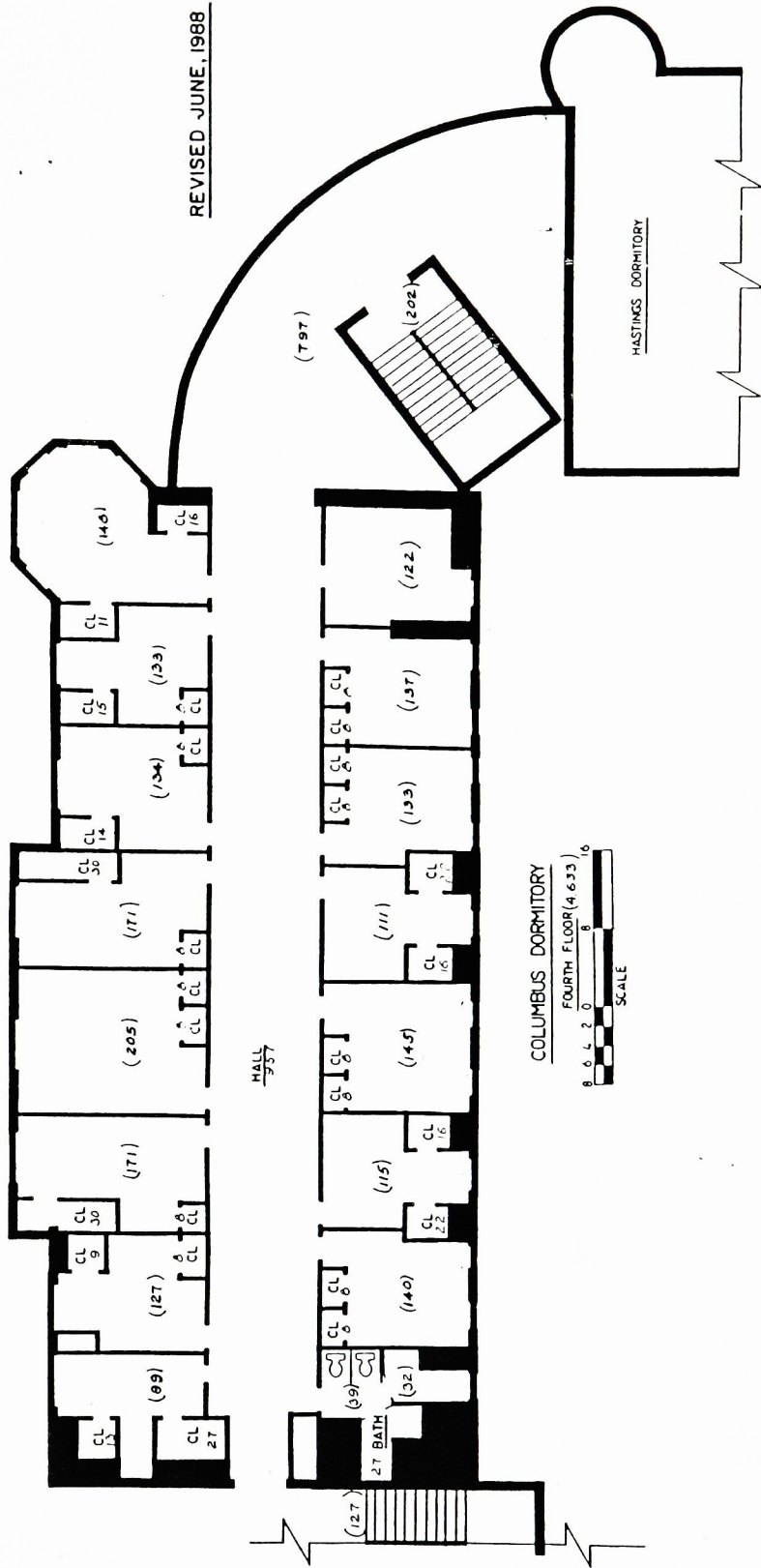


REVISÉ JUNE, 1988



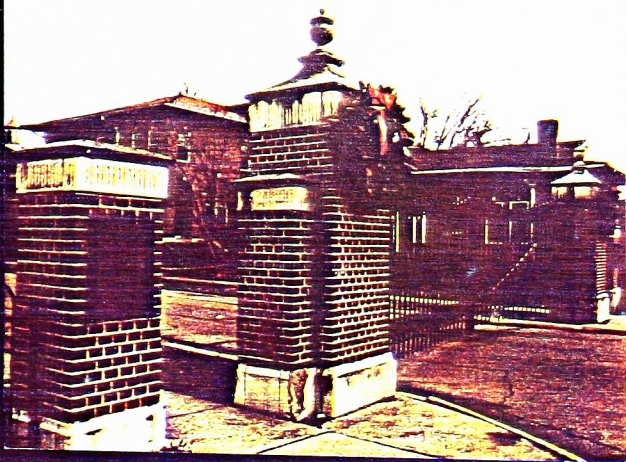


REVISED JUNE, 1988



HALL  
257

COLUMBUS DORMITORY  
FOURTH FLOOR (4633)  
SCALE  
0 2 4 6 8 10



6



9



7



10



8



11



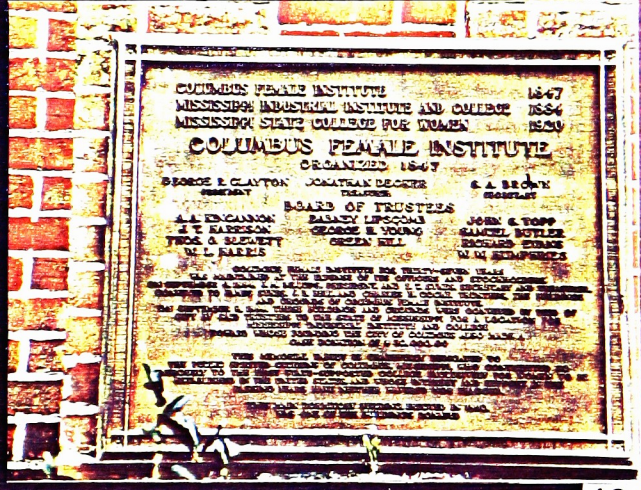
12



15



13



16



14



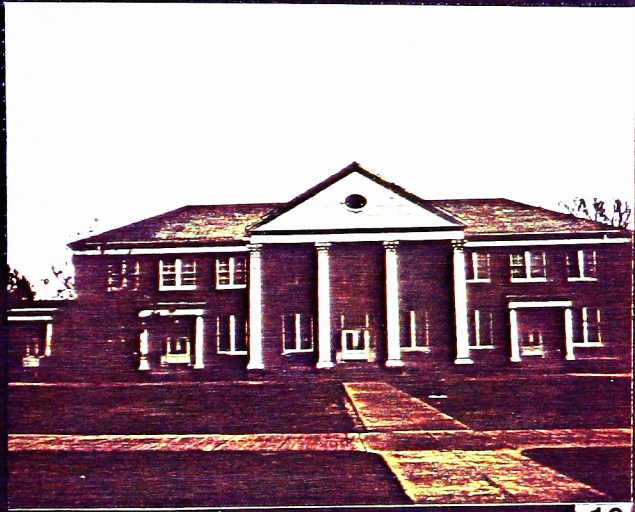
17



18



21



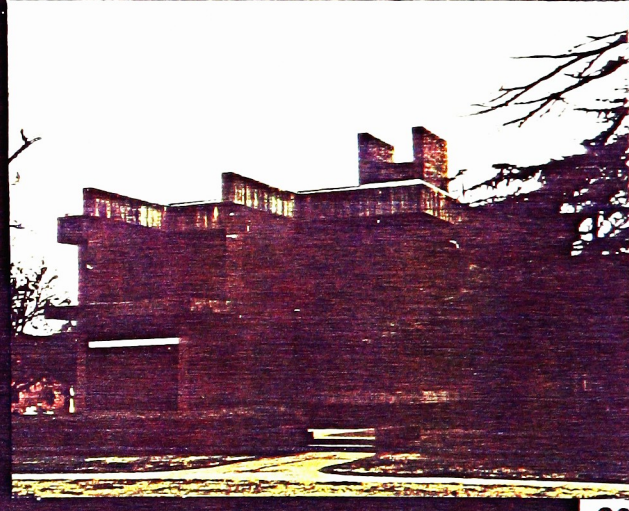
19



22



20



23



24



27



25



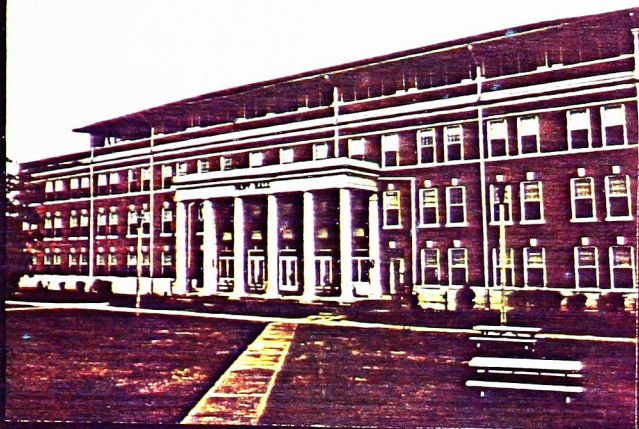
28



26



29



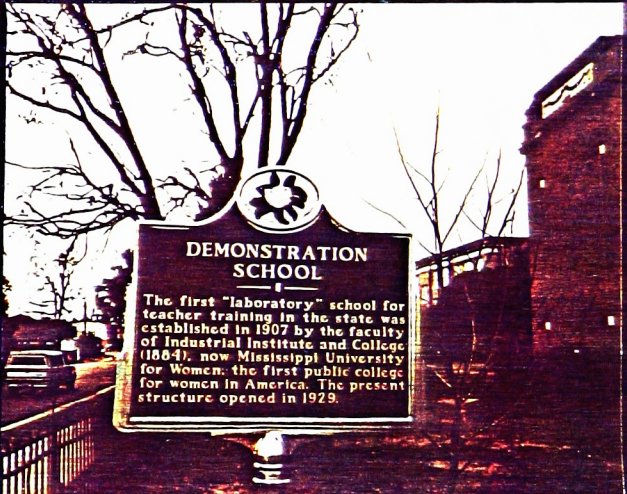
30



33



31



34



32



35



36



39



37



40



38



41

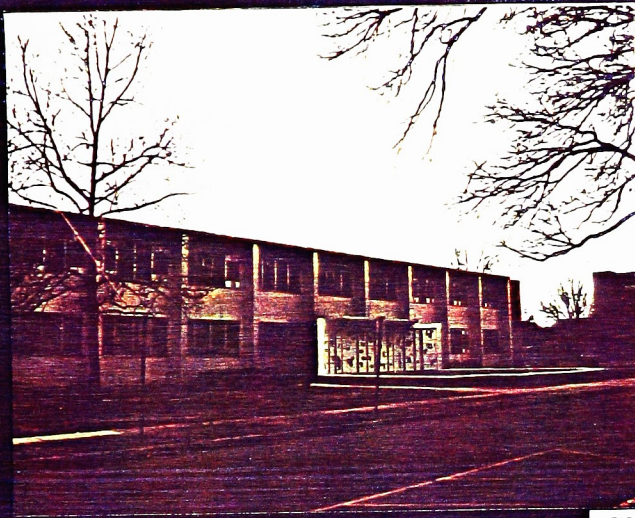




42



45



43



46



44



47



48



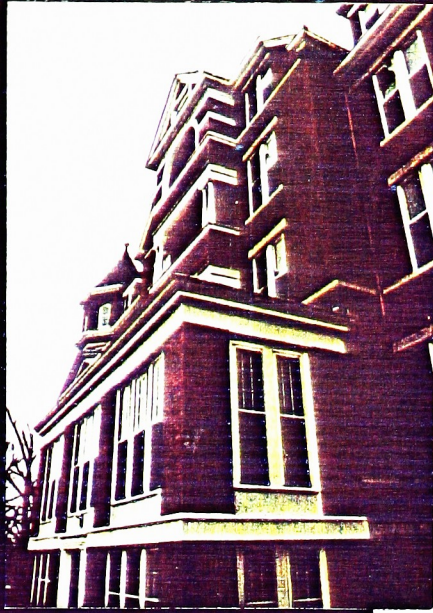
50



49



51



52



53



54



55



56



57



58



59



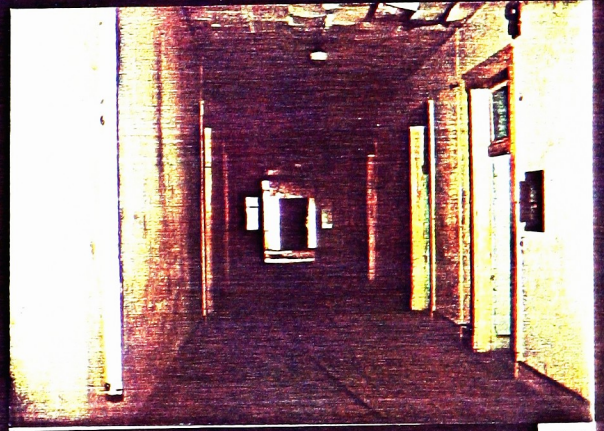
60



61



62



63



64



65



66



67



68



69



70



71



72



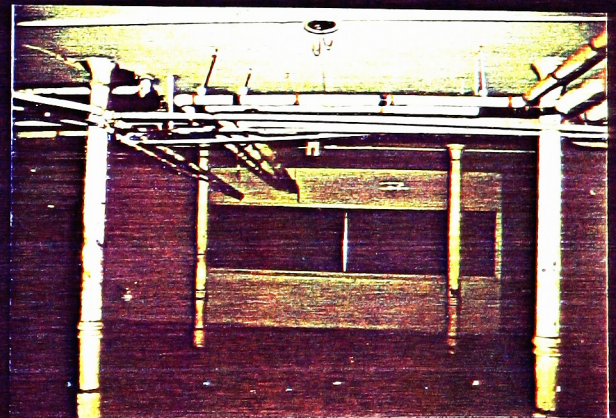
74



75



73



76

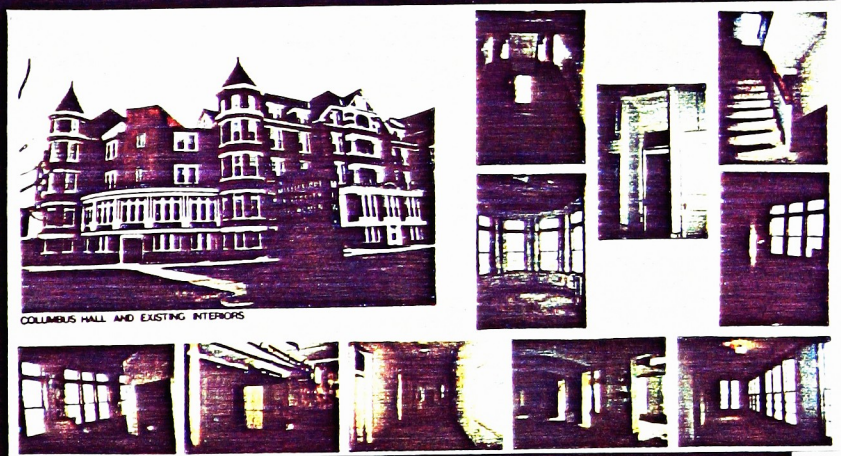




77

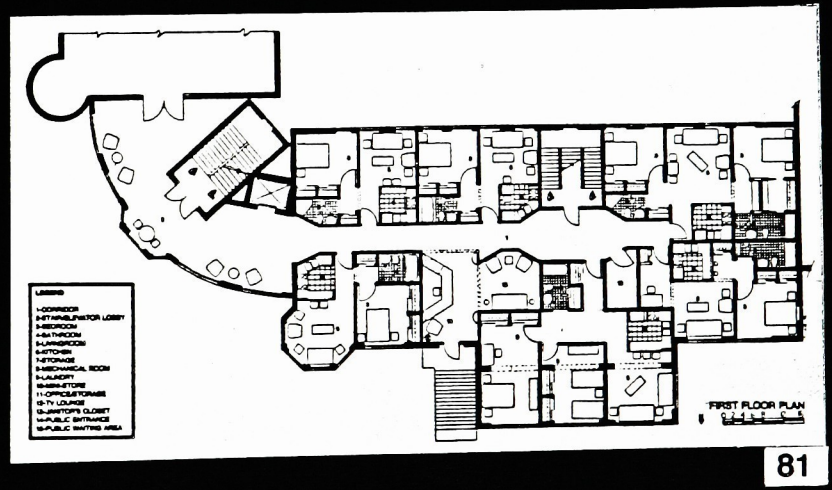
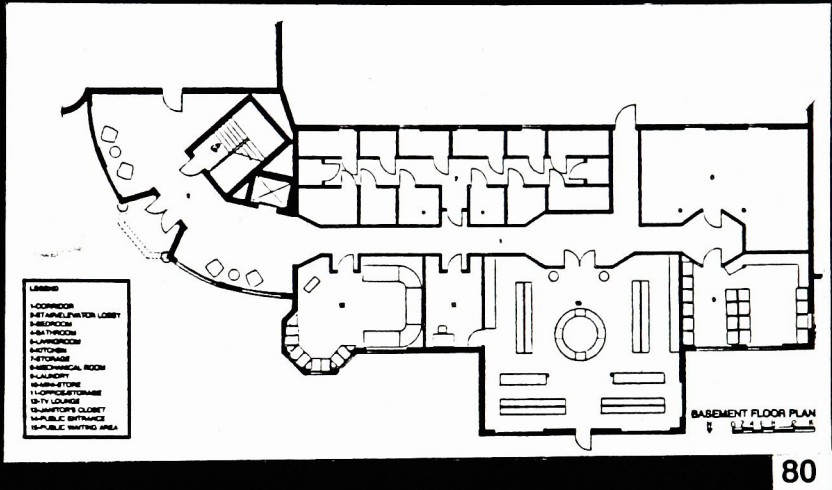


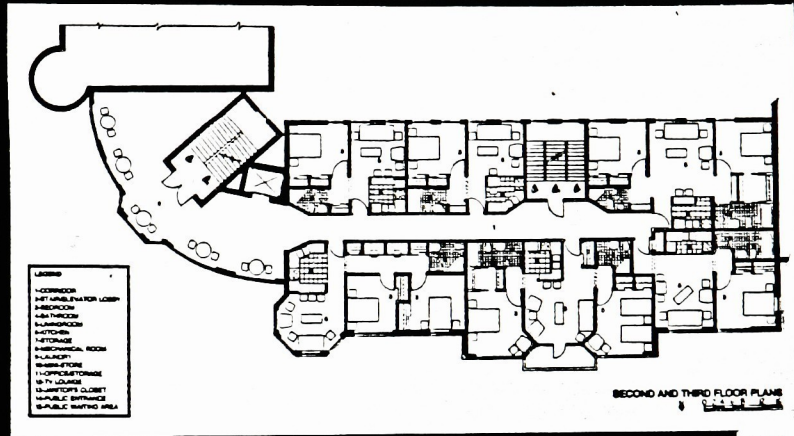
78



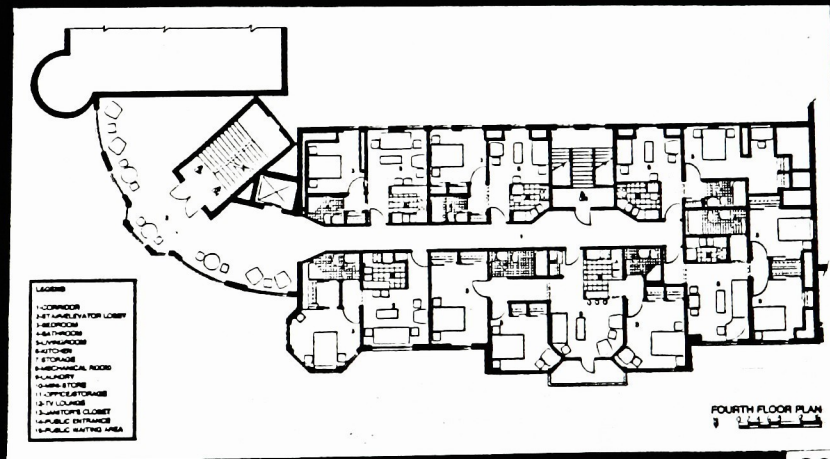
COLUMBUS HALL AND EXISTING INTERIORS

79





82



83



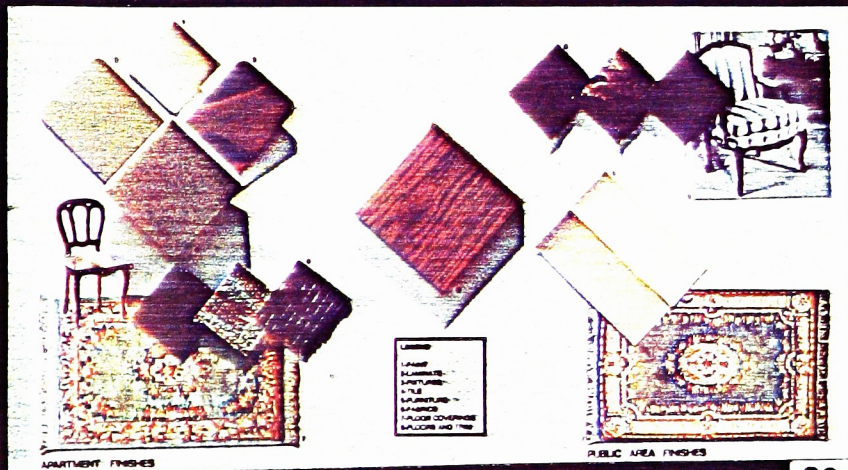
MODEL APARTMENT FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"

84



85



APARTMENT FINISHES

PUBLIC AREA FINISHES

86



87



88

## WORKS CITED

- Brigham, Allegra. 1984. A Brief History of MUW. Columbus, MS: Fant Memorial Library Archive.
- Fant Memorial Library Archive. Information regarding the Golden Goose Tearoom.
- McLemore, Richard Aubrey. 1973. A History of Mississippi Vol. 1. Hattiesburg, MS: University and College Press of Mississippi.
- Pieschel, Bridget Smith and Stephen Robert. 1984. Loyal Daughters. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi.
- Rowland, Dunbar. 1925. History of Mississippi -Heart of the South. Chicago: S. J. Clark Publishing Company.
- Special to the Dispatch. 1991. "Grant a Helpful Push for MUW Renovation Plans." Columbus, MS: Commercial Dispatch.
- Special to the Dispatch. 1992. "Recruiting and Retention Keys to the W's Success as Enrollment Soars Upwards Towards New Heights." Columbus, MS: Commercial Dispatch.
- Stachowski, Susan May. 1992. "Restoring History for the Future." 1-C. Columbus, MS: Commercial Dispatch.
- Stachowski, Susan May. 1992. "Cite Safety Reasons." 9-A. Columbus, MS: Commercial Dispatch.