

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC MILLER HALL

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
51 West College Street

CITY, TOWN
Waynesburg

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
22nd

STATE
Pennsylvania

VICINITY OF
42

COUNTY
Greene

CODE
059

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
The Waynesburg College

STREET & NUMBER
51 West College Street

CITY, TOWN
Waynesburg

VICINITY OF

STATE
Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Greene County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
High and Washington Streets

CITY, TOWN
Waynesburg

STATE
Pennsylvania

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places
Waynesburg Prosperous & Beautiful

DATE
7-26-77

Reprint 1973

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

CITY, TOWN
Waynesburg College Library
Harrisburg

STATE
Pennsylvania

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT

GOOD

—FAIR

—DETERIORATED

—RUINS

—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED

ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE

—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Miller Hall was named in honor of Alfred Brashear Miller, President of Waynesburg College, who promoted its construction. Flanking the building on the east is Hanna Hall, the original building; on the north side is an alley; and on the south side and west side are large lawns bordering respectively on College and Morris Streets. Across College Street is a 13-acre area which originally was the town commons. Late in the 19th century this area was developed into beautiful parks which have been well maintained. The campus and the parks have blended into a highly attractive setting for Miller Hall.

The 3½ story building is made chiefly of bricks baked near the site, and of sandstone obtained from a quarry a short distance south of Waynesburg. The foundation is of masonry construction; the outer walls and interior supporting walls are two feet thick. Wrought iron was used as structural members to support wooden beams in the upper part of the building. The roof is of two materials; the mansard portion is slate-covered; and the relatively flat area on top is made of standing seam tin. Wood finishings are used in the interior. The building is 158 feet long, running due east and west; and 54 feet wide. The large cross section in the middle of the structure, running north and south, is 86 feet long and 50 feet wide.

Windows are arched and have sandstone sills. Originally they were all of stained glass. They are "1 over 1, and of the same height with the exception of those on the third floor, north end of the central section; this is the north side of the large assembly hall, long known as "Alumni Hall." On the south and west sides, which are most exposed to public view, each window is capped with pointed sandstone. On the north and east sides, less exposed to public view, windows are arched, but have no sandstone caps. On the first floor, west, in the center, two windows side by side are arched and have a single sandstone, pointed cap; the stained glass windows are still there. Central windows on the south side, second floor, are double, each with a pointed sandstone cap; on the third floor windows are double with one large sandstone cap.

Doors into the building are arched. The door at the main entrance has two sandstone columns on each side; there is no glass above or at the sides of this door. The most striking feature of the building is this entrance with the imposing tower above it.

The building has a high mansard roof with elaborate dormer windows on three sides; one each on the east and west sides; and two on the south, spaced equi-distant between the ends and the tower. On the north side are two dormer windows spaced equi-distant between the ends of the building and the central section; they are least exposed to the public view, hence are not so elaborate as those on the other sides. There are five chimneys. Under the eaves at the top of the third floor are brackets, spaced about two feet apart, on the east, west, and south sides.

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MILLER HALL - Greene County

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Description:

Miller Hall was designed to be a complete educational facility. On the first floor were classrooms, a laboratory, a spacious rotunda over the central portion, and the only administrative office -- that of the president. On the second floor were classrooms, the library, and a chapel. The third floor contained Alumni Hall and the elegant halls of the literary societies -- Philo on the west side and Union on the east. For heating, in the early years, fireplaces (natural gas) were located in the president's office and the library. Elsewhere in the building stoves were used, the fuels being coal and wood. The interior walls, about 18 inches thick, were of brick covered with plaster. Floors, doors, baseboards, balustrades, bannisters, interior molding of doors and windows, and paneling were of wood. Ceilings were very high, reaching 18 feet on the first floor; they were much higher in the literary society rooms and still higher in Alumni Hall. Ceilings in the literary society rooms and in Alumni Hall were of wood with elaborate ornamentation.

Miller Hall was constructed on a pay-as-you-go basis, and funds accumulated very slowly. Hence it took 25 years to construct, furnish, and pay for it. In 1874 the trustees approved the plan of the building designed by J. W. Drumm, an architect from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Ezra M. Sayers, a devoted trustee, donated to the college sufficient land west of, and adjacent to, the grounds around Hanna Hall for the new building. The trustees resolved the construction could not start until \$25,000 was raised in cash and reliable subscriptions; it took five years to reach this goal. The cornerstone was laid on September 10, 1879. There was no single contractor for the overall task; several contractors, each in his own specialty, worked on the project. By 1890 construction reached the point where all classes could be transferred to the new building. But it was not officially dedicated until June 28, 1899, when all debts had been paid. The total estimated amount of cost was \$65,000.

Several notable developments took place after the turn of the century. In 1904, telephone service started and electric lights were installed. In 1910, two fire escapes were erected to the building. By the late 1920's, centralized heating replaced the old system of using fireplaces and stoves. After World War II, enrollment steadily increased and the building was most crowded. These conditions were alleviated after the new library opened in 1955, the Paul R. Stewart Science Building was completed in 1964, and Buhl Hall was dedicated in 1968.

Miller Hall was designed on the "Second Empire" style of architecture, so named from the French Second Empire, the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870). The French influence soon spread to America and ushered

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Description:

in the "Age of Elegance" lasting from 1872 to 1913. This style could be seen everywhere as more and more Americans were fascinated by the Paris of the Second Empire. Its chief features were the high mansard roof, elegant dormer windows, chimneys, colored glass, towers, elaborate ornamentation, and great height. Experts in architecture suggested that the mansardic style, named for and originally designed by Francois Mansart, a French architect, was ideal for America because it translated "the deepest ambitions of our industrial civilization." The objective.. was ostentation in a "rash of jig-saw ornament."

Although the external appearance of Miller Hall remained unchanged, major alterations were made in the interior from 1963 to 1971. Deterioration of floors necessitated fireproofing which was completed on all floors and stairways. Alumni Hall was renovated; a new stage, sufficient seats, and carpet were procured. The first and second floors were completely remodeled; classrooms were converted chiefly into administrative offices. Stained glass windows on the first two floors were nearly all replaced with clear glass. Ceilings were constructed in most rooms, considerably lower than the originals. Fluorescent lights were installed throughout the building. In 1971 an attractive conference room was finished and furnished on the second floor, and named the "Martin Room" in memory of Edward Martin, a renowned alumnus.

81 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT J. W. Drumm, Subcontractor

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Miller Hall was essential to the permanence of Waynesburg College, chiefly for two reasons. First was the inadequacy of Hanna Hall, a three-story brick building seventy feet long and fifty feet wide. After the Civil War enrollment sharply increased and this building was far too small to accommodate the influx of students. Second was competition from neighboring institutions. Within a radius of thirty miles of Waynesburg, large buildings had just been constructed at West Virginia University at Morgantown; Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania; and Southwestern State Normal School, at California, Pennsylvania. The Baptists were building a large structure, Monongahela College at Jefferson, Pennsylvania, only eight miles from Waynesburg. Any one of these buildings would have put Hanna Hall to shame.

The historical background of Waynesburg College is unique. It was founded by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which broke away from the Presbyterian denomination in the "Cumberland Country" around Nashville, Tennessee, in 1810. The college started from small beginnings in 1849, in Waynesburg. Chartered on 25 March 1850, it moved into Hanna Hall in November 1851. It was placed under the authority of a board of trustees who were responsible for seeing that the provisions of the charter were carried out. It was one of the first two colleges in Pennsylvania to grant degrees to women. And of some twelve colleges founded by Cumberland Presbyterians before the Civil War, Waynesburg is the only one that survived that conflict and operated continuously to the present day. In 1905, after long controversy chiefly over differences in doctrine, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church officially merged with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, thus giving the college a new, more affluent sponsor.

Although Waynesburg College has countless alumni who have successfully served society, a few are outstanding. William C. Farabee, '94, was an anthropologist who taught at Harvard University and, early in the present century, led two expeditions throughout the length of the Amazon River valley studying aboriginal tribes there and elsewhere in South America. He became one of the most widely known archropologists of all time. Edward Martin, '01, served as Governor of Pennsylvania, United State Senator from Pennsylvania, and Major General in the United State Army. Thomas E. Morgan, '30, served this district in the United State House of Representatives; for many years he has been Chairman of the House Committee on International Relations. Three alumni have served most devotedly and longest as president of the college: Alfred Brashear Miller, '53, from 1859 to 1899; Paul Rich Stewart, '09, from 1921 to 1963; and Bennett Milton Rich, '30, from 1963 to 1974.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .9 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	7	5	6	9	4	1	0	4	4	1	6	6	9	0
ZONE		EASTING				NORTHING								

B

ZONE		EASTING				NORTHING							

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Robert A. Wendel, William H. Dusenberry,
Edward A. Marotta, Jerry L. Beasley (contact person)

ORGANIZATION Waynesburg College

DATE July 26, 1977

STREET & NUMBER 51 West College Street

TELEPHONE 627-8191

CITY OR TOWN Waynesburg

STATE Pennsylvania

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Major Bibliographical References:

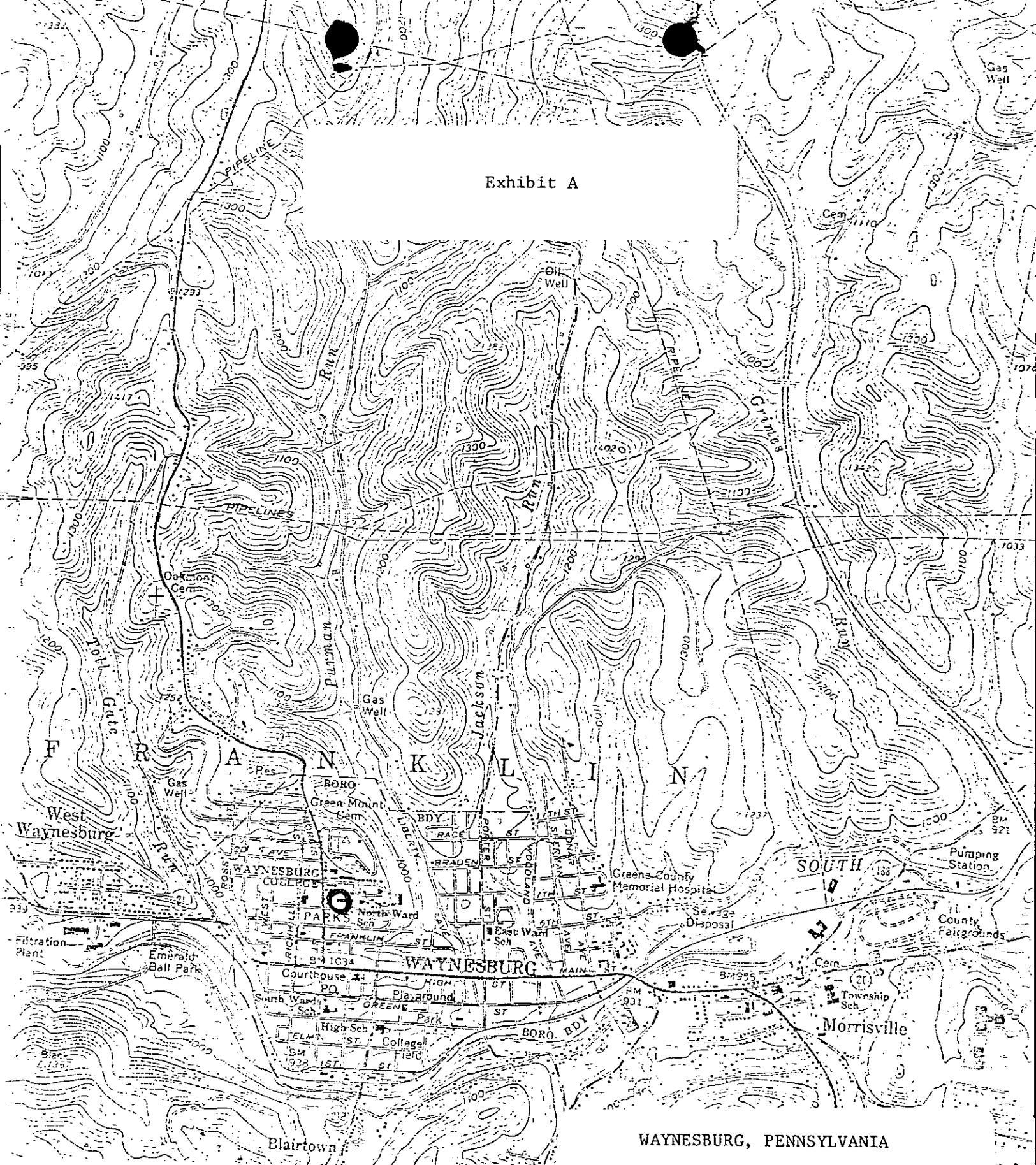
Primary Sources:

- Greene County, Register and Recorder, Deed Book 28, p.562.
Waynesburg College: bulletins, catalogs, faculty minutes,
trustees' minutes, memoranda, letters.

Secondary Works:

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Exhibit A



WAYNESBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

N3952.5--W8007.5/7.5

Miller Hall Coordinates

(N & S) Latitude = 39° 53' 58" (N)

(E & W) Longitude = 80° 11' 15" (W)

1961

PHOTOREVISED 1973

AMS 4963 I NW--SERIES V831