

War Eagle Girls and Plainsmen Tour Information

FOUNDING: Auburn University was established in 1856 as the East Alabama Male College, 20 years after the city of Auburn's founding. In 1872, under the Morrill Act, the school became the first land-grant college in the South and was renamed the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama. In 1899 the name again was changed, to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Finally, in 1960 the name of the school was changed to Auburn University, a title more in keeping with its location, and expressing the varied academic programs and larger curriculum of a major university.

FAST FACTS:

Enrollment: 24,864
Undergraduate: 19,799
Graduate and Professional: 5,065
In State: 60%
Out of State: 40%
Student/Faculty ratio: 18:1
Average ACT/SAT: 27.3/1203

SAMFORD HALL (1888):

HISTORY: The original building on this site was Old Main, the main classroom building of East Alabama Male College.

CURRENT USE: The building now holds the Administration and the Office of the President.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Old Main burned down on June 24, 1887 and Samford Hall was built to replace it shortly after. In the early days of Samford Hall it served as classrooms, Library and administrative offices. The building is named for William James Samford, who is an Auburn graduate and served as the 31st Governor of the State of Alabama. Donated in 1977 by a family in Opelika, an electric carillon in the tower plays hourly and the fight song at noon. Samford Hall and the University Chapel across the street were used as hospitals for wounded soldiers in the battle of Atlanta during the Civil War. The name Samford has been closely associated with Auburn throughout its history. A family member has served on the board of trustees for 80 of the last 100 years.

LANGDON HALL (1846):

HISTORY: Originally built as a chapel for the Auburn Masonic Female College for \$2,500.

CURRENT USE: Houses an auditorium where classes and events are held.

INTERESTING FACT(S): It soon became the first public meeting hall for Auburn and hosted the famous secession debates in the late 1850's. Langdon served as classrooms after

Old Main burned down in 1887, and graduation exercises were held there for many years. It's named after Charles Carter Langdon, a trustee from 1872-1889. The building was rolled on logs from North Gay Street to its present location in 1883.

HARGIS HALL (1888):

HISTORY: Originally built to house the Chemistry Department, Hargis has also been the home of the School of Architecture, School of Pharmacy, and the Music Department.

CURRENT USE: Currently the Graduate School and International Education Programs are located inside Hargis.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Although gutted by a fire in December of 1979, the outside of the building has changed very little since its completion. The steeple on top had to be reconstructed from old photographs since it was totally destroyed in the fire. The building was named for Estes Hargis, a 1917 graduate of Auburn. Hargis Hall predates Samford Hall by only a few months. Hargis is registered in the National Register of Historic Places.

BIGGIN HALL (1951):

HISTORY: Originally housed the School of Architecture and was named after its first dean, Fredric Biggin.

CURRENT USE: Biggin Hall now houses the Art Department and is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

INTERESTING FACT(S): The lights in Biggin Hall stay on 24 hours a day.

TOOMER'S CORNER:

HISTORY: The name comes from Sheldon Toomer, longtime operator of Toomer's Drug Store, known for its limeades and lemonades.

CURRENT USE: Convenience store.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Toomer's Corner is where Auburn's main campus ends and the town of Auburn begins. Traditionally, all victories by an Auburn athletic team are celebrated here by rolling trees with toilet paper. Toomer's lemonade is listed in *Southern Living's* "Top 100 Things to Do Before You Die." The original oaks were rolled for the last time after the 2013 A-Day game. On February 15, 2015, Auburn planted two large oak trees in place of the old trees as part of a redevelopment project at Toomer's Corner. These oaks will be ready to be rolled for the 2016 football season.

CHARLES E. DAVIS AEROSPACE ENGINEERING BUILDING (1990):

CURRENT USE: The building houses both sub- and supersonic wind tunnels, and devices used to test wing stress and high performance aircraft engines.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Due to a flaw in construction, the contractor was forced to pay

the entire cost of the building structure. Auburn University has had six men and women graduate to become astronauts.

THE LATHE (1862):

HISTORY: Donated to the University in 1936, it was built near Selma during the Civil War and was used to bore gun barrels for the Confederate Army.

INTERESTING FACT(S): While en route to Columbus, GA, it was buried in Irondale, AL, to prevent seizure by the Union Army. After the war, the Birmingham Rolling Mills (a coal iron and railroad company) used the lathe in Birmingham until they donated it to the University.

ROSS HALL (1930):

HISTORY: Ross Hall was completed in under a year and the cornerstones of the building are inscribed with the names of the founding fathers of modern chemistry. It was updated in the fall of 2006.

CURRENT USE: Now houses the headquarters for the Chemical Engineering Department.

INTERESTING FACT(S): It is named for Professor Bennett Ross, who died just before the building was complete. His casket was displayed in the main corridor. This was the first official use of the building.

CENTENNIAL GARDENS:

HISTORY: The fountain marks the center of the football field that the first home game was played on at Auburn in 1896. We played Georgia Tech and we won 45-0.

CURRENT USE: The centennial gardens were named to commemorate the first 100 years of our institution.

INTERESTING FACT(S): The garden was once a baseball field and a drill field, and the Alumni Gym stood where the Union Building is now. Auburn played its first football game ever in Atlanta in 1892 versus the University of Georgia. We won that too, 10-0! This was the first college football game played in the Deep South.

FOY UNION (1953):

HISTORY: Students funded the original building after they voted to assess themselves through an increase in fees. This building served as the Student Center until 2008, when the new Student Center opened.

CURRENT USE: Foy Union houses the offices for Camp War Eagle, Freshmen Year Experience and Students in Tradition, and photographic services. The building has a cafeteria on the ground floor that underwent renovations in 2015 to add Chicken Salad Chick.

INTERESTING FACT(S): The building is named for James E. Foy, who served as Auburn's Dean of Student Affairs from 1950-1978.

MARY MARTIN HALL (1910):

HISTORY: Mary Martin Hall was originally the main library and was one of the first buildings on campus to be lighted with electricity and heated by steam. It was financed by a generous gift from Andrew Carnegie.

CURRENT USE: In 1964, after completion of RBD Library, Mary Martin Hall was renovated to house the Admissions Office, Financial Aid Office, Career Development Center and the Office of the Registrar.

INTERESTING FACT(S): It was named for Mary Eugenia Martin who served as Auburn's Librarian from 1918-1949.

KATHERINE COOPER CATER HALL (1915):

HISTORY: Cater Hall was used as the president's mansion until 1938 when the new president's home and the women's quadrangle were completed. The building then served as a social center where females could visit with their male guest.

CURRENT USE: Cater hall is now home to Academic Support Services and the Honors College.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Katherine Cooper Cater, who was the Dean of Women, had her office on the first floor and her living quarters on the second. She served as a dean until her death in 1980. The back steps are home to the callouts tradition of having the names of an organization's new members announced to the student body.

HALEY CENTER (1969):

HISTORY: Haley center is named for Paul Shields Haley who served on the Board of Trustees for 51 years, and only missed one meeting.

CURRENT USE: Haley center currently houses the College of Education and the College of Liberal Arts, as well as the University Bookstore. The top floor of Haley houses the Eagle's nest, a lounge that can only be accessed through the Learning Resource Center (LRC).

INTERESTING FACT(S): Haley Center is 10 stories high, covers over 400,000 square feet, and was built at a cost of \$6.5 million. It is capable of seating 8,500 students, has roughly 1,260 moveable desks, and 450 offices. It is the tallest building in Lee County, and the largest building on Auburn's campus.

SCIENCE CENTER (2005):

HISTORY: Opened for use in 2005, this complex includes a two-story classroom and administrative building, a 300-seat auditorium, and a four-story biology/ chemistry

instructional laboratory building.

CURRENT USE: These buildings house the College of Sciences and Mathematics.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Houses one of two time capsules on campus.

M. MILLER GORRIE CENTER (2006):

HISTORY: Named for M. Miller Gorrie, a 1957 AU graduate and CEO of Birmingham-based Brasfield and Gorrie Construction Company.

CURRENT USE: It is the Department of Building Science's first freestanding building dedicated solely to the Department. The Department of Building Science is housed in the College of Architecture, Design and Construction. It is home to the McWhorter School of Building Science.

INTERESTING FACT(S): The 33,000 square-foot facility features state-of-the-art distance education capability and computer technology as applied to the construction industry. The Gorrie Center is the first building on the AU campus certified as a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), meaning it is a high-performance, sustainable - or "green" - building.

JORDAN-HARE STADIUM (1939):

HISTORY: It was built in 1939, and named for Cliff Hare, a member of Auburn's very first football team in 1892. Hare later became a chemistry professor at Auburn. In the 1970's, the stadium was also dedicated to Ralph "Shug" Jordan for his outstanding record as Auburn's winningest coach.

CURRENT USE: The football stadium seats 87,451. On a game day, Auburn's stadium becomes the fifth largest city in Alabama. The field was named for coach Pat Dye after his induction into the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame.

INTERESTING FACT(S): The first game ever played in the stadium was against Florida, resulting in a 7-7 tie. The first Auburn-Alabama game in Jordan-Hare was in 1989 and Auburn won 30-20. Auburn has had three Heisman Football trophy winners, Pat Sullivan, Vincent "Bo" Jackson, and Cam Newton. The Board of Trustees voted to install a new video board in 2015 that will be the largest in the country.

PETRIE HALL (1939):

HISTORY: It was originally the field house for the football team and the offices for the Athletic department until 1969. It has also been used as a hospital and a vocational building.

CURRENT USE: Petrie Hall currently houses the Department of Geology.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Petrie Hall was built as part of the Works Projects Administration (WPA), and is one of the three diagonal buildings on campus. The reason the

building is diagonal is because the building is aligned with the hashmarks of the football field. The building is named for George Petrie who served as the first football coach at Auburn and wrote the Auburn Creed after his retirement. Petrie introduced tennis to Auburn in 1888 and football in 1892.

THE VILLAGE (2009):

HISTORY: Complete in 2009, the Village Dorms consists of 8 residence halls that house over 1,680 students in a four-bedroom super-suite configuration with private bedrooms and shared (two person) bathrooms.

CURRENT USE: Auburn's seventeen social sororities are house in three of the buildings, and a fourth building is reserved for Honors College students. The remaining four buildings are coed housing, and facilitate Living Learning Communities with classrooms, study rooms, and private tutor rooms inside the dorms.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Rooms include a mini-kitchen with refrigerator, microwave, sink, cabinets. Each of the sorority residence halls six chapter rooms located on the 1st Floor of each dorm and living areas in the above floors.

AUBURN ARENA (2010):

HISTORY: This facility, which replaced Beard-Eaves Coliseum as the home of Auburn basketball, has a capacity of 9,600, and include a two-court practice facility, coach's offices, the Auburn University Athletic Ticket Office, an AU Team Store, two food courts, and many other amenities.

INTERESTING FACT(S): The Arena has the Auburn Creed engraved on its exterior.

THE EDWARD L. AND CATHERINE K. LOWDER BUSINESS BUILDING (1992):

CURRENT USE: Home to the Raymond J. Harbert College of Business. Some of the features include curved and tiered classrooms, a conference room, two large auditoriums, and a seminar room. There are 4 computer labs, a video MDA room and six audiovisual classrooms linked to the AU satellite system. The building also houses outreach units along with the general academic programs of the college. Added in 2014, the Lowder Lounge provides a place for students to study and get Starbucks coffee.

INTERESTING FACT(S): The design of the building, which was renovated in 2013, is a modern one that can accommodate the expected growth in business education.

THE SEN. RICHARD C. AND DR. ANNETTE N. SHELBY CENTER FOR ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (2007/2011):

HISTORY: Named for Senator Richard C. Shelby, Alabama's Senior US Senator, who secured most of the funding for the building – around \$65 million. \$15 million dollars alone came from private donations.

CURRENT USE: The Shelby Center will consist of a central pavilion flanked by two L-shaped wings and two stand-alone building, all wrapped around a central courtyard. It houses research, instruction and administrative offices of the Engineering Department. It is also an important facility for emerging areas of engineering, including the Transportation Technology Center. The building holds research laboratories, classrooms, lecture halls, and administrative offices.

BROUN HALL (1984):

HISTORY: Named after William Leroy Broun, Auburn's 4th president, who first admitted women to Auburn in 1892. Four women were accepted, one of which was Broun's daughter. They paid no tuition, only a \$12.00 incidental fee. President Broun also helped introduce football to Auburn. Broun Hall is a popular location for performances by professional speakers.

CURRENT USE: Currently houses the Electrical Engineering Department.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Due to high interest rates in the eighties, Broun Hall cost over \$6 million, nearly the same as Haley Center built 14 years earlier.

AUBURN UNIVERSITY STUDENT CENTER (2008):

HISTORY: This 182,000 square-foot building was completed only two years after breaking ground.

CURRENT USE: The new Student Center houses numerous student meeting rooms, study areas, lounges, offices, and food areas. The office of the Vice President of Student Affairs is located on the third floor, along with a large ballroom for special events, and the Student Life office, which is home to organizations including SGA, UPC, Greek Life, Black Student Union, and the International Student Organization. The Plainsman, Glomerata, Eagle Eye, Auburn Circle, and WEGL are also housed in this building.

INTERESTING FACT(S): The Student Center is now home to the James E. Foy Information Desk, named for Dean Foy. In 2007, this information desk was featured on “The Today Show” and in Oprah Winfrey’s “O” magazine.

QUAD CENTER (1940):

HISTORY: The Quad center is situated in between the upper and lower quad and was originally the dining hall for the women who lived in the quad.

CURRENT USE: It now houses the Admissions Office, the Office of University Scholarships, and the Office of the Assistant Provost for Academic Affairs. For residents living in the quad residence halls, it has the post office and laundry room facilities.

QUAD RESIDENCE HALLS:

HISTORY: This was originally known as the women's quadrangle and it was built in two

phases-the upper quad and lower quad.

CURRENT USE: The Quad possesses housing for both men and women students. All halls in the Quad are co-ed with the exception of Owen and Keller, which are all female.

INTERESTING FACT(S): The upper quad was built in 1938 and includes Harper, Broun, Little, and Teague halls. These were all built under the Works Project Administration (WPA). The lower quad was built in 1952 and has Owen, Keller, Lupton, Lane, Glenn, and Dowdell halls, all named after women of distinction in the state of Alabama.

RALPH BROWN DRAUGHON LIBRARY (1963):

HISTORY: The library is named in honor of Ralph Brown Draughon, Auburn's 10th president, who served from 1947-1965.

CURRENT USE: The library now has space for 2.5 million volumes and seating space for 2,500 students, faculty, and staff. Study rooms and computer labs, with access to the Internet, are located throughout the library. The OIT Help Desk and Distance Learning Library are located in this building.

INTERESTING FACT(S): There is a Digital Resource Lab for assisting users with digital media, providing access to media hardware and software, together with on-site technical expertise. The Special Collections and Archives Department on the ground floor has over 10,000 cubic feet of archival and manuscript materials. The library is second in size only to the Haley Center.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL (1850):

HISTORY: The First Presbyterian Church donated it to the university in 1900. The chapel is the oldest building on campus in its original spot.

CURRENT USE: The chapel was renovated in 1976 and is now open between 8:00am and 4:00pm for public visit or worship. Each religious organization on campus has hung a banner in the chapel.

INTERESTING FACT(S): Over the years the chapel has served as a Civil War hospital, a civic center, a YMCA headquarters, and a playhouse for the university. The ghost of a Civil War veteran named Sydney was said to haunt the chapel since it has been used for things other than church services. The Chapel is listed in the National Register of Historic Buildings.

RECREATION AND WELLNESS CENTER (2013):

CURRENT USE: Approximately 240,000 square feet of recreation space for Auburn students and faculty, including 6 basketball courts, a multi-purpose court, a 2-story rock climbing wall, weight training areas, 3 racquetball courts, a pool, and even a tiger paw-shaped hot tub.

INTERESTING FACTS: The 1/3 mile long indoor track is the longest track of its type in the world.