Above, nurses helping with kitchen work in the early 20th century. Where three meals a day were served.

Above right, patients worked alongside staff in kitchen. Above, men’s dining room. Piggery Lane, location of the old piggery, slaughter house, smoke house, and hog houses.

Dairy Barn, formerly a part of the hospital farming operations.

**TOWER DRIVE CEMETERY** was opened early in the history of the asylum, for deceased patients whose families did not claim their bodies in time for burial elsewhere. The last burial was made in this cemetery in 1914. Two more cemeteries were opened on the eastern edge of Dairy Barn Hill, where patients were buried until 1972.

**BUILDING 5** was added in 1936 as an annex for female patients. The space directly across from BUILDING 5 is the site of the asylum’s original GREENHOUSE, which was razed.

**BUILDING 6** was a WOMEN’S DINING ROOM. Its companion space, BUILDING 17, also completed in 1903, was originally used as the MEN’S DINING ROOM. They were later used as MEN’S AND WOMEN’S CHAPELS.

**BUILDING 16** was the asylum’s HORSE STABLE. Built in 1885, it replaced the original stable, which burned. The space now houses the Ohio University CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER, which opened in the Ridges location in 2000 and serves children ages six weeks to five years.

**BUILDING 8** (the BAKE SHOP) and **BUILDING 9** (the asylum’s MAIN KITCHEN) were part of the Kirkbride Plan complex completed in 1874. Behind these buildings, BUILDING 10 is space originally used as the employee dining room, commissary and staff living quarters. BUILDING 11 was the SCALE HOUSE for weighing coal. BUILDING 12 was the COLD STORAGE (creamery and butcher shop). The old bake shop now houses Ohio University MAIL SERVICES and the main kitchen is now used by Ohio University MOVING AND SURPLUS.

The complex including BUILDINGS 31–39 and BUILDINGS 44–45 was built at various times between 1925 and 1980. Buildings included a PAINT SHOP & FIREHOUSE, BUILDING 31, MAINTENANCE & MATTRESSES SHOP, and mattress making. BUILDING 32, POWER PLANT, BUILDING 33, CARPENTER SHOP & ACTIVITY & THERAPY SPACE, BUILDING 34, BLACKSMITH SHOP, BUILDING 35, and CAR GARAGES BUILDING 36. The spaces are now used for various university maintenance and storage purposes such as recycling, and a maintenance shop.

The complex including BUILDINGS 31–39 and BUILDINGS 44–45 was built at various times between 1925 and 1980. Buildings included a PAINT SHOP & FIREHOUSE, BUILDING 31, MAINTENANCE & MATTRESSES SHOP, and mattress making. BUILDING 32, POWER PLANT, BUILDING 33, CARPENTER SHOP & ACTIVITY & THERAPY SPACE, BUILDING 34, BLACKSMITH SHOP, BUILDING 35, and CAR GARAGES BUILDING 36. The spaces are now used for various university maintenance and storage purposes such as recycling, and a maintenance shop.

The complex including BUILDINGS 31–39 and BUILDINGS 44–45 was built at various times between 1925 and 1980. Buildings included a PAINT SHOP & FIREHOUSE, BUILDING 31, MAINTENANCE & MATTRESSES SHOP, and mattress making. BUILDING 32, POWER PLANT, BUILDING 33, CARPENTER SHOP & ACTIVITY & THERAPY SPACE, BUILDING 34, BLACKSMITH SHOP, BUILDING 35, and CAR GARAGES BUILDING 36. The spaces are now used for various university maintenance and storage purposes such as recycling, and a maintenance shop.

The complex including BUILDINGS 31–39 and BUILDINGS 44–45 was built at various times between 1925 and 1980. Buildings included a PAINT SHOP & FIREHOUSE, BUILDING 31, MAINTENANCE & MATTRESSES SHOP, and mattress making. BUILDING 32, POWER PLANT, BUILDING 33, CARPENTER SHOP & ACTIVITY & THERAPY SPACE, BUILDING 34, BLACKSMITH SHOP, BUILDING 35, and CAR GARAGES BUILDING 36. The spaces are now used for various university maintenance and storage purposes such as recycling, and a maintenance shop.
Cottage O for male patients, built in 1903.

During the 1930s, Ohio University's College of Fine Arts performances, concerts, movies were shown for patients and open to the public. A Ladies' Auxiliary maintained its furnishings. Now this building can be seen the remnants of a rock theatre, and a rock wall created by Native Americans. Deforested in the nineteenth century and replanted in the twentieth century, the area now supports a thriving agricultural operation with a dairy, orchards, and fields used for farming, the land was conveyed to the State of Ohio as an incentive to locate the asylum in Athens. Beginning with the 150-acre Coates farm, the asylum's landscape also supported a large patient residence (later an Amusement Hall) and houses the Ohio University Press, or local booksellers. Books can also be purchased at the Kennedy Museum of Art, Ohio University Press, or local booksellers.

**BUILDING TOUR**

**BUILDING 19** was completed in 1973 as a postacute unit for residence and care of elderly patients. Today it houses the OHIO UNIVERSITY PRESS (first floor) and Ohio University FACILITIES PLAN NING, SPACE MANAGEMENT, AND DESIGN (second floor).

**BUILDING 20** was a 45,000-square-foot receiving hospital, was completed in 1935. Here in the 1950s that patients would be best served in smaller buildings with a family-like atmosphere. This building housed male patients and was known as COLONIAL O. Today Cottage A is the home of Ohio University's VONOHIC SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

**BUILDINGS 13, 14, AND 18** housed male patients. These wings contained wards of individual patient rooms and dormitories situated along 15-foot wide hallways. Each ward featured a large parlor with tall bay windows, a dining room, and bathrooms. The bedrooms, 6 x 11 feet with 12- to 15-foot ceilings, were intended as single rooms by professional doctors, but were actually dormitories and the original buildings were designed to provide space for 572 patients. The third floor of BUILDINGS 13 AND 14 housed study rooms that had been added in the 1930s for graduate students in the Ohio University COLLEGE OF ART.

**INTRODUCTION TO THE GUIDE**

Introductions to the ridges based on the book published by Ohio University Press.