

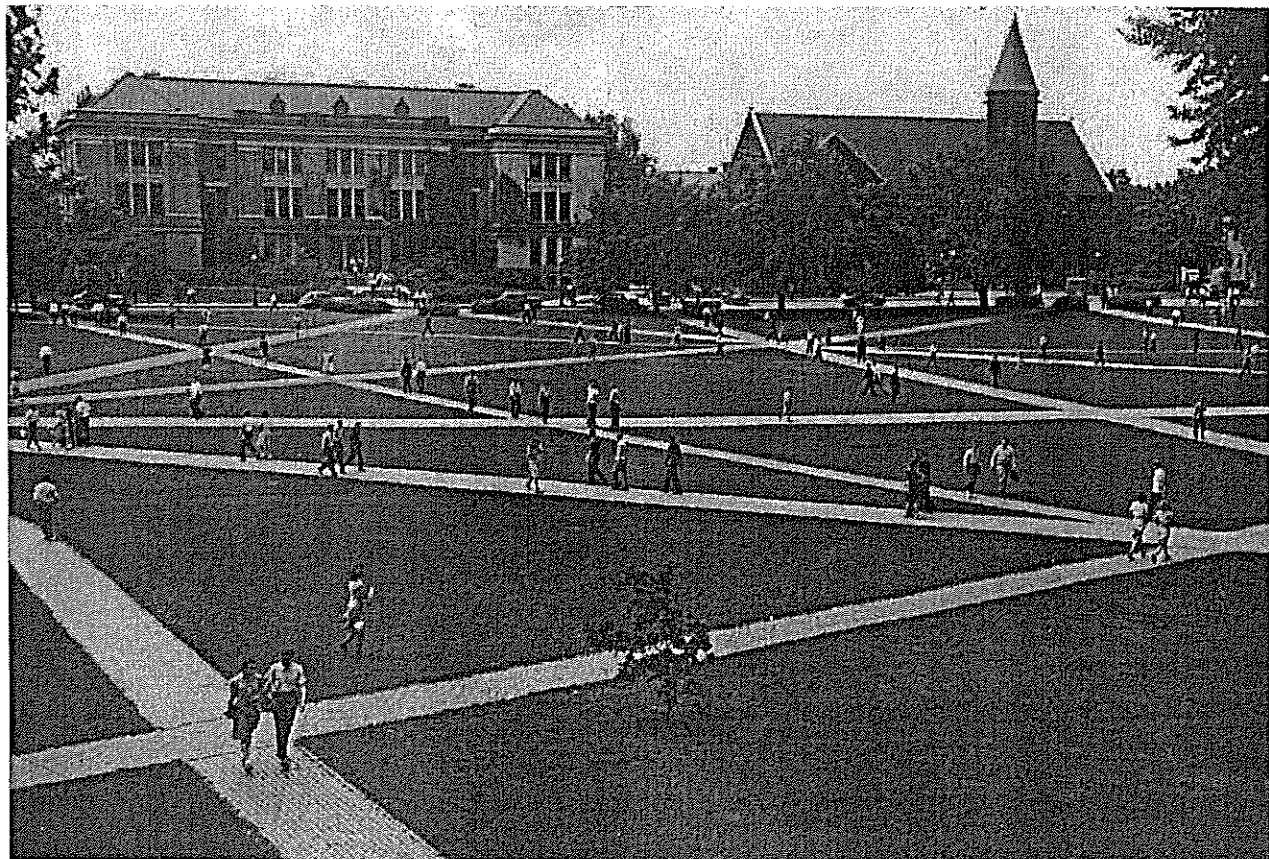
# HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY AND PRESERVATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY • COLUMBUS, OHIO

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OSU PROJECT #315-2003-938

PREPARED BY JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY AND  
PRESERVATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

The Ohio State University campus is recognized as an urban collegiate environment with a rich variety of historic architecture, campus planning elements, and landscape features that form a coherent whole.

The University's Central Campus is a "success story" among American campuses because it is a **vital, memorable, diverse, attractive environment for learning**. Its vitality draws from its classic urban qualities that consist of concentrated building areas interspersed with a variety of large and small campus open spaces and urban streets. It is of the utmost importance to the University that the integrity and vitality of this diverse academic core be maintained in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>1</sup>

Now at the dawn of the twenty-first century, the University is poised to incorporate historic preservation in its master plan as an institutional value which recognizes the importance of sustaining the unique sense of place that is synonymous with "The Ohio State University" in the mind of the public and that fosters a high quality of academic life for students, faculty, and staff. This report and an accompanying information management database were funded with a 2003 Getty Campus Heritage Grant and prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. They comprise *The Ohio State University Historic Building Survey and Preservation Management Program* which identifies significant resources, features, and materials that should be maintained and preserved and the reasons for their significance as a tool to guide stewardship and appropriate decision-making that will, in turn, help ensure the future preservation of the University's important legacy. The program recommends guidelines and specifications for appropriate treatment of these historic materials.

<sup>1</sup> Sasaki Associates and Michael Dennis and Associates, *1995 Campus Master Plan*, Volume 3, Chapter 1, District Plan for the Academic Core North.

The goal of *The Ohio State University Historic Building Survey and Preservation Management Program* is to support preservation awareness by identifying areas of significance before historic features are removed. The program helps University decision-makers, planners, staff, and facility managers preserve the historical integrity of the campus by making informed judgments that will avoid irreversible damage while accommodating change and repair. Historic preservation considerations are germane to both routine maintenance and plans for future work, and the program will guide design and planning efforts within the limits of routine and deferred maintenance budgets.

## CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The Central Campus has an inherent vitality, richness, and order that must be preserved and enhanced in the long-range development of the University. ...[T]his area is a lively, urban environment made up of organized multi-story buildings, open spaces, urban streets, and pedestrian paths. The part of the Academic Core north of the Oval between High Street and Millikin Road contains the University's most urban concentration of academic and support facilities in a compact, well-ordered setting. Coupled with the more open and picturesque spaces such as the Oval and Mirror Lake Hollow, the urban character of the core area presents a remarkably diverse academic setting. ...<sup>2</sup>

A key finding of this report identifies this "remarkably diverse academic setting" of the core historic campus as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of an "Ohio State University Historic District," which is proposed as a planning sub-district within the Academic Core in accordance with policies of the 1995 Campus Master Plan. Identifying historic resources in this manner provides a convenient tool for assessing and prioritizing the relative significance of each building or landscape element before selecting appropriate planning approaches and treatments that will reduce the loss of the historic character which defines The Ohio State University (OSU) campus as a unique place. The methodology employed consisted of a field survey of the entire campus by architectural historians from the firm of John Milner Associates, Inc., historical research, and comparative analysis. The buildings and landscapes included in the historic buildings survey were evaluated for historic significance according to the *National Register Criteria of Evaluation* within the context of post-secondary education in Ohio and the Midwest, 1864-2004. These criteria are the recognized professional standards for evaluating historic significance, whether or not there is an intention to nominate a given resource to the Register. This area, shown in Figure 1-1, encompasses portions of the core academic and southern dormitory areas and includes forty-two (42) historic buildings and landscape features. A total of forty-nine (49) resources were evaluated; seven (7) were found to be non-contributing.

The period of historic significance of the campus spans the years 1870 to 1954. This period represents the peak development of The Ohio State University. The timeframe is based on standards set by the National Register of Historic Places which determines historic significance using a 50-year-rule-of-thumb. A property is considered historic if it is 50 years old or older from the present year.

The following list categorizes the University's historic resources using the criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. The resources are listed in chronological order by original construction date.

<sup>2</sup> Sasaki

Four (4) buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places for their architectural and campus planning significance.

- Enarson Hall
- Hayes Hall
- Ohio Stadium
- Orton Hall

Three (3) buildings are individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

- Lord Hall
- Pomercene Hall
- Ramseyer Hall

Twenty-nine (29) buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of a recommended OSU Historic District for their architectural and campus planning significance.

- Arps Hall
- Baker Hall
- Boyd Laboratory
- Bricker Hall
- Brown Hall
- Campbell Hall
- Canfield Hall
- Cockins Hall
- Derby Hall
- Faculty Club
- Fechko Alumnae Scholarship House
- Hagerty Hall
- Hamilton Hall
- Hughes Hall
- Jennings Hall
- Kennedy Commons
- Kuhn Honor and Scholars House
- Lazenby Hall
- Mack Hall
- McCracken Power Plant
- Mendelhall Laboratory
- Oxley Hall
- Page Hall
- Smith Laboratory
- Starling-Loving Hall
- Stillman Hall
- Sullivant Hall
- William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library
- Townshend Hall

Three (3) historic designed landscapes and three (3) campus planning landscape features are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of the OSU Historic District.

- The Oval
- Mirror Lake
- Mirror Lake Hollow
- South Campus Gateway at 11<sup>th</sup> and Neil Avenues
- North Campus Gateway at West 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue and North High Street
- East Campus Gateway at West 15<sup>th</sup> and North High Street

There are seven (7) buildings that cannot be considered contributing historic buildings because they are either located outside of the proposed boundaries of the OSU Historic District, have been moved, or have lost significance through alterations and demolition.

- 45 West Eleventh Avenue
- 53 West Eleventh Avenue
- Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House
- McPherson Chemical Laboratory
- Neilwood Gables
- Pomerene Alumnae Scholarship House
- Women's Field House



## PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN AND TREATMENTS

Buildings within the proposed Ohio State University Historic District are distinguished by an important collection of architectural styles ranging from Richardsonian Romanesque to Beaux-Arts to Art Moderne. As the steward of nearly forty historic buildings, the University faces significant challenges in maintaining and preserving its legacy while adapting to changing needs and new technologies. Fortunately, the historic campus was constructed of durable and aesthetically-pleasing materials that have withstood the test of time.

The rich exterior architectural vocabulary of limestone, brownstone, patterned brick, copper, slate, and terra cotta materials is remarkably intact and in generally good condition. The most intact and significant materials, design features, spaces, and elements are manifested on the exteriors of the buildings. With a few exceptions (Pomerene Hall, among them), the historic integrity of many interior rooms and spaces has been compromised by extensive modifications, damage accruing from deferred maintenance, or removal. While the remaining interior historic fabric should be preserved and maintained, the campus primarily conveys its historic character through the building exteriors and significant features of the historic landscape.

The recommendations of *The Ohio State University Historic Building Survey and Preservation Management Program* are based on the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* and emphasize the following principles that should be considered in campus project planning:

- **Repair:** Conduct regular inspections and replace deteriorated sections, features, and materials promptly. Materials and workmanship should be executed in kind; that is, matching the historic.
- **Replacement:** If historic features and materials are too deteriorated to repair, they should be replaced in-kind to match the form, materials, detailing, and other physical and visual qualities of the historic.
- **Reconstruction:** Rebuilding missing features should only be undertaken based on historic drawings and/or photographic documentation.

All new work should be similar in size, scale, material, design, and color to the existing historic fabric and should not obscure or damage character-defining features. Designs that mimic the historic appearance or are borrowed from another building are discouraged as they confuse the historic record and diminish the integrity of the resource.

The program provides guidelines for inspection and appropriate treatments for additions, barrier-free access, building systems and energy conservation, demolition, entries and doors, interiors, masonry, metals, roofing, siding and trim, site, and windows. Master specifications are included for selective demolition, concrete restoration, mortar, masonry cleaning, masonry restoration, metal restoration, wood restoration, joint sealants, terrazzo, plaster, painting, and paint removal. Outline specification sections for systems and finishes requiring detailed, site-specific analysis of roofing, gutters and downspouts, glass and glazing, window restoration, flooring, hardware, cork & glazed tile, pest control (bird control issues), and historic lighting.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

*The Ohio State University Historic Building Survey and Preservation Management Program* contains a treasure trove of information about the University's historic buildings and landscapes that will now be available to users in an easily retrievable format. Having developed this resource, consideration must now be given to how the information can be used in the effort to emphasize the value of preservation at University. On the basis of conversations with University staff and the Planning Team, and drawing upon on-site observations of building conditions and maintenance issues, several courses of action are recommended:

- Establish the proposed OSU Historic District as a Sub-district within the Academic Core District with an internal review process that considers preservation issues and best-practice guidelines for historic buildings and landscapes.
- Amend project review policies in the 1995 Campus Master Plan to include consideration of the assessment of historic resources as part of the University's space and facility management framework to inform the conceptual feasibility planning process and project feasibility.
- Adopt the Standards, guidelines, and treatment recommendations of *The Ohio State University Historic Building Survey and Preservation Management Program* as area-specific design and development guidelines for project reviews concerning the maintenance and preservation of "contributing buildings" and landscapes in accordance with Design Principles of the 1995 Campus Master Plan.
- Provide oversight of *The Ohio State University Historic Building Survey and Preservation Management Program* by Facilities Planning and Development and Physical Facilities staff experienced in working with historic preservation. Universities with large collections of historic buildings and landscapes typically have preservation-trained staff directly involved in the work affecting historic resources. These individuals guide important decisions regarding the nature of the proposed work, the methods, materials, and techniques proposed, and who has the knowledge and skills required to perform specialized types of work. Oversight includes regular updates and maintenance of the preservation management information database.
- Create a position for a designated historic preservation planner or architect to direct and implement the guidelines in this program is recommended. This individual would serve as a liaison between Physical Facilities staff and other decision-makers, review proposed work for compliance with the Standards, make recommendations, and serve as an institutional resource to building managers and maintenance staff.
- Coordinate building maintenance plans and information on schedules for each type of maintenance; recommended products, methods, and materials; repair; and best-practice guides for historic materials by effective sharing preservation management information resources among staff of Facilities Planning and Development, Physical Facilities, Student Affairs, and other departments or entities associated with the renovation and maintenance of historic buildings.

- Initiate preservation training programs at all staff levels on a regularly recurring schedule, to instill the historic preservation ethic as a key component of all planning, construction, and maintenance activities.

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Cockins Hall (63)	2-25
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Enarson Hall (85)	2-12
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CHAPTER ONE  
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW



## CHAPTER ONE

# HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Ohio State University campus is recognized as an urban collegiate environment with a rich variety of historic architecture, campus planning elements, and landscape features that form a coherent whole. This overview of the significance of the campus develops an historic context as a tool to guide stewardship and appropriate decision-making that will, in turn, help ensure the future preservation of the University's important legacy.

### 1.2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING DEVELOPMENT OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

#### 1862 – 1870 PREFACE TO OHIO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

Before Congressional passage of the Morrill Act in June 1862, American institutions of higher education remained very much in the traditional mode with a religious emphasis and a narrow classical curriculum. During the mid-nineteenth century, small numbers of new types of schools began to appear: scientific and training schools, agricultural schools, manual training schools, and women's colleges.<sup>1</sup>

The Morrill Act established what would become the “most comprehensive system of scientific, technical, and practical education the world has ever known.”<sup>2</sup> It allocated 30,000 acres of public lands to each state for each person in their congressional delegation. This land was then to be sold and the proceeds

be devoted to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of

<sup>1</sup> Paul Venable Turner, *Campus: an American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1987), 89.

<sup>2</sup> James E. Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948* (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press, 1952), 2.

learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such a manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.<sup>3</sup>

The colleges supported by these public lands were known as land grant colleges and their creation made a collegiate education available to more of the American population than before.

By the time the Ohio legislature accepted the provisions of the Morrill Act on February 4, 1864, 17 other states of the union had already accepted its provisions. The Ohio General Assembly established a commission in February 1865 to investigate potential locations for the college or colleges to be funded through Ohio's land grant. Since the Morrill Act did not specify that a new college was to be founded under the Act, several of Ohio's existing colleges, including Miami University, Ohio University, Farmer's College, Mt. Union College, and Wooster College, sent proposals to this committee outlining why their institutions should be supported under the Morrill Act. Several counties and towns, including, Oxford, Worthington, Urbana, London, Newark, Clark County, Champaign County, Montgomery County, and Franklin County, also sent proposals promoting their merits as a home to a new college.<sup>4</sup>

#### 1870 – 1879    CAMPUS AS AN ESTATE

Not until March 22, 1870, was the decision made to fund a single "Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College" independent from any existing college. At this time a Board of Trustees to govern the said institution was established. The Board of Trustees' first task was to determine the location for this new college.<sup>5</sup>

After much debate, the Board selected a site for the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College on October 13, 1870. It was to be located in Franklin County on the Neil Farm and adjoining lands. This 327-acre parcel was located north of the city of Columbus, then with a population of 35,000, and between the Worthington Pike (now High Street) and the Olentangy River. There were eight dwellings on the parcel when purchased, as well as several outbuildings, and a good spring.<sup>6</sup> The Board authorized improvements to be to the property, such as building a new barn, repairing fences and existing buildings. The Board then voted to employ an architect to design buildings for the Agricultural farm, although an architect was not chosen for almost a year.<sup>7</sup>

Once the college site had been selected, the Board's attention turned to the nature and scope of studies at the new institution: whether it should have a broad focus or a narrow focus on practical, vocational programs. Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, later President of the United States and Ohio State University Trustee, felt that the focus of the institution should be "without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."<sup>8</sup> Trustee, and later Professor of Agriculture, Norton Townshend felt that the College "should educate our farmers as farmers, and mechanics

<sup>3</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 2.

<sup>4</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 7-8.

<sup>5</sup> Walter J. Griffith, "A Brief History of University Campus Development," unpublished report, 1984.

<sup>6</sup> This spring was later used to form Mirror Lake. (William C. McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899, Volume 1* (Columbus, OH: William C. McCracken, 1942), 11).

<sup>7</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 11.

<sup>8</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 16.

as mechanics.”<sup>9</sup> Trustee Joseph Sullivant supported a college that had a “broad and liberal foundation” where they “would teach all that was worth knowing.”<sup>10</sup> Finally on January 6, 1871, the Board created the first departments: agriculture; mechanical arts; mathematics and physics; general and applied chemistry; geology, mining, and metallurgy; zoology and veterinary science; botany, horticulture, vegetable physiology, etc.; English language and literature; modern and ancient languages; political economy and civil polity.<sup>11</sup> This broad-based foundation allowed the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to grow into The Ohio State University of today with over 50,000 students studying under 378 undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral degree programs.

While the early land grant schools shared similar views on the type of education they were providing their state’s youth, there was not agreement on the proper setting for such an education. During the 1860s, most colleges and universities followed one of two traditional campus plans: a single, large, ‘Old Main’ that housed all the functions of the institution, or a more formal quadrangle or row arrangement of smaller buildings. Frederick Law Olmsted<sup>12</sup> promoted instead his ideal of campus arrangement: a picturesque assembly of small buildings within an informal setting. This arrangement was to resemble a rural village or naturalistic park. Olmsted believed that “a college planned as a domestically scaled suburban community, in a park-like setting, would instill in students civilized and enlightened values.”<sup>13</sup> Olmsted served as a consultant to several land grant colleges, including the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Maine Agricultural College, and Cornell University. For each of these institutions, he planned naturalistic environments with informally placed small buildings. Many of these plans were at odds with the ideas of college administrators, who preferred the earlier American tradition of a single, large college building, housing most of the institution’s needs, or a more formal arrangement of buildings in a quadrangle or row. Gradually, Olmsted’s planning ideas took root, and many of the “early land-grant colleges were built as informal groups of buildings in park-like settings, very different from earlier American campuses, but fully in the spirit of Olmsted’s proposals.”<sup>14</sup> Many did retain a large “Old Main,” typical of the mid-nineteenth century, but within a naturalistic, Olmsted-inspired landscape.<sup>15</sup>

As part of the planning process for laying out the College, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees toured several eastern agricultural colleges during the winter of 1870-1871. They reported their findings in March 1871 to the Board of Trustees as a whole and presented “plans, elevations and estimates of a building, which in their opinion, would be suitable and well adapted

<sup>9</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 16.

<sup>10</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 17.

<sup>11</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 17.

<sup>12</sup> Frederick Law Olmsted is considered by many to be the father of American landscape architecture. His work with his partner Calvert Vaux included Central Park (1858-1893). Prospect Park (1865-1873), and the residential community of Riverside, Illinois (1868-1870). Some of his other work includes Boston’s “Emerald Necklace” (1894) and the Biltmore estate (1888-1895). Olmsted thought of his parks as a way to improve American society by creating a shared community and to serve as antidotes to modern urban life. His naturalistic designs drew on the English picturesque tradition as well as the natural, regional, American landscape. Olmsted’s designs influenced the work many other landscape architects. (Charles E. Beveridge, “Frederick Law Olmsted,” in *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Place*, ed. William H. Tishler (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1989), 38-41).

<sup>13</sup> Paul Venable Turner, *Campus: an American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1987), 140-142.

<sup>14</sup> Turner, *Campus: an American Planning Tradition*, 150).

<sup>15</sup> Virginia E. McCormick, *Educational Architecture in Ohio: From One-Room Schools and Carnegie Libraries to Community Education Villages* (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 2001), 138.

to our purpose.”<sup>16</sup> Several architects also submitted proposals for a single large college building form. The board chose to use the plans developed by the Executive Committee combined with the elevations by Mr. Snyder of Akron. This building was to be completed in time to open for students in the fall of 1872.<sup>17</sup>

For the layout of the campus itself, F. R. Elliott was employed as a landscape gardener to work with the Board in siting the College building. The College building was to stand on one of the highest knolls on the site and face the city of Columbus. A small boiler house was built behind, north, of the College building.<sup>18</sup>

This scheme of the initial campus was similar to that of an English estate, with the College building as the manor house, laboratories nearby, and residences scattered among pastures and agricultural fields.<sup>19</sup>

In July 1871, Mr. Elliot was contracted by the Board of Trustees to “to design and lay off not less than forty acres about the Main Building, as College grounds; reference to be had in such a plat, to the erection of additional College buildings; and that the same be platted, so as to show the location of all necessary Avenues, walks and building sites.”<sup>20</sup> Mr. Elliot presented his plan to the Board, but they did not approve it. Instead, they sought the work of Adolph Strauch<sup>21</sup>, of Cincinnati to lay out the College grounds.<sup>22</sup>

Strauch was too busy with his work in Cincinnati to visit the College campus, so the Board hired his associate, Herman Haerlin, to prepare a campus plan. Mr. Haerlin had worked with Strauch at Spring Grove Cemetery and had trained in England as well.<sup>23</sup>

Haerlin presented his plan for the College campus to the Board on January 2, 1873 and it was duly accepted.<sup>24</sup> No copy of this plan has been found, but it is evident from the early development of the

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<sup>16</sup> William C. McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899* (Columbus, OH: William C. McCracken, 1942), 14.

<sup>17</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 15.

<sup>18</sup> Initially, the boilers were to have been built inside the College building, but was moved to address safety concerns. (William C. McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899* (Columbus, OH: William C. McCracken, 1942), 16 – 17).

<sup>19</sup> Howard Dwight Smith, “Architectural Development of Ohio State University,” *Ohio Architect*, v. 13, September 1955, p. 7.

<sup>20</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 21.

<sup>21</sup> Adolph Strauch was an Austrian who trained under the Hapsburg imperial gardeners, Parisian gardeners, the Royal Botanic Society Gardens in London before coming to America in 1851, where he toured parts of the American west, intending to return to Europe in 1852. Instead, he remained in America as landscape gardener at Robert Bowler’s Cincinnati estate. Strauch also laid out other estates in the Cincinnati area. In 1854 Strauch began planning of the Spring Grove cemetery. His ‘lawn plan’ for the cemetery called for a unified picturesque landscape dotted with a few fine stone monuments and statues, with traditional headstones of limited size and private plots discouraged so as to maintain a unified landscape. Strauch went on to design other cemeteries throughout the Midwest and his ideas were used in laying out cemeteries throughout the eastern United States. (Noël Dorsey Vernon, “Strauch, Adolph,” in *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*, ed. Charles A. Birnbaum and Robin Karson (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000), 384-388).

<sup>22</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 25.

<sup>23</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 25.

<sup>24</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 25.

campus that Haerlin's plan was part of the picturesque landscape tradition practiced by Frederick Law Olmsted and Haerlin's Cincinnati associate, Adolph Strauch.

The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College opened its doors on September 17, 1873, without fanfare or an opening ceremony. On this first day, 17 students, including 2 women, registered for classes. Other students registered within the next two weeks, bringing the total number of students to 80.<sup>25</sup>

The College building was supposed to have been completed in time for classes to begin in the fall of 1872; however, construction difficulties delayed its opening until the fall of 1873, and even then the building was not finished. It was functional, but items such as doors and partitions were still being added as classes began. All of the functions of the College were within this single building: academic instruction, including the library and laboratories, administration, and even a dining hall and residences for some students and faculty.<sup>26</sup>

After construction of the heating and gas plants in 1873 behind the College building, the next buildings to be built were two dormitories: the North Dorm, operated as a boarding house, and the South Dorm, a co-operative house. These stood along Neil Avenue near present-day 11th Avenue.<sup>27</sup>

Even though Mr. Haerlin had drawn up plans for the development of the campus grounds, it was Trustee secretary Joseph Sullivant who was placed in charge improving campus in 1875-1877. These improvements were to include planting trees and shrubs, laying out walks and roads, and "general ornamentation."<sup>28</sup>

In May 1878, the General Assembly passed a law changing the name of the "Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College" to "The Ohio State University." The first president of The Ohio State University, Dr. Edward Orton, and others had long requested this change, as the College since its beginning was broader in scope than its name suggested. It was not until 1896 that The Ohio State University became a University in its arrangement, having separate Schools and Colleges, each with their own dean. For the moment, it retained its arrangement of departments under a single university, in a wide range of subjects.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 31. At this time, and until 1894, the College included a preparatory program as well as its collegiate degree program. Until 1889, the number of preparatory students outnumbered the collegiate students (Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 105).

<sup>26</sup> Osman Castle Hooper, Professor of Journalism, *History of the Ohio State University*, volume II, edited by Thomas C. Mendenhall (Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University Press, 1926), 222-223.

<sup>27</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 61.

<sup>28</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 38.

<sup>29</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 40.

**1879 – 1903    ACADEMIC VILLAGE WITHIN A PARK**

The first significant General Assembly appropriation for new construction after the completion of University Hall in 1873 was \$9600 to construct a mechanical laboratory building. This facility had previously been located inside University Hall, and was the first of many departments that left its original quarters in University Hall for an independent building. In the early years, most of these new buildings were laboratories.<sup>30</sup> The Chemistry Building and three residences for faculty followed in 1882.<sup>31</sup> A Botanical Building was added in 1883 south of University Hall.<sup>32</sup>

These new buildings were sited in an informal manner about the University grounds. The area between University Hall and the 1883 Botanical Hall was treated as garden space. The University now began to resemble the informal village promoted by Frederick Law Olmsted as the ideal for campus planning. As the university continued to expand its physical plant and enrollment, up to 319 students in 1887, the Trustees sought the assistance of “an approved Landscape Gardener to prepare a general plan of the University Campus and the Dormitory Grounds, for the guidance of the Board of Trustees in making future improvements.” Mr. Herman Haerlin was again hired for this task.<sup>33</sup> Haerlin’s plan, presented to the Trustees in 1889, called for an elaborate garden south of University Hall with the botany building in the center, and a diagonal row of academic buildings along the main road into campus, which came diagonally to University Hall from today’s intersection of High Street and 14th Street to the University Hall. This plan closely resembled Frederick Law Olmsted’s 1875 plan for Michigan State University.<sup>34</sup> Other new buildings were added to the campus: the Electrical Engineering Building, the first of its type in America in 1889,<sup>35</sup> and a veterinary hospital in 1890.<sup>36</sup> These buildings did not seem to follow Haerlin’s planned locations, but the feeling of an academic village remained, with the buildings scattered about the informal campus landscape.

Because many of these early University buildings had been built with often inadequate General Assembly appropriations, they were not constructed as solidly as later buildings. In 1891 the General Assembly passed the Hysell Act, which was a fractional mill levy that the University had sought for years. This levy allowed the Ohio State University to sell bonds and use the proceeds for construction of much-needed new buildings.<sup>37</sup>

The first buildings built with proceeds from these bonds were a manual training building (Hayes Hall) and a geological museum and library (Orton Hall). In 1891, a committee of the Board of Trustees visited manual training schools throughout the Midwest with Frank L. Packard, the architect chosen for the manual training building. Another committee visited “leading museums of the east” with Joseph Yost,<sup>38</sup> the architect of the geology museum and library building. These trips

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<sup>30</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 50.

<sup>31</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 59, 60-62.

<sup>32</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 65.

<sup>33</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 81.

<sup>34</sup> Paul E. Young, “Five Decisions that Shape the Campus of Ohio State University,” unpublished paper, April 2002, 4.

<sup>35</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 92.

<sup>36</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 98.

<sup>37</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: The story of its First Seventy-Five Years, 1873-1948*, 112.

<sup>38</sup> Frank Packard and Joseph Yost soon afterwards formed a partnership and were very successful in Columbus and throughout Ohio. They also designed many of the early campus buildings, including Power Plant No. 2 (1892) and the Armory (1897) (Jane Ware, *Building Ohio: A Traveler’s Guide to Ohio’s Urban Architecture* (Wilmington, Ohio: Orange Frazer Press, 2001), 203-204).

were to gather ideas on the best practices of the time for these building types.<sup>39</sup> Construction of these two buildings began in 1891 and both were completed in 1893.<sup>40</sup> Both were in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, an architectural style deemed appropriate for informal landscapes.

In 1895, Emerson McMillin donated \$10,000, later increased to \$15,000, to the University for construction of an observatory building. The McMillin Observatory was built “on the north side of the cow pasture on a bluff south of the lake with a nursery of young trees to the east and on the west quite a hole; an old sand a gravel pit,” overlooking today’s Mirror Lake.<sup>41</sup> This observatory was the first building built south of Neil Run and opened up the southern part of campus for development.<sup>42</sup>

Today’s Mirror Lake and Mirror Lake Hollow were largely undeveloped until the construction of the McMillin Observatory. A bog around along the stream, Neil Run, was cleaned out in 1874, creating pools of clean water. These pools probably formed a multi-armed body of water. As part of an additional gift of \$5,000 towards the construction of the observatory building, McMillin required that the University spend an equal amount improving the grounds around the observatory with a driveway from the south and a botanical garden in the valley north of the observatory. The University had earlier planned to build a road along the stream at the base of this valley, and this stipulation stopped that plan. As part of the improvements requested by McMillin, the University graded and seeded the slopes of the valley, built a drive to the observatory from the south, tripled the size of the lake, still keeping its multi-armed form, and adding rustic bridges over the arms of the lake. These were the first major improvements to Mirror Lake.<sup>43</sup> The lake was further enlarged in 1920 as part of clean up after extensive storm damage from 1918. It was at this time that Mirror Lake achieved its current single-body form.<sup>44</sup>

As the University continued to add more academic buildings, it continued to consult with Haerlin on their proper siting. In 1896, the Board met with Herman Haerlin to choose sites for a new Agricultural Building (Townshend Hall) and an Armory and Gymnasium. These two buildings were placed at either end of the irregular row of buildings in front of University Hall and fronting the central open space of campus. Yost and Packard designed the Armory and Peters, Burns, and Pretzinger designed the Agricultural Building. These two buildings were completed in 1898.<sup>45</sup> While the Armory followed an informal architectural style, with its crenellated towers, the Agricultural Building followed a classical tradition that would come to predominate the early-twentieth-century campus buildings north of Mirror Lake, including Page Hall (1902), Derby Hall (1906), and the William Oxley Thompson Library (1913).

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<sup>39</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 101.

<sup>40</sup> Hooper, *History of the Ohio State University*, volume II, 124.

<sup>41</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 125.

<sup>42</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 126.

<sup>43</sup> John H. Herrick, “The OSU Mirror Lake Hollow,” (Columbus, Ohio: Office of Campus Planning and Space Utilization, The Ohio State University, July 16, 1984), 5-9.

<sup>44</sup> John H. Herrick, “The OSU Mirror Lake Hollow,” (Columbus, Ohio: Office of Campus Planning and Space Utilization, The Ohio State University, July 16, 1984), 10.

<sup>45</sup> McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University, 1870 – 1899*, 142.

In 1896, the departments of the University were organized into six independent colleges: agriculture; arts, philosophy, and science; engineering; law; pharmacy; veterinary medicine. Now The Ohio State University truly was a university in the full sense of the word. In 1897 the total student enrollment exceeded 1000 students for the first time.<sup>46</sup>

By the late-nineteenth century, American universities, especially land-grant institutions like The Ohio State University, had many more students, women and men, graduate and undergraduates, and programs, technical and liberal arts, than traditional the American university and so required a greater number of buildings to accommodate these various needs.<sup>47</sup> The Ohio State University was typical in its expansion of the physical plant as it grew to include research, physical education, and museums, as well as academic instruction.

Many of The Ohio State University's early buildings were sited without reference to Haerlin's overall campus plan, thus they were often sited at the whims of department heads or architects.<sup>48</sup> This lack of an overall organizational scheme began to be apparent with the construction of additional buildings. As space around the central open space was filled up with buildings, additional buildings were built outside this space. The unity of the informal grouping of buildings around a central space was destroyed by the University's success and growth. As the University grew, it built larger buildings than previously and the buildings tended to use a classical vocabulary, in contrast to the smaller, more informal, older buildings. The informal Olmsted-inspired scheme of campus planning was also falling out of favor with many architects and planners, and it was obvious to some that The Ohio State University needed to change planning tactics.

#### 1903-1962      UNIVERSITY AS CITY BEAUTIFUL

##### *Development between 1903 and 1929*

The rise of Beaux-Arts principles in design helped lead to the adoption of formal Beaux-Arts-inspired plans for many colleges, especially as they expanded beyond the practical limits of the informal academic village. These Beaux-Arts campuses were arranged around primary and secondary axes and had a uniformity of architectural style.<sup>49</sup> The City Beautiful planning movement used the principles of Beaux-Arts architecture and included "aesthetics expressed as beauty, order, system and harmony." The physical beauty of Beaux-Arts architecture was intended by the City Beautiful movement to influence the hearts and minds of the people using the space, creating order among citizens and improving society as a whole.<sup>50</sup> The Ohio State University, and many other informally planned campuses, had none of these elements of harmony or order, and so it was a challenge to mold the informal campus into a formal campus.

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<sup>46</sup> Pollard, *History of the Ohio State University: the Story of its first seventy-five years, 1873-1948*, 142-143.

<sup>47</sup> Turner, *Campus: an American Planning Tradition*, 175, 177.

<sup>48</sup> In 1903, when Haerlin laid out the site for the new civil engineering, engineering drawing, and architecture building (Brown Hall), he placed the building with its front at an angle to the main walls of University Hall. The stakes marking the building were quickly moved to orient Brown Hall with its walls parallel to University Hall. (Howard Dwight Smith, "Architectural Development of Ohio State University," *Ohio Architect*, v. 13, September 1955, 7.)

<sup>49</sup> Turner, *Campus: an American Planning Tradition*, 191.

<sup>50</sup> William H. Wilson, *The City Beautiful Movement* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989), 1.



The first formal plan proposed for The Ohio State University campus was Frank Packard's 1904 plan, which he submitted with his design for the Mines and Ceramics Building (Lord Hall). Packard's plan called for a large, oval-shaped open space at center of campus and a new diagonal road between the Armory and new athletic fields near Woodruff and Lane Avenues. It also called for a new University Hall to be placed at the western end of the central, open space, now the location of the William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library.<sup>51</sup> The Board of Trustees did not adopt Packard's plan, possibly because of its "inaccuracy and disregard for locating prospective buildings."<sup>52</sup>

In 1905, the Board of Trustees hired the Olmsted Brothers, John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., as planning consultants for the university. The Olmsted Brothers were known for their college campus work, especially for "transform[ing] an existing campus so that it would conform as closely as possible to the Beaux-Arts principles of planning: symmetry, axiality, focal points, and an overall all geometric clarity."<sup>53</sup>

The Olmsted Brothers, like others in the university community, found that:

Until about four years ago the buildings and grounds of the Ohio State University had been controlled in the main by the idea of following the informal landscape park idea. The plan had been to set most of the buildings around and facing an extensive central lawn having a slightly undulating surface and with irregularly grouped trees ... By 1905 this plan of having the buildings surround and face upon a great central lawn, had nearly reached the limit of capacity. In fact it had clearly been out-grown, as shown by the fact that important buildings had been erected near this central loop of buildings but not as part of it. So far as known, there was no comprehensive logical plan for further expansion. It appeared likely that each new building would be placed to suit the convenience and taste of the head of the department by which it was to be used, unless the architect or some one else should have other ideas and should be able to persuade the Board of Trustees to have it otherwise. The informal idea clearly was followed in locating Veterinary Laboratory askew with the other buildings and in placing Mines and Ceramics Hall askew with Hayes Hall, Chemistry Hall, and Brown Hall, its nearest neighbors. On the other hand, the Engineering Department contemplated a formal row of buildings north of Brown Hall and parallel with its north and south axis line, and no doubt intended to further follow a purely formal layout. ... But such an informal arrangement can no longer be adhered to. ... Consequently, as a matter of good taste, it has become a necessity to group future buildings with regard to formality and symmetry.<sup>54</sup>

The plan for campus development that the Olmsted Brothers presented to the Board in 1909 did not propose changing the irregular outline of the central lawn or the buildings fronting it, but did propose a formal axis of buildings fronting High Street, and three other axes parallel to High Street, between High Street and Neil Avenue. These axes would serve to organize the dormitories south

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<sup>51</sup> Paul E. Young, "Five Decisions that Shape the Campus of Ohio State University," unpublished paper, April 2002, 6.

<sup>52</sup> William C. McCracken, *The History of the Physical Plant of The Ohio State University 1899 – 1913*, Volume 2 (Columbus, Ohio: William C. McCracken, 1945), 67.

<sup>53</sup> Turner, *Campus: an American Planning Tradition*, 204.

<sup>54</sup> John C. Olmsted, "The University of the Future," *The Makio* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1909), 12, 14.

of 11th Avenue and the academic buildings north of the central lawn, between 11th Avenue and Woodruff Avenue.<sup>55</sup>

In response to the Olmsted Brothers' plan, Architecture Professor Charles St. John Chubb presented his own plan for university campus development in 1910. This plan was in response to the Olmsted Brothers' 1909 plan, which Chubb felt showed "nothing done towards formalizing the oval, and yet by it the other parts of the campus are made rigorously formal."<sup>56</sup> Chubb's plan was strictly formal and called for the demolition of Hayes Hall as it disrupted the symmetrical lines of the central oval. Chubb proposed the formal scheme because

a university is a place where a formal, ordered, exact work is carried on. We teach in architecture that the exterior of a building should express the nature and purpose of the interior. This should also be true of the surroundings of a group of buildings with respect to those buildings. Can you express the formal work a university does by placing it in an informal park or in cemetery surroundings?<sup>57</sup>

This assessment of the informal landscape as inappropriate for a college environment was opposite Frederick Law Olmsted's idea that an informal, picturesque campus was the appropriate setting for the democratic American university.

In 1906, The Ohio State University purchased 93.6 acres west of the Olentangy River. This was the university's first expansion west of the river. Other adjacent parcels were soon purchased and this area became site of much of the university's later development. Initially the land west of the Olentangy was largely used for agricultural fields.<sup>58</sup>

1908 saw construction of Oxley Hall, the first new dormitory building since the construction of the North and South Dormitories in 1874. This dormitory was sited south of 11th Avenue, an area set aside in the campus plans of the early 1900s for dormitories, both for male and female students. The Ohio Union (Enarson Hall), the first student union built at a public American university, was built on the south side of Mirror Lake Hollow in 1909.<sup>59</sup> This dormitory and student services complex south of Mirror Lake followed medieval and Tudor architectural revival styles, as opposed to the classical architecture that predominated north of Mirror Lake. This uniformity of architectural style within different spaces was appropriate for a Beaux-Arts design. Classical architecture was generally preferred by Beaux-Arts designers, but the overall harmony, unity, and balance of the design were primary.

In 1911, the site for the long-awaited library was chosen at the western end of the oval, centered upon the east-west axis of the Oval. The selection of this site "helped fix the academic center of campus and influenced the location of future buildings."<sup>60</sup> It also reinforced the acceptance of classical architecture as the preferred style for the early-twentieth-century Ohio State University campus.

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<sup>55</sup> J Olmsted, "The University of the Future," *The Makio*, 14, 15, 16.

<sup>56</sup> Charles St. John Chubb, *Ohio State University Monthly*, April 1910, 7.

<sup>57</sup> Charles St. John Chubb, *Ohio State University Monthly*, April 1910, 7.

<sup>58</sup> Walter J. Griffith, "A Brief History of University Campus Development," unpublished report, 1984.

<sup>59</sup> 229.

<sup>60</sup> Griffith, "A Brief History of University Campus Development."

In August 1911, the Board of Trustees selected Professor Joseph N. Bradford to serve as University Architect. The position of University Architect was intended to make the construction process smoother. Instead of having to select a new architect for every building project, the Board could turn to a dedicated university design staff. The University Architect was in charge of designing all new buildings, renovations, and additions.<sup>61</sup> Bradford created his own master plan for university development and submitted it to the Board of Trustees in April 1913. This plan was similar to Chubb's in that it called for a formal oval at the center of campus, necessitating the removal of Hayes Hall. It also placed large dormitory blocks south of 11th Avenue, and formal axes of buildings along High Street, Neil Avenue, and extending north from Derby Hall.<sup>62</sup>

Joseph Bradford and his successor as University Architect, Howard Dwight Smith, had a tremendous impact on the development of The Ohio State University campus. Between 1916 and 1956, a period of great physical growth for the university, all construction projects were at least overseen by the University Architect's office and many were designed by them. Howard Dwight Smith designed over 30 campus buildings.

In 1914, the informal walks on the Oval were replaced and formal walks were installed. These new walks included the Long Walk, extending from the library at the western end of the Oval to the eastern entrance to the Oval at 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue.<sup>63</sup> The boundary of the Oval remained irregular along its northern edge, as Hayes Hall was not demolished.

The College of Medicine asserted its physical presence on campus in 1917 with the construction of the University Hospital (Starling-Loving Hall) west of Neil Avenue and south of 11th Avenue.<sup>64</sup> This corner of campus was set aside for the medical college due to its location in a residential area of the city and its isolation from other parts of campus – there were only botanical gardens between Starling-Loving and the Stadium in the early-twentieth century. All of these elements were seen as beneficial to the patients being treated at the College of Medicine.<sup>65</sup>

In 1917, the Board of Trustees approved construction of a monumental stadium on land along the Olentangy River, then the site of the agricultural grounds. This site was chosen to move the athletic fields from the northeastern corner of campus and open that area up for academic buildings and to allow greater space for athletics. The agricultural grounds were moved to University property west of the Olentangy River. The construction of Ohio Stadium, with a seating capacity of 63,000 when the student enrollment of the university was 6188, in June 1917, was typical of other land

<sup>61</sup> 212.

<sup>62</sup> John H. Herrick, Executive Director Emeritus, Campus Planning, "OSU Campus Master Plans" (Columbus, OH: Office of Campus Planning and Space Utilization, The Ohio State University, March 31, 1982), 14.

<sup>63</sup> John H. Herrick, "The OSU Oval" (Columbus, OH: Office of Campus Planning and Space Utilization, The Ohio State University, July 15, 1982), 7.

<sup>64</sup> Hooper, *History of the Ohio State University*, volume II, 100. The College of Medicine at Ohio State University was founded in 1914 as the merger of the Starling Ohio Medical College and Ohio State University. Before construction of Starling-Loving Hospital in 1914 and the completion of Hamilton Hall in 1924, all or some, of the College of Medicine classes took place at the downtown Columbus facilities of the Starling Ohio Medical College (N. Paul Hudson, ed. *The Ohio State University College of Medicine, Volume II, 1934-1958* (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1961), 12-13)

<sup>65</sup> Hatfield, S.A., "The Starling-Loving Hospital: Location and Plan of the Building," *Ohio State University Monthly*, April 1926, 285.

grant universities, where “Olmsted’s rural village was superseded by the monumental stadium as the symbol of their ambitions.”<sup>66</sup>

As part of the war effort during World War I, the Ohio State University operated a school of military aeronautics and organized four other military schools. The Ohio Union was used almost exclusively for military cadets. After the War, increased enrollment caused a strain on faculty and facilities, but high post-war prices delayed construction of many buildings.<sup>67</sup>

The 1920s, with their increased enrollment, saw a building boom where almost 1.6 million square feet of building space were constructed during this decade.<sup>68</sup> The functional grouping of campus buildings according to their function and academic discipline began to be regularized. The area around the Oval was for general humanities; south of 12th Avenue and east of Neil Avenue was for dormitories; north of the Oval and east of Neil Avenue was the engineering group; along Neil Avenue was the agriculture group; and in the southwest corner of campus was the medical group. Many of these groupings had beginnings earlier in campus development, for example, the engineering buildings had always been located north of the Oval, but the 1920s saw a strengthening of these groupings with new construction, like of Arps Hall for the College of Education, additional agriculture buildings along Neil Avenue, and additional dormitories south of 12th Avenue. This trend towards grouping like functions together was also taking place at other American universities, as a way to combat the increasing size and complexity of the university by creating smaller education and functional units within the larger university.<sup>69</sup>

Construction of Plumb Hall in 1924 marked a movement of agriculture education, as well as farming operations, to university land west of the Olentangy River.<sup>70</sup> The animal husbandry group, formerly on the site of Ohio Stadium, was completed on University lands west of the Olentangy, marking the full transfer of functional agriculture from university lands east of the Olentangy River.<sup>71</sup>

In the fall of 1920, Howard Dwight Smith was chosen by the Board of Trustees to replace Joseph N. Bradford as University Architect. Smith would serve in this position until 1956, overseeing The Ohio State University’s mid-century expansion.<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Turner, *Campus: an American Planning Tradition*, 160.

<sup>67</sup> Wilbur H. Siebert, *The History of the Ohio State University, Volume IV: The University in the Great War, Part I: Wartime on the Campus* (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press, 1934), 285-286.

<sup>68</sup> Griffith, “A Brief History of University Campus Development.”

<sup>69</sup> Paul Venable Turner, *Campus: an American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1987), 215.

<sup>70</sup> Griffith, “A Brief History of University Campus Development,” 5.

<sup>71</sup> Hooper, *History of the Ohio State University*, volume II 233.

<sup>72</sup> John H. Herrick, Executive Director Emeritus, Campus Planning, “OSU Campus Master Plans” (Columbus, OH: Office of Campus Planning and Space Utilization, The Ohio State University, March 31, 1982), 16.

*Development between 1930 and 1962*

After the growth of the 1920s, the Depression caused a decline in enrollment and brought a halt to planned construction projects.<sup>73</sup> The only major building projects in the 1930s were Baker and Canfield Halls, dormitories for men and women respectively, and the Stadium dormitories, the Faculty Club, and Stillman Hall. These projects were funded in part or wholly with Public Works Administration funds.<sup>74</sup>

After the lean times of the 1930s, The Ohio State University's war efforts during World War II put stress upon the university's resources. The University had 98 research contracts directly related to the war effort, whether for the military or defense industries.<sup>75</sup> Some degree programs, such as the medical program, were accelerated to shorten the time needed to complete the degree requirements; evening training classes were held for non-students working in defense industries. All of the individual colleges also had their own assistance programs, such as the College of Law's legal aid clinic for service men and their families.<sup>76</sup> The women's dormitories, Canfield, Mack, and Neil Halls, were all taken over by the Army to house military cadets.<sup>77</sup>

The Autumn Quarter of 1944 saw the first substantial increase in enrollment due to the war, up 21% from the previous fall to 8,876. The Autumn Quarter of 1945 saw an enrollment of 12,015 and increasing to 24,867 in Autumn Quarter 1946.<sup>78</sup> Now the "largest full-time student body on a single campus in the United States," this increased enrollment caused a great strain on university facilities. Temporary buildings, Quonset huts and converted Army barracks were pressed into use as housing and classrooms.<sup>79</sup> As the enrollment grew, the university became an increasingly complex institution, with new departments and programs created, including the division of the College of Arts and Sciences into six new independent colleges.<sup>80</sup>

The crowding of facilities was exacerbated by the construction slow-down during the 1930s and the restrictions on construction during the war had left almost two decades of backlogged construction projects awaiting funding. Ohio voter-approved ballot initiatives funded much of the post-war construction, including the new Ohio Union (1951), St. John Arena and French Field House (1957), the library expansion (1951), Mershon Auditorium (1957), Hughes Hall (1949), Smith Laboratory (1950) and dormitories Siebert, Park, Smith, and Steeb Hall (1958, 1959, 1959, and 1961, respectively), and Lincoln and Morrill Towers (1967).<sup>81</sup> The huge construction boom following World War II, both at The Ohio State University and at many other colleges, was often characterized by utilitarian buildings that exhibited little of architectural detailing that was typical

<sup>73</sup> Wilbur H. Siebert, *The History of the Ohio State University, Volume IV: The University in the Great War, Part I: Wartime on the Campus* (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press, 1934), 302.

<sup>74</sup> James E. Pollard, *History of The Ohio State University: VIII The Bevis Administration, 1940-1956* (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1967), 185-186.

<sup>75</sup> Pollard, *History of The Ohio State University: VIII The Bevis Administration, 1940-1956*, 154.

<sup>76</sup> Pollard, *History of The Ohio State University: VIII The Bevis Administration, 1940-1956*, 25-28.

<sup>77</sup> Pollard, *History of The Ohio State University: VIII The Bevis Administration, 1940-1956*, 219-220.

<sup>78</sup> Pollard, *History of The Ohio State University: VIII The Bevis Administration, 1940-1956*, 197.

<sup>79</sup> "Building Program, Green Light Awaited," *The Ohio State University Monthly*, vol. 38, no. 8, May 15, 1947, 15.

<sup>80</sup> Francis P. Weisenburger, *History of the Ohio State University, Volume IX: The Fawcett Years, 1956-1972* (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press, 1975), 35-39.

<sup>81</sup> Weisenburger, *History of the Ohio State University Volume IX: The Fawcett Years, 1956-1972*, 99-100.

of pre-war buildings.<sup>82</sup> One-third of the new construction was for student housing and services, one-quarter for health sciences, one-tenth for agriculture and veterinary medicine, and one-tenth for athletic facilities.<sup>83</sup> Growth during the late-1940s and 1950s was across the board at The Ohio State University, affecting all colleges and departments.

#### 1962 – 1990 THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY AS FUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPE

The need for a revised campus plan was made apparent by the rapid expansion after World War II, combined with the development of modern architecture and city planning movements, which rejected many of the Beaux-Arts notions of the early-twentieth century, including the concept of a master plan that specified the locations and form of buildings yet to be constructed. Caudill Rowlett and Scott (CRS) was hired by The Ohio State University Board of Trustees in 1957 to serve as planning consultants. They developed a new campus master plan that was approved by the Board in February 1962.<sup>84</sup> This plan “was the first Campus Master Plan based on a comprehensive, professional study of the university in its academic and metropolitan context.”<sup>85</sup> It followed the tenet of form follows function and was meant to allow the University to expand to an enrollment of 100,000 students. The three main concepts of the plan were:

1. The unified academic community, with the Main Library at the center surrounded by facilities for teaching the basic disciplines and with applied disciplines and the professional schools located in subsequent ‘rings’
2. The pedestrian campus, with autos confined largely to perimeter streets with parking structures located on the perimeter.
3. The river campus, with the River seen as a focal point rather than a dividing element and with facilities located along the river to attract campus people to the area.<sup>86</sup>

Many of the ideas presented in this plan came to fruition. The North and South Oval drives and Neil Avenue were largely closed to vehicular traffic. Parking garages were built to keep vehicular traffic at the perimeter of campus. Lincoln and Morrill Towers and the Drake Union were built as part of the river campus. The Caudill Rowlett and Scott plan did not call for placing new buildings along formal axes, but rather placing in groupings that create “pleasing open spaces.”<sup>87</sup>

The idea of preserving historic buildings on campus was brought to the fore in the efforts to save University Hall. Part of University Hall was closed for structural safety reasons in 1968. The University proposed tearing down University Hall and building a new building in its place, while many alumni favored renovating the existing building. A compromise was reached in which

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<sup>82</sup> Virginia E. McCormick, *Educational Architecture in Ohio: From One-Room Schools and Carnegie Libraries to Community Education Villages* (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 2001), 158, 160.

<sup>83</sup> Griffith, “A Brief History of University Campus Development.”

<sup>84</sup> John H. Herrick, Executive Director Emeritus, Campus Planning, “OSU Campus Master Plans” (Columbus, OH: Office of Campus Planning and Space Utilization, The Ohio State University, March 31, 1982), 20.

<sup>85</sup> Paul E. Young, “Five Decisions that Shape the Campus of Ohio State University,” unpublished paper, April 2002, 9-10.

<sup>86</sup> Ohio State University, Division of Campus Planning, *The Ringing Grooves of Change: The Ohio State University 1870-1970* (Columbus, Ohio: Division of Campus Planning, Ohio State University, 1970).

<sup>87</sup> Ohio State University, Division of Campus Planning, *The Ringing Grooves of Change: The Ohio State University 1870-1970* (Columbus, Ohio: Division of Campus Planning, Ohio State University, 1970).

the University tore down University Hall in 1971 and built a new University Hall in the same architectural style as the original and incorporating a few architectural details from the original building.<sup>88</sup> Hayes and Orton Halls, the two oldest buildings remaining on campus, were renovated in the late-1970s and 1980, respectively. These renovations preserved the exteriors of both buildings and much of the interior of Orton Hall.

During the 1970s, enrollment growth slowed but construction projects planned in the 1960s continued. The decline in freshman enrollment in 1971-1972 caused the conversion of some residence halls to administrative uses, as in Archer House and the lower floors of Lincoln Tower.<sup>89</sup> The slowing growth of the university and a financial downturn meant a shift in focus to recruiting more students and coping with decreased budgets. Even though total enrollment was fairly constant in this period, the mix of students changed through an increase in minority and female students. There were also shifts in enrollment between disciplines, with fewer enrollments in the Colleges of Education and Arts and Sciences, and increased enrollment in the Colleges of Engineering and Administrative Science.<sup>90</sup>

These enrollment patterns continued into the 1980s, when the focus of construction on campus was rehabilitation rather than new construction. New facilities added to the campus during the 1980s, included the James Cancer Hospital and Research Center and the Wexner Center for the Arts. The Wexner Center was built to fill a functional void of a campus need for creative expression in the arts. The nationwide design competition, won by Peter Eisenman, held for the building brought much public attention to the Ohio State University. Since its opening in 1989, the Wexner Center has been a campus landmark and its deconstructivist architecture<sup>91</sup> continues to provide a counterpoint to nearby historic buildings.<sup>92</sup>

#### 1990 – PRESENT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY AS AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The construction and rehabilitation patterns of the 1980s continued into the 1990s and 2000s. Many older buildings were renovated to meet new needs rather than demolished and replaced with modern buildings. The Stadium was expanded through the construction of an enclosure around the original stadium adding additional seating and guest services. The historically open south end of the stadium was also filled in with permanent seating. Page and Hagerty Halls were extensively renovated; their exterior shells were preserved while the interiors were demolished and reconstructed to fit modern needs. The new Knowlton School of Architecture building is another modern building, similar to the Wexner Center in its use of form and materials that are uncommon on the remainder of campus.

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<sup>88</sup> Weisenburger, *History of the Ohio State University Volume IX: The Fawcett Years, 1956-1972*, 113-114.

<sup>89</sup> Weisenburger, *History of the Ohio State University Volume IX: The Fawcett Years, 1956-1972*, 122-123.

<sup>90</sup> Paul Underwood, *History of the Ohio State University, Volume X: The Enarson Years 1972-1981* (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press, 1985), 103.

<sup>91</sup> Deconstructivist architecture seeks to resist conventional architectural forms and create radical new forms. It often recalls historic images in a broken, fragmented manner. Some characteristics of Deconstructivist design include: skewed, angular composition with warped and tilted planes; overlapping or opposing grids; reverse perspective; and fragmented motifs (Steven C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society, 1992), 119).

<sup>92</sup> John B Gabel, *History of the Ohio State University, Volume XI: The Jennings Years, 1981-1990* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1992), 109-115.

In 1995, a new campus master plan was prepared by the Interim Master Planning Advisory Committee (IMPACT) in consultation with Sasaki Associates and Michael Dennis and Associates to formulate a Long Range Concept Plan for the University. This plan was influenced by the New Urbanist movement, which questioned the tenets of the functionally based Modern Movement that had inspired the 1962 plan. The 1995 plan addressed the “need for stable, enduring architectural symbols and environments” as well as “iconoclastic deconstructivist philosophy.” The 1995 plan addressed: land use, green reserve, density of development, development zones, circulation/parking/infrastructure, civic structure, and community interface. Its objectives included managing growth, conserving land resources, preserving open space, extending the academic core westward at urban densities, retaining diversity of campus environment, and reinforcing the vehicular circulation system that is integral to the urban grid of the campus and the neighborhood. This plan was the first campus plan that sought to integrate the university with the city of Columbus and to recognize that the campus was not a village, but a city itself.<sup>93</sup>

The development of the Ohio State University from the one-building Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to the internationally recognized institution it is today can be seen in its buildings and landscape. All phases of its growth, from the land grant college beginnings, to the Olmsted-inspired picturesque informal landscape with scattered buildings, through the early-twentieth century; to the application of Beaux-Arts principles to organize a swiftly growing campus, spanning the mid-twentieth century; to the functionally based development of the late-twentieth century; to the current recognition that The Ohio State University is an urban environment in which its variety of architecture, plan, and landscape that help to make The Ohio State University a unique environment.

### 1.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ohio State University (OSU) is historically significant for its architecture and landscape and for its place in the history of American campus planning. Sited along the Olentangy River north of the city of Columbus, the core historic campus grew from its beginning as a land grant college in 1870. It is distinguished by a collection of monumental late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century masonry buildings facing the Oval, an elliptical, park-like open space. As the University grew, other significant twentieth-century historic buildings were built to the south, north, and east of the academic core. The Oval, the open green spaces of the Mirror Lake area, the axial walkways of the quadrangles, and the Beaux-Arts north, south, and east gateways all contribute to the significance of the designed landscape and campus plan.

Taken as a whole, the campus plan, landscape, and buildings reflect three primary historic periods and styles of building activity within the overall sweep of architectural and planning development: the late-nineteenth-century influences of Frederick Law Olmsted’s naturalistic landscapes and Richardsonian Romanesque architectural design; the early-twentieth-century formal Beaux Arts classical style made popular by Richard Morris Hunt’s buildings in the Columbian Exposition of 1893; and the eclectic Jacobethan and Tudor style and stately Neoclassical and Art Deco buildings of the 1920s and 1930s. OSU has significance for its campus design and carefully planned spatial relationships that link the architecture and landscape.

The earliest campus plans are important as a reflection of the landscape design principles of Frederick Law Olmsted, as interpreted by the landscape designer Herman Haerlin. The Olmsted

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<sup>93</sup> Paul E. Young, “Five Decisions that Shape the Campus of Ohio State University,” unpublished paper, April 2002, p 12.



influence continued with the Olmsted Brothers, John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., who helped introduce Americans to the popular Beaux-Arts planning principles. Starting in the twentieth century, a more formal development of the campus was being championed, first by Frank Packard in 1904, then by the Olmsted Brothers' 1909 plan, Charles St. John Chubb's 1910 plan, and Joseph Bradford's 1911 plan. All four plans called for a formal open space with a prominent building at the western end. The space was ringed by academic buildings and flanked by formal groups of buildings organized according to discipline.

OSU is also significant as the work of notable architectural designers. Its architects include Frank L. Packard, an important late-nineteenth-century Columbus architect. The prominent Boston architectural firm of Allen & Collens, designers of the University library, completed numerous university and ecclesiastical projects including the Cloisters and Riverside Church in Manhattan, Vassar College, and Williams College. University Architect Joseph N. Bradford and his successor, Howard Dwight Smith, had a tremendous impact on the development of the OSU campus. Between 1911 and 1956, a period of great physical growth for the university, all construction projects were overseen by the office of the University Architect and many were designed by these individuals; Smith alone designed over thirty campus buildings.

#### **1.4 CONTRIBUTING HISTORIC RESOURCES**

The core historic campus is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of an OSU Historic District which is proposed as a planning sub-district within the Academic Core. The methodology employed consisted of a field survey of the entire campus by JMA architectural historians, historical research, and comparative analysis. The resources selected for inclusion in the proposed OSU Historic District meet the criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. This area, shown in Figure 1-1, encompasses the core academic and southern dormitory areas and includes forty-two (42) historic buildings and landscape features. A total of forty-nine (49) resources were evaluated; seven (7) were found to be non-contributing.

The campus's period of historic significance spans the years 1870 to 1954. This period represents the peak development of OSU. The timeframe is based on standards set by the National Register of Historic Places which determines historic significance using a 50-year-rule-of-thumb. A property is considered historic if it is 50 years old or older from the present year.

The following list categorizes OSU's historic resources using the criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. The resources are listed in chronological order by original construction date.

Four (4) OSU buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places for their architectural and campus planning significance.

- Hayes Hall
- Orton Hall
- Enarson Hall
- Ohio Stadium

Three (3) OSU buildings are individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

- Lord Hall
- Pomerene Hall
- Ramseyer Hall

Twenty-nine (29) OSU buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of a recommended OSU Historic District for their architectural and campus planning significance.

- Townshend Hall
- Brown Hall
- Page Hall
- Mendelhall Laboratory
- Derby Hall
- Oxley Hall
- Sullivant Hall
- William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library
- Starling-Loving Hall
- Lazenby Hall
- Jennings Hall
- Campbell Hall
- McCracken Power Plant
- Mack Hall
- Hagerty Hall
- Bricker Hall
- Hamilton Hall
- Arps Hall
- Kuhn Honor and Scholars House
- Cockins Hall
- Fechko Alumnae Scholarship House
- Boyd Laboratory
- Stillman Hall
- Kennedy Commons
- Faculty Club
- Canfield Hall
- Baker Hall
- Hughes Hall
- Smith Laboratory

Three (3) historic designed landscapes and three (3) campus planning landscape features are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of the OSU Historic District.

- The Oval
- Mirror Lake
- Mirror Lake Hollow
- South Campus Gateway at 11<sup>th</sup> and Neil Avenues
- North Campus Gateway at West 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue and North High Street
- East Campus Gateway at West 15<sup>th</sup> and North High Street

### **1.5 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

There are seven (7) buildings that cannot be considered contributing historic buildings. They are either located outside of the proposed boundaries of the OSU Historic District, have been moved, or have lost significance through alterations and demolition.

- 45 West Eleventh Avenue
- 53 West Eleventh Avenue
- Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House
- Pomerene Alumnae Scholarship House

- Neilwood Gables
- Women's Field House
- McPherson Chemical Laboratory

## **1.6 OVERVIEW: PERIODS OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

This section discusses the significant historic features, materials, and design elements of each existing historic resource evaluated for this report. They are listed in chronological order and grouped, for purposes of evaluation on the basis of the National Register criteria, into three periods of historic campus development and one non-historic period that are found within the larger patterns of architectural and planning development of the University described in the historical context narrative above.

### **FIRST PERIOD 1870–1903**

Most of the early land grant schools in the 1860s used a traditional campus plan consisting of a large, main building and a formal quadrangle or row arrangement of smaller buildings. Frederick Law Olmsted, the father of American landscape architecture, promoted instead his ideal of campus arrangement, a picturesque assembly of small buildings within an informal setting resembling a rural village or naturalistic park. Olmsted thought of his parks as a way to improve American society by creating a shared community as an antidote to modern urban life. His naturalistic designs drew on the English picturesque tradition as well as the natural, regional, American landscape.

Although Olmsted did not have a direct role in the planning of OSU, his influence is clearly reflected in the naturalistic campus plan of Herman Haerlin. Haerlin, a landscape gardener, was an associate of Adolph Strauch. Strauch, an Austrian who trained under the Hapsburg imperial gardeners, Parisian gardeners, and the Royal Botanic Society Gardens in London before coming to America in 1851, worked in the Olmsted picturesque style. The focal point of Haerlin's plan was the 1873 University Hall (not extant); it was demolished in 1971 and subsequently replaced with a modern version. Haerlin's plan had laboratories and residences scattered among pastures and agricultural fields. Most of the buildings faced an extensive central lawn with a slightly undulating surface and irregularly grouped trees.

During the next thirty years, the feeling of an academic village remained. New buildings were added to the informal campus landscape. They included laboratories and the 1883 Botanical Hall (not extant). Haerlin's second campus plan in 1889 called for an elaborate garden south of University Hall (not extant) with a diagonal row of academic buildings along the main road into campus. It closely resembled Frederick Law Olmsted's 1875 plan for Michigan State University. More substantial structures were completed in the 1890s; the two oldest surviving buildings on campus, the Richardsonian Romanesque-style Hayes Hall and Orton Hall, were completed in 1893. In 1895, the McMillin Observatory (not extant) was the first building built south of Neil Run; it opened up the southern part of campus for development.

The Second Renaissance Revival-style Townshend Hall was added along Neil Avenue in 1898. As the first classically designed building on campus, it presaged the increased use of this style on the academic core. It is significant for its siting by Herman Haerlin and established the trend of organizing campus buildings in groups of related disciplines, in this case accommodating the entire agricultural program which had its origins in the land grant campus under Professor Norton Townshend.

Two additional buildings from this period, an Armory and Gymnasium, do not survive. The Armory, designed by Yost and Packard in 1898, was placed facing the central open space, flanking the buildings to the side of University Hall. The former location of the Gymnasium is unclear. During this period, buildings were sometimes sited according to Haerlin's campus plan, but they were also sited more haphazardly according to the whims of department heads or architects.

By the late-nineteenth century, American universities, especially land-grant institutions, were rapidly expanding. OSU was typical in the growth of its physical plant to include research, physical education, and museums. Many early buildings were often sited at the whims of department heads or architects without reference to Haerlin's overall campus plan. The lack of an overall organizational scheme began to become apparent. The unity of the informal grouping of buildings around a central space was changed. Larger buildings were designed with a classical vocabulary, in contrast to the smaller, more textured and rusticated older buildings. The informal Olmsted-inspired scheme of campus planning was also falling out of favor, and campus planning at OSU began to reflect that change.

Two significant OSU landscape features, Mirror Lake and Mirror Lake Hollow, were developed during the nineteenth-century period of significance. Mirror Lake and Mirror Lake Hollow were first improved in 1895. The irregular, curving landscape forms, asymmetrical relationships, use of existing topography and bodies of water, and picturesque focal points such as bridges, grottos, and islands are characteristic of the Romantic Period design principles popularized by architect A. J. Downing.

#### **SECOND PERIOD 1904–1929**

By the turn-of-the-century, Americans studying at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in France, the era's premier school of architecture, were influenced by a new classical style based on Renaissance inspiration. Eclectic, elaborate, and formal, the popularity of these design aesthetics displayed at the 1893 Columbian Exposition influenced not only urban planning but campus planning. The Beaux-Arts styling that was the basis for the geometries of the Exposition conformed well to the needs of campus planners.

The rise of Beaux-Arts design principles lead to the adoption of formal plans for many colleges. Beaux-Arts campuses were arranged around primary and secondary axes and featured a uniform architectural style. Often referred to as the University Beautiful Movement, it echoed urban planning's City Beautiful Movement. The stately Beaux-Arts architecture and emphasis on beauty, order, system, and harmony was intended to create order among citizens and improve society as a whole. OSU, like other informally planned campuses, had none of these elements of harmony or order, and so it was a challenge to mold the academic village into a formal campus.

During the first decade of the twentieth century, these new ideals began to be realized in the planning and physical development of the University to accommodate increased enrollment and programs. In 1904, Frank L. Packard, a noted Columbus architect, presented a new campus plan. It featured a new diagonal road extending northwest towards new athletic fields near Woodruff and Lane Avenues. While the University never formally adopted Packard's plan, his was the first to establish the Oval as a formal space with regular paths and a monumental building centered at its western end.

In 1905, the Board of Trustees hired the Olmsted Brothers, John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., as planning consultants. The Olmsted Brothers were known for their college campus work, and especially for using the Beaux-Arts principles of planning: namely, symmetry, axes, focal points, and an overall geometric clarity. In their 1909 plan for campus development, the Olmsted Brothers did not change the irregular outline of the central lawn or the buildings fronting it, but added a formal axis of buildings fronting High Street, and three other axes parallel to High Street, between High Street and Neil Avenue.

In response to the Olmsted Brothers' plan, architecture professor Charles St. John Chubb presented his rigidly formal plan for university campus development in 1910; Chubb's assessment of the campus landscape was in sharp contrast to the informal, naturalistic Olmsted view; Chubb called for formalizing the Oval and demolition of Hayes Hall. The University never fully implemented Chubb's plan.

Although the landscapes of today's Oval and Mirror Lake Hollow were undeniably shaped by Olmsted's picturesque influence on Haerlin, the Beaux-Arts influence dominates the core campus plan. Chubb's proposed siting of a new library to create a campus focal point and axial relationship to the nearby town was implemented in 1912. In 1913, Bradford further developed Chubb's ideas into a plan that formalized the undefined open space of the Oval into strict axial and symmetrical geometries for circulation. Earlier plans had also proposed a formal oval, but Bradford's was the first to be approved by the Board.

From 1913 until 1919, Bradford worked on the plan, although it was not fully executed. Bradford's intention to place buildings along the northern arc of the Oval to create perfect symmetry never occurred and, as a result, the Oval is not bilaterally uniform. Nevertheless, Bradford's Beaux-Arts planning principles can be seen in the numerous places on campus today: buildings grouped around green spaces; educational buildings clustered based on their subject matter; formal gateways into campus; wide boulevards leading into the surrounding city; axial pathways in quadrangles; and buildings designed with two facades that provided flexibility for the construction of additional buildings and features.

OSU's early-twentieth-century building campaign started in 1903 and resulted in numerous important buildings. Brown Hall, known as the Engineering Building, was designed by architect Joseph N. Bradford in the Neoclassical style. Page Hall, also built in 1903, was the home of the College of Law and formed part of the eastern boundary of the core campus. Lord Hall was designed by Frank L. Packard to house the Departments of Mines and Ceramics in 1904; it reflects the mechanical and industrial focus of the university in its early years. It is an eclectic architectural design with Craftsman and classical elements. The 1905 Mendenhall Laboratory, designed in the Second Renaissance Revival style, played an influential role in formalizing the architecture around what would become "The Oval." The placement of Derby Hall, also built in the Second Renaissance style in 1906, reinforced the open space at the heart of the campus.

During this period, a dormitory and student services complex was built south of Mirror Lake. These buildings followed medieval and Tudor architectural revival styles, as opposed to the classical architecture that predominated north of Mirror Lake. The uniformity of architectural style in different spaces was appropriate for Beaux-Arts disciples; although classical architecture was generally preferred. Oxley Hall, built in 1908, was the first OSU dormitory for women. Designed in the Jacobethan Revival style, it was the first major OSU building to be designed by a woman, Kenyon Hayden. It was sited south of 11th Avenue, an area set aside in early campus plans for

dormitories. Enarson Hall, the first student union built at a public American university, was built on the south side of Mirror Lake Hollow in 1910. It too was designed in the Jacobethan Revival style, chosen to harmonize with Oxley Hall.

In 1911, the Board of Trustees selected Professor Bradford to serve as University Architect. Bradford created his own master plan for university development in 1913. This plan was similar to Chubb's with a formal oval at the center of campus. Bradford's 1913 plan was first to develop the central open space into "The Oval" with a Beaux-Arts pathway plan that reinforced the formal axes on campus. It also placed large dormitory blocks south of 11th Avenue, and formal axes of buildings along High Street, Neil Avenue, and extending north from Derby Hall. Formal gateways into the campus proper were also a feature of the plan. Two built landscape features survive from this period, the South Campus Gateway and West 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue Gateway.

In 1911, the library site was chosen at the western end of the central green space on an east-west axis. With its prominent place in the Beaux-Arts-style campus development, it reinforced the acceptance of classical architecture as the preferred style for the early-twentieth-century OSU campus. The William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library was designed by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Allen & Collens in the Second Renaissance Revival style. Shortly thereafter, in 1914, the informal paths on the Oval were replaced with formal axial walks. During this same period, the path layout of the Mirror Lake Hollow was laid out according to Beaux-Arts planning principles. This system is very similar to the angled paths radiating from circular junctions with numerous bisecting paths found at the Oval.

The 1914 Lazenby Hall, designed in the Second Renaissance Revival style by University Architect Joseph N. Bradford, is one of three Second Renaissance Revival buildings facing Neil Avenue. It, along with Townshend Hall and the 1916 Campbell Hall, have uniform set backs, five-part front facades, rusticated basements, and arcaded entry porches. This uniformity of placement and architectural style is representative of the shift in campus planning from the informality of the mid-nineteenth century to the formal plans of the early-twentieth century. It embodies the period's ideals of university architecture and the importance of a unified physical plant. Two other Bradford buildings date from this period, the 1914 Jacobethan Revival-style Jennings Hall and the 1918 vernacular McCracken Power Plant.

The College of Medicine asserted its physical presence on campus in 1917 with the construction of the University Hospital, Starling-Loving Hall, west of Neil Avenue and south of 11th Avenue. Starling-Loving Hall is an important example of early-twentieth-century hospital architecture. Primarily the work of Joseph N. Bradford, it is an excellent example of the Jacobethan Revival architecture. Bradford designed four of the five building phases; Howard Dwight Smith designed the 1930s section in the Tudor Revival style.

The 1920s, with their increased enrollment, saw a building boom that added almost 1.6 million square feet of new building space to the campus. This period saw construction of the monumental Ohio Stadium along the Olentangy River; the 1922 stadium is significant for its Neoclassical architecture, for its association with the university's early-twentieth-century growth, and for its status as a campus cultural icon. Also in the 1920s, the functional grouping of campus buildings by academic discipline and for housing began to be regularized. Areas for the humanities, engineering, agriculture, and medicine and for dormitories that had their beginnings in earlier campus development were strengthened with new construction.

The southern dormitory area was expanded during the 1920s to include the Jacobean Revival Mack Hall, built in 1923, and expanded twice in the 1930s. It was the second element of the women's dormitory complex proposed in the Olmsted Brothers' 1909 plan for campus. This period also saw an expansion of the southern campus's medical buildings. The historic core of Hamilton Hall was built in three phases between 1923 and 1927 to serve the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry. Designed by University Architect Bradford, its Jacobethan Revival style was chosen to harmonize with the adjacent Starling-Loving Hospital and other southern campus buildings.

Hagerty Hall was built to house the College of Commerce and Journalism in 1924 in the Second Renaissance Revival style. As part of the academic core, it reflected the formal plan around the Oval. It was part of the trend towards grouping similar functions together to create smaller education units within the university. It was followed by Bricker Hall in 1924, the first, and only building built to accommodate administrative offices. Designed in the Neoclassical style by University Architect Bradford, it is centrally located facing the Oval. Its dignified exterior with colossal pilasters and formal interior with a central atrium on each floor, reflect the prevailing styles of campus planning and architecture. Arps Hall was the first building at Ohio State University specifically built for the College of Education in 1926 and was also designed by Bradford in the Neoclassical style.

The Kuhn Honors and Scholars House was built as a residence for the President of the University. Designed by University Architect Bradford in the Tudor Revival style, the 1926 house in its setting in a partially-wooded site overlooking Mirror Lake, reflects early-twentieth-century ideals of residential architecture. Bradford also designed the Women's Field House the same year; it is an early example of a collegiate structure built specifically for women's athletics, but is not eligible for inclusion in the proposed historic district because it has been moved.

During the 1920s, Mirror Lake was altered to become a single, tear-drop shaped lake, and in 1926, Browning Amphitheatre was built. It is a significant landscape structure with massive urns and tiered stone seats in the Neoclassical style. Significant extant period landscape features at Mirror Lake and Mirror Lake Hollow include picturesque focal points such as the Memorial Fountain, the Grotto, a stone pump house, views, benches, commemorative boulders, and seating areas, as well as plant materials.

### **THIRD PERIOD 1930–1954**

After the growth of the 1920s, the Depression caused a decline in enrollment and brought a halt to planned construction projects. As a result, there were only a handful of major building projects during the 1930s; many of these projects were funded in part or wholly with Public Works Administration funds. They include the 1930 Cockins Hall, designed in the Neoclassical style by University Architect Bradford. The Tudor Revival Fechko Alumnae Scholarship House designed by University Architect Howard Dwight Smith was built in 1931 for the Home Economics Department. It served as a laboratory for home economics students and is similar to other facilities found at land grant institutions of the period. A different type of laboratory, Boyd Laboratory was built in 1933 as a Highway Testing Laboratory for the Ohio Highway Department. Also designed by Smith, it is located within the engineering area of Ohio State University's academic core.

Ramseyer Hall was built in 1932 as the University School, a teaching laboratory for new and experimental teaching methods. It was a public school for grades K-12 that was fully owned and operated by The Ohio State University. Ramseyer Hall is a late and exuberant example of the Beaux-Arts style designed by Smith. The mottos carved on exterior stone trim "Prize the Doubt, Low Kinds Exist Without," "The Old Order Changeth," and "New Occasions Teach New

Duties,” speak to the progressive methods practiced within. Another innovative building by Smith was Stillman Hall, built in 1937 by the Works Progress Administration. Its eclectic architecture combines classical form with Art Deco-inspired ornament. Stillman Hall is also significant for the ten murals painted on the walls of the fourth floor Social Work Library by Emerson Burkhart. He was regarded as one of Ohio’s leading artists of the time.

After the lean times of the 1930s, The Ohio State University’s war efforts during World War II restricted construction projects. But immediately after the war, enrollment soared. The huge construction boom following World War II, both at The Ohio State University and at many other colleges, was often characterized by utilitarian buildings that exhibited little of the architectural detailing that was typical of pre-war buildings. Growth during the late-1940s and 1950s affected the entire University.

Historic campus buildings that represent this period primarily reflect the expansion of The Ohio State University dormitory facilities. Kennedy Commons, built as a dining hall for the women’s residence halls on south campus, was designed by University Architect Smith. The 1940 Tudor Revival building reflects the growth of on-campus services. In 1940, Canfield Hall was built as a women’s dormitory in the south campus adjoining Mack Hall, constructed in 1923. Canfield repeats or reinterprets many of the earlier Jacobethan Revival architectural details of Mack. A dormitory for men, the 1940 Baker Hall, is significant for its simplified Jacobethan Revival-style design. It marks the transition from the academic revivals to a more modern architectural style.

One campus planning feature that survives from this period is the North Campus Gateway into campus. Built in the 1940s, it is a simple stone wall with round finials located at the intersection of West 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue and North High Street.

The Faculty Club, also designed by Smith in 1940, was the first building at OSU constructed for social entertaining. Its eclectic, Art Moderne-inspired architectural character, sleek styling, and spacious salons are executed in the minimalist tradition. The slightly later (1949), Hughes Hall is a restrained example of the Neoclassical style that was built to accommodate program expansion into the fine arts. It was the first major post-World War II construction project on campus. Taken together, these buildings display Smith’s virtuosity designing a diverse range of architectural idioms.

#### **FOURTH PERIOD 1955–PRESENT**

This final period of OSU campus history is not historic and falls beyond the National Register of Historic Places criteria for historic status. Many of the changes implemented during this time, however, have had an impact on historic resources.

The rapid expansion after World War II, combined with the development of modern architecture and city planning movements, led to a new campus master plan in 1962. It followed the Modern Movement’s tenet of “form follows function,” instead of the Beaux-Arts concept of a master plan that specified the locations and form of new buildings. The 1962 plan proposed a unified academic community, pedestrian campus, and used the river as a focal point.

The idea of historic preservation on campus was introduced by the efforts to save University Hall, demolished in 1971 and supplanted by a new version that attempted to represent the historic landmark. During the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, many older buildings were renovated to meet new needs. From a historic preservation perspective, these upgrades and changes did not adequately



consider appropriate treatment of historic materials, features, and design. Work typically involved complete window replacement, total masonry repointing, harsh masonry cleaning, and demolition of historic interiors. Two projects, at Page and Hagerty Halls, involved total removal of the interiors and of significant façade elements. Also during this period, a number of new buildings were added as modern architectural statements rather than as contextual additions. They include the James Cancer Hospital and Research Center, the Wexner Center for the Arts, designed by Peter Eisenman in the Deconstructivist style, and the Knowlton School of Architecture.

In 1995, a new campus master plan was prepared. Influenced by the New Urbanist movement, it was the first campus plan that sought to integrate the University with the city of Columbus. At the dawn of the twenty-first century, the University is now poised to incorporate historic preservation as an institutional value which recognizes the importance of sustaining the unique sense of place that is “The Ohio State University” to the public and that fosters a high quality of academic life for students, faculty, and staff. This report and the accompanying information management database, funded with a 2003 Getty Campus Heritage Grant, identifies significant resources, features, and materials which should be maintained and preserved, the reasons for their significance, and recommends guidelines and specifications for appropriate treatment of these historic materials.

The goal of *The Ohio State University Historic Building Survey and Preservation Management Program* is to support preservation awareness by identifying areas of significance before historic features are removed. The plan helps University decision-makers, planners, staff, and facility managers preserve the historical integrity of the campus by making informed judgments that will avoid irreversible damage while accommodating change and repair. Historic preservation considerations are germane to both routine maintenance and plans for future work, and the plan will guide design and planning efforts within the limits of routine and deferred maintenance budgets.

# The Ohio State University - Designated and Potential Historic Buildings

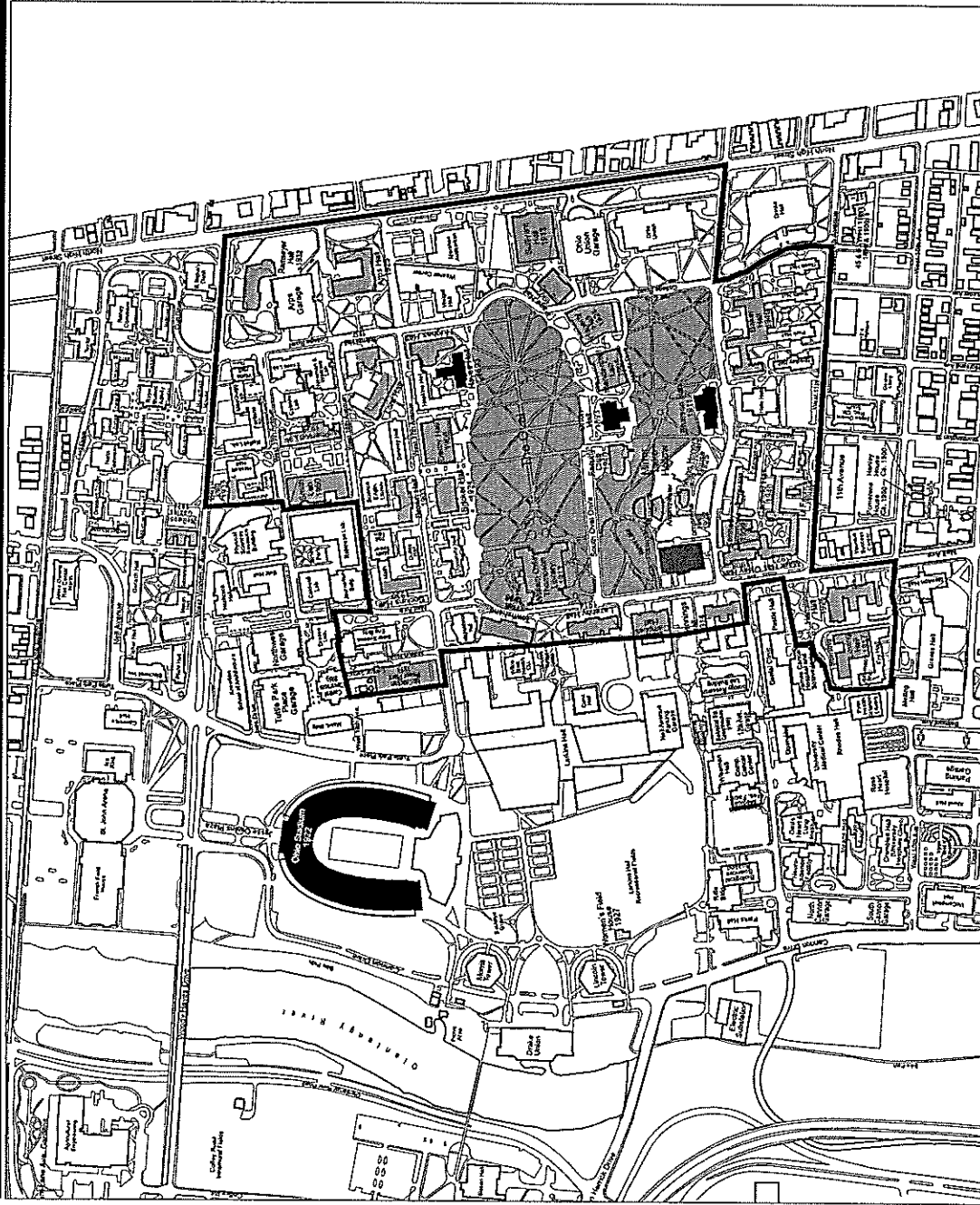


Figure 1-1:  
Proposed Ohio State University District  
Office of Business and Finance  
Office of Facilities Planning and Development

January 28, 2003

CHAPTER TWO  
HISTORIC RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

## CHAPTER TWO

# HISTORIC RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the significance, integrity, and existing conditions for The Ohio State University historic buildings, campus planning elements, and landscape resources evaluated by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA). The assessment is based on the Historic Buildings Survey completed by a JMA architectural historian, and it was performed by a JMA preservation planner trained as an architectural historian and historical landscape architect. The scope included a detailed visual field survey of current conditions, historical research, and a comparative analysis of historic documentation (e.g., photographs, plans, and physical evidence) and current conditions.

### 2.2 PRESERVATION TERMS

The United States Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, is responsible for establishing professional standards and providing advice on the preservation of historic resources. The Secretary, under authority granted by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, is authorized to identify and recognize “properties of local and State significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture, and worthy of preservation” through listing on the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>1</sup> The *National Register Criteria for Evaluation* have been developed and revised over an extended period of time and are the recognized professional standards for assessing the relative significance of historic resources and the degree of integrity retained by historically significant materials, features, and characteristics. The words ‘historic significance,’ ‘integrity,’ and ‘existing conditions’ have specific meanings in the field of historic preservation.

#### Historic Significance

The buildings and landscapes included in the Historic Buildings Survey were evaluated for historic significance according to the *National Register Criteria of Evaluation* within the context of post-secondary education in Ohio and the Midwest, 1864-2004. “When evaluated within its historic context, a property must be shown to be significant for one or more of the four Criteria for

<sup>1</sup> Rebecca H. Shrimpton, ed. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>, revised for Internet 2002), Preface.

Evaluation - A, B, C, or D. The Criteria describe how properties are significant for their association with important events or persons, for their importance in design or construction, or for their information potential.”<sup>2</sup>

Historic significance can accrue over time. Many historic buildings are characterized by a mixture of stylistic elements that are part of the building’s evolution. For example, Starling-Loving Hall was built in five phases, with the earliest wing built in 1917, followed by additions in 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929. Taken as a whole, these additions add richness to the historical development of the building. Removing any of these primary features would destroy that record, thereby diminishing its overall significance.

### **Integrity**

“Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance.”<sup>3</sup> The seven aspects of integrity defined by the National Register criteria are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials. Integrity is relative. When a resource retains a great deal of its authentic historic design, materials, and features, its integrity is rated highly. When there is little historic fabric remaining, integrity is generally lower. Significance and integrity are closely linked. Using the example of Starling Hall, removal of the 1920s wings would reduce its significance as well as its integrity.

Baseline preservation efforts focus on preserving the integrity of a resource by preserving historic fabric. Historic building fabric includes exterior and interior features (such as porticos, windows, stairways, woodwork, and floor plan), and materials (such as wood, stone, and plaster). Historic landscape features include designed landscapes with paths, lawns, water features, bridges, and vegetation.

### **Existing Conditions**

Existing condition evaluations deal with the physical condition, appearance, and soundness of the resource. Integrity and existing conditions are inextricably linked. Inappropriate maintenance or lack of maintenance often leads to a loss of historic fabric and integrity, while appropriate maintenance retains and repairs historic fabric and supports integrity. For example, Lord Hall has suffered from deferred maintenance, with peeling paint, a deteriorated roof, and worn, weathered windows. Overall, it is in poor condition. Despite this, Lord Hall retains a very high degree of integrity with most of its original features, design, and materials intact. Remedial work to correct its deteriorated physical condition would include a new roof, painting, and repair of the historic wood windows, sash, and frames.

## **2.3 RESOURCE ASSESSMENT**

The sections that follow identify and assess historic character and individual features as they existed in their respective historical contexts and compare the historic conditions with those existing today. Each feature listed is presented in chronological order corresponding to the three periods of historic significance identified in Section 1.0. Each assessment includes a summary of historical significance and integrity. Brief comments regarding conditions are included for obvious issues that present possible harm to a structure. Focused condition assessments were performed for eleven structures. The information gathered during these condition assessments may be found in the preservation management database.

<sup>2</sup> Shrimpton, Section VI: How to Identify the Type of Significance of a Property.

<sup>3</sup> Shrimpton, Section VIII: How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property.

## **FIRST PERIOD 1870–1903**

### ***45 West Eleventh Avenue (964)***

This building was constructed in 1890 as a single-family dwelling and purchased by the University in 1970 for office use.

#### **Significance**

45 West Eleventh Avenue is a remnant of the residential development that grew up around The Ohio State University in the late-nineteenth century. It is distinguished by its Queen Anne-style architecture. Nevertheless, it is outside the boundaries of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District and cannot be considered a contributing historic building.

#### **Integrity**

45 West Eleventh Avenue's integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling, and association has been diminished. The rest of the neighborhood has been demolished and replaced with surface parking. A corridor connecting it with 53 West Eleventh Avenue was constructed in the 1970s. Removal of the front porch, a new rear deck and connecting corridor to 53 West Eleventh Street, and modern windows, roofing and siding have damaged its historic design and materials.

Notable conditions include deteriorated wood and porch elements, sandblasted brick, vegetation too close to the building, and general deferred maintenance inside and out.

### ***Hayes Hall (39)***

Hayes Hall was completed in 1893 and named for Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, University Trustee, and Governor of Ohio.

#### **Significance**

Hayes Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of The Ohio State University's late-nineteenth-century expansion into a university. It is also significant as the first Ohio college building built exclusively for manual, industrial, and domestic training.

It is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an outstanding example of Romanesque Revival architecture. Its round-arched windows and entrance arch, rock face stone, and foliate carving around the entry arch are typical features of the style. Hayes Hall is an important example of the work of Frank L. Packard, a noted Columbus architect of the late-nineteenth century.

#### **Integrity**

Hayes Hall retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The installation of modern windows and the removal of the two small northern wings do not detract from the overall integrity of materials and design.

The masonry exterior envelope with its red mortar, fenestration pattern, patterned sandstone, carved brownstone trim, workmanship and siting contribute to its historic character. Much of the interior was extensively renovated in the 1970s including plan changes, enclosed staircases, and installation of HVAC systems; the upper floors have no remaining integrity. The ornate first floor lobby retains its tin ceiling, oak entry doors, chair rail, coffered arches, and egg-and-dart trim motif.

Refer to the preservation management database for condition assessment documentation.

***Orton Hall (60)***

Orton Hall, designed by Joseph W. Yost, was completed in 1893 to house the Department of Geology.

**Significance**

Orton Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant as an example of The Ohio State University's late-nineteenth-century expansion into a university (National Register Criterion A). It is also significant as the first college building in Ohio built primarily for museum and laboratory space and the second home of the university library from 1893–1912. It was the first fireproof building built by The Ohio State University.

It is significant under National Register Criterion C as an outstanding example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Its rough-faced exterior sandstone, carved brownstone trim, limestone water table, round arched windows and entry, asymmetrical massing, bell tower, and grouped windows are typical features of this style. The interior features an ornate lobby with stained glass, clay tile floors, and stone pillars, and an oak library with a walnut and oak balcony. The library space was originally a single two-story high space; by the turn of the century a balcony with an open metal railing was added. After 1923 the wood paneling, balustrade, shelving, and other features were added. Orton Hall is an important example of the work of Joseph W. Yost, a noted Columbus architect of the late-nineteenth century.

A significant feature of Orton Hall was the use of building materials to tell the geologic history of Ohio. The exterior is composed of over 30 varieties of Ohio stone, all arranged in stratigraphic order, with the older stones at the foundation and younger stones higher on the walls. The sandstone gargoyles that encircle the bell tower depict extinct animals that once lived in Ohio. The lobby to Orton Hall features native stonework including 24 pillars, each a different Ohio stone. The university library, geological museum, and classrooms and laboratories are largely intact.

**Integrity**

Orton Hall retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The masonry exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, stone trim, workmanship, and siting, as well as the interior lobby, library, stairs, and finishes contribute to its historic character. While there have been no exterior additions to Orton Hall, there have been several renovations and alterations. The original flat clay-tile roof has been restored but the plate-glass skylights have been covered. In 1971 the exterior stonework was sandblasted. In 1979–1980, the interior was renovated including new metal windows, HVAC system, and an elevator. This work did not alter the exterior, bell tower, library reading room, and main lobby. The modern windows, doors, and infill of some windows with louvered panels do not detract from the overall integrity of design and materials.

Ongoing water infiltration has recently caused plaster failure in the library. The 1971 sandblasting has damaged the exterior masonry; a green mold-like growth in some areas may indicate that the once-hard stone surfaces have been abraded and are absorbing moisture. Refer to the preservation management database for additional condition assessment documentation.

***Townshend Hall (87)***

Townshend Hall was built as the first home of the College of Agriculture in 1898.

**Significance**

Townshend Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of Ohio State University's late-nineteenth-century expansion into a university and, under National Register Criterion C, as an outstanding example of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Its rusticated basement and first floor, hipped clay-tile roof with wide eaves, arched windows, and rusticated Doric entry porch are characteristic of the style.

Townshend Hall is also significant in the physical development of The Ohio State University campus. It was the first building built in a classical style, presaging the increased use of Neoclassical architecture for university buildings on the academic core. It is significant for its siting by Herman Haerlin; as the first building built in what would become the Agricultural Group along the west side of Neil Avenue, it established the trend of organizing campus buildings in groups of related disciplines.

**Integrity**

Townshend Hall retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, decorative stone trim, workmanship, roof, and siting contribute to its historic character. In 1984, Townshend Hall's interior underwent a major renovation and consequently has little integrity. Significant features such as the basement level's livestock room with show ring, bleachers, and adjacent livestock stalls, and tiled cheese and butter-making rooms were removed. Modern windows, doors, and HVAC systems, along with an eastern entry vestibule, do not detract from the building's overall good exterior integrity of design and materials.

***Mirror Lake and Mirror Lake Hollow (22 and 23)***

The valley and body of water south of the Oval that became Mirror Lake and Mirror Lake Hollow was first improved in 1895.

**Significance**

Mirror Lake and Mirror Lake Hollow are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. They are significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of The Ohio State University's late-nineteenth-century expansion into a university.

Mirror Lake and Mirror Lake Hollow are also significant under National Register Criterion C in Landscape Architecture as examples of the Romantic Period design principles popularized by A. J. Downing. Additional layers of landscape features in the Beaux-Arts and Neoclassical styles are also significant.

The irregular, curving landscape forms, asymmetrical relationships, use of existing topography and bodies of water, and picturesque focal points such as bridges, grottoes, and islands are characteristic of the Downing-esque style. The layout of the axial paths follows Beaux-Arts planning principles. During the 1920s, Mirror Lake was altered to become a single, tear-drop-shaped lake, and in 1926, Browning Amphitheatre was built. It is a significant landscape structure with massive urns and tiered seats based on the Neoclassical style. In the 1930s, a stone wall was added to prevent bank erosion, the lake floor was paved, and a stone pump house was built.



**Integrity**

Mirror Lake and Mirror Lake Hollow retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Since the 1940s there have been very few changes to the lake or hollow. Significant extant features include the curving landscape forms, asymmetrical relationships, axial paths, and picturesque focal points such as the Memorial Fountain, Grotto, stone pump house, views, benches, commemorative boulders and seating areas, as well as plant materials.

**SECOND PERIOD 1900–1929**

***Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House (864)***

The Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House was built circa 1900 as a single-family residence. In 1997 it was purchased by OSU and renovated for student housing.

**Significance**

The Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House is a remnant of the residential development that grew up around OSU. It is a typical example of early-twentieth-century, middle-class domestic architecture and is distinguished by its Queen Anne-style architecture. Nevertheless, it is outside the boundaries of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District and cannot be considered a contributing historic building.

**Integrity**

The Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The major design elements of the building remain including fenestration pattern, front porch, art glass window, entry door, and interior woodwork. The modern alterations are minor and do not diminish the integrity of materials. Its setting has been lost to modern development.

***53 West Eleventh Avenue (902)***

This building was constructed in 1900 as a single-family dwelling and purchased by the University in 1965 for use as offices.

**Significance**

53 West Eleventh Avenue is a remnant of the residential development that grew up around Ohio State University in the late-nineteenth century. It is distinguished by its Queen Anne-style architecture. Nevertheless, it is outside the boundaries of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District and cannot be considered a contributing historic building.

**Integrity**

53 West Eleventh Avenue's integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling, and association has been diminished. The rest of the neighborhood has been demolished and replaced with surface parking. A corridor connecting it with 45 West Eleventh Avenue was constructed in the 1970s. Sandblasted masonry, a new connecting corridor to 45 West Eleventh Street, and modern windows, roofing, and siding have damaged its historic design and materials. The interior has been altered with lowered ceilings but the historic staircase and wood door and trim remain.

Existing condition issues include deteriorated wood and porch elements, sandblasted brick, and general deferred maintenance inside and out.

***Pomerene Alumnae Scholarship House (869)***

The Pomerene Alumnae Scholarship House was built circa 1876–1899 as a single-family residence. In 2000 it was purchased by OSU and renovated for student housing.

**Significance**

The Pomerene Alumnae Scholarship House is a remnant of the residential district that grew around OSU in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is distinguished by its Queen Anne-style architecture. Nevertheless, it is outside the boundaries of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District and cannot be considered a contributing historic building.

**Integrity**

The Pomerene Alumnae Scholarship House retains its integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The major design elements of the building remain including the irregular plan, arched windows, cutaway bay, wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, front porch, art glass window, entry door. The interior features Lyncrusta paneling, and period woodwork. The modern windows, infill of historic windows, and small modern rear addition do not diminish the integrity of materials and design. Its original setting of a single-family residential district has been replaced with modern multi-unit dwellings.

The main condition issue is the damage to the side elevations caused by high-pressure water cleaning. This has removed the original painted masonry joints and caused the brick to effloresce.

***Brown Hall (16)***

Joseph N. Bradford, later to become University Architect, designed the 1903 Brown Hall, known then as the Engineering Building. A classroom and office addition, also designed by Bradford, was added to the west side in 1923.

**Significance**

Brown Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century expansion to accommodate increased enrollment and programs.

It is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an outstanding example of Neoclassical architecture. The building's symmetrical plan with projecting center pavilion, colossal Ionic pilasters, rusticated ground floor, prominent cornice, pedimented center pavilion, and recessed entry portico with a pressed tin ceiling typify this style. Several of the architectural details of the original building were continued in the 1923 western addition for classrooms and office. They include the rusticated ground floor, corner pilasters, and prominent cornice. It is also significant as the work of Joseph N. Bradford.

The Corinthian capital placed in the lawn of the south façade is the sole surviving capital from the portico of architect Stanford White's Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York City, built in 1906. It was salvaged and located here in 1921.

**Integrity**

Brown Hall retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association although it suffers from deferred maintenance. The exterior masonry envelope, fenestration pattern, entry portico, windows, and medallion with the building name and date of construction are intact. The

interior features intact ornate staircases, original ceiling heights, lobby, axial hallways, skylights, wall and ceiling finishes, doors, windows, trim, and mezzanine in Room 178.

The tile roof over the original 1903 building was replaced with new tile in 1987; in 1993 the 1923 addition received new rolled bituminous roofing. During the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s the interior was renovated to provide a gallery and office space. The original core and the 1923 addition retain their original windows: wooden double-hung in the former and steel-framed, double-hung windows in the latter. The addition of an elevator tower to the 1923 wing and infill of some windows do not adversely affect the design and materials.

Existing condition issues include peeling paint, deteriorated windows in poor condition, vegetation too close to the building, and general deferred maintenance inside and out. Refer to the preservation management database for additional condition assessment documentation.

#### ***Page Hall (61)***

Page Hall was built as the home of the College of Law in 1903.

#### **Significance**

Page Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of The Ohio State University's late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century expansion. When founded in 1891, the College of Law was seen as a necessary expansion of the university's academic program.

It is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an outstanding example of Neoclassical architecture. The building's symmetrical plan with an Ionic colonnade and rusticated basement are characteristic of the style. The construction of Page Hall along College Road, facing the central open space, within the general academic group, helped to establish a boundary of what would later become the Oval. Page Hall's classical architecture was an early manifestation of the formalization of architecture in the academic core.

#### **Integrity**

Page Hall retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, despite extensive alterations. The exterior masonry envelope, fenestration pattern, Spanish-tile roof, and Ionic columns are intact. The façade at the front entry portico however has been removed, and in its place, a glass curtain wall has been inserted. The front steps have been altered. The original wood windows were replaced in the 1990s. The modern windows, doors, and glass wall behind the front colonnade impact and detract from the historic integrity of Page Hall; nonetheless, its essential Neoclassical character is evident.

In 1977 the interior of Page Hall was extensively modified. The open second floor atrium was filled in, new interior finishes were applied, and the plumbing and electrical systems were upgraded. Page Hall is undergoing renovation and has been gutted. This project includes the insertion of a third floor in the formerly two-story building. Ceiling heights have been lowered so that they block the windows. The interior has lost all integrity.

Existing condition issues pertain to the current construction project.

### ***Mendenhall Laboratory (54)***

The 1905 Mendenhall Laboratory was the first physics building at The Ohio State University. It stands along the south side of the Oval and overlooks Mirror Lake Hollow. Two additions have been constructed: the east wing in 1914, and the west wing in 1921–1922.

#### **Significance**

Mendenhall Laboratory is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century expansion in programs and facilities. Mendenhall Laboratory was one of the buildings that reinforced the boundary of the central open space of campus, later formalized as the Oval.

Mendenhall Laboratory is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Second Renaissance Revival style and for the role its design played in formalizing the Oval. Its classical architecture helped to set the tone for subsequent buildings built around the Oval. The wings are also significant as the work of University Architect Joseph N. Bradford.

#### **Integrity**

Mendenhall Laboratory retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The central portion, of wood frame and brick cladding, was built 1903–1905. The east wing followed in 1914, and the west wing in 1921–1922; both are reinforced concrete structures with brick cladding. Its exterior masonry envelope, sandstone trim, fenestration pattern, Doric entry porch with a tin ceiling and entablature, terra cotta spandrels and colonettes between windows of the second and third floors, and balustrade along cornice are intact. There are replacement metal windows.

A south addition added in 1995 diminishes the integrity of the design because it is merely a copy of the existing building; it does not convey its modern construction.

In 1993–1994 the interior of Mendenhall Laboratory was gutted and rebuilt; none of the original interior features survive. Ceiling heights have been lowered so that they block the windows.

Existing condition issues relate to deferred maintenance including water damage and deteriorated mortar joints.

### ***Lord Hall (51)***

Lord Hall was designed by Frank L. Packard to house the Departments of Mines and Ceramics in 1904. There have been two additions to the building, in 1918 and 1940–1941. It is angled towards West 17th Avenue.

#### **Significance**

Lord Hall is eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places and is a very important building within a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century development.

It is also significant under National Register Criterion C as the work of architect Frank Packard, for its eclectic architectural design with Craftsman and classical elements, and as the remnant of Packard's 1904 master plan. It embodies the early-twentieth-century ideals of university

architecture, which espoused substantial but not overly-ornamental buildings. Lord Hall draws on the formality of the Neoclassical style with its symmetrical three-part plan. It features handcrafted details popular with the Craftsman style such as exposed roof rafter ends.

#### **Integrity**

Lord Hall retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its brick exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, open space in front of building, and skewed orientation to the University grid are intact, as are the interior's floor, wall, and ceiling finishes, stairs, and wood wall, door, and window trim.

The minor rear additions and small changes in some windows and doors do not diminish its integrity of design and materials.

Lord Hall has seen periodic small improvement projects, such as minor remodeling and heating upgrades, but there have been no major renovations to the building since it was constructed. The demolition of Lord Hall to make way for a more modern building has been forecast since the 1970s.

Despite years of deferred maintenance, the building's existing condition is due to its robust construction and solid materials. It appears to be structurally sound. Deterioration of the roof and wood windows is evident as is overall deferred maintenance.

#### ***Derby Hall (25)***

Derby Hall was built as a two-story Chemistry Building in 1906 and has since had four additions in 1908–1909 (later demolished), 1928–1930, 1938, and 1962 (later demolished). It is located on the north side of the Oval within a group of administrative and instruction buildings.

#### **Significance**

Derby Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as part of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century development and the formalization of architecture and planning of the campus. Its placement reinforced the central open space at the campus core that was later formalized as the Oval.

Derby Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Designed by S. R. Burns, of Peters, Burns, and Pretzinger, its symmetrical plan, rusticated stone arched entry, stone belt courses, and cornice with a festooned frieze and antefixes are characteristic of this style. The 1930 addition by University Architect Bradford continues many of these same details, adding stylized pilasters and tiled panels between the windows on the north elevation.

#### **Integrity**

Derby Hall retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its exterior brick envelope, fenestration pattern, tiled spandrel panels, elaborate entries, limestone cornice and wall trim, interior courtyard, and copper anthemion roof trim are intact. The 1930 addition complements the architectural details of the historic core. The installation of modern windows and doors does not diminish its integrity of materials.

The interior has poor historic integrity. Extensive interior renovations in the early 1990s included asbestos removal, re-opening the courtyard within the building by removing the theater added in

1939, improving restroom facilities, replacing windows and doors, installing new interior finishes, replacing part of the roof with asphalt shingles, as well as insertion of new HVAC systems. Only the historic stairs and terrazzo floors remain.

The building shows evidence of deferred and inappropriate maintenance. Brick has been pointed with Portland cement; the mortar joints do not match the historic. Vegetative growth is evident on building elevations.

#### ***Oxley Hall (102)***

Oxley Hall was constructed as the first women's dormitory at Ohio State University in 1908. A significant building in the southern campus, it faces Neil Avenue.

#### **Significance**

Oxley Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of the University's early-twentieth-century development and expansion and as its first dormitory built for women.

Oxley Hall is significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Jacobethan Revival style, a melding of Elizabethan and Jacobean architecture with Renaissance details. The building's deep eaves, crenellated tower, and stone belt courses are common to this style. Oxley Hall is also significant as the early work of a woman architect on The Ohio State University campus, Miss Kenyon Hayden. It was the first major building at OSU to be designed by a woman; she was a student of University Architect Bradford.

#### **Integrity**

Oxley Hall retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, decorative brickwork with tinted mortar, limestone banding, projecting bays, turret, corbelled chimneys, and complex gabled roofline are intact. The clay tile roof has been recently replaced in kind. In the early 1990s, it was renovated with updated mechanical systems and access. The installation of modern windows, doors, and enclosure of the former screened porch, do not diminish its integrity of design and materials.

The interior also received an extensive renovation in 1991 that included new interior finishes and modifications to meet current safety codes. It has only fair historic integrity.

Vines are growing on the brick, endangering the structure. Refer to the preservation management database for additional condition assessment documentation.

#### ***Enarson Hall (85)***

The 1910 Enarson Hall was the first student union built at an American public university. It overlooks Mirror Lake Hollow in an open setting facing West 12th Avenue.

#### **Significance**

Enarson Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in establishing a model for student unions at public colleges and universities as well as representing the expansion of the University in the early-twentieth century.

Enarson Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Jacobethan Revival style, an early-twentieth-century architectural style that was patterned after late Medieval buildings with Renaissance detailing popular during the reigns of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) and James I (1603-1625). Enarson Hall's shaped and parapeted gables, brick exterior walls with stone lintels, sills, and mullions around the windows, and classical Doric and rusticated Ionic columns are typical of the Jacobethan Revival. This style was chosen to harmonize with Oxley Hall.

#### **Integrity**

Enarson Hall retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its exterior brick envelope, fenestration pattern, elaborate entries, limestone cornice trim, slate roof, decorative metal panels, and copper trim, gutters and downspouts are intact. Despite numerous additions, modern windows and doors, and infill of some windows, Enarson maintains its overall historic character.

The building was renovated in 1987; work included a new two-story addition, new interior finishes, replacement of the original wood windows, changes to the floor plan, and HVAC systems. The first floor oak lobby, fireplace, oak scissor stairs with built-in benches, and third floor assembly room remain intact.

The exterior brick and limestone has been damaged by over-cleaning; the surfaces are abraded and pitted. The building has been totally repointed in damaging Portland cement. The replacement bronze windows have reflective glazing; the original transoms were removed. The limestone front entry stairs are crumbling and damaged. Refer to the preservation management database for additional condition assessment documentation.

#### ***The Oval (20)***

The Oval was formalized from a central open space beginning in 1913 with Joseph Bradford's campus plan.

#### **Significance**

The Oval is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criteria A as a designed landscape and campus planning feature in the context of higher education development in America. It is significant as the center and focal point of the OSU campus.

The Oval is also significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture. Its spatial organization and axial pathway plan are excellent examples of the Beaux-Arts planning principles. The Oval is significant for its important role in the far-reaching influences of the Beaux-Arts movement that formalized OSU's campus development. Historic features include the oval space defined by turf, pathways, vegetation including mature trees, views, commemorative boulders, flagpoles, sundials, and statuary.

#### **Integrity**

The Oval retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is currently undergoing complete reconstruction.

Existing condition issues pertain to the current construction project.

***Sullivant Hall (106)***

Sullivant Hall was built in 1914 to house The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. Even though it was not built as a university building, it was designed by University Architect Bradford to harmonize with the campus. It has had three additions: northern addition - 1923–1926; southern addition - 1928–1929; central addition - 1948–1950.

**Significance**

Sullivant Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the first museum built exclusively for The Ohio Historical Society.

Sullivant Hall is significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Neoclassical style. Its colossal Ionic colonnades along the east, north, and south elevations, raised basement, and prominent cornice are all characteristic of this style.

**Integrity**

Sullivant Hall retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its exterior buff brick envelope, fenestration pattern, window grilles, and decorative stone trim are intact. All original windows have been replaced.

It has had three additions: northern addition built 1923–1926 as a World War I memorial; southern addition built in 1928–1929; central addition, housing an auditorium, built in 1948–1950. The 1950 addition does not diminish its exterior integrity of design and materials.

The University began renovating this building for use as classrooms and an undergraduate library in 1974. This included new finishes, plan changes, and upgrades to the electrical and lighting systems. Some original interior elements remain such as the eastern entrance and memorial rotundas as well as some interior finishes and stairs.

Existing condition issues pertain to the current construction project.

***William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library (50)***

The core of the William Oxley Thompson Library was built 1910–1913 and was expanded with a stacks tower and two minor front wings in 1951 and a western addition in 1977.

**Significance**

The William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the hub and focal point of twentieth-century academic life. Placement of the library within the Oval, to the exclusion of all other structures, further reinforced that stature.

The William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library is also significant under National Register Criterion B for its association with William Oxley Thompson, who sought to continue The Ohio State University's intellectual growth, in part through the construction of a monumental library.

The William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library is significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Designed by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Allen & Collens, its rusticated ground floor, colossal Ionic colonnade, and



pronounced cornice of the original building are all hallmarks of this style. It is also significant for its prominent place in the Beaux-Arts style campus development.

The 1951 stacks tower and smaller one-story wings retained the classical vocabulary of the original building while establishing the library as a focal point of campus due to the height and visibility of the tower. The 1977 addition does not follow the same classical tradition as the two earlier sections of the library, but does maintain a similar scale and exterior material.

#### **Integrity**

The William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, despite the introduction of modern windows, doors, and the large 1977 addition. Its exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, Neoclassical façade, and the interior's floor, wall, and ceiling finishes, stairs, doors and trim, and elaborate main lobby with skylights and marble trim are intact.

The building is soon to undergo a complete renovation designed by Graham Gund Architects. A preservation consultant has been engaged to assess issues affecting historic fabric as part of that project.

#### ***South Campus Gateway***

This landscape feature is part of the original southern entrance to campus.

#### **Significance**

The South Campus Gateway is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criteria A as a product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century expansion.

The South Campus Gateway is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of early-twentieth-century Beaux-Arts planning principles and as the work of University Architect Bradford. It has additional significance as a 1915 designed landscape feature.

#### **Integrity**

The South Campus Gateway originally featured a pair of rectangular brick columns with an iron gate straddling Neil Avenue. Today, only the columns remain. The east column was relocated as part of a street widening project in 2004.

#### ***East Campus Gateway***

This landscape feature is part of the original eastern entrance to campus.

#### **Significance**

The East Campus Gateway is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criteria A as a product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century expansion.

The East Campus Gateway is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of early-twentieth-century Beaux-Arts planning principles and as the work of University Architect Bradford. It has additional significance as a 1915 designed landscape element with a curving limestone colonnade and benches flanking the broad expanse of West 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

**Integrity**

The East Campus Gateway retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The limestone colonnade and benches facing North High Street are intact.

***Starling-Loving Hall (176)***

Starling-Loving Hall was built in five phases, with the earliest wing built in 1917 as the Homeopathic Hospital. Other additions followed in 1926, 1927, 1929, 1928, and 1970.

**Significance**

Starling-Loving Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century expansion into medical education.

Starling-Loving Hospital is significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of early-twentieth-century hospital architecture and as the work of University Architect Bradford. Starling-Loving Hospital was built to include the most modern conveniences and best practices in hospital design of the period. It is also significant as an excellent example of Jacobethan Revival architecture. Its wall buttresses, decorative stone work, stone-mullioned windows, and Tudor-arched entry porches are all characteristic of this style. The Jacobethan Revival architecture of the 1917 building and its subsequent additions harmonized with nearby buildings, such as Oxley Hall, with their Tudor-style design aesthetic.

The Works Progress Administration 1935–1938 addition was designed by University Architect Smith. It used a similar architectural tradition as the original building, but was executed with different details. It features a heavy-timber entry porch, diamond-patterned brickwork, and square projecting bays.

**Integrity**

Starling-Loving Hall retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its setting has changed from one of an open landscape with trees and plantings, to a bustling medical complex. The exterior masonry envelope, fenestration pattern, and limestone coursing, carving, and ornamentation are intact. The modern windows and minor additions do not detract from the overall integrity of design and materials. The interior has been extensively altered; the stairhalls, some terrazzo floors and wall and ceiling finishes, a wall safe, and large north-facing windows and skylights survive.

Refer to the preservation management database for additional condition assessment documentation.

***Lazenby Hall (41)***

Lazenby Hall was built in 1914 for the use of the Departments of Horticulture and Forestry.

**Significance**

Lazenby Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of the University's early-twentieth-century growth and a symbol of the growing formality of campus planning and architecture.

Lazenby Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Second Renaissance Revival style and the work of University Architect Bradford. It is one of three Second Renaissance Revival buildings in a row (Townshend and Campbell Halls). These buildings have uniform set backs, five-part front facades, rusticated basements, and arcaded entry porches. This uniformity of placement and architectural style is a function of the shift in campus planning from the informality of the mid-nineteenth century to the formal plans of the early-twentieth century. It embodies the period's ideals of university architecture and the importance of a unified physical plant.

#### **Integrity**

Lazenby Hall retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its exterior buff brick masonry envelope, fenestration pattern, terra cotta trim, egg-and-dart and dentiled molding courses, red clay tile roof, sandstone water table, light standards, and classical tri-partite entry are intact. A new glazed vestibule and entry doors, modern windows, and an elevator shaft on west elevation diminish its integrity. Recently, the mortar joints appear to have been painted brick-red.

In the 1980s the building underwent an extensive interior renovation. The attic was converted into a full third floor and a mezzanine area was added to the second floor. The building also received new windows, interior finishes, and HVAC systems. Only the original main hallway with its tall ceiling, pilasters, and crown moldings remain.

#### ***Campbell Hall (18)***

Campbell Hall opened as home of Home Economics (now Human Ecology) in 1916 in the former agricultural program group west of the Oval. Additions were added in 1961–1962 and 1994–1996.

#### **Significance**

Campbell Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century expansion to accommodate increased enrollment and new programs.

Campbell Hall is significant under Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places as a good example of the Second Renaissance Revival style and as the work of University Architect Bradford. The symmetrical five-part plan, rusticated stone first floor, arcaded entry, and prominent cornice on the historic core are all characteristic of this style.

#### **Integrity**

Campbell Hall retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its exterior brick envelope, fenestration pattern, limestone water table, entry porch, cornice, and window surrounds are intact. The interior is also largely intact with an axial hallway plan, tall ceilings, pilasters, wood wall paneling, doors and trim, lobby wall finishes and trim, and period light fixtures. The auditorium, however, was undergoing a major renovation during the field inspection.

The two rear additions and the introduction of modern windows and doors do not adversely affect its integrity of design and materials.

### ***Jennings Hall (14)***

Jennings Hall was built in four phases: the historic core in 1914, with additions in 1932, 1950, and 1962.

#### **Significance**

Jennings Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of the University's expansion in both programs and in the physical plant during the early-twentieth century.

Jennings Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example the Jacobethan Revival style. Even though the core of the building was designed by two different university architects (Bradford and Smith) and constructed sixteen years apart, the core is unified in its Jacobethan Revival detailing, such as the parapet wall with projecting gables, classical entry surround, and twin copper domes. This stylistic continuity is reflected in the predominant architectural style of the southern campus.

#### **Integrity**

Jennings Hall retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its exterior brick masonry, fenestration pattern, elaborate copper domes and gutter system, terra cotta trim, entry door, copper panels and trim around windows, and roof parapet all contribute to its character. The aluminum windows and doors do not detract from the building's overall integrity of materials, but the multiple rear additions diminish its integrity of design.

The primary interior spaces and materials are largely intact, including lecture halls, labs, offices, an original fireplace on the first floor, tall ceilings, engaged pilasters, half-glazed wood doors, and iron and wood stairs. In 1976 energy upgrades were made to the HVAC system. In 1982 part of the second floor of the 1914 building was renovated. A major renovation of this building is planned to begin in 2005.

### ***McCracken Power Plant (69)***

McCracken Power Plant was constructed to meet the increased utility needs of the university as it expanded in the early-twentieth century. The core was constructed in two parts: 1917–1918 and 1921–1923. A third major expansion occurred in 1928–1929. It was the third power plant built for the University.

#### **Significance**

McCracken Power Plant is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as a product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century development. The construction of a larger power plant enabled the University to continue its growth in physical plant and in programs.

McCracken Power Plant is also significant under National Register Criterion C for its vernacular architecture with classical design elements. The overall design is vernacular, but its organization and decorative elements, including the segmental-arched windows, pilasters, and heavy cornice, stem from the classical tradition. As a utilitarian building type, it is not typical to find a power plant with such decorative details, but McCracken's prominent location on The Ohio State University campus and its design by University Architect Bradford called for a more decorative building than usual.

### **Integrity**

McCracken Power Plant retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its exterior brick envelope, fenestration pattern, limestone pedimented cornice, limestone quoins, water table, and twin chimney stacks are intact. The twin entries feature copper-roofed entry porticoes and wood doors. The interior is utilitarian. Minor modern additions and installation of some modern windows and doors do not diminish its integrity of design and materials. A connector links it to the Central Services and Classroom Buildings next door.

Regular improvements and modernizations have taken place in the equipment since the last major addition. McCracken Power Plant continues its historic use, supplying many University buildings with high pressure steam and hot water for heating, chilled water for cooling, hot and cold water for domestic use, natural gas, and electricity.

Refer to the preservation management database for condition assessment documentation.

### ***Ohio Stadium (82)***

Howard Dwight Smith and Clyde T. Morris designed Ohio Stadium, the nation's first double-decker horseshoe stadium. Construction began in August 1921 and the stadium was dedicated October 1922. It has since had many additions and renovations.

### **Significance**

The Ohio Stadium is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century development. Ohio Stadium was a symbol of Ohio State's belief in its future greatness; its construction also represented the rise of athletics as an integral part of American collegiate life. The stadium has additional significance under National Register Criterion C for its Neoclassical architecture.

### **Integrity**

Ohio Stadium retains its integrity of location, setting, and association. Its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling has been diminished by the enclosure of most of the historic core within a modern addition. The most recent changes, begun in 1998 and completed in 2002, constructed an addition enclosing the original stadium and stands across the originally-open south end. The only extant historic features are the exterior envelope and fenestration pattern of the north entrance. Virtually none of the historic interior floor, wall, or ceiling finishes survive.

### ***Pomerene Hall (67)***

Pomerene Hall was built to function as a women's union, providing many of the same amenities the Ohio Union provided to male students. It was built in two phases: 1921–1922 and 1925–1927. Minor exterior additions were made in 1960.

### **Significance**

Pomerene Hall is eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places; a nomination has been prepared but it has not yet been listed. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as a product of The Ohio State University's expansion during the early-twentieth century. As one of the nation's early women's unions, it also represents the significant growth of female students and their social and recreational needs. Designed by architecture professor Howard Dwight Smith, the 1922 section contained a gymnasium and social rooms. In 1927, a second phase added the natatorium, lounges, social rooms, and a kitchen and refectory.

Pomerene Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of the Jacobethan Revival style. The asymmetrical plan, crenellated entry tower with oriel window, brick exterior with limestone trim, stone-trimmed mullioned windows, and Tudor-arched entryways are all characteristic of the style. Significant interior details include coffered and decorative plaster ceilings, wrought iron light fixtures, leaded casement windows, and paneled Tudor-arched doors.

#### **Integrity**

Pomerene Hall retains excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is remarkably intact and has not had a major renovation since its construction. The exterior brick envelope, slate roof, copper gutters, fenestration pattern, limestone decorative trim, and historic windows and doors remain. A highly-visible and intrusive HVAC unit has been located on the terrace adjacent to the grand lounge and Mirror Lake.

The historic interior plan with its foyer, lobbies, gymnasium, grand lounge, swimming pool, and other primary spaces survive as do the majority of its historic floor, wall, and ceiling finishes, ornate stairs, wood doors and trim, and lighting fixtures. There have been several minor interior projects, such as the conversion of two of the lounges into offices in 1947. A passenger elevator was installed in 1988. The minor additions and minor interior alterations do not diminish its integrity of design and materials.

The masonry has been totally repointed in Portland cement. Inappropriate sealants and caulking have been used to fill gaps in stone surfaces. Refer to the preservation management database for additional condition assessment documentation.

#### ***Mack Hall (100)***

The core of Mack Hall was built as a women's dormitory in 1922–1923. The building was twice expanded, once in 1934–1935 and again in 1939–1940; the latter connected it to Canfield Hall. It has always been a student dormitory, except during World War II when it housed Army cadets.

#### **Significance**

Mack Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century growth and its commitment to providing on-campus housing. Its construction implemented the interconnected south dormitories specified in campus plans starting with the Olmsted Brothers in 1909.

Mack Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as a good example of the Jacobethan Revival style and as the work of University Architects Bradford and Smith. The dormitory's brick walls with limestone trim, stone-mullioned casement windows, decorative half-timbering and brick work, Tudor-arched doorways, slate roof, copper guttering, and oriel windows are characteristic of this style. All three components of Mack Hall use the same architectural vocabulary.

#### **Integrity**

Mack Hall retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior envelope's crenellation, gables, and parapets are remarkably intact. Other significant features are also extant including the stone and half-timbered trim, fenestration pattern, copper downspouts and gutters, vertical sundial on west elevation, courtyards, historic wood doors with iron strap hinges, steeple, light fixtures, highly ornamented slate roof, copper guttering, and balconies. The metal replacement windows do not diminish its integrity of design and materials.

The interior retains a fair amount of historic fabric including its floor plan and room arrangements, wood doors, pointed Gothic arches, lobby areas, trim, and fireplaces. In 1987, the north entrance facing Neil Avenue and a portion of the interior were rehabilitated to create an accessible entrance and lobby space at ground level.

The masonry has been totally repointed in Portland cement. Inappropriate sealants and caulking have been used to fill gaps in stone surfaces and the limestone window surrounds. Refer to the preservation management database for additional condition assessment documentation.

### ***Hagerty Hall (37)***

Hagerty Hall was built to house the College of Commerce and Journalism in 1922–1924. A large southern addition was constructed in 1948–1950. The building is currently undergoing an interior gut rehabilitation.

### **Significance**

Hagerty Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century expansion of programs and physical plant. It housed the College of Commerce, founded in 1916, in response to the awareness of business as a suitable area for academic study. The 1950 addition is significant as part of the massive post-World War II construction to accommodate enrollment demands.

Hagerty Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Second Renaissance Revival style and as the work of University Architect Bradford. Its symmetrical front façade, rusticated stone first floor, Ionic pilasters along the north elevation, and bold belt courses are characteristic of this style. Its setting and style were designed to reinforce the formal plan of the University by aligning it with the southern edge of the Oval. The 1950 expansion by Bellman, Gillett, and Richards on the south side of the original building is aligned with the predominant axis of campus and creates an enclosed courtyard.

### **Integrity**

Hagerty Hall retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior buff brick envelope, two-story sandstone base, fenestration pattern, and stone decorative trim on wall surface and door surrounds remain in good condition and continue to embody the early-twentieth-century ideals of university architecture. While the 1950 addition does not continue the classical decorative elements of the original core, it does retain the same massing and horizontal divisions as the core. The installation of modern metal windows and doors does not diminish the integrity of design and materials.

The interior of Hagerty Hall received several interior renovations starting in 1966. The current renovation started in 2000 involves removal and reconstruction of the entire interior. Lowered ceilings are visible from the exterior. The interior has no remaining historic integrity.

### ***Neilwood Gables (260)***

Neilwood Gables was built in 1924 as a privately-developed apartment house with 54 apartments for Ohio State University students and faculty. The University purchased the building in 1968 and it currently houses student apartments and offices.

### **Significance**

Neilwood Gables is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Jacobethan Revival style. The brick exterior with stone trim, shaped gable ends, Tudor-arched doors, and semi-octagonal bay windows are characteristic of this style. Nevertheless, it is outside the boundaries of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District and cannot be considered a contributing historic building.

### **Integrity**

Neilwood Gables retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, gutters, downspouts, and collector heads, stone wall trim, and gateways into courtyards, are intact. The interior was not accessible at the time of this assessment.

### ***Bricker Hall (1)***

Bricker Hall was built in 1923–1924 to meet the increased administrative needs of the expanding university. It originally housed the Faculty Club and administrative offices as well as student services, such as the Registrar and Bursar.

### **Significance**

Bricker Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the first, and only, campus building built solely to accommodate administrative offices.

Bricker Hall is also significant under Criterion C of the National Register for its Neoclassical architecture and as the work of University Architect Bradford. The building envelope features a relatively unornamented exterior with colossal pilasters and retro Greek Revival-style ornamentation, a pair of arched tripartite entry porticos, brass doors, and copper light fixtures and free-standing flagpole. The interior was designed with a central atrium on each floor; the third floor was altered in the 1940s. Significant grand central spaces include a first floor lobby with Doric columns supporting a beamed and coffered ceiling, a graceful brass trimmed central staircase, and second-floor Doric columns that support a balcony with paneled walls and a wide embossed frieze.

### **Integrity**

Bricker Hall retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior red brick envelope, limestone base course, engaged pilasters, fenestration pattern, entry porticos and door grilles, and copper roof with cresting have excellent integrity. The introduction of green metal windows in an odd configuration and the infill of some windows with ventilation louvers does not adversely affect its integrity.

The interior's formal spaces, marble trim, furniture, wall and ceiling details and finishes in the first and second floor lobbies, stairs, and doors and trim also have excellent integrity. The 1940s third floor renovations enclosed the atrium between the second and third floors and covered the skylight.

Vegetation is growing too close to the building.



***Hamilton Hall (38)***

The historic core of Hamilton Hall was built in three phases between 1923 and 1927 to serve the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry. Minor additions were made in the 1930s, 1950–1951, 1957–1958, and 1961–1962.

**Significance**

Hamilton Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century expansion to include a College of Medicine, as well as the University's efforts to integrate it into the campus functional groups. The adjacent quadrangle with lawns and mature trees contribute to its campus planning significance.

Hamilton Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Jacobethan Revival style. The buff brick exterior, limestone trim, quoins, and entries, roof parapets, wall buttresses, stone-mullioned windows, oriel windows, Tudor-arched entry porches with tracery are all characteristic of the style. It features a large, ornate clock on the north elevation and original iron light standards. The architectural style harmonizes with the adjacent Starling-Loving Hospital as well as the other southern campus buildings.

**Integrity**

Hamilton Hall retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, stone trim including window mullions, panels between windows, entry porches, and the clock are very much intact except for minor additions and the 1970s replacement metal windows and doors. The brick has also been sandblasted and repointed with damaging Portland cement.

The interior lost the majority of its historic integrity during renovations in 1988 and 1990. Work included the installation of new finishes, as well as electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems throughout the building. The historic staircases with oak rails and ornamental metalwork remain.

Vegetation is growing too close to the building.

***Arps Hall (11)***

The 1926 Arps Hall was the first building at The Ohio State University built for the College of Education. It has housed offices, classrooms, and laboratories for this college since its construction. Two additions were made in the 1950s.

**Significance**

Arps Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-century expansion both in curriculum and physical plant.

Arps Hall is also significant under Criterion C of the National Register as a good example of the Neoclassical style and the work of University Architect Bradford. The red brick exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, limestone trim, restrained ornamentation, pedimented entry bay, and use of colossal Ionic columns are hallmarks of this style.

### **Integrity**

Arps Hall retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, stone and metal decorative details, and lighting fixtures remain. The two 1950s additions used materials and massing similar to the original core, although using a more simplified and modern design vocabulary than the original Neoclassical. These additions, and the installation of bronze replacement windows, do not adversely affect the overall design or materials of the historic core.

The interior was extensively modernized in the 1960s and 1980s. Only the lobby with its corbelled arches, engaged pilasters, trim, and terrazzo floors, as well as the axial hallway plan, survive.

Vegetation is growing too close to the building. Ivy is also growing on the façade.

### ***Kuhn Honors and Scholars House (959)***

The Kuhn Honors and Scholars House was built in 1927 as a home for University presidents. It served this purpose until 1972 and currently houses the Honors Program.

### **Significance**

The Kuhn Honors and Scholars House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as part of the University's early-twentieth-century expansion and its efforts to provide the president with a home suitable for entertaining.

The Kuhn Honors and Scholars House is also significant under Criterion C of the National Register for its Tudor Revival architecture and as the work of University Architect Bradford. A rich mixture of materials including steeply pitched slate roofs, half-timbered front gables, red brick walls, limestone door surrounds, corbelled brick chimneys, leaded-glass casement windows, decorative copper collection heads for the gutters and downspouts, and heavy wooden entry porch all survive and are hallmarks of the Tudor Revival style. This architectural style was chosen to blend with the other buildings in the south campus.

### **Integrity**

The Kuhn Honors and Scholars House retains excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, leaded windows, wood doors, entry porches, and materials are remarkably intact. It also maintains its original residential setting above Mirror Lake Hollow in an open, partially wooded area of campus. The enclosure of the rear plaza does not diminish the integrity of the overall building. However, there are two contemporary changes that impact integrity due to the introduction of visually intrusive elements: the over-scaled new rear terrace, presumably added to provide universal access, and the large HVAC unit mounted to the west of the sun room.

The interior plan and details are also remarkably intact. The entry hall, first floor, and stair hall are intact including the oak and slate floors, wood paneling, carved stone details, fireplace, and wood doors. Other portions of the building have been modernized.

### ***Women's Field House (29)***

The Women's Field House was built in 1926–1927 to house women's athletics and equipment near the athletic fields. In 2002 the building was moved west across the athletic fields to make room for a new recreation center.

### **Significance**

The Tudor Revival-style Women's Field House is an early example of a collegiate structure built specifically for women's athletics. The use of stone and clapboards as well as its asymmetrical gabled wing, round-arched tongue-and-groove doors, and overhanging first floor are elements of this style. Nevertheless, it cannot be considered a contributing historic building for two reasons: it is outside the boundaries of the proposed Ohio State University Historic District and it has been moved from its original site.

### **Integrity**

The Women's Field House retains integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, but because it has been moved, it is not eligible for listing in a proposed Ohio State University Historic District.

### ***McPherson Chemical Laboratory (53)***

McPherson Chemical Laboratory was built in two phases in 1927–1929 as an addition to the Sawtooth Chemistry Laboratory (not extant) with office, classroom, and library spaces. It stands facing an open courtyard in the Engineering Group.

### **Significance**

Built as the second and third additions to the 1921–1924 Sawtooth Chemistry Laboratory, the Bradford-designed Second Renaissance Revival-style McPherson Chemical Laboratory reflects OSU's early-twentieth-century development. Because it is a remnant of the original building, demolished in 1983, it cannot be considered eligible for a proposed Ohio State University Historic District.

### **Integrity**

McPherson Chemical Laboratory has lost most of its historic integrity due to demolition of the Sawtooth Laboratory; the latter was the reason for the support spaces housed in McPherson. The total gut of the interior and new windows and doors in the late 1990s further detracts from its integrity. The only remaining historic elements are the exterior's rusticated ground floor, prominent belt courses, antefix trim at the roof ridge, and symbolic ornament carved into the western door surrounds.

### ***Cockins Hall (63)***

Cockins Hall was built in 1929–1930 as the Pharmacy and Bacteriology Building. In 1962 the Math Tower was built adjoining its east elevation. Cockins Hall stands on a slight knoll and is surrounded by modern buildings of the Engineering Group.

### **Significance**

Cockins Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as part of the University's early-twentieth-century expansion.

Cockins Hall is also significant under Criterion C of the National Register for its Neoclassical architecture and as the work of University Architect Bradford. Its symmetrical plan, simplified classical details, brick masonry, cast stone water table and banding, pilasters, quoins, copper roof with antefixes along the front cornice, copper light fixtures, fenestration pattern, and metal spandrel panels are typical details of this style.

The interior's original first floor hallway with Art Deco-style details and telephone nooks, as well as oak stair halls, wood doors, brass fittings, and terrazzo floors contribute to its historic character.

#### **Integrity**

Cockins Hall retains its integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, metal ornament along cornice and below windows, lighting, and other details are in excellent condition. Inappropriate green metal windows have replaced the originals. The adjoining modern Math Tower detracts somewhat from its integrity, but Cockins Hall retains its overall qualities of early-twentieth-century university architecture. Much of the interior floor, wall, and ceiling finishes, ventilation grilles, doors and trim, and stairs are intact.

### **THIRD PERIOD 1930–1954**

#### ***Fechko Alumnae Scholarship House (40)***

The Fechko Alumnae Scholarship House was built as a Home Management Laboratory for the Home Economics Department in 1931 near the south dormitory complex.

The building has subsequently served as a residence for women students.

#### **Significance**

Fechko Alumnae Scholarship House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as part of the University's expansion of programs and hands-on instruction promoted by land grant institutions.

Fechko Alumnae Scholarship House is also significant under Criterion C of the National Register for its Tudor Revival-style architecture and as the work of University Architect Bradford. The irregular massing, half-timbered and brick exterior wall surface with rubble stone details, sandstone base, oriel window, slate roof, copper gutter system, and steeply pitched slate roof are all characteristics of this style, which harmonizes with the Jacobethan Revival style of surrounding dormitories. Its residential qualities are reflected in its setback and expanses of lawn. The interior was not accessible at the time of this assessment but it appears that much of the first floor historic fabric survives including the stairhall, wood trim, and ceiling heights.

#### **Integrity**

Fechko Alumnae Scholarship House retains its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Its exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, doors, entry porches, copper gutters and downspouts, and rich textures and patterns are in excellent condition. The installation of modern windows does not diminish its integrity. Much of the first floor interior appears to be intact.

#### ***Ramseyer Hall (90)***

Ramseyer Hall was built in 1932 as an experimental and progressive school operated by the College of Education. In 1968 it was converted to university classroom and office use.

#### **Significance**

Ramseyer Hall is individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and is a very important building within a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's early-twentieth-

century expansion of programs. Ramseyer Hall has additional significance as an important and influential experimental and progressive school. Its use of experimental teaching methods, small class size, intensive arts education, and self-directed curriculums are still considered important goals today.

Ramseyer Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as a late example of the Beaux-Arts style and as the work of University Architect Smith. Ramseyer Hall's colossal pilasters and exuberant architectural detail such as the curved corner entry integrated with the stair tower and skylights are typical of this style. The interior features its original floor plan, wood doors, cove ceilings, ornamental plaster, oak and glass display cases, and lockers along walls.

#### **Integrity**

Ramseyer Hall retains excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior envelope, fenestration pattern, lighting, memorial flagpole, decorative stone trim, metal spandrel panels, copper oriel windows and balconies, copper cresting, anthemion running roof ornament, and other features are remarkably intact and continue to embody early-twentieth-century ideals of educational architecture. The brick has been totally repointed with mortar joints that are too wide and do not match the original. The 1988 green metal windows and doors and infill of some windows do not diminish its integrity.

The interior is also remarkably intact with excellent integrity. Significant features such as the fourth floor tower room, skylit hallways, floor plan, different ornamental plaster motifs on each floor, lockers and display cases, and curved stair hall and lobby have very good integrity. The building was extensively renovated for use as classrooms and office space for the College of Education in the 1960s including conversion of the gymnasium and cafeteria into classrooms and a media library. Some ceilings have been lowered but the drop is appropriately held back from the perimeter windows.

Refer to the preservation management database for condition assessment documentation.

#### ***Boyd Laboratory (110)***

Boyd Laboratory was built in 1933 as a Highway Testing Laboratory for the Ohio Highway Department. It is located within the engineering area of The Ohio State University's academic core. It served this purpose until 1961; in 1964, it was renovated to serve the Department of Engineering Mechanics.

#### **Significance**

Boyd Laboratory is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as part of the University's expansion of research facilities in the early-twentieth century.

Boyd Laboratory is significant under Criterion C of the National Register as an example of a designed laboratory by University Architect Smith. Its simplified classical detailing reflects its utilitarian use while blending with the more elaborate buildings elsewhere on The Ohio State University campus.

#### **Integrity**

Boyd Laboratory retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The red brick exterior envelope, limestone base course, fenestration pattern, and

signage are all intact. A 1960s remodeling included the installation of new aluminum windows and doors and new interior finishes, including suspended ceilings and vinyl floor tiles. The interior therefore retains very little integrity. Overall the building still conveys its significance as an early-twentieth-century utilitarian laboratory.

#### ***Stillman Hall (84)***

The historic core of Stillman Hall was built to house the department of Social Work in 1937 along College Road near the College of Education grouping. A large addition was built on the north elevation of the historic core in 2000.

#### **Significance**

Stillman Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as part of the University's early-twentieth-century expansion.

Stillman Hall is also significant under Criterion C of the National Register as an example of WPA-built eclectic architecture that combines classical form with Art Deco-inspired ornament and as the work of University Architect Smith. He combined elements of classical architecture such as the symmetrical form and pedimented entry surround, with elements of the Art Deco style such as the copper spandrels between the second and third floor windows, and the streamlined appearance of the rusticated curved wall of the auditorium section of the historic core. The motto carved in the first floor belt course: "Justice, Freedom, Democracy, Knowledge, Experience, Happiness," reflects the purpose and ideals of both the school of Social Work and the WPA.

Stillman Hall is also significant for the 10 murals painted on the walls of the fourth floor Social Work Library by Emerson Burkhart. He was regarded as one of Ohio's leading artists of the time.

#### **Integrity**

Stillman Hall retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The brick and limestone exterior envelope, quoins, belt course, fenestration pattern, decorative copper panels, decorative stone trim, and classical entry all survive. The interior has been extensively remodeled, but historic wall finishes, stairs, fourth floor murals, and doors are intact. The 2000 addition, and the installation of modern windows and doors, does not diminish its integrity of design and materials. It replicates many of the architectural details of the original core, including the brick exterior, corner quoins, and stone belt courses. It is separated from the historic core by a glass-walled hyphen.

Refer to the preservation management database for condition assessment documentation.

#### ***Kennedy Commons (105)***

The core of Kennedy Commons was built as a dining hall for the women's residence halls on south campus in 1940. A large addition was constructed in 1955.

#### **Significance**

Kennedy Commons is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as part of the University's mid-twentieth-century expansion of on-campus residence halls.

Kennedy Commons is also significant under Criterion C of the National Register for its Tudor Revival-style architecture and as the work of University Architect Smith. Its richly-textured exterior envelope features clinker-brick, English-bond masonry, casement windows, half-timbering, and wood doors with hand-forged straps.

#### **Integrity**

Kennedy Commons retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The brick exterior envelope, dormers, gables, slate roof, copper guttering, wood door, and fenestration pattern are all intact. The windows have been replaced and the brick has been totally repointed with mortar joints that are too wide and do not match the original. The 1955 addition is not compatible with the historic structure. The interior was not accessible at the time of this assessment.

#### ***North Campus Gateway***

This landscape feature was constructed in the 1940s as an entrance to the campus at the intersection of West 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue and North High Street.

#### **Significance**

The North Campus Gateway is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as a product of The Ohio State University's mid-twentieth-century expansion.

The North Campus Gateway is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of mid-twentieth-century Beaux-Arts planning principles. It has additional significance as a designed landscape feature.

#### **Integrity**

The North Campus Gateway survives intact and features a simple stone wall with round finials.

#### ***Faculty Club (28)***

The Faculty Club building was the first independent home of this organization. The building was constructed in 1940 and had minor additions in 1966 and 1990. It is adjacent to the Oval and overlooks Mirror Lake in an open lawn setting.

#### **Significance**

The Faculty Club is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as part of the University's mid-twentieth-century expansion of social facilities for its students and staff.

The Faculty Club is also significant under National Register Criterion C for its eclectic Art Moderne-inspired architectural style and as the work of University Architect Smith. The design incorporates simplified classically-inspired details, such as the corner quoins and rusticated basement, with sleek styling, a carved crest above the main entry, a syncopated fenestration pattern, and spacious salons executed in a minimalist tradition. This sophisticated building is an example of the transition from the more architecturally academic buildings, such as nearby Kuhn Honors and Scholars House, to the post-World War II buildings that were devoid of much architectural detail, such as Smith Laboratory.

### **Integrity**

The Faculty Club retains its integrity of location, setting, workmanship, design, materials, feeling, and association. Its exterior patterned brick envelope, sandstone trim, bronze entry doors, fenestration pattern, original metal windows, balconets, stone decorative details, and setting in the Mirror Lake and Oval landscapes are all remarkably intact. The minor modern additions do not diminish its integrity.

The club's grand salon, grand dining room, pub, library, reception rooms, committee rooms, and a dining room and kitchen are also all remarkably intact. Period details such as the grand salon's leaded glass doors, the yellow and black patterned terrazzo, Art Deco-styled phone booth, and sleek black terrazzo stair with brass rails and decorative swags are important surviving features. Except for the lowered ceiling in the first floor hallway, and some changes to the sitting room, there have been few interior modifications.

### ***Canfield Hall (98)***

Canfield Hall was built in 1940 as an expansion of the Women's Dormitory complex south of West 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue. An addition was added to the east elevation in 1955.

### **Significance**

Canfield Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as part of The Ohio State University's expansion of dormitory facilities in the mid-twentieth century. It demonstrates the University's continued commitment to providing housing for its students.

Canfield Hall is also significant under National Register Criterion C as a late example of the Jacobethan Revival style and as the work of University Architect Smith. This style was popular for large public buildings in the early-twentieth century, especially collegiate buildings. Canfield Hall's brick exterior with random clinker bricks and patterned brickwork, half-timbered decorative details, steeply pitched gable roofs, and the stone wall and window trim are all elements of the Jacobethan Revival style.

### **Integrity**

Canfield Hall retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its exterior rough-patterned brick envelope, limestone trim, base course, fenestration pattern, entry porch, copper gutter, downspout, and conductor heads are intact. However, the 1955 addition unfavorably affects the integrity of design and materials for the building as a whole. Masonry on the Neil Avenue elevation has been inappropriately mask-grouted. Likewise, problematic caulking at the limestone quoins is poorly executed and is an inappropriate use of modern materials. Despite this, Canfield Hall still conveys its historic significance as a mid-twentieth-century example of university architecture and dormitory facilities for women. The interior was not accessible at the time of this assessment.

Masonry and limestone caulking problems are evident.

### ***Baker Hall (95)***

The historic core of Baker hall was built in 1940 as a men's dormitory in the south campus dormitory complex. Park and Smith halls, circa late 1950s dormitories, adjoin Baker Hall's south elevation.



### **Significance**

Baker Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as a product of The Ohio State University's expansion of on-campus residences in the mid-twentieth century and its renewed commitment to provide on-campus housing for male students.

Baker Hall is also significant under Criterion C of the National Register as the work of University Architect Smith. The building marks a transition from the academic revival styles to the modern dormitories. Baker Hall features many elements of the Jacobethan Revival style, including a patterned brick exterior, limestone entry, copper-clad bays, slate roof, parapetted gable roofs, dormers, and oriel windows. Overall, it is generally a more simplified stylistic interpretation and lacks other decorative detail flourishes such as chimney pots, random clinker bricks, and half-timbered decorative details.

### **Integrity**

Baker Hall retains its integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The red brick building envelope, fenestration pattern, stone decorative details, period lighting, and copper-clad bays are still intact. Its significance as a transitionally-styled, mid-twentieth-century dormitory is affected by the addition of the 1957 West Baker wing, the 1958 expansion of food service areas, and the 1996 installation of aluminum windows and doors. Despite this, Baker Hall remains a contributing historic building. The interior was not accessible at the time of this assessment.

### ***Hughes Hall (42)***

Hughes Hall was initially planned in 1941, but World War II construction restrictions postponed the project until 1949. Originally devoted to the fine arts, it is located along College Road with other buildings of similar function.

### **Significance**

Hughes Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's mid-twentieth-century expansion into the fine arts. It was the first major post-World War II construction project.

Hughes Hall is significant under National Register Criterion C as a restrained example of the Neoclassical style and as the work of University Architect Smith. The symmetrical form, double entrances, quoins, rusticated ground floor, and antefix ornament on the roof ridge are elements of this style. It is typical of the later Neoclassical style in that the building has inset pilasters between the windows instead of the classical orders.

### **Integrity**

Hughes Hall retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The only alteration since its construction was a roof replacement in 1996. Its exterior red brick envelope, limestone trim, metal windows, fenestration pattern, antefix roof ornament, and copper spandrel panels are all intact. A large new ramp for universal access has been added to the façade; its design is not sympathetic or compatible with the historic character. The interior also retains good integrity with original floor, wall, and ceiling finishes, glazed yellow brick, lockers, and half-glazed wood doors.

The masonry has been repointed with mortar joints that do not match the historic.

***Smith Laboratory (65)***

The original core of Smith Laboratory was built in 1949 among the engineering and science buildings along West 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue to accommodate the Physics Department. It was expanded in 1959 and 1968. The building has had several services upgrades, but no overall renovation.

**Significance**

Smith Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a proposed Ohio State University Historic District. It is significant under National Register Criterion A as the product of The Ohio State University's mid-twentieth-century expansion to accommodate post-World War II enrollment and the changing needs of physics research.

Smith Hall's architecture cannot be considered significant under Criterion C. Although designed by noted University Architect Smith, it is utilitarian with simple details, such as corner quoins and glazed brick and glass block ornamental panels. This type of architecture is typical of much of the post-World War II university construction.


**Integrity**

Smith Hall retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior brick envelope, fenestration pattern, decorative glass block and glazed brick panels remain, as do some of the plain interior floor, wall, and ceiling finishes, stairs, doors and trim. The 1959 and 1968 additions leave the original core visible, but dwarf the scale of the original building and mimic its details, obscuring their modern construction, and diminishing the integrity of design and materials of the original core.

**Historic Building Survey and Preservation Management Plan**  
**315-2003-938**

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**Historic Building Survey and Preservation Management Plan**  
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***Historical summary of the ownership and use of individual buildings or landscapes, including additions or modifications of selected buildings and architectural significance***

***Arps Hall, 1925 (1956):*** Consisting of the original building constructed in 1925 and two additions built in 1956, Arps Hall was originally known as the "Education Building." The building, currently shared by the Economics department and the College of Education, houses primarily offices, with some minimal lab and classroom use. Notable details include Flemish bond brick, a pavilion main entrance with a three-story arcade, tall casement windows, stone carvings at the entrance, and an egg-and-dart string course with dentils above upper windows and at the pediment cornice.

***Baker Hall, 1940 (1947):*** The main portion of Baker Hall was constructed as a residence hall in 1940 and the west wing was added in 1947. The building continues to be used as a residence hall today. Notable details include a pitched slate roof with dormers, common bond brickwork, rusticated concrete foundation with stone quoins, and bay windows with copper roofs.

***Boyd Laboratory, 1933:*** Boyd Lab was constructed in 1933 as a Highway Testing Laboratory for the Ohio Department of Transportation. The university took over the building in 1961 and remodeled it extensively for the Department of Engineering Mechanics, in 1965. The Department of Aerospace Engineering, Applied Mechanics, and Aviation currently occupies the building, whose use is split about equally between offices, labs, and classrooms. Notable details include rusticated brick and stone and an arched opening at the entrance.

***Bricker Hall, 1924:*** Bricker Hall was constructed in 1924 to house the president's administrative offices, the Registrar's office, and the Faculty Club. In 1940, the Faculty Club moved to its current location and the vacated space was remodeled as offices. Bricker has been remodeled several times, but has been used entirely as administrative offices, including the Offices of the President, Business and Finance, Legal Affairs, Governmental Affairs, and Academic Affairs (Provost). Significant details include a copper roof with ornamental cresting, classic Doric entablature, Flemish bond brick, arcaded central windows with stone pilasters, high rusticated foundation, quoins, metal lattice on original doors, and a triple-arch main entry to the south.

***Brown Hall, 1903 (1923, 1975):*** Classrooms and offices first occupied Brown Hall in the fall of 1903. In 1923, an addition was constructed on the north side, to add studio classrooms and office space. In 1975, an elevator was added on the northeast side of the building, which currently houses a combination of offices and classrooms. It has been the home of the School of Architecture since it was constructed, but this program will move into a new structure in 2004. Brown Hall is a good example of the Beaux Arts style.

***Campbell Hall, 1916 (1962, 1993):*** The original portion of Campbell was constructed in 1916 as the Home Economics Building. Two additions have been built to the west of the original, one in 1962 and another in 1993. The building currently houses offices, labs, and classrooms, as well as storage and display of a textile collection for the College of Human Ecology. Details include a rusticated smooth stone foundation, metal spandrels between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floor windows, modillion blocks, and dentils at the building entablature. Details on the monumental stone arched entrance include a balustrade, dentils, Doric columns, a deep-recessed, triple arched loggia, and arched entry doors with a circular fanlight.

***Canfield Hall, 1940:*** Constructed in 1940 as a residence hall, Canfield Hall continues to be used in this capacity. Canfield was designed to match the detailing of Mack Hall, to which it was connected. Notable details include diamond-shaped raised brickwork; a small section of half-timbering; and stone window architraves, quoins, and belt courses.

***Cockins Hall, 1929:*** Constructed in 1929 to house classrooms and laboratories for the Pharmacy and Microbiology department, Cockins Hall was remodeled and converted to a classroom and office building in 1971. The building now houses offices for the Mathematics, Statistics, and Geodetic Sciences and Surveying departments, as well as a few classrooms and computer labs. Details of note include a copper roof with ornamental cresting, Flemish and American bond brickwork, quoins, rusticated stone at the main entrance, antefixes at the west eave line of the central section, and arcaded windows with metal spandrels.

***Derby Hall, 1906 (1930):*** The original portion of Derby Hall was completed in 1906 and was occupied by the Chemistry department. Derby was the third Chemistry building, after two earlier buildings were destroyed by fire. It was enlarged in 1930 with a three-story structure to the north of the building and a third story to the original building, creating a courtyard in the center. The building housed the Departments of English, Classics, German, Romance Languages, and Phonetics, as well as the University Bookstore in the basement. The building now contains mostly offices and a few classrooms and labs for the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, and the Political Science and Communications departments. Notable details include Flemish bond brickwork, a copper roof with ornamental cresting, a terra cotta cornice with a stone paneled frieze, antefixes at the eave line, and a deep-recessed arched entrance with rusticated stone.

***45 West Eleventh Avenue, 1900:*** Originally constructed as a private residence in 1900, this building was used as such until the university purchased it in 1970 for use as an office. It is still used for university administration, now housing the Department of Real Estate and Property Management. A link between this building and 53 West Eleventh was constructed in 1970. This red brick vernacular Queen Anne residence is typical of many such houses constructed around Columbus. Elements of the style include the asymmetrical massing; complex roofline combining hips, gables, and dormers; hard fired face brick front with narrow mortar joints and common brick side and back walls; single large arched window with rock face brick trim; and half light wood-and-glass front door. The original porch has been removed.

***53 West Eleventh Avenue, 1890:*** This building was originally constructed as a private residence in 1890, and was used as such until the university purchased it in 1965 for use as an office. It is still used for university administration and now houses the Department of Real Estate and Property Management. Another red brick vernacular Queen Anne residence, this building is also typical of many such houses constructed in the area. Elements of the style include the asymmetrical massing; roofline combining hips, gables, and dormers; hard fired face brick front with narrow, black mortar joints and common brick side and back walls; large, paired windows; red sandstone lintels, sills, and banded trim; and full light wood-and-glass front door. The original porch roof remains, but the columns and railings have been replaced with wrought iron.

***Enarson Hall, 1910 (1917, 1938, 1988):*** Enarson Hall was occupied in 1910 as a student union and cafeteria. In 1917, a lower level was added on the north side to provide additional dining space. In 1938, an addition was constructed above the 1917 addition, to extend the lounge. In 1988, a final building addition was constructed to the west, to house offices, and the original building was partially remodeled. Enarson currently houses student services, including the Student Visitor Center, administrative offices, and a few classrooms. English Collegiate Gothic or Jacobethan revival in style, Enarson Hall's notable details include the stone entrance arch and the composition of the east elevation.

***Faculty Club, 1940:*** This Works Progress Administration (WPA) building, constructed in 1940 to house the Faculty Club when it moved from the fourth floor of Bricker Hall, still houses the Faculty Club today. Notable details include Flemish bond brickwork with stacked headers at the entry, sandstone quoins, a copper batten seam roof, and iron grill work at the exterior entry doors.

***Fechko House, 1931:*** Constructed in 1931 as a “practice house” for the Department of Home Economics, Fechko House has also been used as a scholarship residence hall, known as the Ann Tweedale House, and as the offices of the Women’s Self-Government Association. It has recently been converted back to an alumni scholarship house. This English Tudor Revival house has brick and half-timber construction, an asymmetrical plan, a slate roof, and bay windows typical of the style.

***Hagerty Hall, 1924 (1948):*** The first phase of Hagerty Hall was constructed in 1924 and the second phase was built in 1948. Several portions of the building have been renovated over the last 25 years. The building housed the Max M. Fisher College of Business faculty and administrative offices and classrooms, until the college moved to its new complex in 1998. Hagerty is currently undergoing renovation for classrooms, offices, and labs for several language departments. Notable details include Flemish bond brickwork, a rusticated stone lower level, arcaded windows with pilasters on the north façade, a triple bay main entrance with bracketed cornices, egg-and-dart and bead-and-reel string courses, and a copper-clad roof with ornamental cresting.

***Hamilton Hall, 1924:*** Completed in 1924 to house the Medical Science facilities associated with the university hospital, Hamilton Hall underwent major renovations in 1989 and 1990 to house the Departments of Physiology, Cell Biology, Pathology, and Medical Biochemistry. The building currently consists mainly of lab space, including a morgue, with limited classroom facilities. Hamilton Hall is English Collegiate Gothic (Jacobethan Revival) in style.

***Hanley House, 1900 (225 West Tenth Avenue):*** Constructed circa 1900 as a private home, Hanley House was divided into several apartments sometime prior to being purchased by the university in 1993. The building was renovated shortly thereafter, for use as an alumnae scholarship house. This yellow brick vernacular Queen Anne residence is typical of many such houses constructed around Columbus. Elements of the style include the asymmetrical massing; combination roofline with hips, gables, and dormers; hard fired face brick front with narrow mortar joints common brick side and back walls; single large arched window with leaded glass transom; Palladian window at the front gable; full light wood front door; and stone lintels and sills. The arched windows have contrasting orange brick trim. The original porch roof and floor structure remains, though the columns, railings, and decking have been replaced with wood.

***Hayes Hall, 1893:*** The oldest remaining building on campus, Hayes Hall was constructed in 1893 to house mechanical arts classes. Several wings have been constructed and removed from the north side of the building. In 1978, the building was completely renovated, including interior and exterior materials and replacement of mechanical systems. It now houses the Art History and Art departments and is about half labs (art studios), department offices, and a few classrooms. A good example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture, Hayes Hall’s elevations are based on H. H. Richardson’s Austin Hall Library at Harvard University. Notable details include the random-laid stone pattern; brick colored mortar joints; double beveled stone water table; rock faced stone foundation; dentiled cornice; colonetted upper windows; round arched lower windows; deep-recessed, carved stone entrance; and oak entry door with transoms and sidelights.

***Hughes Hall (1948):*** Constructed in 1948 as the Recitation Building, Hughes Hall has had no major renovations other than a roof replacement in 1996. It currently contains offices, classrooms, practice rooms, and instrument storage for the Department of Music.

***Jennings Hall, 1914 (1930, 1950, 1962):*** Jennings Hall was constructed as the Botany and Zoology Building in 1914. In 1930, a three-story wing was added to the west of the north wing and a third floor was added to the original building. In 1950, a second and third floor were added on top of the north wing and a five-story addition matching the north wing was built to the west of the south wing. In 1962, the north and south wings were extended again to the west. The building continues to be used for research labs, classrooms, and offices for the Life Sciences. The 1914 portion of the building has some Jacobethan revival elements. Notable details include the slate-covered domes (added in 1930), terra cotta detailing, pendant and finials, blocking course with balustrades, and a deep-recessed high entrance.

***Kennedy Commons, 1939 (1953):*** Built in 1939 as the women's dining hall, to serve Oxley Hall (the women's residence hall), Kennedy Commons underwent additions to the east and west in 1953. The building continues to serve as a dining hall, although it, as well as the residence halls it serves, is now co-ed. Notable elements include English bond brickwork and Tudor revival half timbering at the north gable and the upper level of the east elevation.

***Kuhn Honors House, 1925 (1927, 1929, 1930):*** Built in 1925 as the university president's house, Kuhn Honors House was converted into an honors house in 1972 and continues to be used for this program today. This house is a good example of late Tudor Revival architecture. Elements of the style include English bond brick, half-timber detailing, a steeply pitched slate roof, leaded casement windows, and copper downspouts. Interior details include Tudor fireplaces and woodwork in the halls and a stone arched sun porch.

***Lazenby Hall, 1914:*** Built in 1914 to house the Horticulture and Forestry departments, Lazenby Hall was occupied by various agricultural departments until 1981. The building then was renovated and is solely occupied by the Department of Psychology. Details typical of the Beaux Arts (Neo-Renaissance) style include a deep-recessed, triple arched loggia entrance; a rock-faced stone foundation; a hipped tile roof; tracery-like windows over the entrance; brick dentils below the string course; a brick belt course; and molded brick architrave trim on some upper windows. The buff brick building also has an unusual red-colored mortar.

***Lord Hall, 1905 (1918, 1941):*** Built in 1905 and originally occupied in the fall of 1906 by the School of Mines and Ceramics, Lord Hall underwent a 1918 building addition that added more lab space and a kiln room. The building is angled to the street because it originally faced a former campus street that was later removed. Notable exterior details include wood-carved eave brackets, cupolas, hard red brick, and a pronounced central symmetry.

***Mack Hall, 1923 (1935, 1940, 1999):*** Built in 1923 and continuously occupied as a women's residence hall, Mack Hall underwent additions in 1935 and 1940. In 1998, it was partially renovated for the relocation of the Stadium Scholarship program. A good example of the Jacobethan Revival style, Mack Hall's typical exterior details include an asymmetrical gabled west façade; English bond masonry; stone window architraves, quoins, heraldic ornaments, and belt courses; oriel windows; half-timbered elements; a steeply-pitched slate roof; lead-coated copper balconies, canopy, and spire; pointed arch lance windows over the main door; and a "corkscrew" chimney on the roof ridge.



***McCracken Power Plant, 1918 (1923, 1929, 1958, 1962):*** Construction started in 1917 and continued through 1937. The McCracken Power Plant provides high-pressure steam, heating hot water, domestic hot and cold water, compressed air, natural gas, and load peaking electric power to many of the buildings on campus. Exterior details include arched windows; brick pilasters with plain limestone bases and capitals; a plain entablature with a blocking course above; American bond brick work; a very strong central symmetry on the east, south, and west facades; and a pebble stone concrete foundation.

***McPherson Laboratory, 1928 (1930):*** Built in three stages spanning 1927-29, McPherson Lab currently houses classrooms, laboratories, and offices for the Department of Chemistry. Notable details include Flemish bond brick, arched windows with metal paneled spandrels, doorways framed by paneled pilasters, and a stone entablature with carved symbols.

***Mendenhall Laboratory, 1905 (1914, 1923):*** Built in 1904 with additions in 1914 and 1922 to the east and west respectively, Mendenhall Lab underwent major renovation in 1994 and is occupied by Geological Science Labs, classrooms, and offices. An example of Renaissance Revival architecture, Mendenhall Lab features exterior details such as a three-bay Doric porch with Greek fret tile floor; an oak doorway with marble surrounds; terra cotta spandrels between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floor windows, joined by colonettes topped with lotus-like capitals and pilasters; and decorative sheet metal balustrade and attic dormers.

***Mirror Lake:*** Truly one of the “hallowed” places on campus in the memories of thousands of students, staff and faculty members, and townspeople, Mirror Lake has been used by the university community for a wide variety of organized and sponsored events, including commencements, honorary ceremonies, theatrical presentations, and musical events, among others. It has also been the site of many informal activities, including picnics and a number of “involuntary” baths for a variety of rites of passage. Its sense of serenity also makes it a popular location for lunching, reading, and “soothing one’s soul.” As a romantic landscape, Mirror Lake has seen its fair share of marriage proposals and weddings and remains the most photographed location on campus and a favorite setting for graduation and wedding photographs.

The original Ohio State campus included a ravine with a stream extending westward from High Street, draining the area east of High Street and flowing to the Olentangy River. A bog located about halfway between the river and High Street was cleared out in 1874. Pools of clear spring water formed and developed over time into the present-day Mirror Lake. Early maps and photographs of the pond show an irregular, natural shape with relatively distinct arms or bays. The shape of the lake has been changed over time, becoming steadily more regular until achieving its present-day shape in about 1920. The banks, originally dirt, sod, and other plantings, were first stabilized in 1935 with construction of a stone wall around the edge and paving the bottom with brick. The original spring dried up in 1925 and a well was dug to feed the lake. Despite becoming more engineered and less natural over time, Mirror Lake is still a truly remarkable romantic landscape made even more significant by its adjacency to the open, classic, and collegiate Oval. This pairing of an open and ordered landscape against an enclosed and more natural one represents a time-honored compositional device of landscape design.

***Neilwood Gables, 1924:*** Originally built in 1924 by private owners, Neilwood Gables was acquired by the university in 1962. Graduate residences and the Offices of Housing and Residence Education now occupy the building. Exterior details include a slate roof, Jacobethan crow-stepped gables, entrance courts, oriels with casement windows, an arched door with hoodmold, and stone cartouches (shields) at the eave line and doorway.

**Ohio Stadium, 1922 (1999):** Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Ohio Stadium was designed to combine the best features of the straight-sided, open-ended Harvard Stadium and the curve-sided, closed-ended Yale Stadium, the major types of stadiums at the time. It is the first double-deck horseshoe stadium ever built in the United States. Notable details include arcaded outer walls, pendant and flagpole finials at each of the stair towers with a swag festoon below, and a similar swag found below the upper water table on all the towers and on the inside of the north rotunda. The upper level of the towers is colonnaded with carved mottos in the architrave on three sides of each south tower and on one side of each north tower. The north rotunda has a triple-arched entry typical of many buildings at Ohio State. Insets in the upper level of the rotunda have a ceramic tile facing with protruding rosettes.

Ohio Stadium housed department offices, the Stadium Scholarship Dormitory, and band practice rooms, in addition to providing a home for the football and track and field teams. Its 1998-99 renovation removed the track and the Stadium Scholarship Dormitory.

**Orton Hall, 1893:** Built in 1893, Orton Hall has been continuously occupied by the Department of Geological Sciences, offices and laboratories, the Geology Museum, the Geology Library, and the tower chimes. The library space in Orton was the original University Library, which was moved to the Thompson Library in 1913.

One of the finest Richardsonian Romanesque buildings in Ohio, Orton Hall was named for the first university president, Edward Orton Sr. The building is constructed from Ohio stone laid in geologic strata, with carved stone prehistoric animal heads at the tower eave line and red sandstone trim at the windows. Its entry is a large, single, deep-recessed arch with carved archivolt and individually carved stone capitals on multiple columns. Orton has a variety of window treatments. The west façade has red sandstone spandrels and there is a bay window at the east façade. The building has a red tile roof with dentils at the eave and simulated stone downspouts at the corners of the east façade. The front steps are Columbus limestone. Interior details include a tile floor, stained glass leaded windows in a vaulted ceiling (with artificial light source), a stone wainscot, decorative columns with 24 varieties of stone, and a large arch at the south end of the foyer.

**The Oval:** The Oval has functioned as the physical, psychological, and social heart of the university since it came to be defined as an outdoor space in the 1890s. The Oval has been the site of a great variety of events over the history of the university, including commencements, parades, speeches, political demonstrations, and student welcome fairs. It is also the favorite site for a variety of informal uses, including studying, throwing Frisbees and footballs (or snowballs), sunbathing, and picnicking. The Oval represents a common place for the exchange of ideas, a community center, and a place where the civic activities of campus life occur.

Though the Oval was not a part of the original plan for Ohio State's campus, the definition of a central green space began to emerge on campus plans in the 1890s, with the construction of the second Chemistry building and Hayes and Orton Halls. By 1901, the present day oval shape began to emerge as more buildings were constructed in gently curved alignments along the north and south and a sharply curved road was built along the east side. Until 1974, the Oval was surrounded by a drive which ran between the buildings and the green. Portions of the road were closed to traffic in 1974, 1975, and 1976, and only a small piece of the road remains on the south side. The Oval is a classic collegiate space, with an open and ordered center and a grove along its edges. Its juxtaposition with the more romantic and explicitly natural feeling of Mirror Lake creates a classic landscape composition.

***Oxley Hall, 1908 (1911):*** Oxley Hall was built in 1908 as a women's residence hall, remaining so until 1966, when it was converted to office space to accommodate a major research project. Since then, it has been occupied by various departments, including off-campus housing. It is currently occupied by the Linguistics, International Studies, and International Student Affairs departments. Another example of Jacobethan architecture, Oxley Hall features an asymmetrical west façade, a rusticated limestone foundation, textured brick work, a tile roof, castellated tower, and barge (verge) boards at the gables.

***Page Hall, 1903:*** Built in 1903 and originally occupied by the School of Law, Page Hall was later occupied by Fisher College of Business offices, classrooms, and library until the Fisher College moved to its new site in 1998. Page Hall is now undergoing a major renovation and will be occupied by The John Glenn Institute for Public Service and Public Policy and other department offices. An example of Beaux Arts (neo-Greek version) architecture, Page Hall features details typical of the style, including a five-bay loggia with Ionic capitals, oak ceiling and entrance doors, brick window frames, and a rusticated stone foundation.

***Pomerene Hall, 1922 (1927, 1960):*** The original "Women's Union," Pomerene Hall was built in 1922 and housed the women's Physical Education Department and offices for the Dean of Women. Offices and meeting rooms for women's organizations and a large gymnasium were located on the first floor. A natatorium wing addition was built in 1927. With the construction of the fully coeducational Ohio Union in 1951, Pomerene lost most of its social functions, with only its grand lounge and service spaces remaining in use. The refectory, now known as the Mirror Lake Café, has remained in use as a food-service space. The building is also used by the Office of Disability Services, as a natatorium and gymnasium by the Department of Physical Activity and Exercise Science, as College of Education faculty offices, and as a computer resource lab.

An excellent example of Jacobethan architecture (English Collegiate Gothic), Pomerene features English bond brickwork; stone-trimmed, pointed arch windows; door architraves; quoins; battlements; oriels; and a slate roof. Notable interior details include barrel-vaulted entrance halls, leaded casement windows, a carved stone fireplace in grand lounge, wood paneling, Gothic arch wood panel doors, and coffered ceilings in the Physical Education office and the grand lounge.

***Pomerene House, 1900 (231 West Tenth Avenue):*** Constructed circa 1900 as a private home, Pomerene House was divided into several apartments sometime prior to being purchased by the university in 1993. The building was renovated shortly after for use as an alumnae scholarship house. This red brick vernacular Queen Anne residence is typical of many such houses constructed around Columbus. Elements of the style include the asymmetrical massing, square tower; combination roofline with hips, gables, and dormers; hard-fired face brick front with narrow mortar joints and common brick side and back walls; single large and smaller paired arched windows; wood-and-glass front door and sidelights and leaded glass transom; and red sandstone lintels, sills, and trim bands. The original porch roof, columns, and brick railing remain. This house is set on a high plinth and retains its original Columbus limestone stairs and cheek walls.

***Ramseyer Hall, 1932:*** Constructed in 1932 as a teaching laboratory for the College of Education, Ramseyer originally contained a gymnasium, a cafeteria, classrooms, laboratories, and a small greenhouse. It was first known as the Teacher Training Building and was also called the University School. The School of Educational Policy and Leadership is the current building occupant. Exterior details include the main pavilion entry with a large two-story arched window; antefixes on the upper pediment eave line; and a stone cartouche and swag in the gable of pediment. Ramseyer also features Greek fret carving on the stone belt course, a deep-recessed main doorway with broken pediment and rusticated stone surrounds, arcaded windows with green granite spandrels on the north façade, and a smooth stone foundation with a concave water table. The copper roof has ornamental cresting and a lantern with circular windows and stone urns above its balustrade. The east façade has a five-bay convex wall section with antefixes at the eave line and oriels with copper spandrels at the southwest corner and along the south façade. Mottos are carved into the door lintels on the south façade.

***Smith Laboratory, 1949:*** The A. W. Smith Laboratory of Physics was constructed in 1949. Later additions in 1957 and 1967 added offices, classrooms, labs, and the Department of Astronomy. The Department of Physics continues to occupy the building. Exterior details include Flemish bond brick, arcaded windows with green glazed brick spandrels, a smooth stone foundation and water table, belt coursing, and a brick cornice.

***Starling-Loving Hall, 1917 (1926, 1927, 1929, 1938, 1970):*** Originally built 1917 as a “homeopathic” hospital, Starling-Loving Hall is now occupied by the College of Optometry and administrative offices for University Hospitals. This eclectic building combines Jacobethan and Gothic Revival details. Significant elements include corbelled brick buttresses; copper attic dormers; copper-clad oriels on the south façade; pendants with carved-head finials; half-timbering in center of the north façade; and a deep-recessed, arched entrance. The north façade has English bond brickwork, while the south has American bond brickwork. The south façade also has stone tracery, a wood porch with carved detailing, and a rusticated stone foundation.

***Stillman Hall, 1937 (1999):*** Constructed as a WPA project, Stillman Hall was completed in 1937, housing the College of Social Work’s library, offices, and classrooms. The library was converted to open offices in 2000. Notable details include a stone water table, main entry portal, belt coursing, cornice, and parapet cap. The base and corner quoins are rusticated brick. At the rear of the building is a semi-circular auditorium. On the wall surface above the auditorium, the bays are detailed with copper panels. The main entry portal is stone with half-columns supporting a pediment topped with acroteria. A fretwork pattern surrounds the door. The stone belt course between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors is engraved with “Justice-Freedom-Democracy” on the left and “Knowledge-Experience-Happiness” on the right. The copper panels between the windows on the front façade continue the same geometric design as on the rear. The fourth-floor windows are surrounded by frames of stone and, on each end of that floor, there are smaller stone framed octagonal or “Block O” windows. The fourth floor of the building, originally the social work library, contains murals by local artist Emerson Burkhart, depicting the history of social work.

***Sullivant Hall, 1914 (1926, 1929, 1950):*** Sullivant Hall, originally the home of the Ohio Historical Society and Museum, was constructed in four phases, from 1913 to 1950. Title to the building was transferred to the university in 1970. Undergraduate and music libraries and the Department of Dance studios and offices currently occupy the building. The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society constructed the original building and all additions. Significant exterior details on the east façade include a pavilion with wings, a three-bay entry loggia with Ionic columns, a tile floor with Greek fret trim, and an arched doorway with a hoodmold and fanlight. The building also has a dentiled entablature, a rusticated stone foundation, and arcaded windows with pilasters. Notable interior elements include a north rotunda with a domed ceiling, terra cotta ornamentation, marble patterned floor, bronze tableaux, and doors framed with marble columns. The east rotunda interior has an octagonal arcade, piers with egg-and-dart trim on their capitals, a colored glass skylight, and denticulation at the arcade entablature and ceiling trim.

***William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library, 1913 (1951, 1977):*** Built in 1913, with additions in 1951 and 1977, University Libraries have always solely occupied the building. Construction of the building's first portion was completed in 1912. In 1951, two one-story wings with basements were added to the east side of the building and a tower with 13 levels of book-stack mezzanines was added to the west side. A four-story addition was completed on the west side of the building in 1977. Fund-raising efforts are currently underway for renovation of the Main Library.

Exterior details include a copper roof with ornamental cresting, an entablature with modillion blocks and dentils, east façade window columns with Ionic capitals, a triple-arch main entry with rusticated stone surrounds, stone architrave trim, and a fanlight with Greek fretted metal trim. The building also has festooned spandrels between upper-level windows and a rusticated stone lower level. It is adorned with stone cartouche seals of the United States, the Northwest Territory, Ohio, and Ohio State below the bases of central window columns.

***Townshend Hall, 1898:*** Completed in 1898, Townshend Hall originally housed what was then the College of Agriculture's headquarters, classrooms, offices, and laboratories. The building was renovated for the Psychology department between 1957 and 1960. This Beaux Arts (Neo-Renaissance) building has a deep-recessed, triple-arch loggia entrance; a brick belt course; a tile roof; a rock-faced stone foundation; a scroll; egg-and-dart terra cotta string course; tracery-like windows over the entrance; and molded brick architrave trim on some upper windows.

***Women's Field House, 1927:*** Constructed in 1927 for use as the women's field house in the School of Physical Education, the building has most recently been used as storage for field equipment for the Department of Recreation and Intramural Sports. The building was moved in late 2002 from the east side to the west side of the recreation fields, to save it from demolition. Exterior details include a coursed quarry stone foundation and chimney. There is some evidence that the stone may have come from a barn, the first building ever erected by the university, built on the site in 1871.