### REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION to the OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

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<th>SUBJECTS</th>
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Total Units Required: 12, 15, 15, 13, 11
Institution: The Ohio State University

Name of Bldg.: Hayes Hall

Year erected: 1893

Contractor: Nicholas Carey

Architect: F. L. Packard

Cost: $55,000

Construction:

Fireproof?: No

Walls: Brick

Floors: Wood

Roof: Wood-Timber and Shingles, covered with Hot Slates

Basement: Plastered, Concrete Floors

Use: ________________________________

Comments: ________________________________

Remodeling, Repairs and Fixed Equipment: ________________________________
HAYES HALL
BUILT 1892-1893
ROMANESQUE REVIVAL STYLE
THE FOCAL POINT OF THIS BROWN
SANDSTONE AND RED PRESS BRICK
STRUCTURE IS A LARGE COMPOUND
ENTRANCE ARCH. THE INNER ARCH
IS ORNAMENTED WITH STONE CARVING
OF VARIOUS FLORA AND FAUNA. THE
FIRST FLOOR WINDOW OF THE WINGS
REFLECT THIS ENTRANCE. ARCH HAYES
HALL IS, WITHOUT QUESTION, ONE OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY'S FINEST ROMAN
ESQUE REVIVAL STYLE STRUCTURES.
Hayes Hall.—This large building, to be devoted to instruction and work in manual training, is now in process of erection. The walls will be built of pressed brick with trimmings of brown stone. The entire length of the building will be one hundred and sixty-eight feet and the depth one hundred and forty-six feet. The central portion will be three stories high and the wings each two stories high. On the first floor will be a reception room, an office, a reading room, two recitation rooms, rooms for instruction in cooking, a shop for iron work, a forge room and a foundry. The second floor will contain a mechanical museum, recitation and private rooms, a room for instruction in sewing, and a shop for wood work. The third story will be used for instruction in drawing, modeling, wood-carving and photography.
TEXTBOOKS and
STUDENT SUPPLIES

AT THE

CO-OP
HAYES HALL -- BASEMENT

from: "SUNDIAL," April 1924
Historic Hayes Hall
Set For Renovation

Hayes Hall, the oldest building on the Ohio State University campus, will be renovated next year.

The building, which was constructed in 1893, is one of three OSU structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The others are Orton Hall and Ohio Stadium.

THE RENOVATION was approved last Friday by the OSU board of trustees. It is part of a $1.83 million package of improvements for Hayes Hall, Hughes Hall and construction of a new building for industrial arts on West Campus.

Architect Richard Salogga of Eschliman Associates explained that Hayes Hall is structurally sound and worthy of preservation.

The University's decision to save it reflects an expanding awareness that preservation is both culturally and economically beneficial, Salogga said.

REPLACING HAYES Hall with a new building would probably cost twice as much, Salogga estimated.

The northwest wing of Hayes Hall and the interior walls of the rest of the building will be torn down to make way for an entire redesign of floor space, Salogga said.

Work is scheduled to start in April and be completed in the autumn of 1978.

THE BUILDING now houses art, art history and art education students. When finished, it will house art history and art students. Art education students will be located in Hopkins Hall.

The new building to be constructed south of the Wes. Campus parking lot will be for glass blowing, metal sculpture and other industrial arts production.

The OSU board will also be asked within a few months to approve plans and specifications for a $3.5 million concert hall addition to Mershon Auditorium.

ARCHITECT STEPHEN A. Middleton, also of Eschliman Associates, said the three-story addition would seat 710 persons.

The addition would also have a 99-seat instrumental hall, a 95-seat chorus hall, about 20 faculty office studios, 17 practice rooms for students and the administrative offices for the School of Music.

The music school is now located in Hughes Hall.

Middleton said he hopes construction can begin next summer so the music hall will be completed in early 1979.
OLD HAYES HALL on the OSU campus is on the eve of its 75th birthday. Within the memory of most alumni it has been the exclusive domain of the School of Fine Arts. Generations of hopefuls have drawn, painted and sculptured within its walls, hoping for success in a notoriously heartbreaking field. I did my four-year stint in it during the 1930's, most discouraging period of all. In those days it was considered important to master fundamentals. Those who expected to teach or be subsidized might be satisfied with artistic dalliance, but the others knew they had to slave to even hope to earn a living as artists. Even those who dreamed of a career in fine arts (garret-type) applied themselves mightily to the business of learning. They had the example of the great: first become as traditionally skilled as one's talent permits, then develop whatever unique interpretative manner one chooses.

Hayes Hall, named for our 19th president, was completed in 1892. As were many of its contemporaries, it is of Romanesque style in stone and dusky-red brick. It cost $51,606 and was dedicated to instruction in the "manual arts" which, in those days, included drawing. Others of the arts sheltered there were woodworking, machine shop and foundry work and home economics. The Department of Drawing, including mechanical drawing, was nicely accommodated on the third floor. The entire OSU body numbered 713.

During World War I Hayes Hall became headquarters of the first School of Military Aeronautics. It also served as a dormitory for fledgling airmen, as an arsenal and even as a prison for recalcitrant student officers. After the war it was gradually taken over by the art school.

Hayes' architecture is quite restrained for the period in which it was built. Its one notable feature is the great, round arch of its entry. Looking remarkably like the entrance to an old-fashioned railroad tunnel, it has one wondrous quality—the ability to transmit speech. It works like this: words spoken, however quietly, within the angle of the inner and outer arch may be heard distinctly at the opposite side, nearly 20 feet away. We called it the "whispering arch" and loved to lounge at one end and listen. Many delightful coed remarks, intended to be strictly confidential, were conducted by the faithful arch to our receiving station. It probably still works.

In 1963 a new Fine Arts Building, immediately west of Hayes, was dedicated. Its gleaming facade of glass and stainless steel makes the old building look all of its age—an age that probably dooms it to destruction before long.
Hayes Hall gets new lease on life

By R.N.V. Wehner

After 84 years of resisting the ravages of time, Hayes Hall, the oldest building on campus, is being renovated at a cost of $1.84 million.

The renovation, which began this summer, is expected to be completed in 1978.

"Hayes Hall will be completely modernized," said William J. Griffith, director of the University Office of Campus Planning and Space Utilization.

"Facades of the building will be preserved and restored. The opening from the torn down northwest wing will be bricked in original brick. Our objective is to preserve the outside of the building while renovating it," he said.

The interior renovation will include repair or replacement of aged heating and plumbing systems and reinforcement of the floors of the building. Interior walls and doors will also be repaired or replaced, and stairwells will be enclosed to meet fire safety standards.

The glass and foundry sections of the University Arts program now housed in the wing, will be replaced by a new building to be built on West Campus. $1.75 million of the total funding of the project is state-appropriated. The other $90,000 will be taken from the funds for the University project to remove architectural barriers for the handicapped.

Hayes Hall, named for former United States President and University trustee Rutherford B. Hayes, was built in 1892 at a cost of $55,000. It opened in February, 1893, and originally housed the University industrial arts and home economics programs.

According to associate University architect William E. Scava, Hayes Hall is one of the few buildings left in Ohio of the Richardson-Romanesque architectural style. It has been placed on The National Registry of Historic Places by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

"I feel this project of renovating Hayes Hall is an example of the kind of project we need to do more of on campus," Griffith continued. "That is, take our old buildings and modernize them."

According to Griffith, there was a tendency to "keep the older buildings going" during the enrollment boom of the '60s and '70s when the University needed more space. Consequently, he said, some of the older buildings, such as Ives Hall and the 'sawtooth' section of McPherson Laboratory, are beyond repair.

However, Griffith said that Orton Hall, the second oldest building on campus, would be an example of a possible renovation project.

When deciding whether to renovate or tear down a building, Griffith said: "The rule of thumb is, if you can do it for half the cost of a new building, do it."

"With Hayes Hall," Griffith continued, "the cost is more than half, but that is a small price to pay for preserving an important part of University history."
'Preservation is progress'

By Bob Webner
5-5-77

America has been a society obsessed with the wrecking ball, but now the ball is swinging back, and restoration is replacing demolition of buildings. The Hayes Hall project at Ohio State is just the latest point in the long pendulum swing that includes Columbus’ German and Victorian Villages as well.

"A lot of people feel that older buildings have more character than the slab-sided, glass-walled creations of modern times," said William J. Griffith, director of the University Office of Campus Planning and Space Utilization. "People like the intricate detail, woodwork and stonework on older buildings.

"Older buildings are more individual," said Judith L. Kitchen, an adjunct professor of architecture at Ohio State. Kitchen doubles as an architectural historian and administrator for the Ohio Historical Preservation Office.

According to Kitchen, renovation projects began with buildings of the "George - Washington slept here" variety. They were extensively remodeled at great costs and often became museums. Eventually whole neighborhoods, like German Village, developed their own renovation plans.

"People are realizing that older neighborhoods have advantages over the suburbs," Kitchen said. "They are closer to transportation and shopping areas."

"I don't think that Ohio State would win any national awards with their preservation, but with a few exceptions they have done a good job," Kitchen said. "Orton Hall, Hayes Hall and Ohio Stadium are good examples."

"Fortunately we haven't been faced with a wholesale demolition of the campus," Kitchen said. Restoration projects could not become widespread until there were economic, as well as aesthetic advantages. Now both Kitchen and Griffith see preservation as an inexpensive alternative to new construction.

"Preservation is cheaper than new construction," Griffith said. "Since older buildings tend to have thicker walls and small windows, they are also more energy efficient."

"As I see it," Kitchen said, "preservation is a necessity. Labor costs have increased as building material has decreased. It's cheaper to use an existing building."

"Unfortunately, in this country buildings are often thought of as disposable," Kitchen continued. "We're running out of land. I'd like to see every bit of historic fabric recycled, before we use more. Preservation and conservation go hand-in-hand."

Kitchen admits that while home residents accept the benefits of preservation, businesses are harder to convince. They tend to equate a new building with a progressive image.

"It's shaking that kind of thinking that is a problem," Kitchen said. "There is a slogan "Preservation is progress."
By Jane Johnson

Since Ohio State opened in 1873 as the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, the campus has undergone rapid expansion and revamping to accommodate a growing student population.

But three campus buildings—Orton Hall, Hayes Hall and Ohio Stadium—remain as Ohio landmarks listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Orton was added to the register July 16, 1970. The hall was built in 1893 to house the geology department, museum and laboratories.

The National Register acclaims the building as the first Ohio structure designed specifically for this purpose.

To set the stage for geology instruction, Orton Hall exhibits a visual chronicle of geologic time.

Forty types of Ohio stone are incorporated into the building's structure. The outside facades are layered in five stone varieties—positioned as they occur in the Ohio bedrock. There is an age difference of nearly 65 million years between the Mississippian sandstone at the building's base to the Silurian limestones at the top.

The 24 pillars surrounding the chime tower each comprise a unique stone. Over each pillar looms a red sandstone gargoyle to guard the tower. The gargoyles are replications of prehistoric ichthyosaurs (large swimming reptiles), dinosaurs (great land reptiles), pterosaurs (flying reptiles) and titanathers (large rhinoceros-like mammals).

Costing $102,000 to build, Orton Hall was the most expensive building on campus in the 1890s. The hall was named for Edward Orton, the University's first president and professor of geology. It originally housed the main library, until 1912 when the student body outgrew the small quarters. The Edward Orton Memorial Library, a source of geologic information, remains as a tribute to Orton.

On July 16, 1970 what resembles a huge blacksmith's shop was also added to the National Register. Hayes Hall, home of the industrial department, was the first Ohio structure designed for manual, domestic and technical instruction. The building included a foundry, a forge and a mechanical shop.

Since the structure was built in 1893, it has served additional purposes. During World War I the federal government used it for military aviation training. Because of rising bookstore prices on High Street, a "Co-op Store" was added in 1922.

The hall was named for Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th U.S. president and former university trustee.

On March 22, 1974, the National Register added 4,500 tons of steel, 85,000 tons of concrete and 1.5 million feet of lumber to its list historic places.

The Ohio Stadium was lauded as the largest stadium west of the Appalachians and the first horseshoe-shaped, double-decked stadium in the U.S.

The stadium "marked the emergence of OSU as a nationally-known institution." Ohio Stadium was the first football stadium to be listed in the National Register.

Plans began for the stadium in 1913 because of Ohio State's entrance to the Western Conference. The number of spectators soon exceeded the 14,000 capacity of Ohio Field, located where Arps Hall stands today.

The idea of building a stadium to hold more than 83,000 spectators seemed absurd at the time to one OSU professor who said the "best games may draw crowds numbering from 10,000 to 20,000."

But some 13,000 alumni, students and faculty were determined to build their stadium, pledging $1,083,000 of the $1,341,017 required for its construction.

It took 13 months to ready the stadium for its first game in October 1922. Ohio State beat Ohio Wesleyan 5-0 to set the pace for future Ohio State football.
OSU restoration nears completion

By Ken Burnett 30 Oct. 1978

Construction and restoration work being done on seven campus buildings is now either completed or nearing completion.

According to George W. Osterstock, superintendent of construction and renovation of physical facilities, the state-appropriated $1.75 million renovation of Hayes Hall, which began in May 1977, "has been completed as of last week."

Hayes Hall, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, has been restored to retain the building's Richardson-Romanesque style of architecture.

Interior renovation of the building includes the rebuilding of the central lobby, and the installation of heating, ventilating and electrical systems, as well as two fireproof stairways and an elevator for the physically handicapped. Hayes Hall will house the Division of Art.

Almost directly across the street on College Road, the School of Music addition to Mershon Auditorium is scheduled for completion in April 1979, Osterstock said.

"We are approximately 85 percent complete, and we were able to pick up a lot of lost construction time from last year's severe winter," he said.

Construction on the $3.5 million music addition began in July 1977, with funds appropriated by the Board of Trustees.

The addition will house administrative offices of the School of Music, rehearsal and practice studios, and an auditorium that seats almost twice the amount of people that the Hughes Hall auditorium seats now, said Robert T. LeBlanc, associate professor of music and chairman of the performance division.

Other construction on campus includes the installation of elevators and access ramps for the handicapped in five buildings.

Richard D. Roberts, an engineer in construction and renovation of physical facilities, said that elevators are being installed in Page, Lazenby and Stillman halls, and the Welding Engineering Laboratory. Access ramps are being installed at Page and Arps halls.

The total cost of the elevator and access ramp project is $364,077. Funds came from The Ohio Rehabilitation Commission, the Board of Regents, and OSU.

"We are a little bit over schedule," Roberts said. "The original completion date was June 1978, but the manufacturer made some errors in delivery and sent the wrong equipment."

Roberts said installation of the elevators and access ramps should be completed by the end of this month.
Oldest building gets a new look

By Georgia M. Tackett

Following an extensive 16-month, $1.84 million interior and exterior renovation, Hayes Hall, the oldest building on campus, reopened this quarter for classes.

Hayes Hall houses the Department of Art History and studios for the Department of Art. During the renovation, classes for these departments were relocated in Hopkins Hall and the Student Services Building.

"We're very satisfied with the results. It (the renovation) has added to the instructional and academic interests of the College of Art," said David L. Meeker, associate dean in the College of Art.

The architectural structure of the building is of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of the 1890s, characterized by arches and stone detailing. Hayes Hall was constructed in 1893 and is the oldest building on campus since University Hall was torn down and rebuilt.

The renovation began in May 1977 and was completed in September 1978. Eschilman and Associates, a local architectural firm, executed the restoration plans in connection with a Boston-based firm which specializes in building restoration, said William E. Sceva, associate university architect.

The renovation includes a restoration and preservation of the exterior facade of the building, along with a reallocation of interior space that includes new and modernized art studios, faculty offices, conference rooms and classrooms, Sceva said.

Approximately $90,000 of the project's funds is state-appropriated. The remaining $1.75 million originates from university funds for the handicapped.

Hayes Hall was named for Rutherford B. Hayes a late 19th century U.S. president and a former university trustee. It was originally opened as a manual training and shops building for metalwork and woodworking. Later it was used as a dormitory for students in the Student Army Training Corps during World War I, but since the war, it has been used as a fine arts building, Sceva said.

Hayes Hall is one of three campus buildings listed on the National Registry of Historic Places by the U.S. Department of Interior. The other two are the OSU football stadium and Orton Hall, the second-oldest building on campus.
Hayes Hall renovation complete

By Liz Solomon

The finishing touches have been applied to the lobby and Hayes Hall is once again in use.

Faculty members moved to their offices in recent weeks and classrooms are being used this quarter. There will be a faculty reception and building tour Feb. 5 to commemorate reopening of the building.

The 18-month renovation of the oldest building on campus has included a major redesign of the main lobby and such other obvious changes as removal of the northwest wing and the kiln. Less apparent are the new ventilation, plumbing and wiring systems.

Completed in 1893, the Romanesque structure was designed by Columbus architect Frank L. Packard who was inspired by the work of the noted 19th century American architect Henry Hobson Richardson. The design was derived from Richardson's Austin Hall at Harvard University.

Great care was taken in the renovation to remain true to the Richardsonian spirit. Eschliman Associates of Columbus, project architects, consulted extensively with the Boston firm of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, and Abbott, a direct successor of Richardson's original firm.

Joseph Richardson, a grandson of Henry Hobson, was one of the architects to come to Columbus to review the project.

Two areas where the Boston architects provided assistance were in the design of the new stair tower on the northwest side of the building and in the lobby where the main stairs were relocated and an elevator installed.

The main lobby with its impressive Romanesque arches received particular attention in the restoration. The pressed iron ceil, a popular decorative detail in many turn-of-the-century buildings, was retained.

The successive layers of paint applied over the years were chipped off to determine the original colors. The Pompeian red first used on the baseboards and decorative trim has been applied once again to accent the architectural details of the room.

The entrance blends the modern with the old. The original mullioned windows framing the main doors have been replaced with modern windows, but the massive wooden doors are replicas of the originals.

The Boston consultants offered guidance on how the building’s exterior facades can be cleaned but the actual cleaning must be postponed, until additional money is appropriated. “The exterior just couldn’t be done within the limits of the funds available,” said John Seilhamer, University architect. “I feel badly that we couldn’t do it because that dirty facade detracts from the total new appearance of the building, but it won’t prevent the use of the building.”

Hayes Hall cost $80,000 to build in 1893. The renovation totaled $1,839,578, which included $89,578 in federal funds to make the building accessible to the handicapped. But even this price was about half of what it would have cost to build a completely new structure of the same square footage, Seilhamer said. He noted too that Hayes did not have the serious structural problems of old University Hall which ultimately resulted in that building’s demolition in 1971.

“It was basically sound,” Seilhamer said of Hayes. “There were some structural problems, but they were relatively simple within the overall project.”

Hayes Hall now becomes the home of the Department of History of Art and part of the Department of Art. It will provide adequate space for the first time for the use and storage of art history’s 190,000-item slide collection and 250,000-item photo archives.

Frank Ludden, professor of art history, whose new office will be on the first floor of Hayes, has taken an understandable interest in the renovation. The preservation of the building had been a concern of the faculty because of its historical significance as one of the campus’ two examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, he said. The other is Orton Hall, built at the same time. The two buildings, along with Ohio Stadium, are the three campus structures listed on the National Register of Historical Places.

The building is named for Rutherford B. Hayes, a member of the University Board of Trustees, governor of Ohio and 19th President of the United States.

Ludden noted that Hayes was an early proponent of what was then known as the manual arts. First referred to as the “Manual Training School,” the building housed the carpentry and blacksmith shops and classes for industrial arts and homemaking as well as painting and drawing.

Mainly because of Hayes’ influence, Ohio State in the 1880s was ahead of almost every university in recognizing industrial arts and the fine arts as legitimate areas of study within a university setting, Ludden said.

The motto, “The Cultured Mind, The Skilled Hand,” carved above the main entrance acknowledges this marriage of the academic and applied.

“Considering the history of the development of these disciplines at Ohio State and the important role that Hayes Hall played in that development, it seems only appropriate that Hayes should now be the home of the Department of History of Art and some of the art studios,” Ludden said.
Hayes Hall was named for Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th President of the United States, Governor of Ohio, and member of The Ohio State University Board of Trustees, in recognition of his tireless efforts toward the establishment of the Department of Manual Training at Ohio State. With the construction of Hayes Hall, Ohio State led many of the nation's universities in recognizing the industrial arts and fine arts as legitimate areas of study. The motto, "The Cultured Mind, The Skilled Hand," carved above the main entrance acknowledges the union of the academic and the applied.

Completed in 1893, Hayes Hall is the oldest building on the Ohio State campus. Hayes Hall was designed by Columbus architect Frank L. Packard who, inspired by the work of noted 19th century American architect Henry Hobson Richardson, modeled it after Richardson's Austin Hall at Harvard University. Hayes and Orton Halls are the two examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture on campus and along with the Ohio Stadium are listed on the National Register of Historical Places.

The recently completed renovation includes a redesign of the main lobby, with a relocation of the main stairs, and installation of an elevator, as well as removal of the northwest wing and the kiln. Less apparent changes are the new ventilation, plumbing, and wiring systems. However, great care was taken to preserve the Richardsonian spirit. The main lobby's iron ceil, a popular decorative detail in many turn-of-the-century buildings, remains intact, and the baseboards and decorative trim have been painted in the original pompeian red. The massive wooden entrance doors are replicas of the original.

Hayes Hall is now the home of the Department of History of Art and provides studio and classroom space for the Department of Art. Since 1893, Hayes Hall has variously housed Home Economics, Political Science, Classical and Romance Languages, and Student Health Services. Beginning in 1916 and continuing through World War I, Hayes Hall served as a dormitory for aviation cadets. The School of Fine Arts began classes in Hayes Hall in 1920.
HAYES HALL

DEPARTMENTS OF ART, DOMESTIC SCIENCE, AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS
Hayes Hall

Hayes Hall is believed to be the oldest major building remaining on the Ohio State University campus. It was originally built for the Departments of Manual Training, Drawing, and Home Economics. In the building were a foundry, a machine shop and a woodworking shop.

After these departments moved to newer buildings in 1915, Hayes Hall was shared by the School of Fine Arts and the student health service.

When the United States entered World War I, Hayes Hall, along with the Armory and parts of several other buildings, was turned over to the government to serve as headquarters and as a dormitory and arsenal in ground training of aviators. After the war the building was returned to the School of Fine Arts.

In 1921, a co-op bookstore (forerunner of the University Bookstore) was opened in the basement of Hayes Hall. The venture was undertaken by students and faculty out of a belief that merchants were overcharging the students. The courts rejected a lawsuit that challenged the operation of the bookstore.

Hayes Hall was named for Rutherford B. Hayes, governor of Ohio, U.S. president, and OSU trustee from 1887 to 1893. Hayes took a special interest in industrial education that trained the hand as well as the mind.

Richard E. Barrett, research engineer and post card collector, lives in Columbus.
OSU’s oldest building placed on Registry

By John D. Shingledecker
Lantern staff writer 2-17-82

Expansive arches, an exterior stone facade and interior construction utilizing 18 different kinds of minerals indigenous to Ohio has placed Hayes Hall on the National Registry of Historic Places.

Hayes Hall is OSU’s oldest building and was completed a few months earlier than more familiar Orton Hall, located across the Oval, in 1893 at a cost of $80,000.

At the top of the main entrance is carved "The Cultured Mind, The Skilled Hand" which acknowledges the combination of the academic and the applied minds.

The structure was designed by Columbus architect Frank L. Packard who was inspired by the work of noted 19th century American architect Henry Hobson Richardson. Hayes Hall design was derived from Richardson’s Romanesque-style Austin Hall at Harvard University.

An extreme renovation of Hayes Hall was started in June of 1977 and completed in January of 1979. The renovation totaled $1,839,578 which included $89,578 in federal funds to make the building accessible to the handicapped.

Originally built as the manual training and industrial arts shops for metalwork and woodworking, Hayes Hall has served the university in many ways. Hayes Hall is now the home of the Department of Art History and studios for the Department of Art. It has also been the home for the political science department, home economics, classical and Romance languages and student health services.

Hayes Hall was named for Rutherford B. Hayes, a late 19th century U.S. president and a former university trustee.

Orton Hall and Ohio Stadium join Hayes Hall as the three university structures listed on the National Registry of Historic Places.

Hayes Hall was built in 1893 at a cost of $80,000. It is the oldest building currently on the OSU campus.
THE ARCHED WINDOWS are important to the romanesque spirit of the building.

LIGHT from the windows paints a pattern on the wall.

Larry Collins (left), a senior in industrial design from Cincinnati, discusses a class project with Robert Schwartz, associate professor of art, in one of the building’s renovated classrooms.
Hayes Hall—

By Patricia Mroczek

In the summer of 1887, William Henry Scott was ready to quit his job. Scott had become the third president of The Ohio State University in 1883. But he had never fully adjusted to the burden of the presidency. By 1887, he simply wanted to return to his life as a professor of philosophy.

In July, he sent a letter of resignation to a member of the Board of Trustees who he felt was extraordinarily qualified to take his job.

In the letter, now in University Archives, he wrote: “…since your recent visit here, your name has been connected with the position. You would bring to the office a rare combination of qualities which would give great strength to the institution.”

Scott’s letter was addressed to Rutherford B. Hayes.

Hayes seemed to be an exemplary candidate. After all, he had served in the Civil War in the 1860s, as a member of Congress from 1865 to 1867, as governor of Ohio between 1867 and 1875, and from 1876 to 1880 as the 19th president of the United States.

But at this point in his life, Hayes had no intention of starting a new career as a college president.

On ivory-colored stationery, Hayes wrote Scott from his home in Fremont, saying: “Your kind thoughts about me are too favorable. It does not for a moment enter into my imagination that I am qualified for the place referred to. If 30 years ago I had given myself to preparation for it, perhaps? I trust you are to remain and that the resignation you have mentioned will be withheld. Whatever I can do to hold up your (leaving) will be most cheerfully done.”

With Hayes’ polite refusal, Scott reluctantly remained president for another eight years.

Hayes, however, did continue to serve Ohio State in the manner he’d done for decades. In fact, few other people in the history of the University have influenced it the way Hayes did.

As a governor, he helped facilitate its founding in 1870.

Hayes successfully negotiated where Ohio’s “agricultural and mechanical college” would be located after four previous attempts by others had failed. He appointed the University’s first board of trustees and even hosted their first meeting in his office in 1870.

Classes did not begin, however, until September 17, 1873. Frustrated by delays, Hayes prompted officials during his annual message in 1873 by saying: “But let it be started with the intention of making it a great state university.”

As U.S. president, Hayes broadened the country’s philosophy of education, suggesting that it contain both manual training and liberal-arts studies.

Retiring to Ohio, Hayes joined Ohio State’s board of trustees in 1887 and became its president in 1892.

As a board member, he began pushing his vision of what a “great state university” should be.

Hayes envisioned Ohio State becoming a university great in size. He hoped it would teach its students to be “self-supporting, self-respecting, intelligent, and independent.”

Hayes reviewed University resources and then called for the construction of a manual-training building, a geological museum, and an armory. In addition, he lobbied for funds for the law school.

With Hayes guidance, Ohio State did grow great in size and resources. Today it has evolved into an international university.

Because of his service and wisdom, it is appropriate that Ohio
a tribute to the work of hands

The work of hands in a 1909 art class and a 1906 metal-working class reflected the philosophy of U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes, whose visions for Ohio State are still honored by Hayes Hall.

Photographs courtesy of University Archives
State's oldest class building, Hayes Hall, still stands in his honor. In 1891, the board of trustees named the new manual-training building for him.

Hayes personally selected the site for the building, which is located on the northeast corner of the Oval.

The building was designed by Columbus architect Frank L. Packard, inspired by the Romanesque style of Harvard's Austin Hall. Constructed of brick and pressed sandstone, Hayes Hall is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Hayes lived to see the first phase of construction completed, at a cost of about $55,000, a few months before completion of another campus landmark, Orton Hall.

He was honored when the motto, "The trained mind, the skilled hand," was carved into the front door of the building. The woodcarving, which reflected his philosophy of education, still graces the entryway today.

But Hayes never saw the purpose of the building fulfilled. He succumbed to heart failure on January 17, 1893, while serving as president of the board of trustees. He died shortly before Professor Joseph N. Bradford moved his drawing department from University Hall into the new facility.

Hayes Hall initially contained a forge and foundry, a shop for ironwork, classrooms, an office and reading room, and a reception area. There was a mechanical museum in addition to rooms for sewing, woodworking, draw-
ing, modeling, wood carving, and photography. “Water closets” and a cloak room were provided for convenience.

With the opening of Hayes Hall, Ohio State became the first U.S. institution to offer collegiate courses in metalworking, carpentry, and machine shop.

The building, with its Romanesque arch entryway, became the showcase of the campus. Electricity made Hayes one of the most impressive buildings on campus—even more so than the gaslit University Hall of the 1890s.

In 1898, the home economics department moved into Hayes Hall, offering classes in sewing and cooking. Women dressed in starched Victorian clothing clustered around their teacher to learn the womanly arts of the 19th century.

The addition of a blacksmith shop in 1905 offered men the rigorous training necessary for the horse and buggy age.

About 1915, classes for manual training, drawing, and home economics moved to new buildings, and by 1916, the military department had taken over the building. Then, during World War I, the structure was converted into a dormitory for aviation cadets.

Shortly after that war, the School of Fine Arts began holding classes in the building. Through time, the structure also housed the student health facilities, a book store, and classes in political science and languages.

Today, the building is still used for fine-arts classes. It is now the home of the history of art department. But today’s Hayes Hall is different from the one its namesake would recognize.

Franklin Ludden, now a professor emeritus, was chair of the department when a decision to renovate the building was made a decade ago.

Ludden admits his original preference was for a pristine, new building but finally agreed the renovation was the best decision.

The Romanesque arches that decorate the lobby and the stylishly arched wood door frames on the first floor were preserved. The great oak beams still visible in the ceilings of first-floor classrooms were also kept.

“If Hayes were to return for a visit,” Ludden said, “he’d probably be confused. But I think if we showed him the genealogy of how the fine-arts program has evolved, he’d still like it.”

It remains unknown, of course, whether the renovated building would insult the Victorian sensitivities of a man that was sometimes called a “stuffed shirt.”

Contemporary additions, like student lockers decorated with graffiti, would assuredly test his flexibility.

Ludden commented that Hayes’ tour would take him into classrooms where the work of hands is still very important—whether the work is that of a student sculptor, painter, or art historian in training.

President Hayes would probably like that, he added.
Hayes Hall
part of past
and present

By Julia Ann Brinksneider
Lantern staff writer

"I wasn't the first here, but I am the oldest left. I have seen a lot of change on this campus from my niche on the northeast corner of the Oval."

"When I was built the college students' mode of transportation ate hay and the students ate in the basement of University Hall and wore strict Victorian styles."

"I have survived every storm since Dec. 1, 1892, when I was opened for classes 94 years ago."

"I was named after the man who called for my construction and chose my location, Ohio State's president of the board of trustees from 1892-1893 and former U.S. President, Rutherford B. Hayes."

If Hayes Hall could speak that is what it would probably say.

When Hayes Hall was built, University Hall had been standing for 19 years. There was also a chemistry building, mechanical lab, horticulture building, gas plant, various barns and two dormitories.

All of the previous buildings have been replaced or torn down and rebuilt.

In 1893, Hayes Hall cost $55,000 and contained a forge and foundry, ironwork shop, woodworking, drawing, modeling, wood carving, photography and sewing rooms, an office, reception area, reading room and classrooms.

Columbus architect Frank L. Packard designed the hall in the Romanesque Revival style with a large compound entrance and inner arch ornamented with stone carion of various flora and fauna.

The front of Hayes Hall is made of brown sandstone from Holmes County quarries and red pressed brick exterior from local masons.

It is credited as being the first Ohio college building designed and used exclusively for manual, domestic and technical training.

Richard Eschliman, assistant vice president of the University Architect, whose office directs and manages all design, construction and graphic expression for university properties, said Hayes Hall could be built today at a cost of two to three million dollars.

In the 1800's there was a Romanesque Revival in this country, said Eschliman. Packard was inspired to build Hayes Hall in the Romanesque style by Austin Hall at Harvard University designed by the 19th Century American architect Henry Hobson Richardson.

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Continued from front

The Romanesque Revival style that Hayes Hall is designed in follows the Roman construction by using the arch.

The Romans were the first civilization to build walls and supports with round arches.

"Hence the word Romanesque," said Eschliman. "(Packard) really used heavy horizontal lines in the bases of his buildings which add to the Romanesque features."

Hayes Hall displays the Romanesque Revival style with its arches in the walls and heavy stone base underneath the brick.

"The large entrance arch which really defines and invites you in the building is nostalgic and reminiscent of the Roman arches," he said.

Hayes Hall was first occupied by Joseph N. Brandford, who moved his drawing department from University Hall in 1893. Manual training and domestic science classes moved in after the drawing department. Later Hayes Hall was used for military science and fine arts classes and housed the student health center.

There have been three additions and a partial demolition to Hayes Hall since it was built.

Hayes Hall went through an extreme renovation from June 1977 to January 1979 totaling $1,839,578.

Eschliman worked on the renovation and restoration of Hayes Hall in 1977, when he was in private practice with Eschliman Associates.

"The only major change made in the building was the removal of a central open staircase made of wood, which is a fire hazard," Eschliman said. "It was eliminated and two new stairwells were put in for exit ways."

"We could have saved that central staircase but it would have been at extreme cost because we would still have had to add the other stairs and we would have had to separate it with fire curtains."

Eschliman said his architectural team's design goals were to preserve the building and restore it with respect to its existing condition. They also made it comfortable, functional and accessible to the handicapped.

When Eschliman's firm started on the renovation, Hayes Hall was in bad shape. "We replaced almost all of the first floor, which was wood," he said. "It was getting pretty weak so we replaced it with steel."

"It had a lot of deferred maintenance and a lot of wear and tear," he said. "It needed a lot of safety improvements."

Eschliman said Hayes Hall is now structurally sound.

"It still has wood floors on the upper levels and wood trusses on the roof and asphalt shingles," he said. "It's a safe building for the occupants in case of emergencies to exit the building, but it's not fireproof."

"Fireproof construction is essentially all concrete," said Eschliman.

During World War I, Hayes Hall served as a dormitory for aviation cadets. After the war, fine arts classes moved in and remain there today.

In July 1970 the building was designated as a historic place by the U.S. Department of the Interior and in Feb. 1982, it was placed on the National Registry of Historic Places.

"I think that building could be there literally forever, if we just keep maintaining (and) upgrading it," Eschliman said.

"There are buildings in Europe that are hundreds of years old that weren't built any better."

"Now the students that occupy Hayes Hall drive cars, eat in fastfood restaurants and wear virtually anything they want."
Distinguished past
TWO OF THE OLDEST BUILDINGS on campus are aging gracefully as evidenced by these photographs. The photo of Orton Hall (top) was taken in 1904, while Hayes Hall is shown under construction in 1892. May 10-16 is National Historic Preservation Week and both buildings along with Enarson Hall and Ohio Stadium, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Displays soon will be set up in Hayes and Orton halls in honor of Ohio State's 300th commencement in June.
Grad’s creations decorate Hayes courtyard

By JACQUELINE RUFF
Lantern staff writer

A strange, colorful sight can be seen by any student who ventures to walk between Hopkins and Hayes halls.

The courtyard between the two buildings has been the display site for the sculptures of Mark R. Lysowski since Aug. 23. Lysowski built the three sculptures for his thesis show. He graduated summer 1987 with a master’s degree in sculpture.

Lysowski calls his three sculptures Time Tickler, Pink Wink and Solar Space Station. They are composed of steel, cement, acrylic paint, and hardware cloth—a material somewhat like chicken wire but sturdier and with smaller holes, Lysowski said.

“They were made to stay outdoors,” he said.

He worked on the pieces from March until the end of August, when they were put on display, he said.

All three pieces are done in bright, vibrant colors. The two smaller pieces, Time Tickler and Pink Wink, are approximately four feet tall and weigh between 200 and 250 pounds.

Time Tickler resembles a large drum with about 20 arms sticking out of it. The drum is painted in a deep purple acrylic paint, with bright blue arms that have yellow indentations at the end. A red horn sticks out of the top.

Pink Wink resembles a staircase. The sculpture is done in bright blue with red trim and purple patches.

Lysowski’s three works have been in the courtyard since Aug. 23.

Lysowski’s third favorite sculpture is Solar Space Station, probably the most impressive of the group. This work is about 12 feet tall and weighs approximately 500 pounds.

Solar Space Station consists of a huge orange tripod with a large yellow ball on top. Purple spikes are coming out of the ball.

This third sculpture posed the most challenging problems for him, Lysowski said. He had to hire a crane operator to bring in the 200-pound ball and set it in the tripod. He also had to work out the physics involved in the force of the tripod holding up a ball of such great weight.

The sculptures do not represent anything in particular, Lysowski said. The bright colors of the sculptures symbolize joy, he added.

“They are basically playful shapes that represent not one but many experiences of my life,” he said.

The purpose of the sculptures is to “resolve formal, aesthetic art design problems” and to see how different each work can be from the last, he said.

Lysowski said his professors liked the sculptures.

“They felt the sculptures were an advancement in what I was trying to do,” he said.

He would like to have the sculptures remain on display indefinitely, but is afraid he will be asked to move them in the winter.

He said he wanted to place the sculptures to look as if they had fallen from the sky.

“I don’t think I resolved that,” he said.

Lysowski completed his undergraduate program at Youngstown State University in 1985 and then came to Ohio State for his master’s degree. He works at the Foundry-Glass Building on West Campus, where he built his sculptures.

His sculptures are currently sharing the courtyard with another work, Betty’s Bubble. Robert Shay, an art professor, said the mosaic was built at least eight years ago in a summer workshop.

“It is totally insignificant,” said Shay. “In fact, we keep meaning to tear it down.”

“It’s cute,” Lysowski said of the mosaic, “but it doesn’t belong here.”
Done in the Romanesque Revival style and constructed of red pressed brick and brown sandstone in 1893, Hayes Hall is one of four campus buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was named after Rutherford B. Hayes and is the oldest original building on Campus (construction of Hayes ended nine months before Orton Hall was completed). It was first built for the Departments of Manual Training, Drawing, and Home Economics. During World War I, it served as a dormitory for aviation cadets. The School of Fine Arts moved into Hayes Hall in 1920. The Student Health Service also was located in this building until 1947. A cooperative bookstore (forerunner of the University Bookstore) opened in 1921 in the basement and was there until 1926 when it moved to Derby Hall.

The above photo and information were used for a bulletin board display in the Main Library, Autumn Quarter, 1991.
Passing time

Cartan Gill, left, and his babysitter Erika Carey, a graduate student in sculpture, enjoy the weather Monday singing songs outside Hayes Hall.
Archway To Art

OLD HAYES HALL on the OSU campus is on the eve of its 75th birthday. Within the memory of most alumni it has been the exclusive domain of the School of Fine Arts. Generations of hopefuls have drawn, painted and sculptured within its walls, hoping for success in a notoriously heartbreaking field. I did my four-year stint in it during the 1930's, most discouraging period of all. In those days it was considered important to master fundamentals. Those who expected to teach or be subsidized might be satisfied with artistic dalliance, but the others knew they had to slave to even hope to earn a living as artists. Even those who dreamed of a career in fine arts (garret-type) applied themselves mightily to the business of learning. They had the example of the great: first become as traditionally skilled as one's talent permits, then develop whatever unique interpretative manner one chooses.

Hayes Hall, named for our 19th president, was completed in 1892. As were many of its contemporaries, it is of Romanesque style in stone and dusky-red brick. It cost $51,606 and was dedicated to instruction in the "manual arts," which, in those days, included drawing. Others of the arts sheltered there were woodworking, machine shop and foundry work and home economics. The Department of Drawing, including mechanical drawing, was nicely accommodated on the third floor. The entire OSU body numbered 713.

During World War I Hayes Hall became headquarters of the first School of Military Aeronautics. It also served as a dormitory for fledgling airmen, as an arsenal and even as a prison for recalcitrant student officers. After the war it was gradually taken over by the art school.

Hayes' architecture is quite restrained for the period in which it was built. Its one notable feature is the great, round arch of its entry. Looking remarkably like the entrance to an old-fashioned railroad tunnel, it has one wondrous quality—the ability to transmit speech. It works like this: words spoken, however quietly, within the angle of the inner and outer arch may be heard distinctly at the opposite side, nearly 20 feet away. We called it the "whispering arch" and loved to lounge at one end and listen. Many delightful coed remarks, intended to be strictly confidential, were conducted by the faithful arch to our receiving station. It probably still works.

In 1963 a new Fine Arts Building, immediately west of Hayes, was dedicated. Its gleaming facade of glass and stainless steel makes the old building look all of its age—an age that probably dooms it to destruction before long.